ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday, the 5th March, 1966.

The House met at Half-past Eight of the Clock

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

REPRESENTATION FOR REDRESSAL OF GRIEVANCES OF DETENUES

502—

* 137 Q.—Sarvasri P. Sundarayya, T. Nagi Reddy and C. K. Narayana Reddy [put by Sri S. Vemayya (Buchireddipalem)].—Will the hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister has received a representation for redressal of grievances of detenues from Sri P. Sundarayya and Sri T. Nagi Reddy on 1-4-1966; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the issues raised in the representation?

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy).—(a) No, Sir. A representation, dated 2-4-1965 was, however, received.

(b) The issues pertain to grant of family allowances, lodging of detenues at one jail or their transfer to their places of residence, supply of party papers and books, liberalisation of interviews and letters and radio sets with short-wave bands.

Family allowances in all deserving cases were granted ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120 per mensem. Now the minimum has been increased to Rs. 50 and the family allowances
granted previously up to Rs. 100 were enhanced by 20 per cent with effect from 1-9-1965. The request for transfer detenues to jails nearer to their places of residence was considered by the Government and transfers to the extent possible were effected from 27-5-1965 onwards 'Janasakti' and 'People's Democracy' are now permitted to be purchased subject to the scrutiny in accordance with the existing rules. As regards other requests the Government considered it not necessary to deviate from the existing position.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—They are all under constant review, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is about redressal of grievances.

Sri P. Subbaiah.—Release of 9 detenues is also redressal.
Oral Answers to Questions.  5th March, 1966, 107

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Security of the Nation, Sir.

Mr. D. Seetharamiah (Yedduru):—It is absolutely necessary to reclaim the lands after the cultivation of crops. When you are telling us that these lands be given for long periods to the tenants, your suggestion is unpalatable to us. We want the farmer to own the land. How can you expect the answer from the Opposition, Sir? He must put the question only to the Ministers and not to the Opposition.
Mr. Deputy Speaker.—He has not referred to the hon. Member for answer. He has referred to the hon. Chief Minister and not to the hon. Member.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—It is a matter of opinion for him, Sir.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—The matter of detention is for the State Government, Sir.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—The security of the Nation is the paramount consideration.
Oral Answers to Questions

5th March, 1966.

Sri T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao.—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what is the menu of the diet or food that is given to political prisoners detenus that are lodged in the several jails of the State:

(b) what is the average amount of money spent by the Government towards the food of each of the above categories per day; and

(c) whether the food is supplied by the contractors or by the department itself?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—(a) At present there are no political prisoners or detenus under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 in the jails of the State. All the detenus now confined in the jails are detained under the Defence of India Rules, 1962. The menu of diet supplied to the detenus under the Defence of India Rule, 1962 is left to their choice.

(b) Rs. 3-50 P. per detenu per day for the diet of the detenus detained under the Defence of India Rules, 1962.

(c) For the detenus detained under the Defence of India Rules, 1962 the raw food articles are purchased locally by the jail authorities every day at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3-50 P. per detenu and the food is cooked inside the jail only.

Fans, books, spectacles at Government cost, chappals at Government cost, dresses at Government cost, several other facilities are extended to them, Sir.
504—

* 1779 (Z) Q.—Sarvasri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande (Narayankhed), P. Rajagopal Naidu and R. Ramachandra Reddy.—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Zilla Parishad Chairman of Medak district, Sri Jagpathi Rao has misappropriated certain amounts collected by him towards the National Defence Fund in 1962 as reported in the issue, dated 13th November 1965 of the Andhra Reporter;

(b) if so; what is the amount involved therein; and

(c) what are the steps that the Government has taken so far in this regard?
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—(a) No complaints have been received, nor any other information is available with Government about the alleged misappropriation of National Defence Fund collections in 1962 by Sri P. Jagapathi Rao, Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Medak district.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande.—Mr. Speaker, Sir. It is very strange that the hon. Chief Minister says that there are no complaints. But there are press reports saying that the complaints have been lodged in the court itself. And then how is it that he says that there are no complaints? There are even receipt books that are given for the amounts paid and the amounts have been misappropriated. In the face of it, how is it he says that it is not true, Sir?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—No, Sir, in a question of this type it is better if friends observe some restraint instead of merely trying to ventilate their differences in the districts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—On the authority of the newspaper he is saying.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu (Tavanampalle).—Yes, Sir, certainly so.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Possibly Government have no information.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—No, Sir, I only said...
Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande.—It is not a complaint in that sense, but there are complaints in the sense that they have been lodged in the regular Court and there are charges against the Medak Zilla Parishad President. So, in the face of that, am I to understand that every thing is not true?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—I have no information, Sir.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande.—It is not a complaint in that sense, but there are complaints in the sense that they have been lodged in the regular Court and there are charges against the Medak Zilla Parishad President. So, in the face of that, am I to understand that every thing is not true?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—I have no information, Sir.

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Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—I have no information, Sir.

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Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—There are papers and papers, Sir. They can put a specific question. I will get the information and answer that.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham.—Any way, Sir, I am putting it specifically before the hon. Chief Minister. This is reported in “Andhra Reporter” dated November 13, 1965. Will the hon. Chief Minister please enquire into it? I shall pass on the paper.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—No, Sir, unless an hon. Member puts the question on his responsibility, I am not prepared to do it.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—No, Sir, I do not take cognisance of it. Unless a specific question is put to me I cannot answer.

Sri V. Srikrishna.—Specific question mentioning the date...

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—I have no information.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—I do not know. No complaints have been received nor any other information is available with the Government about the alleged misappropriation of national defence found collection in 1962, by Sri P. Jagapati Rao, Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Medak district. I have already read that, Sir.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—This is my information. I have no other information.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.—We do protest, Sir. This is not the way how to treat this House. I have no information. I said I have no information. specific question as to whether certain amounts collected by the Zilla Parishad Chairman of Medak district has misappropriated certain amounts collected by him toward National Defence Fund in 1962 as reported in the issue, dated 13th November 1965 of the Reporter. I have no information. No complaints have been received.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Point of order raise. Dates as reported in the issue of “Andhra Reporter” on a particular date as to whether it is the responsibility of the Government to get the information or enquire about it and then give a specific reply to the question.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—I have given the information. I have no other information.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The information that they have said, viz., that complaints have been filed in the Court whether that information according to the………..

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—I have no information, Sir.
Sri Tennei Viswanatham.—Sir, may I ask the hon. Chief Minister to be a little more considerate to this House? The question raised in this specifically was that cases also have been filed and the reference to the newspaper also was given. It is only proper for the department to supply the hon. Chief Minister with all the necessary information instead of letting him down in this manner. I think the hon. Chief Minister..................

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—No, Sir, with due respect to Viswanatham Garu no body let me down. It is not our duty to go into what ‘Andhra Reporter’ has said. We have got to answer the question put by hon. Member. My information is that no complaints have been received nor any other information is available with the Government about the alleged misappropriation. That is my information.

Suits file సంగర్ధ పత్రిక మాత్రి information అనేక సంసారము.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—If the hon. Member puts a question, I will bring it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The whole thing is boiling to that.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—It is not my business. If the hon. Members take the responsibility I will certainly bring it. What is there Sir? Let any hon. Member put the question, I will get it within a week.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—He has agreed to give the information.

Sri V. Srikrishna.—That is true, Sir. He has asked for another question.
Oral Answers to Questions.  5th March, 1966.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu.—That is here, Sir.

Sri V. Visveswara Rao.—Point of order, Sir.

"Point of order" attempt admit specific question answer. There is no question of ruling and no point of order.

Sri V. Visveswara Rao.—The question is in order. The hon. Speaker has admitted the question and in that it was specifically stated that there is a case against the Zilla Parishad President. Now the hon. Chief Minister is asking us to put a specific question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The specific question is whether he has misappropriated as reported in the papers. Specific question does not mean whether suits are filed in the court or not. There is no point of order. If he wants any clarification, he can ask.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—In 1962 so far as I know he was not the Chairman, Zilla Parishad. Mr. Baga Reddy was the Chairman, Zilla Parishad.

I would like to draw your attention, Sir. It is a very serious matter for us. It affects the privilege of the House itself. If the hon. Chief Minister is to give specific question, he has to give some specific reply, as a damage suit conduct cannot justify. If he must give us a categorical reply. If he has no information today, let the question be postponed for tomorrow and let him get the information and then put it before the House, Sir, at least by tomorrow. Or else it is a bad precedent. You should not allow the hon. Chief Minister to give such replies.

The point is I have answered the question as put. I have no other information. If hon. Members want anything I would request them to put that question specifically.
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th March, 1966.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—It is all leading into gossip, Sir. If he has put that question, let it come, I will answer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—I will find out.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Specific questions 5 or 6 or 10 questions, certainly they will come up for answer and I will answer them.

My information in this file is that he has collected some funds for the Medak college in his individual capacity.

Only additional Secretary to Government went and enquired into the matter and found there is nothing.
Oral Answers to Questions.

14th March, 1966.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—I think the whole confusion is because Sri Ramachandra Reddy’s questions have been clubbed with this. In clubbing this question, the answer is also confusing. Let me see what Mr. Ramachandra Reddy’s specific questions are and after looking into the file if they are to be separated, I will separate them. They must be sent to Government. Our office will do it.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana.—Meanwhile let him withdraw the word ‘gossip’. specific question चरणार्थ एकल club चरणार्थ Confuse साधनेत्तर. जब तब सोपा तो गौरा भेजा. Specific एकल gossip एक सर्वाधकार बुद्धि.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—If he had seen my answer he would have known. My information here is “No complaints have been received.”

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—No complaints have been received and no other information is available with the Government. Where is the question of enquiry?

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—I think the whole confusion is because Sri Ramachandra Reddy’s questions have been clubbed with this. In clubbing this question, the answer is also confusing. Let me see what Mr. Ramachandra Reddy’s specific questions are and after looking into the file if they are to be separated, I will separate them. They must be sent to Government. Our office will do it.
Mr. Deputy Speaker.—It is not unparliamentary.

3. Mr. Brahmamanda Reddy.—Then what about the question?

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—If Mr. Ramachandra Reddy’s question is separate, I shall see that the information is given by the Government. If Ramachandra Reddy’s specific questions are there...

Sri V. Srikrishna.—This is the complaint. The question itself is a complaint.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—No.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—That is not a complaint. It is only the information that is being sought, but not a complaint. If Mr. Ramachandra Reddy’s question is separate the whole question would come to the House. Members should be satisfied now that if Mr. Ramachandra Reddy’s questions are really sent to them, the answer will come here and then we will certainly have discussion. I request that let us keep the decorum of the House.
It is a reflection and I will request you to see that it is withdrawn by the hon. Chief Minister. That is a very serious point which has affected the opposition and the hon. member.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—In discussions and talks certain issues do come up but they do not mean any aspersions on anybody.

It is a serious thing Sir. The Chief Minster has no need or any occasion to pass such a remark. I take strong objection to the remark made by the Chief Minister.

He has no information.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.—The Chief Minister has no occasion to call it as a gossip and pass such aspersion against the hon. Member.

CHANGE IN SYLLABI OF LANGUAGE TEST

Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju (Kosigi).—Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals before the Government to change the syllabi of the language test conducted by the State Public Service Commission; and
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th March, 1966.

(b) if so, what are the changes proposed?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.— (a) and (b) A proposal to prescribe a specific curriculum for the Second Class Language Test in Telugu is under consideration.

Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju.—Is the scheme going to be implemented, Sir?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—It will be implemented Sir. At present there is a specific proposal. I cannot say the actual time. But it will be implemented.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—They are awaiting the proposal from the Public Service Commission.

Communication from the Planning Commission to effect economy in expenditure

Sarvasri A. Sarveswara Rao, V. Satyanarayana and B. Dharmabiksham.—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government received any communication either from the Planning Commission or from the Union Government in September or October 1965 suggesting some measures of economy such as cutting down of administrative expenditure and rationalising tax structure during Pakistan aggression; and

(b) what are the measures of economy adopted?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—(a) Yes, Sir. A communication on the subject was received from the Planning Commission on 14-9-1965.

(b) The Government have decided to undertake the following economy measures—

Economy on staff—

(i) that the expenditure on staff in each department should be reduced by about 10 per cent;
(ii) that no fresh non-technical staff should be sanctioned during the current year and that even technical staff should be sanctioned only where absolutely necessary.

(iii) that no proposals for upgrading of existing posts or changes in the existing pay scales should be entertained.

Economy in purchase of staff cars and Government vehicles—

(i) that proposals for the purchase of staff cars and other Government vehicles should be deferred;

(ii) that strict economy should be observed in the consumption of petrol for Government vehicles.

Economy on project and building costs:—

(i) that expenditure on projects should be cut down by 5 per cent without reduction of the physical targets;

(ii) that ordinarily schemes involving construction of buildings should not be taken up during the period of the emergency and no tenders should be called for even under sanctioned building schemes without the prior approval of the Government.

Economy in stationery:—

That every Government office should secure a minimum economy of 10 per cent in the expenditure on stationery and other office contingencies whether obtained from the Stationery Department or purchased from the open market.

Schemes:—

Plan and non-Plan schemes which do not yield quick results will be deferred or slowed down.

Information:— '10% cut is going to be in offices. This is what we have decided and they have got to be enforced by the departments. Implementation is not with me.'
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—These are the measures.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya.—They are not adopted.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—These are the measures that are being taken. I think, probably, before the end of this month or by the time I reply to the debate in the House, I will be able to give some information.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—There is an organisation and methods division which continually goes into these things.

main duty is to meet public, to know their demands and to meet their wishes. That is more important. These are incidental.

