ANDHRA PRADeSH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

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PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PRINTING, GOVERNMENT OF
ANDHRA PRADeSH, AT GOVERNMENT TELUGU PRESS.
AMARPET, HYDERABAD-16.
HANGING BRIDGE ON RIVER KRISHNA AT SRISAILAM.

*2386 (c.——Sri A. Sarveswara Rao (Eluru);——Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

Whether there is a proposal to construct a hanging bridge from the Right Bank to Left Bank across the river Krishna at Srisailam Project area costing about Rs. 25 lakhs?

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brhmananda Reddy);——No Sir.

The Chief Engineer is requested to examine whether it would not be adequate if a high level suspension bridge is constructed to meet the needs of the project instead of a permanent bridge estimated at Rs. 50 lakhs. According to the designs and drawings prepared by the Central Water & Power Commission this would have costed Rs. 20 lakhs. 1964 4th consider Board. Permanent bridge 5000 lakhs. Srisailam Board 4000 lakhs. Permanent Bridge construct 5000 lakhs. 1000 lakhs. 5000 lakhs.

(247)
26th March, 1966.
Oral Answers to Questions.

Q. 1. Temporary or Permanent bridge (Mahbubnagar Kurnool districts)?
- Permanent bridge.

Q. 2. Representation of a road bridge in summer?
- Summer complete

Q. 3. Chief Engineer accorded technical sanction for an estimate of Rs. 49.6 lakhs for the construction of a road bridge with 22 feet wide road way and 4' footpaths on either side.

Q. 4. Hanging bridge sand bags transferred to permanent bridge.
Oral Answers to Questions.

26th March, 1966.

**STATE LOANS**

1048—

*1485 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu (Tuvanampalle):—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that commissions were collected from the people to fulfil the State loan floated in August, 1965.

(b) if so, whether receipts were given to them; and

(c) if so, the amount collected in the State as commission?

The Minister for Finance (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy):—(a) There is nothing like commission. Banks afford lending facilities to individuals. According to these facilities, if an amount of 7% to 10% is paid into the Banks, they purchase Government securities on behalf of the investors. If these securities are not redeemed within the time fixed by the Banks, the securities will be forfeited to the Banks. Accordingly amounts are collected from the public so as to secure investments in the loan by paying the initial deposit.

(b) Individual receipts were not issued by the officers who collected initial deposits from the public. Generally these amounts were collected from the villagers in the presence of a few respectable people who were requested to sign on a paper specifying the exact amount that had been handed over to the collecting officer.

(c) Rs. 51,96,338-84 P. was collected for payment of initial deposit all over the State.

9. On the 10th day of December, 1965 the following question was asked:—Will the 1965 question be answered? The question was asked by Mr. B. Dhanaraj. The question was answered by the Minister for Finance.

**STATE LOANS**

1048—

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—Generally these amounts were collected from the villagers in the presence of a few respectable people who were requested to sign on a paper specifying the exact amount collected. Generally these amounts were collected from the villagers in the presence of a few respectable people who were requested to sign on a paper specifying the exact amount collected.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—Generally these amounts were collected from the villagers in the presence of a few respectable people who were requested to sign on a paper specifying the exact amount collected.

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Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—Generally these amounts were collected from the villagers in the presence of a few respectable people who were requested to sign on a paper specifying the exact amount collected.
Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—It is much more than a question. He is making a speech.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Possibly, he wants to say....

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—It is not a supplementary. This is beyond the scope of the question-hour, and I do not know how you have condescended....

Sri Tennei Viswanatham:—Sir, if it is not palatable, I will sit down.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Not that way. He wants to say....

Sri Tennei Viswanatham:—I am sorry, if I have hurt the feelings of the Finance Minister, I will not continue.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—If there is any supplementary, I can answer; but if he makes a speech, how is it possible to answer. If he calls it disgraceful and arrioi, I do not know how to answer it.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu:—It is disgraceful because the Collectors are collecting it.

29th 20. Sir, Sir,—Public loan mobilisation is a general
corporate project, so it is the duty of all individuals to participate.

29th 21. Sir,—The question is: What is the percentage
of total deposits in the post-office? In the presence of
the Panchayat President, the suggestion was made in 1966-67 to
continue the individual deposit scheme.

29th 22. Sir,—Individuals are required to deposit a sum
in direct security. A direct security is a deposit which
is subject to malpractice. If a deposit is made, it
should be continued.

29th 23. Sir,—Public loans securities are invested in
investments. When the deposit is made, the security is
registered. If the deposit lapses, the security lapses:
eliminate full security collect. It is desirable to continue
the deposit scheme.

29th 24. Sir,—Ladies and gentlemen, loan collect
should be made by the officers of the corporation. The amount
should be determined for each individual. Rank should
be given to the amount collected. The amount of 5 percent to 10 percent
should be given to the same rank.
Dr. F.—I have nothing to add to what I have said already.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—I have nothing to add to what I have said already.

*1269 Q.—Sarvasri A. Sarveswara Rao and V. Satyanarayana:—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loans obtained from the Central Government by the former Hyderabad State and outstanding on the 81st October 1956, were finally allocated among the successor States in the ratio of the Capital Expenditure incurred in the respective areas:

(b) whether the capital expenditure incurred in the above respective areas was determined; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Allocation of Central Loans
Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—(a) Not yet.

(b) Not yet.

(c) The public debt of the erstwhile Hyderabad State outstanding on 31-10-1956 will be ultimately divided among the three successor States with reference to the Capital expenditure actually incurred up to that date in the area now forming part of each of the three successor States. Final allocation of the actual expenditure in each area is, however, still under discussion between the three States in consultation with the concerned Accountants General and it is hoped that the matter will be finalised soon.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—I did not say complication. I do not know how he heard it. Any high ways? P. W. D. Industries under Capital expenditure Rs. 72,82,48,851. Under section 82 of the State Reorganisation Act it is clear that population has to be adjusted. Delay has followed. Adjust? None. Any complication more? Financial complication more?
Oral Answers to Questions.  

1965 has stated that capital expenditure incurred in the respective areas has not yet been settled and the matter has been taken up with the Government of India the respective administrative departments who, in turn, are still in correspondence with the successor Government. 

EXEMPTION OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS FROM INSURANCE

1045—

(a) whether the Government consider to exempt the persons who have already insured their lives with the Life Insurance Corporation of India from the compulsory Government Insurance again with the Government Life Insurance Scheme; and

(b) whether a copy of the order will be placed on the Table of the House?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—(a) Those employees who have already insured their lives under the Postal Life Insurance Scheme or with the Life Insurance Corporation of India at the rates prescribed in the Andhra Pradesh Life Insurance rules, barring those who did so on or after 1-8-1968, were exempted as on 1-8-1968 from further insurance with the Andhra Pradesh Life Insurance Department. Insurance with Andhra Pradesh Life Insurance Department is made compulsory with effect from the above date in pursuance of G.O. (P) No. 162/Finance (Pen. I) department dated 21-2-1968.

(b) A copy of G.O. (P) No. 162 Finance (Pen. I) Department dated 21st February 1968 is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Vide answer to Clause (b) of L.A.Q. No. (1045 (*2550)