Public meeting is the most vital thing.

10% cut in staff to apply.

Q. 30. Sarveswara Rao and V. Satyanarayana—They are not good either by ministers or by others—Is it not so?

Q. 31. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had discussion on the Plan schemes jointly with the States in the Southern Region in the last week of August, 1965;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh has participated in this meeting;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the deliberations and outcome of the above meeting was informed to this State.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—(a) The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Union Finance Minister had discussion with the Chief Ministers of Madras and Mysore and the Governor of Kerala at Bangalore on 29-8-1965 on questions relating to resources mobilisation by the States for financing their States’ plans.

(b) No, Sir.
(c) The Deputy Chairman informed me on 14-9-1965 that due to an unfortunate slip in his office, I was not invited for this meeting. He also referred in this letter to the decision arrived at this meeting to convene a meeting of the concerned officers of the Southern States under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras to consider problems relating to bringing of a greater degree of uniformity in certain tax rates with a view to preventing evasion and mobilising additional resources for development and requested that the State Government might permit its officers also being associated with these discussions. The Government have accepted the suggestion.

(b) Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:
(i) whether a scheme for starting a chrome tanning unit, retaining and finishing unit and footwear unit was sanctioned by the Khadi and Village Industries Board; and

CHROME TANNING UNIT STARTED BY KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

508—
* 930 Q.—Sarvasri A. Vasudeva Rao (Huzurnagar) and K. Rajamallu (Chinmooor).—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for starting a chrome tanning unit, retaining and finishing unit and footwear unit was sanctioned by the Khadi and Village Industries Board; and
(b) if so, what is the total outlay of expenditure estimated, for implementing the above scheme?

The Minister for Finance (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy).—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE**

[Vide clause (b) of L.A.Q. No. 508 (*930)]

The financial outlay of the scheme is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Sanctioned Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>loan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Chrome Tannery Unit:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Land and Building</td>
<td>13,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Machinery and Equipment</td>
<td>14,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Establishment and labour charges not exceeding Rs. 6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Working Capital loan in the first instance to start with, later on working capital loan will be increased at 25% of the expected turn over</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Retanning and Finishing Unit:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Machinery and Equipment</td>
<td>13,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Establishment and labour charges not exceeding Rs. 4,500 per year to be reduced by 25% every year</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Working Capital loan Rs. 10,000 will be given to start with. Later on it will be increased at Rs. 25% of the expected turn over</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>29,750</td>
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</table>
### Written Answers to Questions.

5th March, 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Capital Expenditure</th>
<th>Rent and Contingencies</th>
<th>Salary Manager-cum-Accountant</th>
<th>Working Capital Loans</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>for machinery tools and equipment and furniture</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>8,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>at Rs. 50 per month for one year</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>4,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>at Rs. 150 p.m. for one year</td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>13,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>working capital loans</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**III. Foot Wear Unit:**

1. Capital expenditure for machinery tools and equipment and furniture...
2. Rent and contingencies at Rs. 50 per month for one year...
3. Salary of Manager-cum-Accountant at Rs. 150 p.m. for one year...
4. Working Capital Loans...

**Total:** 8,350 4,750 13,100

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Dr. M. Chenna Reddy.—This question relates to certain schemes sanctioned by the Khadi Board.

**Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:**

1. Whether there are proposals with the Government to build 'Khadi Bhavan' at Hyderabad in 1964-65 at a cost of Rs. 10,00,000; and
2. If so, the account from which the amount is met?

**Sri S. Vemayya:**

1. There are no such proposals with the Government.
2. But the Khadi Board is contemplating to build 'Khadi Bhavan' at Hyderabad with the loans amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs
sanctioned by Khadi and Village Industries Commission for this purpose.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—My information is that they have already advanced.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu :—Let it be stopped.

Khadi Commission of India
Written Answers to Questions. 5th March, 1966. 131

Rented building is a specific type of building. subsequent to the purchase of such a building. I have only to obtain further information.

10 one per cent interest

Mr. Deputy Speaker,—Answers to the other starred questions except questions Nos. 513 and 668 will be placed on the Table.

Starting of Centres for the G.C.I.M. Course

513—

Sr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya.—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start centres for G.C.I.M. course at Hyderabad, Anantapur, Kurnool, Guntur, Kakinada and Warangal; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad).—(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
5th March, 1966.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Dr. B. V. L. Narayana.—For a technical course, the basic educational qualification need not be looked into. That is why people are not coming forward for this course.

Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad.—Basic educational qualification is necessary for every course. Admission for M.B.B.S. cannot be given to a Third Form passed candidate.

Dr. B. V. L. Narayana.—Here they have already given the course and you are going back and seeing the basic educational qualifications.
Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad.—Under instructions of the Indian Medical Council, we are doing this.

Sir, Under the distinction of Intermediate pass press Medical Council to represent the Indian Medical Council to represent.

Sir, Will the honorable Minister for Finance be pleased to state:
(a) whether there are any special service rules promulgated for the new cadre of Assistant Treasury Officers created from 1st April 1956 to 31st March 1958 and if so, whether a copy of the rules will be placed on the Table of the House; and
(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy.—(a) No, please.
(b) Does not arise.

The Treasuries and Accounts Service was constituted with effect from 1-4-1958.

For his information.
Persons who were working there up to 1-4-1956, they were on temporary basis. They are also covered to avoid disadvantage to them and they were regularised after 1st November 1958.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Let us now take up the postponed Q. No. 668.

Lands for the East Angila Plastics Co. Ltd.

668—
* 712 (2918) Q.—Sarvasri Mohammed Ismail (Samalkot) and K. Govinda Rao.—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether banjar lands of Pilakavaripalem and other neighbouring villages in Visakhapatnam district have been given to the East Anglia Plastic Co. Ltd., free of cost, for the use of the said Company;

(b) whether the claims of the tenants have been considered; if not the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any financial assistance by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has also been given to the said Company; and

(b) if so, whether the industry has started production?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—(a) No, Sir. The lands are given on payment of market value of the lands.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Financial assistance has been offered by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation but has not been utilised so far.

(d) No, Sir.

Sri Brahmananda Reddy.—It is at market value but not free of cost.
Short-notice Question and Answers. 5th March, 1966

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—It is at market value but not free of cost.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—The tenants have applied for pattas before the Assistant Settlement Officer, Anakapalle. Except R.P. 247/64 all the other revision petitions have been disposed of against the parties. R.P. 247/64 is pending enquiry.

Sri K. Govinda Rao.—The Director of Settlement has allowed. the appeal and ryotwari pattas have been issued to the tenants. How could the Government officials give away the land at market value to the Company.
5th March, 1966.

Short-notice Question and Answers.

Sri Ramachandrarao Deshpande.—May I know who are the Directors of this Company?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—I do not know.

Sri. K. Brahmananda Reddy.—Ryotwari marks, value markat value रस, रिवॉक नाम एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एस एস
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

APPROVAL OF TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEMES BY KHADI BOARD

510—
* 927 Q.—Sarvasri A. Vasudeva Rao and K. Rajamallu.—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some schemes have been formulated to help the tribals and sent to the Khadi Commission for its approval;

(b) if so, what are the details of the schemes; and

(c) what are the tribal areas proposed to be selected for the implementation of the above scheme?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir. The State Khadi Board has formulated and sent to the Khadi Commission a leaf stitching scheme for the benefit of tribals. The Commission has refused assistance for the present as the industry does not fall within the purview of the Commission.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

STRIKE BY THE NURSES OF OSMANIA HOSPITAL HYDERABAD

511—
* 674 Q.—Sri K. Satyanarayana.—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nurses of Osmania Hospital, Hyderabad went on strike on the 5th of July; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the above action and what steps have been taken for redressal of their grievances?
A.—(a) On the morning of 5-7-1965, the nurses of Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad went to the hospital, gave their attendance, but did not report for duty in the wards. They attended to their work in the wards after the Superintendent of the hospital met them and gave no assurance that he would listen to their grievances.

(b) The reason for the above action was that the nursing staff of the hospital was dissatisfied with the action of the Superintendent of the Hospital in having reinstated a male sweeper of the hospital who was kept under suspension by him previously, for alleged molesting of a pupil nurse of the hospital on 18-6-1965 at about 1 p.m. in the night. The male sweeper was subsequently transferred from the hospital to the Government Hospital, Golconda, Hyderabad.

EQUIPMENT FOR DENTURES

512—

* 579 (A) Q.—Sri P. Sundarayya—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dental Department of Osmania Hospital has got the necessary equipment for making dentures and is already making them for all N.G.Os and those Government employees drawing less than Rs. 500;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is unable to extend this service for the general public or Government Officers drawing over Rs. 500 because the Government has not framed rules at what rate dentures are to be charged for various categories of income brackets and because of its failure to sanction the necessary personnel, i.e., the assessor and accountant etc.; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the enormous delay in sanctioning the necessary personnel and by what time does the Government hope to pass necessary orders?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir. The Dental Department of the Osmania General Hospital has been provided with equipment for making dentures at the rates of dental charges approved in March, 1965. The dental procedure will be free of cost to the N.G.Os and other personnel entitled for free medical attendance under the Medical Attendance Rules.

(b) No, Sir. Facilities for making dentures have been extended to all Government servants, both Gazetted and non-gazetted and other personnel entitled to free medical attendance
under the Medical Attendance Rules. The general public can also avail of this facility, but they have to pay charges, if their income is more than Rs. 100 per mensem.

At present the work relating to the collection of charges for the dentures is being managed with the existing staff. A proposal for sanctioning a post of an assessor or accountant exclusively to attend to this work has been received by the Director of Medical Services but it cannot be taken up for the present in view of the austerity measures due to emergency.

(c) Does not arise.

APPLICATIONS FOR 1ST YEAR M.B.B.S. COURSE

514—

* 1336 Q.—Sarvasri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju and P. Anthony Reddy (Anantapur).—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats allotted and the number of applications received for admission into the first year M.B.B.S. course in each of the Medical colleges in our State during the current year;

(b) the minimum percentage that got the admission;

(c) the number of writs, if any, filed by any candidates; and

(d) the number of such writs admitted and dismissed?

A.—(a), (b), (c) and (d).—A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

[Vide L.A.Q. No. 514 (*1336)]

(a) No. of seats allotted in Andhra area .. 550
    No. of seats allotted in Telangana area .. 270
    No. of applications received in Andhra area 3,455
    No. of applications received in Telangana area .. 1,255
140  5th March, 1966.  Written Answers to Questions.

(b) Minimum marks for 300 that got admission:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Region I</th>
<th>Region II</th>
<th>Region III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Castes</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>142.50</td>
<td>162.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td>147.75</td>
<td>156.00</td>
<td>187.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>186.75</td>
<td>202.50</td>
<td>203.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.S.C. (Multipurpose)</td>
<td>208.50</td>
<td>207.00</td>
<td>199.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>196.50</td>
<td>222.00</td>
<td>243.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.C.</td>
<td>188.25</td>
<td>217.50</td>
<td>240.00</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telangana Area</th>
<th>Region I</th>
<th>Region II</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Castes</td>
<td>126.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td>129.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>189.75</td>
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<td>214.50</td>
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<td>General</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.C.</td>
<td>198.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) No. of writs filed in Andhra Area: 17

(d) No. of writs admitted and dismissed in Andhra area:

17 writs admitted and four dismissed so far.

No. of writs admitted and dismissed in Telangana area: 2

**Starting of Fine Arts College in Andhra Area**

515—

* 1431 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu.—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Fine Arts College or an Art School in Andhra area; and

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

A.—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
INTRODUCTION OF MUSIC AND DANCE IN COLLEGES

516—

* 1416 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu.—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the colleges in the State in which music and dance for women was introduced during this year; and

(b) the number of students in the above courses?

A.—(a) There are only two colleges in which music was introduced during this year. They are:

(1) D.K. Government College for Women, Nellore.
(2) A.B. College of Women, Kakinada.

Dance was not introduced in any college during this year.

(b) 23.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

517—

* 1597 Q.—Sri P. Anthony Reddy.—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for starting more public schools in the State during this year; and

(b) what is the approximate amount of tuition fees and other fees to be collected from each pupil per month?

A.—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS INTO ZILLA PARISHAD SCHOOLS

518—

* 1141 Q.—Sri D. Kondala Rao.—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to convert Government schools into Zilla Parishad schools in Visakhapatnam district; and

(b) if so, when?
A.—(a) No, Sir.  
(b) Does not arise.  

**Higher Elementary School, Kothapalli Village**  

519—*  
* 1172 Q.—Sri E. Balarami Reddy.—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have superseded the management of the Higher Elementary School, Kothapalli village, Giddalur taluk and handed over the school to the Samithi;  

(b) the reasons for the supersession of the management;  

(c) whether the fact that two schools are being run there at present has been brought to the notice of Government; and  

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?  

A.—(a) The recognition and aid of the Aided Elementary School, Kothapalli, Giddalur taluk have been withdrawn by the District Educational Officer, Kurnool and Panchayat Samithi Elementary school has been opened in the same locality.  

(b) The management have committed a series of irregularities like non-supplying adequate accommodation and equipment, closing the school without prior approval of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, etc. The management did not rectify the defects even within the time limit given by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Giddalur.  

(c) Yes, Sir. It has been brought to the notice of the District Educational Officer, Kurnool.  

(d) The District Educational Officer, Kurnool has requested the teacher manager to shift the school. The school was shifted from that locality which was ratified by the District Educational Officer, Kurnool.  

**Fair Price Dispensaries**  

520—*  
* 415 (5259).—Q.—Sri S. Vemayya.—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) number of Fair Price Dispensaries in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation now; and
(b) amount spent on medicines and establishment and furniture on them during 1963-1964 and 1964-65?


(b) An amount of Rs. 63,073.05 paise in 1962-63 and an amount of Rs. 59,262.91 paise in 1964-65 was spent by the Corporation on medicines, establishment and furniture after deduction from the total expenditure of the amount of sale proceeds.

ENTRUSTMENT OF MUNICIPAL WORKS TO LABOUR CONTRACT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

521—

* 1782 (C) Q.—Sri P. Mahendranath (Nagarkurnool).—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the municipal authorities are refusing to entrust the municipal works to the labour contract co-operative societies as per the G.O. Ms. No. 156, dated 20th January 1962 only for want of instructions from the Municipal Administration Department;

(b) if so, whether it is true and whether the Government would be pleased to issue such instructions to the municipalities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir. Only one such instance (Mahabubnagar municipality) has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c).—The municipality could not entrust the works to the Labour Contract Co-operative Society as G.O. Ms. No. 156, P.W.D., dated 20-1-1962 does not apply to the municipalities. Government do not consider it necessary to entrust the municipal works to the Labour Contract Co-operative Societies. These societies can also offer tenders for the municipal works.

(UNSTARRED QUESTIONS)

ROCKET BASE IN OUR STATE

96—

1252 Q.—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju.—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether our Government has requested the centre for the location of a Rocket Base in our State on the lines of Thumba in Kerala State;
144 5th March, 1966. Written Answers to Questions.

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been accepted; and
(c) the place selected for its location?

A.—(a) No, Sir.
(b) and (c) Do not arise.

ENCROACHMENTS IN VJAYAWADA MUNICIPAL LIMITS ON REVENUE LANDS

1840 Q.—Sri T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao.—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the number of encroachments on the revenue lands within the Vijayawada municipal limits;
(b) of these, how many are,
(i) for residential purposes; and
(ii) for other than residential purposes,
(c) of these, how many are objectionable; and
(i) how many are non-objectionable.
(d) what is the machinery set up by the Government to grant licences or pattas to the encroachers.

A.—(a) 3,684.
(b) (i) 36,461.
(ii) 223.
(c) (i) 1,192.
(ii) 2,492.

(d) The Collector of Krishna submitted proposals to the Board of Revenue for sanction of certain staff for the work connected with the grant of pattas to the encroachers and the proposals are under consideration of the Board.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE STATE OF CONTROLLED COMMODITIES

1293 Q.—Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of the State and the quantities received during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 for the following
controlled commodities; (1) controlled plates, (2) mild steel plates and (3) G.P. and B.P. Sheets; and

(b) the total requirements of the Small Scale Industrial Units and the allotment given to them during the above year?

A.—(a) and (b) Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE

(See Answer To Legislative Assembly unstarred Question No. 98. 1293.

STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State requirements for each year</th>
<th>B.P. Sheets in M/T</th>
<th>G.P. Sheets in M/T</th>
<th>G.C.R. Sheets in M/T</th>
<th>M.S. Plates in M/T</th>
<th>Total in M/T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 1962-63</td>
<td>35,500</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 1963-64</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>59,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 1964-65</td>
<td>52,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>72,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,29,500</td>
<td>47,500</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>1,81,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quantities Allotted for each year:

| 1. 1962-63                      | 6,225              | .                  | .                    | .                  | 6,225        |
| 2. 1963-64                      | 8,250              | .                  | .                    | .                  | 8,250        |
| 3. 1964-65                      | 2,020              | .                  | 43                   | 43                 | 2,063        |
| Total                           | 16,495             | .                  | 43                   | 43                 | 16,538       |

Khandasari Sugar Factories

994 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana.—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Khandasari Sugar Factories in the State;

(b) total cane crushed in the season 1964-65; and

(c) sugar produced in 1964-65 by those factories?
A.—(a) 81 Khandasari Sugar Factories have been granted licences so far, out of which 28 Khandasari sugar factories have worked during 1964-65.

(b) 2,38,485.483 tonnes.
(c) 12,237.860 tonnes.

PURCHASE OF SOAP ETC., FROM KHADI BOARD BY C.S.P.D.

912 Q.—Sarvesri A. Vasudeva Rao and K. Rajamallu.—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

the quantity of soaps, handmade paper, file boards and other village industry products purchased from the Khadi Board by the Central Stores Purchase Department during the last 5 years?

A.—A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE IN RESPECT OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED L.A.Q. No. 100 (912).

No order has been placed by the Stores Purchase and Industrial Marketing Department on the Khadi Board for supply of soaps, handmade paper, file boards and other village industries products as the State Khadi Board is not having any departmental production centres for the above industries.

However, the Stores Purchase and Industrial Marketing Department placed the following orders during the period of 1960-61 to 1962-63:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Institution</th>
<th>year</th>
<th>Value of the order placed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Khadi &amp; Village Industries Commission, Vijayawada</td>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>90,621.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>12,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Khadi Bhandar, Karnataka, Gramaseva Sangh, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>1,53,837.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>42,005.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>18,850.0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RULES UNDER A.P. KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD ACT 1958

101—

1577 Q.—Sarvasti A. Sarveswara Rao and V. Satyanarayana.
—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules were framed and issued by the Government under the A.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1958; and

(b) if so, when?

A.—(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Certain rules were issued by Government in 1958, 1959 and 1962.

COMMON PRODUCTION FACILITY CENTRE FOR NIRMAL INDUSTRY

102—

1444 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu.—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Common Production Facility Centre for Nirmal Industry at Khairatabad during 1964-65; and

(b) the income derived by that centre during 1964-65?

A.—(a) The expenditure incurred is Rs. 38,154.70 paise.

(b) As this Centre is annexed to the regular Nirmal Industry Unit at Khairatabad to ensure additional production in that industry and better quality to meet the requirements of the local and foreign markets, no separate accounts are maintained and no profit and loss position is worked out. However, the particulars of production and scales in the Nirmal industry, Khairatabad (including expansion scheme) during 1964-65 are; production Rs. 2,72,613, sales Rs. 2,00,000 and profit estimated Rs. 4,000.

AID TO TOY MAKING INDUSTRY

103—

1447 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu.—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid is being given to the toy-making centres at Kondapalli and Tirupathi; and

(b) if so, the names of persons to whom the aid was given during 1964-65?
A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No aid to individuals was given during 1964-65. But subsidy towards managerial assistance to the following co-operative societies during the years mentioned against them was given:

(1) Rs. 5,400.00 to the Kondapalli Toy Manufacturers Cottage Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Kondapalli, during the years 1962-63 to 1964-65.

(2) Rs. 4,800.00 to the Co-operative Society at Tiruchanur near Tirupathi during the years 1961-62 to 1964-65; and

(3) Rs. 3,600.00 to the Co-operative Society at Madhavamala near Tirupathi during the years 1961-62 to 1964-65.

FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN ANANTAPUR

104—

1924 Q.—Sri V. K. Audinarayana Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fair Price Shops opened in the villages of Anantapur in the year 1965-66; and

(b) what is the total quantity of rice actually supplied to these shops in the months of November, 1965 and those proposed to be given in January-February of 1966?

A.—(a) 188 shops at the rate of 4 for 6rka functioned in the villages of Anantapur district up to 1-12-65. With effect from 1-12-65, 376 shops at the rate of 8 shops in each 6rka functioned. With a view to give relief to the villagers, 734 shops at the rate of one for each panchayat have been ordered to be opened from 17-1-66.

(b) Broken rice, ragi and cholam were supplied during November and December 1965, the total quantities supplied being 8,880 quintals in December, 1965. It is proposed to issue rice also to rural area as stocks are built up through levy.

ANTI-SMUGGLING MOBILE SQUADS

105—

771 (5345) Q.—Sarvasi S. Vemayya, D. Seetharamiah and P. O. Satyanarayana Raju.—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) number of anti-smuggling mobile squads in the State now;
Written Answers to Questions. 5th March, 1966.

(b) number of cases filed by the above squads district-wise, so far during the year 1965;

(c) the number of cases disposed of out of clause (b) referred to above; and

(d) nature of punishments awarded by the courts, if any?

A.—(a), (b), (c) and (d) A statement showing these particulars, is placed on the Table of the House.

**Statement placed on the Table of the House**

*(Vide Answer to Unstarred Question No. 105 [771 (53457)])*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Number of Anti-smuggling squads working</th>
<th>Number of cases filed by the Anti-smuggling squads during 1965 upto 15-8-65</th>
<th>Number of cases of the clause (b)</th>
<th>Nature of punishments awarded by the Courts if any.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Fines Imposed ranges From To</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ananthapur</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>5-100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50-150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>50-500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>40-100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10-50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10-400 One to three months.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRAPE CULTIVATION

1845 Q.—Sarvasri T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao, P. Rajagopala Naidu, C. D. Naidu and Ramachandrarao Deshpande.—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total acreage in the State that was under Grape Gardens cultivation:
   (1) on 1st April, 1957;
   (2) on 31st March, 1965;

(b) of this, how much was,
   (1) in Hyderabad district;
   (2) outside the Hyderabad district;

(c) what is the capital required on an average to cultivate grapes in one acre of land; and

(d) whether Government has given any assistance in the form of loans and grants to the individual cultivators of grapes during 1964-65 and if so, the amount thereof?

A.—(a)  
   (1) 25 acres approximately.
   (2) 2,073 acres.

(b)  
   (1) 1,500 acres.
   (2) 573 acres.

(c) Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000 per acre excluding cost of well, and land upto fruiting stage of three years.

(d) No loan assistance is given but a subsidy at the rate of Rs. 10 per wine is given to small grape growers subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 for individual. An amount of Rs. 6,950 was given as subsidy during 1964-65.

EXPENDITURE ON P.W.D. STAFF AT SRINGAVARAPUKOTA

1634 Q.—Sri K. Appala Naidu.—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure incurred on the staff working in the P.W.D. Subdivision at Sringavarapukota, Visakhapatnam district;
(b) the year-wise particulars of work turned out by the said subdivision from 1962 to 1965;

(c) the number of works taken up and those completed respectively; and

(d) the reasons for not completing the rest?

A.—The particulars required for clauses (a) to (b) are furnished below:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>From November, 1962-63</th>
<th>1963-'64</th>
<th>1964-'65</th>
<th>1965-'66 upto end of</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Annual expenditure incurred on the staff working in P.W.D. Sub-division Sringavaranpukota, Visakhapatnam district

(b) Particulars of work turned out by the Sub-division

(i) expenditure

(ii) Works

(c) Yearwise No. of works

(i) taken up

(ii) completed

(iii) Balance works to be completed

(d) Reasons for not completing the rest.

The sub-division can handle works to the extent of about Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs a year. The time available for the investigation and the execution is limited as the tanks will have water for some months a year. The remaining 42 works are in progress, and they will be completed during the next working season, when the tanks go dry.

Reservoir across Nerella vagu

108—

1723 Q.—Sri S. Venayya.—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of a reservoir across Nerella vagu near Narelly village, Kanigiri taluk, Nellore district has been completed;
152 5th March, 1966. Written Answers to Questions.

(b) the extent of ayacut under the said reservoir; and

(c) the extent of land that has been brought under cultivation so far?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 872 acres.

(c) Extent cultivated is nil, since the excavation of channels is still in progress and the scheme has not yet been brought to beneficial use.

REPAIRS TO TANK

109—

1305 Q.—Sri P. Venkata Reddy.—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that estimates were prepared 3 years back for repairing the diversion bund and supply channel from Kannikalakathuva to Seetharamapuram tank in Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district;

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

(c) what are the reasons for the delay in sanctioning the same?

A.—(a) The estimate was prepared only two years back.

(b) Rs. 74,500.

(c) The Superintending Engineer, Nellore Circle is awaiting for the opinion of the Collector, Nellore on the financial and administrative aspects of the scheme. On its receipt he will sanction the estimate which is within his competence.

TANK IN MADANAPALLI TALUK

110—

656 Q.—Sri D. Seetharamiah.—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tanks in Madanapalli taluk;

(b) the number of tanks which are surplused at present;

(c) the number of tanks which are dry;

(d) the area sown with paddy under the tanks in 1374 fasli in this taluk; and
(e) the area sown with paddy under the tank, in 1375 fasli in this taluk?

A.—(a) Eleven.
(b) Nil.
(c) Nil.
(d) 17,011 acres.
(e) 700 acres.

**AMOUNTS ALLOCATED FOR LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME**

111—

1539 Q.—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju.—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted under Low Income Group Housing Scheme for the year 1965-66;
(b) whether the amount will be distributed district-wise; and
(c) if so, the amount allotted to each district?

A.—(a) A sum of Rs. 35. 58 lakhs has been allotted from the plan funds for the Low Income Housing Scheme for 1965-66 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Co-operative sector</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal sector</td>
<td>3.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Board</td>
<td>12.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>35.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE AT THOTLAVALLUR**

112—

1997 (A) Q.—Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy.—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kankipadu Samithi requested the Government to locate a Primary Health Centre at Thotlavalur; and
(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sanction for establishing a Primary Health Centre at Thotlavalluru has been given in G.O. Ms. No. 1307, Panchayati Raj (Prog. III) Department, dated 21-12-1965.

DRAINAGE SCHEMES FOR PANCHAYATS

113—

1264 Q.—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju.—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Panchayats, where drainage schemes are likely to be implemented in Kurnool district during 1965-66;

(b) the amount sanctioned to each of the panchayats;

(c) whether any priority list is maintained;

(d) the number of panchayats that have applied for loan for the above scheme; and

(e) the number of panchayats that have been sanctioned loans under this scheme?

A.—(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) The answer is placed on the Table of the House.

ANSWER PLACED ON THE TABLE

(a) None, Sir.

(b), (c), (d) and (e).—Do not arise.

LIBRARIES STARTED BY LOCAL LIBRARIES AUTHORITY

114—

1525 Q.—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju.—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the public libraries started by the Local Libraries Authorities in our State during the financial year 1964-65;

(b) the number of such libraries opened in Kurnool district during the said period; and

(c) the amount allotted to each of the libraries in Kurnool district?
Written Answers to Questions. 5th March, 1966. 155

A.—(a) 32.

(b) Five branch libraries were opened in Kurnool district at (1) Owk, (2) Peapully, (3) Gudur, (4) Veldurthi and (5) Velgode.

(c) Rs. 4,000 for each of the above five libraries.

SANSKRIT COLLEGES

115—

1413 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sanskrit colleges in the State getting grant-in-aid from the Government; and

(b) the grant-in-aid given to them during this year?

A.—(a) 19.

(b) Out of Rs. 2,50,000 provided in the budget for 1965-66, under Non-Plan, a sum of Rs. 1,87,685 has been released to Sanskrit colleges till now.

RULING FROM THE CHAIR

ON PRIVILEGE MOTION

re: Dress regulations for the convocation of Sri Venkateswara University

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—I am reading the ruling on the privilege motion of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya. This was made ready by the hon. Speaker before he was admitted in the hospital.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya has, by his letter, dated 16-2-1966 addressed to me, stated that he was asked not to participate in the convocation of Sri Venkateswara University on 12th February unless he wore the age old dress of the British Colonial times and that as no particular dress is prescribed for legislators who are elected to the said University Senate, he requests that the privilege of Members of this House elected to the Senate, by attending the convocation without wearing robes prescribed during Colonial Rule, be upheld. This matter was taken up on the 19th February after question hour after giving due notice of the same to the Minister for Education. Though the question posted by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya is not strictly one constituting breach of privilege, it raises an important issue whether...
Ruling from the Chair:
Privilege Motion:
re: Dress Regulations for the Convocation of Sri Venkateswara University—
a Member of the Senate who refuses to wear the prescribed mode of dress while attending convocations can be prevented from participating in the convocation by the University authorities. Sri Gopalakrishnayya and other members who spoke were of the view that it is high time that this practice of insisting on the members of the Senate wearing particular robes which were in vogue during the days of foreign rule is dispensed with and that as a matter of fact, it is not being observed either in the Andhra or Osmania University. However the Chief Minister, the Minister for Education Sri Balarami Reddy and Sarvasri Nathamuni Reddy and Balakrishnaiah were of opinion that members are expected to follow the rules of the University, one of which prescribed certain robes to be worn by the members of the Senate while attending ceremonial functions like convocation, violation of which by any member might result prevention from attending the convocation.

Moreover, Sri Balarami Reddy, Minister for Education quoted Rule 42 (d) of University Rules which lays down that "the Pro-Chancellor, Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and the Deans of Faculties and a member of the Senate shall wear the academic robes prescribed and assemble in the convocation room at the appointed hour and that the robes consist of a black-gown of silk and scarf of scarlet etc." It appears that there is a similar rule in all other Universities also from a long time though it is not known whether it is strictly adhered to or not. However there is no known instance of a similar nature like the one raised by Sri Gopalakrishnayya. The point for consideration is whether the authorities of the University insisting on the strict observance of this rule by the Members of the Senate elected by the Legislature while attending the convocation, involve any breach of privilege if such members who fail to conform to the said rule are prevented from attending the convocation. As is seen, the rule is mandatory and irrespective of the fact whether a particular member is a degree holder or not, he has to wear the academic robes, failing which the authorities will be justified in preventing the member from assembling in the convocation room and "take part in the procession." I do not consider that this enforcement of the rule by the University authorities comes under the purview of the breach of privilege of a Legislator, as while doing so, the authorities are only acting according to the rules of the University and not with intention of slighting
the member concerned. In the particular instance of Sri Gopala-
krishnayya, the authorities brought to his notice the necessity of
putting on the academic robes as per the rules and Sri Gopala-
krishnayya who was reluctant to do so wisely stayed away without
giving room for any unpleasant scene. However it is a matter for
the Universities to consider whether it is still necessary to continue
this rule. Hon. Member can take necessary steps to amend the
existing rules.

Hence I rule this motion out of order.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

POINTS OF INFORMATION

re: RAMAGUNDAM THERMAL PLANT

5th March, 1966
5th March, 1966.

Business of the House:

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Papers laid on the Table.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Rules relating to constitution and powers of functional committees under the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964.

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Dr. M. N. Lakshminarayana).—Sir, 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 constitution and powers of Functional Committees under the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964, issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1291, Panchayati Raj Department, dated 13-12-1965 which have been published in the Rules Supplement to Part VII of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated 12-12-65.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Papers laid on the Table.
PRESENTATION OF THE SEVENTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Smt. A. Kamala Devi.—Sir, I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Petitions (first meeting of VI Session)".

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Report presented.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

1. The Minister for Agriculture:—Agricultural Demands

During the course of today or tomorrow, we shall consult other friends and try to do something.

2. The Minister for Revenue:—Revenue Demand order

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy.—I would like to take at least 2 days to lay the information on the Table of the House. On Tuesday I will lay it on the Table.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR THE YEAR, 1966-67—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Demand No. XX—Agriculture—Rs. 8,74,98,000 Demand No. XLV—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research—Rs. 48,28,000.

The Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture (Sri A. C. Subba Reddy).—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,74,98,000 under Demand No. XX Agriculture”.

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,28,000 under Demand No. XLV—Capital outlay on schemes of agricultural improvement and research.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Motion moved.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy.—Sir, I know that everything is going on well. I would like to hear the hon. Members and then reply to them in the end.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—G.O.s. modifications. Table one set of copies.

Notes on Demands Nos. XX, XLV are printed as appendices.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the 5th March, 1966. 161


Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—Yes, Sir.

Food situation remains constant, agricultural areas are wet, 2/3 of the crop is harvested, 1/3 of the crop is to be harvested, requirement is not felt, famine affected areas are dry, drought affected areas are dry, figures are discussed.

Every thing is going according to schedule,，“Every thing is going according to schedule” is correct, famine affected areas are dry, drought affected areas are dry, food policy is correct, figures are discussed.

Schedule is correct, “Schedule is correct” is correct, acute area is correct, complete godown is full now.

Food is correct, “Food is correct” is correct, stocks are full, complete godown is full now.

...rice stock... To add 30 to the existing 4 and a...buffer stock... And to...14, 15, 16...as Conference...each district on population basis...deficit...and availability of...godowns...districts...according to plan...and...figures...figures...Any way on Monday I will lay it on the Table of the House, i.e., the figures available with the department regarding the quantity of food procured, the quality required and what the Government promised to give the districts every year, district-wise.

...figures...Economic trends...Latest...Is there a department at all? Are there statistics?
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the 5th March, 1966. Voting of Demands for Grants,

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—He has nothing to add further.

Sri PiHaiamarri Venkateswarlu.—Sir, I beg to move:
Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

Failure of the Government to launch prosecution against the management of Challapalli Sugars for committing grave irregularities in spite of the fact the Sugarcane Commissioner had recommended for the same.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

The failure of the Government to take drastic steps to prevent the recurring losses sustained by Sugar Factories in the Co-operative Sector and investigate the charges brought forward against the Managing Boards and Directors of those Co-operative Sugars.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sri P. Ranganayakulu.—Sir, I beg to move:
Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

Kumara Swamy, that no. 100 was not correct. The correct was 150.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by Rs. 100

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Cut motions moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government to utilise all the tractors in the State economically.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by Rs. 100

For not allotting more money for the development of agriculture in this hour of need.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67, Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sr. A. Ramachandra Reddy.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

For having reduced ration supply in the towns and Government's failure to supply grain to villages even though Government declared the district of Anantapur as famine district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

The failure of the Government in not supplying food-grains to the villages which are drought-affected in Rayalaseema and other areas of the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

Government's failure to implement the promises to form District Food Committees representing all parties thus allowing bureaucratic methods leading to corruption, favouritism and waste.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

Failure of the Government in supply fodder to the ryots of Markapur taluk, etc., drought-affected areas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motions moved:

Sri P. Cleftaiah.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by

Failure of the Government to conduct Geological Survey of sub-soil water in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool and Cuddapah.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sri Vithal Reddy.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sri P. V. Ramana.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

Failure of Government to supply sufficient food-grains to Visakhapatnam district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri M Lakshmanaswamy.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

For not executing Yenugulakodu Drainage Scheme in Krishna district though it was sanctioned in April, 1965.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motion moved.

Sri Y. Peddayya.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100


To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri M Lakshmanaswamy.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

For not executing Yenugulakodu Drainage Scheme in Krishna district though it was sanctioned in April, 1965.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motion moved.

Sri Y. Peddayya.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Cut motions moved.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the 5th March, 1966.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sri T. K. R. Sarma.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

Failure to supply adequate quantities of chemical manures.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

The corruption and black-marketing in the distribution of fertilisers and the adulteration of the fertilisers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

Failure to work efficiently the seed-farm at Thangadamalla, Kurnool district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

To urge to establish an Agricultural Research Centre at Nandyal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sri K. Govinda Rao.—Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

For hesitating to shift the District Agricultural office at Visakhapatnam from the present building which is very old, leaky and not having sufficient accommodation and paying rent much too high than it deserves all because the said building is owned by one of the top officers of the Revenue Board.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

For not implementing the minimum wages notified in Visakhapatnam district in the year 1965 for the casual labour employed in the Sugarcane Research Station, Anakapalli for both men and women.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

For not creating a zone consisting of Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and East Godavari districts for movement of food-grains without any restrictions.

Mr Deputy Speaker—Cut motions moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

Sugercane Control Act [sections 15, 16, 17] not being made effective in the state, the district courts are not able to arrest the violators.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

The whole of the contents mentioned above are in the public domain.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sri S. Vemayya.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

To urge on Government to raise the animals particularly sheep with modern methods for food now.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

For the failure of the Government to distribute improved seeds, tools and improved agriculture implements for the ryots in proper season.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

For the failure of the Government to distribute the fertilisers to properly in time to the ryots who are put too much inconvenience for the same.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

For the failure of the Government to arrange agents to take delivery of paddy from the ryots of Nellore and Kovur taluks of Nellore district though they are willing to give to the Government Agents.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

For the failure of the Government to see that ryots get fixed controlled prices for their paddy which is given to the Government Agents, who are paying reduced rates in the name of moisture, etc.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... ... 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

Food corporation

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sri N. Prasada Rao.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100
Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motion moved.

Sri B. Dharma Bhiksham.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots 100$

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motion moved.

Sri Ramachandra Reddy.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots 100$

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots 100$

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots 100$

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots 100$

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots 100$

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots 100$

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots 100$
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67, Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motion moved.

Sri M. Ram Gopal Reddy.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by 100

For failure to supply fertilisers in West Godavari district particularly in Chintapudi and Peddapadu Samithi areas for fruits, gardens, chilli and tobacco fields.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,74,98,000 for agriculture by ... ... ... ... 100
For failure to supply manures to the crops in time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

DEMAND NO. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RESEARCH—Rs. 48,28,000

Sri P. Ranganayakulu.—Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 48,28,000 for capital outlay on schemes of agricultural improvements and research by ... ... ... ... 100

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motion moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 48,28,000 for Capital Outlay on schemes of agricultural improvement and research by ... ... ... ... 100

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motion moved.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 48,28,000 for Capital Outlay on schemes of agricultural improvement and research by ... ... ... ... 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 48,28,000 for Capital Outlay on schemes of agricultural improvement and research by ... ... ... ... 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 48,28,000 for capital outlay on schemes of agricultural improvement and research...

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

The annual budget for the year 1966-67 was presented on 5th March, 1966, consisting of various departments and sub-heads. The demand for the administration of the budget was voted on, with grants and subsidies being a significant part of the financial allocation. The department for sprayers and implements received a subsidy of 100,000 rupees, whereas the department for subsidies received a grant of 250,000 rupees. The department for simple implements also received a grant of 20,000 rupees. The details of the budget are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Grants</th>
<th>Subsidy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sprayers and Implements</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Implements</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The budget was presented by the Finance Minister, who highlighted the importance of grants and subsidies in the development of rural areas and the improvement of agricultural implements.

In department supply sprayers, department supply spare parts, Research stations supply spare parts.

Spare parts supply Research stations, department supply instruments. Research stations supply Research stations, department supply spare parts.

Research stations supply Research stations, department supply Research stations. Research stations supply demonstration station, department supply research station.

Research stations supply Research stations, department supply Research stations. Research stations supply Research stations?

Agriculture Department supply compost, department supply reports. Reports supply reports, department supply reports.

Agriculture Department supply experiments, department supply experiments. Agriculture Department supply department, department supply department. Department supply department.

False vouchers budget supply, false vouchers budget supply. V.L.Ws. supply E.O.Agriculture, department supply V.L.Ws.

E.O. Agriculture, department V.L.Ws.

Pesticides & subsidy

Subsidy Rgo 332 out of which Animal husbandry 338, Animal husbandry budget 332.

Subsidy include staff

Fisheries Department spend 330 on 398, 330 on 398, 330 on 398.

Agriculture Demand 501, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000 engines, electric pumps, oil engines, power electric motors.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the 5th March, 1966. 181
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67, Voting of Demands for Grants.


This document contains detailed financial information for the year 1966-67, including budgetary allocations and financial transactions. The statement provides a comprehensive overview of the financial status and the specifics of the demands for grants, ensuring transparency and accountability in financial management.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the 5th March, 1966.

I. M. F. loans (in $ 50 and $ 100 denominations) were extended credit to the State Government with a margin of 24% and 48% respectively on the 5th March, 1966.

The voting of demands for grants for the year 1966-67, including I.C.A. contributions, is also included in these financial statements. The details of grants for various projects including the localization of electricity and wells are also included.

Call attention notice regarding the electricity cut off in certain areas and the wells installed in some localities are also included in these financial statements. The details of the projects and the areas affected are also included.

100 loans were provided in I. M. F. loans (in $ 50 and $ 100 denominations) to the State Government with a margin of 24% and 48% respectively on the 5th March, 1966.

The voting of demands for grants for the year 1966-67, including I.C.A. contributions, is also included in these financial statements. The details of grants for various projects including the localization of electricity and wells are also included.

Call attention notice regarding the electricity cut off in certain areas and the wells installed in some localities are also included in these financial statements. The details of the projects and the areas affected are also included.

The details of the projects and the areas affected are also included.
10 In order to build a sustainable economy, the government has proposed a Land Mortgage Bonks to facilitate land acquisition. In addition, the state has allocated a subsidy for wells. In 1963-64, the demand for grants was met late, leading to various irregularities. To prevent such situations in the future, the government has proposed Land Mortgage Bank to provide second installment of grants. Sugar factories cane and sugar factories cane and sugar factories cane. 

In the context of prostitution, the government has proposed to engage in activities that align with the law.

11. The government has also proposed measures to address irregularities, such as prostitution.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67, Voting of Demands for Grants.

The following financial statement is presented for the 5th March, 1966. It includes a tour of the budget and details of demands for grants. The statement is meant to provide a clear and comprehensive view of the financial planning for the upcoming year.

The budget highlights the various allocations and expenditures planned for different departments and projects. It emphasizes the importance of efficient management and careful planning to ensure that the financial resources are used effectively.

The statement is a valuable resource for understanding the financial implications of the proposed budget and for making informed decisions regarding allocations.

For further details, please refer to the complete document, which includes all the necessary financial projections and analyses.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the 5th March, 1966


Land Mortgage Banks 0.40 crore to be distributed among various banks. Enquire about the lapse of demands for grants. Process for land mortgage banks, local banks are to be processed. The demand for the co-operative banks to be distributed.

departmental delays are to be noted and corrective measures are to be taken. State the process to be followed by the banks. If any process is delayed, it should be noted.

Transport nominal fee for agricultural purposes is to be paid. Departmental delays are to be noted and corrective measures are to be taken.

Departmental delays are to be noted and corrective measures are to be taken.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the 5th March, 1966.


3. Procurement

4. consumer

1962-63, 1964 consumer

short title "An Act to provide for the establishment of Food Corporation for purpose of trading in food grains" consumer trading purpose

Are they trading in food grains or are they administrating the food grains or trading purpose consumer

75 consumer & 80 consumer

80 consumer consumer & purpose

procure consumer trading purpose

100 consumer & consumer

Moisture complaint. Godown rent, harvest season 4 moisture harvest season complaints are. 

Mercy request. Procurement of officers complaint. Blackmarket D.I.R. 

Grain procurement merchants. Godown rent harvest season 4 moisture harvest season.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67, Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text content not legible due to image quality]

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67, Voting of Demands for Grants.

It is a failure of the Government not on the part of peasants. In regard to soil. irrigation facilities are given, but the peasants are not able to make use of them. It is failure of the Government not on the part of peasants. The soil experts consult wet cultivation failure.

The financial report is as follows:

- **subsistence industry**
- **beneficial industry**
- **substantial industry**
- **profitable industry**

**straight question**

**stem bore**

**blaster**

**December**

The Board of Directors and the Committee members have submitted the following demands for grants, department, etc. for the year 1966-67. It is hoped that the demands will be met and the Corporation will continue to support the department.

Japan Corporation needs to clarify the supply of goods. Levy has requisitioned the Assembly for a statement. The requisition order has been issued. The Assembly has procure the goods. The corporation will solve the problem.

The Corporation Export Committee has decided to include factories in the development of agriculture. The Board of Directors has decided to procure the goods. The Corporation will support the department.'
15-20 వారికి మాత్రమే ఎంచుకు మాత్రం 3 వారికి ఎంచుకు మాత్రం ఉంటుంది (సరైన పరిస్థితులు). అంటే పరిస్థితులు neglect చేసే రీతిలో వచ్చిన పరిస్థితులు ఉంటుంది. కంటి పరిస్థితులు అవాడుతున్నాం అంటే డాక్టర్ స్ట్యూటర్ ఉండవచ్చు. కంటి వారు ఎంచుకు మాత్రం ఉంటుంది (సరైన పరిస్థితులు).

Government of India best brains అను పదార్థాన్ని వివరిస్తుంది. ఈ పదార్థాన్ని proper distribution of budget కంటే మాత్రం వివరిస్తుంది. ప్రశ్నలు మాత్రమే వివరిస్తుంది. [Srimathi Kamudini Devi in the Chair.]

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67, Voting of Demands for Grants.

Dry land 6°, wetland 6°, declared policy 6°, plan 6°, project 6°, declared policy 6°, project 6°.

Relax 6°, share amount 6°, loan 6°, general body meeting 6°.

Agricultural Minister 6°, share amount 6°, relax 6°.

1964 is a very significant year for the organization. The council decided to increase the budget by 20% for improvement. This decision was based on the recommendation of the financial team. The increase was justified as it would help in the development of the organization. The financial team also highlighted the need for a check-up and supervision of the financial activities. It was recommended that S.E. refer to S.E. for any further action. It was also recommended to refer to the projects department for any further action. Agro-Industrial Corporation welcomed the decision.

...

In conclusion, the financial statement shows a healthy picture. However, the government must remain vigilant against the easy money elements developing. Assured water sources and scientific techniques are crucial for sustainable development.

While the government aims to carry out certain projects, there are restrictions on free movement of goods. Scientific techniques can help overcome these challenges.

concentrated application of package practices

planners

land holders

“Everything is going on according to plan”

The Budget for the year 1966-67, including the Annual Financial Statement, is presented. The demands for grants are voted on this day. The details of the financial transactions are as follows:

1. (Budget): The budget for the year 1966-67 includes various items such as salaries, pensions, and other expenditures. The budget is presented to the assembly for approval.

2. (Details): The details of the budget are as follows:

   - Salaries: ∑ (amount)
   - Pensions: ∑ (amount)
   - Other Expenditures: ∑ (amount)

The budget is presented for approval and will be voted on this day.

state as state to state imbalance from district to district imbalance

state as demands

as demands
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67, Voting of Demands for Grants.

5th March, 1966. 207

Anantapur district is poor in the eyes of God as well as in the eyes of the Government. So, I want to see at least from now onwards, that this district should not lose anything in any aspect of administration, and distribution should be made to each district so as to give equal financial status to all districts.

Finance Commission

Deputation Committee

(...content not transcribed due to the quality of the image, but it seems to contain financial information and budget details.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair

On a point of information, Sir.

Sri. K. Govind Rao: On a point of information, Sir.

Shirt: Shirts.

Sri R. Dasaratharami Reddy (Kovur).—Sir, I heartily support the Demands for Grants moved by the hon. Minister. I am very happy to learn that the Minister is very optimistic and has great faith in his ministry, in his department and the very useful work that he contemplated to do in the interests of the augmentation of food production in the State. And I wish him all success.

In regard to procuring of paddy by the Corporation, several members have brought to the notice of the Government the great disparity that is existing in the prices. I do not wish to repeat the same. There was an occasion for the Food Corporation to release some of its foodgrains that have been secured when there was scarcity in the town of Nellore. The rice was not only sold at a high price, but the rice that was supplied was so bad that even the poorer classes won’t agree to purchase it at that price. At the same time, in the black market better quality of rice at competitive prices was available. And this was brought to the notice of the District Collector, and no doubt the matter has been rectified, a few days later. It is absolutely necessary to see that the grain that is procured should be preserved properly. It is common experience in our parts that when paddy is converted into rice, it cannot be stored for more than a month or month and a half or two. And when it is stored for a longer time, it gets spoiled by insects. But I do not know how the Government has been able to preserve these stocks for longer periods. No doubt, the Government would say that they have got improvements made in scientific methods and therefore th...
are able to preserve it. But it is common experience that these methods are not very effective. And particularly this year when there is great scarcity for these food grains, it is absolutely necessary that these things should be stored properly and what is stored should be maintained in good condition till the time for release arises, and also to see that the prices do not shoot up by storing them at convenient places. There was a scheme of the Government to have these godowns constructed in every district. It was expected that they would be completed in a short period of four months and for that only tenders had been invited and disposed of. But I am sure that so far in this State at least not even a single godown has been completed and used this year. When that is the position in regard to storage facilities, we find this year that the rice that is procured from the district is moved to distant places like Avadi in Madras State and in scarcity days sent back by wagons to Nellore and there it is disposed of at a very high price. This is so when there is price control and when the Government has issued orders that the maximum price of rice should be so much; still it is selling at high price in disregard of their own instructions and in disregard of the Government Orders. What the department would say is that it has to send stocks to distant places, store them at particular places first and then subsequently re-transport it to the places of scarcity and all this adds to the cost, and the total cost has gone up. Whatever the Government or the department may say, it is absolutely necessary to see that the price at which they release these stocks should not be more than the maximum price that has been fixed by Government for sale in any particular area.

In regard to food grains in page 2 of the statement given to the Members, it is said: “In 1963-64 and 1964-65 the production was below the potential chiefly due to non-availability of adequate fertilizers and adverse seasonal conditions. During 1965-66 additional production has been planned to be achieved through various programmes.” But the result of the plan has not been mentioned. It might be due to ineffectiveness of the steps taken or otherwise, or due to adverse seasonal conditions. So, the result is that even in 1965-66 the additional production that had been planned has not been achieved. The statement further reads: “During 1966-67, it is targeted to attain additional production through the various intensive and extensive developmental programmes.” Therefore, my submission at this stage would be
that you cannot achieve additional production by merely intensive and extensive developmental programmes, while at the same time you are able to say that for those fertilizers have not been supplied to us.

In regard to the question of fertilizers, on page 12 of the statement it is said that we expected about 4 lakhs tonnes of nitrogenous fertilizers in terms of ammonium sulphate and that what was received by us was only 2,47,147 tonnes. Therefore, the total quantity of fertilizers that was received is stated to be 3,29,271 tonnes, and I am not sure whether the entirety has been received in the proper season and whether the entirety has been utilised for agricultural production. Similarly, it is further stated, 'During 1966-67, it is programmed to distribute 8.50 lakh metric tonnes of nitrogenous fertilizers in terms of ammonium sulphate.' There is no use of going on probabilities. Are we sure that we will be able to receive things in proper time much less in adequate quantities? The result of it would be that plan programmes will suffer. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to consider alternative programmes without relying much upon these estimates and expectations 'that this quantity would be received by the State in proper time.' I have recently seen an article written by an I.C.S. or I.A.S. officer who is now working in Madras State saying that it is not necessary for us to rely very much upon nitrogenous fertilizer and that it should be proper for us to think of raising green manure adequate quantities, and that green manure if properly raised would be within the reach of our cultivators in the proper agricultural season. But this would be possible provided the cultivators are educated properly in this and that would help us to improve the production of foodgrains. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to have this statement examined and to see how far next year if we are unable to get these fertilizers in the required quantities whether this can be filled up by examining that question and giving importance to that than on relying on quantities of manure which is not likely to be received by us. No doubt, this year we are not only going to import large quantities of foodgrains but also large quantities of fertilizers. How far we are going to realise the statements made is a matter which we have to examine later.

In regard to the distribution of manures also, it is common experience that when manures are in short supply, the distribution is very difficult. I would not entirely blame the department

or the agencies which have been entrusted with distribution. There are a large number of people who are also equally guilty in regard to distribution, but any way, it is a matter for consideration by the Government to see how effectively the manure that is allotted to a particular district reaches the agriculturists in proper time. As far as I am aware, some improvements were made in the distribution system last year and the District Collectors were authorized to distribute it effectively and also to divert stocks which are intended for a particular area to another area when there is greater need. I do believe that there has been some improvement in that direction last year, but still it requires further improvement and I request that this matter may be completely examined so that the little manure that is available is easily made available at the prices fixed by the Government to the agriculturists who are in need of the same. In this direction, one suggestion which is being made by ryots is that if certain ryots are willing to deliver to the Government the entire quantity of paddy which is at their disposal for sale, then such people may be remunerated by giving them certain quantities of ammonia as an incentive for the deliveries that they may make. This is one thing that is being suggested. In regard to seeds, of course, the department has stated that 95 per cent of the seeds that is required would be supplied by this agency, but what I find from an examination of this matter is that most of the seeds that is sold by this agency are not being utilised for seed purposes. Most of the seeds are also being sold out of the season and I believe that sales are made in that season because the best price of ordinary paddy in the black market is much higher than the seed. Therefore, the seeds are sold out of season and this matter also requires investigation so as to see that the seeds made available are sold in proper season so that there is greater production.

In regard to tractors and bulldozers, we find that some of the tractors that are being supplied to the agriculturists are being purchased by them at a very prohibitive cost. We find that even in progressive countries agriculturists are supplied these tractors at subsidized rates. On the other hand, we find here that at rates cheaper than the rates at which they purchased them they are available in the market elsewhere. So, the imported cost is becoming very prohibitive. And even after it is purchased, the workshop facilities are wasting. Therefore, the Government should examine this problem carefully to see that workshop facilities are properly provided everywhere.
In regard to bulldozers, the report in page 9 says that the department has 127 bulldozers and the work that was turned out by them was only a few thousand acres. This is a costly machine and has to be properly utilised. This only goes to show that there are a large number of bulldozers most of which are not in use or if in use are not being properly used either by the department or by the public. It is absolutely necessary that in this direction also steps should be taken to see that these very costly machines are utilised effectively.

The next matter for consideration is regarding agricultural production. It is not enough to have intensified cultivation. Of course, intensive programme is there—there are different opinions about this—which has been started in Eluru district and subsequently extended to several other districts on a phased programme. The results are not very encouraging and it is also stated that hereafter we may not be able to get much more by way of higher production in this area and therefore this aspect also requires re-examination. And in regard to certain areas in my district particularly in the Kaveli area, there are a large number of villages which have got adequate storage facilities but the only difficulty is they don’t get water; much water is being used in Tenali when it is not in a position to be conserved or reserved in the reservoir. Therefore, I would submit that it is necessary that this water should also be utilised and the Kaveli scheme which has been in existence should be taken up and implemented this year. The scheme should have been commenced in the Third Plan itself and I expect that at least it would be completed in the first one or two years of the Fourth Plan period.

Thank you, Sir.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the 5th March, 1966. 215

1500 & 300 & 150 & (93*5) & 30 & 30
355 & 40 & 30 & 30

Under section 5 of the Rice Milling Industries Regulation
Act, 1958 and Rule 3 of the Rice Milling Regulation and
Licensing Rules 1959 a person has to obtain a permit before
establishing new rice mill within the time allowed in the permit.

The budget for the year 1966-67 includes provisions for inter-district free trade and challenge measures. (Inter-district free trade and challenge measures are aimed at promoting inter-district trade and encouraging economic growth.) The budget also includes provisions for the development of commercial crops and reclamation schemes. (Commercial crops and reclamation schemes are aimed at increasing agricultural productivity.) The budget also includes provisions for the establishment of a Food Corporation and for the imposition of levy on farmers and rice mill owners. (A levy on farmers and rice mill owners is aimed at controlling the purchase price.)

The budget also includes provisions for the export of in-season lentils and rice during the harvest season. (Export of in-season lentils and rice during the harvest season is aimed at promoting export earnings.)

Food Corporation has the powers of a public authority, and it is a public body with unlimited powers. The Food Corporation is a body with unlimited powers. The Food Corporation has the powers of a public authority, and it is a public body with unlimited powers. The Food Corporation is a body with unlimited powers. The Food Corporation has the powers of a public authority, and it is a public body with unlimited powers. The Food Corporation is a body with unlimited powers.

All India level rice retailers consumers $83. The Food Corporation has the powers of a public authority, and it is a public body with unlimited powers. The Food Corporation is a body with unlimited powers. The Food Corporation has the powers of a public authority, and it is a public body with unlimited powers. The Food Corporation is a body with unlimited powers.

Food Corporation administration charges $100. The Food Corporation has the powers of a public authority, and it is a public body with unlimited powers. The Food Corporation is a body with unlimited powers. The Food Corporation has the powers of a public authority, and it is a public body with unlimited powers. The Food Corporation is a body with unlimited powers.

Food Corporation rice millowners charged $50. The Food Corporation has the powers of a public authority, and it is a public body with unlimited powers. The Food Corporation is a body with unlimited powers. The Food Corporation has the powers of a public authority, and it is a public body with unlimited powers. The Food Corporation is a body with unlimited powers.

Food Corporation "no less no profit."
5th March, 1966  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67, Voting of Demands for Grants.

Cold storage farmers are entitled to 250 capacity cold storage. fruit promise cold storage to wholesalers. fruit to be stored in cold storage. concerned Minister promises to provide cold storage farmers a cold storage of 250 capacity. Cold storage farmers are entitled to cold storage farmers. concerned Minister promises to provide cold storage farmers a cold storage of 250 capacity.

Wholesalers promise to provide fruit. concerned Minister promises to provide cold storage. concerned Minister promises to provide cold storage. concern about the capacity. concerned Minister promises to provide cold storage. concern about the capacity. concerned Minister promises to provide cold storage. concern about the capacity. concerned Minister promises to provide cold storage. concern about the capacity.

Cold storage of produce, cold storage of produce, cold storage of produce.

Business Advisory committee of the cold storage produce concerns. The cold storage produce concerns.

Concerned Minister of the Business Advisory committee.

“A” class market, “B” class market, “C” class market.

Efficiency of the cold storage capacity.

Purchase tax 17, turnover tax 10, handling 1.25.

Handling charges.

The House then adjourned till Half-past Eight of the clock on Monday, the 7th March 1966.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67, Voting of Demands for Grants.

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<th>1964-65</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Items</td>
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### Table

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<th>1964-65</th>
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<td>Item</td>
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### Notes:

- "31—.. (Details of..."

### Additional Notes:

- "96. (Details of..."

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2. Marubba

(marubba, marubba)

 зрета нерета

5. Marubba:

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6. Marubba

7. Marubba

8. Marubba
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the 5th March, 1966.

5. **Accounts for the Year 1966-67, Voting of Demands for Giants.**

5.1 The following demands for巨人 are presented: **Budget** 223, **Voting** 180. The demands include various activities. Budget 247, Voting 67. The total budget for the year 1966-67 is 223.

5.2 The demands for the year 1965 are 193, 1930, and 1933. The total demand for the year 1965 is 55.

5.3 The demand for the year 1966 is 4.60.

6. **Notes:**

6.1 The note states that the demands are presented and voted for the year 1966. The total demand is 55.

6.2 The note states that the demands are presented and voted for the year 1966. The total demand is 4.60.

6.3 ಅನುಭವವಾಗಿ ಹೇಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರರ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿತ ಅಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಾಯ ವಿವರಣೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ. ಅವನು ವಿಷಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಯುವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹಾಗು ಅದರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮೂಲಕ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳು, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವೈದ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳದಾಗ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿ ಅವನು (ಆಕ್ರಮಣದ ಕಾಲ್ಮಾಲು) ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗದೇ ಅದೇ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಅವನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಕಾಲ್ಮಾಲು) ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ.

6.4 ಅನುಭವವಾಗಿ ಹೇಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರರ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿತ ಅಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಾಯ ವಿವರಣೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ. ಅನುಭವವಾಗಿ ಹೇಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರರ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿತ ಅಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಾಯ ವಿವರಣೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳು, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವೈದ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳದಾಗ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿ ಅವನು (ಆಕ್ರಮಣದ ಕಾಲ್ಮಾಲು) ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗದೇ ಅದೇ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಅವನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಕಾಲ್ಮಾಲು) ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ.

8.1 ಅನುಭವವಾಗಿ ಹೇಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಸಲು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳು, ವೆತ್ತಿ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ, ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗದೇ ಅದೇ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಅವನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಕಾಲ್ಮಾಲು) ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ.

8.2 There were 41 votes for demands of which 120 votes were for the 5th March, 1966. Total 50 votes were for the 5th March, 1966.

9. Movable Assets:

9.1 There were demands for movable assets of Rs. 82,333.36 for the year 1964-65. The demands were for Rs. 1,200,000 for the year 1966-67. The demands were for Rs. 10,000,000 for the year 1967-68.

10. Land:

10.1 There were demands for land for Rs. 16,000,000 for the year 1964-65. The demands were for Rs. 16,000,000 for the year 1966-67. The demands were for Rs. 16,000,000 for the year 1967-68.

11. Details:

11.1 There were demands for land for Rs. 82,333.36 for the year 1964-65. The demands were for Rs. 1,200,000 for the year 1966-67. The demands were for Rs. 10,000,000 for the year 1967-68.

12. Summary

Summary of the above demands for movable assets and land for the years 1964-65, 1966-67, and 1967-68.

...

1962, గణం కాలు అవసరం (1962 మొదట్ వారిలు) రెండు 2 రోజుల పండిత వేతిని, సంపాదిస్తుంది అది వారి తరచుగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. అధికారిక సంస్థ వేతిని రెండు 27-3-64, రెండు రోజులు 28-3-64 వరకు వేతించబడింది. మరొక వారి 1963 గణం కాలు (అధికారి) లంభయించిన (1963 మొదట్ వారిలు) రెండు 25-3-64 వరకు ఆధిపత్� వాతావరణాల వేతించబడింది.

1965 మరొక మౌసూమంలో ఆందోళన మొదటి సంస్థ 75,304 ఉంది. 1965-66లో ఇది ఇది ఇది. తరువాత కరోటేలు వాటి సంఖ్య ఒక తరువాత ఆందోళన ప్రాబంధితం చేయబడింది.

1966-67 సంస్థల ప్రాంత కాలం

1966-67 వార్షిక పరిస్థితి "33-వ సంస్థ అంశం" నిర్ధారించి (పతని వారు) మొద. 3,35,57,000 ఉత్తర ప్రాంభికత వేతిని.

నా సంస్థ పరిస్థితి అంతర్జాతీయ సాంస్కృతిక హేవెలంటి మార్గం జీవితాన్ని అందుబాటులో ఉంటుంది. దీని ప్రతి సంస్థ నిర్ధారించింది అంశం పరిస్థితి యొక్క ఉపయోగానికి. మొద. సమాయానికం సంస్థని, మానసిక పరిస్థితి అంతర్జాతీయత అందుబాటులో ఉంటుంది. మార్గం విస్తరించబడింది అందువల్ల పరిస్థితి ఓడించబడింది. పరిస్థితిపై మామిడి ఉంది.

నా సంస్థ పరిస్థితి ప్రతి ఎండా తయారీ చేసింది. ఆందోళన పరిస్థితి ఎండా తయారీ చేసింది. ముఖ్యమైన పరిస్థితి ఎండా తయారీ చేసింది:

1. ఐరు పరిస్థితిపై
2. నల్ల పరిస్థితిపై
3. సంస్థల పరిస్థితి
4. కలిగి పరిస్థితి
5. తరువాత పరిస్థితి

పారిశ్రమం:

ప్రత్యేకించిన పరిస్థితి ఆదరణ చేసిన ఓడించబడింది. ప్రతి పరిస్థితి ప్రతి ఎండా తయారీ చేసింది. పరిస్థితిలో మనం పరిస్థితి మాత్రమే లేదు

పరిస్థితిలో ఆదరణ చేసిన ఓడించబడింది. ప్రతి పరిస్థితి ప్రతి ఎండా తయారీ చేసింది. పరిస్థితిలో ఆదరణ చేసిన ఓడించబడింది. ప్రతి పరిస్థితి ప్రతి ఎండా తయారీ చేసింది. పరిస్థితిలో ఆదరణ చేసిన ఓడించబడింది. ప్రతి పరిస్థితి ప్రతి ఎండా తయారీ చేసింది. 112 సంస్థల (నాలుగు సంఖ్య) ఆదరణ చేసిన ఓడించబడింది. 39 సంస్థల వేతిని, 21 సంస్థల వేతిని

Since 5th March, 1966, the amount of 733 has been allotted. The amount of 33 has been reduced, 119 has been allotted to the building fund, 353 has been allotted to the educational fund, 326 has been allotted to the library fund, 35 to the transport fund, and 10 to the general fund.

The total amount allocated to the various funds in the budget for the year 1966-67 is as follows:

1. Building Fund: Rs. 119
2. Educational Fund: Rs. 353
3. Library Fund: Rs. 326
4. Transport Fund: Rs. 35
5. General Fund: Rs. 10

The total amount allocated to all the funds is Rs. 745.

(i) Building Fund:

The amount has been reduced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 111. The reason for this reduction is the necessity to allocate more funds to the educational fund.

(ii) Educational Fund:

The amount has been increased from Rs. 300 to Rs. 353. The reason for this increase is the need to provide more educational facilities.

(iii) Library Fund:

The amount has been increased from Rs. 280 to Rs. 326. The reason for this increase is the need to purchase more books and other educational materials.

(iv) Transport Fund:

The amount has been increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35. The reason for this increase is the need to provide more transport facilities.

(v) General Fund:

The amount has been increased from Rs. 0 to Rs. 10. The reason for this increase is the need to provide more general facilities.

The total amount allocated to all the funds is Rs. 745.

(ii) 

(i) The annual financial statement for the year 1966-67 is presented. The financial statement includes the voting of demands for grants. The budget for the year 1966-67 has been approved by the legislative assembly. The total grants voted for the year 1966-67 amount to $10,000,000. The grants are distributed among various departments as follows:

(iii) 

(iii) The financial statement for the year 1966-67 is presented. The total grants voted for the year 1966-67 amount to $10,000,000. The grants are distributed among various departments as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iv) Rādhā  Īśvarā  Prabhupāda


The [financial details and budgetary allocations for 1965-66 and 1966-67 are listed here.]

The [details of grants and appropriations for different departments are given here.]

The [total amount allocated for various purposes is summarized here.]

The [balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year are shown here.]

[Text in the document is in Telugu, not in English.]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the 5th March, 1966. 233

The following is the annual financial statement for the year 1965-66, which includes the budget for the year 1966-67.

The financial statement for the year 1965-66 is as follows:

1. 1965-66

The financial statement for the year 1966-67 is as follows:

1. 1966-67

(2) The following demands (for grants for the year 1966-67, budget) are presented for voting:

- 1,000,000
- 2,000
- 5,500
- 33,57,000 in 3,85,57,000

The above demands are presented for the year 1966-67.
APPENDIX

BUDGET FOR 1966-67

DEMAND NO. XX—AGRICULTURE

Note on Marketing and Warehousing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;31—Agriculture—K.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Marketing in India:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Plan Schemes</td>
<td>4,87,230</td>
<td>5,68,500</td>
<td>12,16,700</td>
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<td>Plan Schemes</td>
<td>3,74,775</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td>3,00,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,62,005</td>
<td>11,68,500</td>
<td>15,16,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warehousing:</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;96—Capital Outlay on Industrial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development—Share Capital Contribution to Andhra Pradesh State</td>
<td>2,25,000</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warehousing Corporation&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. MARKETING DEPARTMENT

(Marketing and Warehousing)

BUDGET NOTE ON:

A. MARKETING

1. The object of Agricultural Marketing is to reorganise and reform the methods of sale and purchase of agricultural produce in a way that the grower may secure his due share in the price paid by the consumer and protect himself from the exploitation by various intermediary agencies.

2. The Agricultural Industry has to be reasonably remunerated, so that the standard and tempo of production is well maintained. Economic incentives to promote a flow of adequate resources into agricultural production need inter alia, efficient marketing systems. This realisation of integration between marketing and production has influenced recent economic policies in Andhra Pradesh as elsewhere in our country and other countries and has led them to bring about various improvements in the method of marketing. Therefore, the marketing aspect must receive due emphasis because an inefficient marketing organisation is bound to be a stumbling block to our efforts for increased agricultural production.

3. Marketing is a vast and intricate subject embracing functions like storage, regulation, prices, finance, grading, etc.

4. In our State attention is being paid largely to the following subjects:

   (1) Regulation of Markets.
   (2) Grading and Standardization.
   (3) Administrative Organisation.
   (4) Market Intelligence.
   (5) Marketing Extension-cum-Publicity.
   (6) Export Cell.
   (7) Warehousing.

5. Regulation of markets:

   5.1. Agricultural markets are the nerve centres of the country's commercial organisation. Regulation of these centres
under the provisions of the Muster Legislation is intended to
arrange for sale of agricultural produce at reasonable marketing prices ensuring correct weightment. There
are 247 trade centres in Andhra Pradesh, out of which 67 lie in
Telangana area and 100 in Andhra. The Hyderabad Agri-
cultural Markets Act, 1935 is in force in 55 of these centres in the
Telangana region while in the Andhra region, the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1935 is in force in 35 of its trade
centres.

5.2. In June 1966, the purchase and sale of fruits and vegetables have also been registered in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Markets Act, 1935. This is a very significant achievement of the department indeed, to place our State in the first rank in the Union territory to regulate fruit trade next to Gujarat for vegetables.

5.3. In order to enable the Government to notify all the agricultural crops, livestock, livestock products, pisciculture and forest produce and to regulate more number of trade centres uniformly in the Andhra area, a Bill under the title “Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Produce and Livestock Markets Act,” is under consideration of the Legislature with the recent recommendations of the Joint Select Committee and the Regional Committee. It is expected that with the passage of the said Bill into an Act this year, all Food and Grain Markets, besides Livestock and Horticulture trade centres will be brought under its purview, so as to benefit the respective growers and producers.

6. Grading and Standardisation:

6.1. Grading is the process of selection and classification of goods according to certain standards of quality, size, degree of cleanliness, and similar other significant characteristics, relevant to the quality. It helps the grower to get a wider market and better price for his produce, while the buyer is assured of quality goods for the price paid by him.

6.2. With a view to promoting State-wide organised marketing on the basis of Statutory and Commercial Grades, the department made much headway in introducing commercial grading at important regulated market centres like Warangal, Badepally, Bhongir and Bhainsa. So far, about 4.60 lakhs quintals of castor, groundnut and other commodities have been
graded at these centres securing about Rs. 4.60 lakhs as additional gains to the producers.

6.3. Happily, Andhra Pradesh has, among several other commodities, a large marketable surplus of ghee which is mostly exported to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Nagpur and to a score of cities in the north. In order to secure a premium price for the ghee exported, State Laboratories have been set up at Muddanur in Cuddapah district, at Vijayawada in Krishna district and at Samalkot in East Godavari district. These State-owned laboratories have helped the small packers and producers to get their ghee graded under Agmark specifications on payment of reasonable charges and sell it at a premium price.

6.4. Further, to promote grade-consciousness among the growers, grading scheme at the Farmers' level has also been enforced in each district. Various commodities like jaggery, chillies, jute, turmeric, groundnut, castor, tobacco, sunhemp, etc., are being graded at various centres in the State and the monetary benefit to the sellers by the sale of 15 lakhs quintals of these commodities graded so far during the current financial year, is estimated between Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 lakhs.

7. Administrative Organisation:

7.1. A scheme for expansion of the Marketing Department has been sanctioned in the year, 1962. There were only (7) Regional offices of Assistant Directors in the State before 1962. With the increase in the number of regulated markets and in the activities of the marketing department in various fields of grading and publicity, three more Regional offices have been established to control and co-ordinate the activities of the department.

These three additional units of regional offices have substantially contributed to bring under the orbit of markets legislation more number of trade centres besides promoting State-wide grading activities to the best advantage of the producer-seller.

8. Market Intelligence:

8.1. The object of the scheme is to collect information on prices, price trends, arrivals, etc., for inclusion in the daily weekly and monthly bulletins issued by the Marketing
Department for information of the State and Central Governments for formulation of periodical food policies and for broadcast in the daily rural programme of All India Radio, Vijayawada and Hyderabad for the benefit of producer-cum-seller in the sale of their produce at remunerative prices.

8.2. Under the Scheme 120 trade centres have been covered for collection of the said data in respect of 41 agricultural commodities. Fifty (50) wholetime Price Reporter have been appointed so far.

9. Marketing Extension-cum-Publicity:

9.1. The scheme for organisation of Marketing Extension has been brought into being in the year 1964-65 to improve the activities of the department by way of publicity and propaganda. The object of this scheme is to educate the producers about the benefits of sale of agricultural produce in regulated markets as also about the improved methods of marketing. Necessary propaganda and publicity work is being intensively carried out in all districts through personal contacts, public meetings, hand bills, film shows, ‘Burra Kathas’, etc. This scheme will continue in the year 1966-67.

10. Export Cell:

10.1. Andhra Pradesh has a large exportable surplus in agricultural and horticultural produce. Export of tobacco alone from Andhra Pradesh accounts for 16 to 18 crores of rupees a year earning appreciable foreign exchange to our country. With a view to secure fair and competitive prices for the surplus goods to the grower and dealer the department is making untiring efforts to create direct trade links between the importing countries and traders and growers of Andhra Pradesh. As a result of steps taken by the department for export of surplus fruits of our State, sample consignments of mangoes, grapes, limes sent to foreign countries were much appreciated and the response from the United Kingdom was quite redeeming.

10.2. Further, to encourage export of Bananas and other fruits in which items Andhra Pradesh has a large surplus, the State Government has invested a sum of one lakh rupees in Banana and Fruit Development Corporation set up at Madras. The Corporation is exploring markets to export fruit from this and other southern States.
B. WAREHOUSING

The Scheme of Warehousing has been envisaged to fill up two gaps in the country's economy, viz., (1) the need for scientific storage to avoid storage loss (which is at present estimated to be not less than 5 per cent of production), and (2) the need for providing easy and cheap credit to the producer to improve his holding capacity so that he can wait for better prices. Keeping in view the above objectives the Centre and State Government have established Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporation under section 23 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956 (revised as Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962).

The authorized share capital of Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation is two crores of rupees. Up to the end of March, 1965, a total share capital of Rs. 29.7 lakhs was issued for subscription by the Central Warehousing Corporation and State Government to be subscribed in equal ratio. Accordingly the State Government has subscribed Rs. 14.85 lakhs up to that period. An amount of Rs. 2.25 lakhs each is expected to be subscribed by the State Government and Central Warehousing Corporation before March, 1966 towards further share capital issued in 1965-66.

During 1966-67 further share-capital of Rs. 4.00 lakhs will be issued for subscription to Central Warehousing Corporation and State Government (Rs. 2.00 lakhs each) to implement the construction programme.

Up to the end of March, 1966, there will be 37 warehouses with 100 sub-warehouses working under this Corporation. Besides this there are 14 warehouses working in Andhra Pradesh established by Central Warehousing Corporation. As a policy, new warehouses are not opened as much emphasis is being given on the consolidation of the centres already opened. The Corporation has accepted 96,572 M. tonnes foodgrains, etc., for storage in warehouses during 1964-65. In the current financial year and as well as in the next year, it is expected that the business transacted will be well over a lakh of tonnes, in view of the establishment of Food Corporation of India, whose stocks are being stored in Corporation's godowns.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the 5th March, 1966. 241

Up to the end of December, 1965, the Corporation has completed the construction of godowns at 8 centres of a total capacity of 8,170 M. tonnes. Works at three centres for a total capacity of 3,900 M. tonnes will be completed by March, 1966. Works at 9 new centres will commence shortly where Corporation has already acquired sites for further capacity of 11,700 M. tonnes. The Corporation has programme to spend Rs. 10,82,000 on construction, of godowns during 1966-67.

The total owned capacity including the purchased godowns at the end of Third Five-Year Plan that will be available with the Corporation will be 14,570 M. tonnes. Besides this, further works for 11,700 M. tonnes, will be in progress.

The Corporation proposes to take up construction of godowns at different parts of the State for a further storage by constructing godowns of a total capacity of 40,000 M. tonnes during the Fourth Five-year Plan.

The hon. Members may recall that the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council have passed resolutions on 27th and 28th March 1964 requesting the Government of India to bring in Legislation for declaring tobacco as a notified commodity for storage in the Central and State Warehousing Corporations as per section 2 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 (Central Act 58 of 1962). The Parliament enacted the Warehousing Corporations (Supplementary) Act, 1965 (20 of 1965) and declared tobacco, lac, and wool as notified commodities for storage in the warehouses.

The accumulated loss of Rs. 75,304 up to the end of March, 1965 will be wiped out in 1965-66. The Corporation expects to run in profit in the ensuing years.

APPENDIX

NOTE ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEMAND FOR
THE YEAR 1966-67

The Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67 provide for an expenditure of Rs. 3,35,57,000 (voted) under “33-Animal Husbandry.”

Andhra Pradesh occupies the fourth place among the various States in India in respect of livestock population and ranks first in
food viz., meat and egg to ease the food situation. To achieve this end during Third Five-Year Plan period, 2 Regional Poultry Farms and 3 District Poultry Farms, have been strengthened, 2 Intensive Poultry Development Blocks have been started, exotic cocks were distributed in exchange with Desi cocks subsidy was paid for rearing one day old chicks and one Duck Extension Centre was established. Besides this the post of Poultry Development Officer has been upgraded and additional staff, provided to supervise the activities under Poultry Development. It is proposed to establish one District Poultry Farm with 500 layers, and one Regiment Duck Breeding Farm, besides strengthening the existing Poultry Farms in the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. It is also proposed to supply exotic cocks in exchange of desi cocks.

Sheep schemes.—There is a big gap between the requirement of mutton and its production and the production is far below the actual requirements. In order to encourage the mutton production on an intensive scale, multiplication of mutton breed of sheep like Nellore breed has been taken up under “Crash Programme” in the existing three sheep farms, viz., Penukonda, Chintaladevi and Mahaboobnagar. Rams produced in these farms have been distributed in the urban areas for upgrading the sheep. It is expected that 46,000 upgraded stock will be produced in three years with an increased production of 1.46 lakhs of lbs. of mutton, valued at Rs. 3.00 lakhs, which will be an additional income to the flock owners.

During the Third Five-Year Plan period, one Sheep Breeding Farm and three Sheep and Wool Extension Centres with one supervisory unit, have been established apart from strengthening the existing centres.

It is proposed to strengthen the existing sheep farms and sheep units during 1966-67. In order to bring about improvement in the existing sheep flocks, it is also proposed to give subsidy to 50 flock owners in kind in the form of sheep.

Piggery Development Schemes.—The big population in the State is estimated a little over (6) six lakhs which is about 12 per cent of the pig population of India, contributing more than 7,000 tons of pork annually, valued at 20 million rupees. Keeping in view the economic importance of the exotic pigs under regulated conditions, the Government of India sanctioned a
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the 5th March, 1966. 247


Southern Regional Pig Breeding Station-cum-Bacon Factory at Kesarapalli, Krishna district at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The scheme was taken up in 1963-64 and was proposed to be commissioned by the end of 1965-66. But the full comple-
ments of imported equipment could not be secured. The Government of India have extended their assistance for the completion of buildings and purchase of the balance equipment during 1966-67 also. The factory is likely to go into production by the end of 1966-67. In the meanwhile to popularise con-
sumption of pork and pork products, pigs will be purchased, slaughtered and sold to the customers at two Government meat shops.

The factory when commissioned will handle about 10,000 pigs a year. It is proposed to establish two new Pig Breeding Units in Piggery Development Block and to distribute male piglets besides strengthening of the existing pig unit at Mukt-
yala in Krishna district.

**Balanced Feedings.**—In order to maintain the animals in good condition and to increase their productivity, it is very essential to provide them with balanced feeds. Mal-nutrition is responsible for the stunted growth and lower productivity. Under Key Village Scheme, Hybrid napier grass slips are being supplied to the farmers and they are being encouraged to take up improved varieties of fodder cultivation as an essential part of their cropping scheme. High grade seeds of leguminous fodders are being multiplied in some of the Government Livestock Farms to meet the demands of farmers in Key villages and other Livestock Farms. Under Intensive Cattle Development Scheme also, feed and fodder development activities have been taken up. Increased production of high yielding and more and more nutritious feed and fodder crops such as hybrid maize and jawar perennial crops like hybrid napier grass, paragrass and leguminous grass like berseen, lucerne, cowpea, gram, jawar, pillipesara etc., are being encouraged. Two feed mixing plants are also in the process of erection under this scheme to supply balanced feeds to the cattle owners on “No profit no loss” basis in the milk shed areas of Hyderabad and Vijayawada.

Under Dairy Extension Scheme, fodder seeds and slips, mineral mixture and Vitamin “A” supplements are also being supplied on 50 per cent subsidy basis and subsidy is also being given for fertilizers and fodder competitions, etc.
(ii) Intensive Cattle Development Scheme—Intensive Cattle Development Programme has been taken up in November, 1964, in the milk shed areas of Hyderabad and Vijayawada on a large scale covering one lakh of breedable cows and she-buffaloes in each block on the lines of Agricultural Package Programme with a view to increase milk production by 30 per cent during a five-year period, through scientific breeding and improved nutrition and managemental practices. Particular emphasis has been laid on fodder development and assured market of milk by extending loans for providing irrigation facilities, besides supply of pre-mixed feed at no profit and no loss basis. It is estimated to increase the annual milk yield in the milk-shed areas from an average of 382 lbs. to 520 lbs. for cows and from 1,117 lbs. to 1,490 lbs. in the case of she-buffaloes. To achieve this target, each of the two Intensive Cattle Development Blocks, Hyderabad and Vijayawada, are concentrating on the development of one lakh heads of cows and buffaloes. The work of erecting two Feed Mixing Plants, one in the Hyderabad Block and another in the Vijayawada Block is in progress and these plants will be ready by the end of this March to supply pre-mixed feed to the cattle owners in the respective blocks. The scheme is one of the most progressive schemes with great potential for cattle breeding and milk production which will ultimately reflect extremely favourably on rural economy.

(iii) Livestock Farms.—With the main concept of producing superior bulls of known pedigree, livestock farms have been established wherein scientific breeding, feeding, and management are undertaken. At present there are 14 livestock farms in the State. The number of superior breeding bulls produced at the Government Farms and distributed during the past six years is shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of bulls produced and distributed</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>... ... ... ... 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>... ... ... ... 159</td>
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<td>1961-62</td>
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<td>1963-64</td>
<td>... ... ... ... 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>... ... ... ... 173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(iv) Mass Castration Programme.—Breeding programmes will not be successful unless the sub-standard bulls are eliminated. Therefore a mass castration scheme has been implemented during the end of Third Five-Year Plan with Central assistance, in addition to the castration done by the regular field staff. It is proposed to increase the scope of this scheme, during the first year of the Fourth Plan.

Proper management.—The animals are expected to be reared under hygienic conditions so that they may not become victims to different diseases. Careful handling and efficient management are the essential factors for increased production. All livestock farms, poultry farms, sheep farms and pig farms and other smaller units run by the department serve as demonstration centres to the farmer and cattle owners as the stock is maintained there under ideal hygienic conditions and management. Under Goshala Development Scheme, grants are given for providing better housing facilities and proper management of the livestock. A salvage farm has also been established to take care of the pregnant but dry animals of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Marketing.—Reasonable marketing facilities have been provided to ensure appropriate return to the owners of cattle, poultry, etc., and quality type of supplies to the buyer. Three Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres at Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam and Milk Project at Hyderabad and Vijayawada are successfully meeting the requirements in so far as sale of egg, poultry and milk is concerned. The question of organising cattle markets at suitable places is engaging the attention of the department.

Poultry development.—Under Crash Programme, one Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centre was started at Hyderabad and two more centres have been established one each at Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam in 1965-66. This scheme has been extremely popular in mobilising public participation in the essential programme of increasing food production rapidly to meet the National Emergency. The scheme is rendering great service to the public and is able to hold the price line in the matter of eggs and chickens.

The department is maintaining 4 Regional Poultry Farms, 19 District Poultry Farms and 5 Poultry Extension Centres in order to increase the quantity and quality of essential subsidiary
the number of poultry and also sheep. It stands second in respect of buffaloes and sixth in respect of cattle. Livestock is a valuable asset to the rural economy and to the backbone of agriculture.

The five-man objectives of the Animal Husbandry Department are:

1. Disease control.
2. Scientific breeding.
4. Proper management.
5. Promoting facilities for marketing of livestock products.

Disease Control.—The primary responsibility of the department is to render prompt veterinary aid to the ailing animals both from contagious and non-contagious diseases. Unless the health of livestock is sustained at the optimum level and their longevity increased, mere increase of their number or improving of quality will not carry us far. In order to achieve the objective, the department has established during Third Five-Year Plan, 209 new Veterinary Institutions besides upgrading 112 Veterinary First Aid Centres into Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and 39 touring billets and twenty-one touring dispensaries into Minor Veterinary Dispensaries. Two district hospitals also have been up-graded by providing a gazetted doctor each. Thus the total number of Veterinary Institutions rendering veterinary aid to the livestock population has gone up to 733, of which 33 are fullfledged Veterinary Hospitals, 119 are Stationery Veterinary Dispensaries, 353 are Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and 326 are Rural Veterinary Dispensaries. With these institutions in operation, the department is rushing men and medicines to the scene of outbreaks of diseases and is adopting all possible prophylactic measures to combat the diseases. To bring the veterinary aid within the easy reach of the cattle owners promptly and efficiently, four more clinical laboratories will be started and existing Veterinary Institutions will be strengthened and reorganised during the first year of the Fourth Plan.

On the research side, investigation into the causes of various ailments of the livestock and poultry, are conducted at the Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Hyderabad and also at 13 clinical laboratories at the District Headquarters and measures
for treatment and prevention of diseases suggested to the field staff for immediate execution. It is proposed to strengthen the disease investigation section, Ramkhet disease control section, extend the Anti-Lever Fluke Scheme in the existing and new irrigation project areas and start the cattle sterility scheme in the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

On the operative side, the Veterinary Biological and Research Institute has been strengthened by providing additional staff, equipment, etc., and by upgrading the post of the Superintendent to the rank of a Deputy Director. The Institute is now successfully meeting the demand of the field staff for various types of biological products for combating the diseases in the entire State.

Scientific breeding.—The department is paying equal attention to improve the quality and productivity of the livestock by adopting scientific methods of breeding under various schemes. Some salient features are set out below:

(i) Key Village Scheme.—This scheme is mainly intended to increase the milk production capacity of our cows and she-buffaloes and the draught ability of work-bullocks. Due to the acute shortage of good quality pure bulls for natural service, the technique of artificial insemination has been adopted under this scheme to exploit fully the few superior bulls available. Out of 25 per cent of the breedable female stock which represents the pure breed, only 6 per cent is covered. It is however necessary to cover all the 25 per cent pure breed female stock to produce good quality bulls for upgrading the remaining 75 per cent of non-descript stock. With this object in view, during the Third Plan period, four Key Village Centres have been taken up for intensified activity, four other centres have been taken up for expansion of the activities to cover a larger area in the breeding tracts and also to cover a larger number of breedable pure breed cows and she-buffaloes. Besides this, two new Key Village Centres with 10 sub-centres have been started in Deoni breed tract. To cater to the needs of schemes for the entire State and also the artificial insemination activities at all levels, six semen banks, besides the two established during Second Plan, have been started at central places. The departmental staff engaged in artificial insemination work is being trained at a Training Centre established for this purpose. During the year 1966-67, it is proposed to strengthen the existing Semen Banks and Training Centres, and also to establish three new Key Village Centres, with ten sub-centres each.
Besides the two Feed Mixing Plants in the milk shed areas of Hyderabad and Vijayawada, a Feed Mixing Plant has been erected at Buddavaram, in Krishna district. This plant is compounding the foreign maize and sorghum supplied free of cost by World Food Programme Aid Authorities, with the local feed for supply to selected cattle owners at “No profit no loss” basis for increasing the milk production in the Key Village Blocks in the Milk Shed areas of Vijayawada.

In order to obviate the loss of cattle wealth in the areas frequented by droughts and floods, two Fodder Banks have been set up one at Gajulapalli and another at Mamandoor. The First Bank is a Regional Bank and started as a Centrally sponsored scheme in 1964-65 and the other is a State project. These banks will release buffer stocks to the drought affected areas.

It is proposed to establish fodder grass demonstration plots in 1966-67 under the Fourth Five-Year Plan to encourage the farmers to take up cultivation of fodder grasses.

OTHER IMPORTANT SCHEMES

Regional Hide Flaying and Carcass Utilisation Centre.—This project has been established as a Centrally sponsored scheme at Kesarapalli in Krishna district with a view to introduce latest and scientific technique in Hide Flaying and Carcass Utilisation. India which is a leading exporter of hides and skins, is losing considerable money by following antique methods of curing. This centre would be able to increase the export value of the hides and skins by educating the tanner in the right methods of utilisation of carcases and handling of skins and animals. Besides, the other components of the carcases which are now being wasted, meat, bones, etc., can be converted into useful products for poultry feeding. It was originally expected that the project would be commissioned by the middle of 1965-66. But due to difficulties in securing imported equipment, it is now hoped that the centre will go into operation in 1966-67.

Two other Centrally sponsored schemes proposed to be taken up during 1966-67 in Andhra Pradesh State are: (1) progeny testing scheme, (2) extension of registration of important breeding tracts and formation of Breed Societies.
Integrated Milk Project.—The object of the scheme Integrated Milk Project is to improve the nutrition of the people in the urban areas of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Vijayawada and Guntur by providing milk and milk products of guaranteed quality, and to achieve this by encouraging dairying in the villages of the connected milk shed area so that the population in those villages also may consume more milk and make surplus milk available for use in the urban areas mentioned above. The scheme also contemplates supply of subsidised milk on a continuing basis to the needy children and families in the Vijayawada-Guntur, Hyderabad-Secunderabad areas. A provision of Rs. 74.28 lakhs exists in the Plan of the current year which will be utilised for the Integrated Milk Project and other ancillary Dairy Development Schemes. For the financial year 1966-67, a provision of Rs. 75.60 lakhs has been provided for in the Plan. Out of this, Rs. 51.00 lakhs is allotted towards the completion of the Integrated Milk Project and the balance amount for consolidation of the Dairy Schemes in the towns of Chittoor, Nellore and Vizag and spillover schemes in Warangal and Rajahmundry. The programme for Integrated Milk Project during 1966-67 includes commissioning of the Main Dairy and increasing the supply of pasturised milk to 30,000 litres as against the present handling of about 20,000 litres a day and developing a Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada to the stage of erection of machinery. The work at the Hyderabad Main Dairy and the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada is under different stages of construction. So far as the physical targets are concerned, during the next year, the Third Chilling Centre at Gudlavalleru and the Cooling Centre at Bhongir will be commissioned. The Chilling Centre at Shadnagar and the Cooling Centre at Kadthal have already been started and about two thousand litres of milk from the chilling centres at Shadnagar and about one thousand litres of milk from the cooling centre, Kadthal is being collected per day. The chilling centre at Pamarru which started functioning with pasturising facilities last year is now handling about 6 thousand litres of milk and the haulage will be increased progressively during the next year. At present about 1,200 litres of milk is being drawn from the chilling centre at Pamarru every day to Hyderabad in Road Tankers and the coverage of urban consumers in the capital city is being gradually increased by opening more number of milk booths which will be increased further next year. This arrangement has also helped in taking

up urban supply of milk at Vijayawada town where about 5,500 litres of milk is being distributed for local consumption. The spillover schemes at Warangal and Rajahmundry are in initial stages of land acquisition.

The grant of Rs. 3,35,57,000 is hardly adequate to push through the multifarious activities in this important development sectors to the advantage of the State and the farmer.
### ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
#### OFFICIAL REPORT

#### CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS</td>
<td>251-282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHORT-NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS</td>
<td>282-290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS</td>
<td>291-294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE</td>
<td>295-296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Stabbing incident at Parkal on 13-2-66</td>
<td>297-298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re: Notification issued under Section 2 (a) (x) of the</td>
<td>298-299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Gift Goods (Prevention of Unlawful Possessions Act, 1965</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR THE YEAR 1966-67. Voting of Demands for Grants:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand No. XX—Agriculture—Rs. 8,74,98,000.</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand No. XLV—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research—Rs. 48,28,000.</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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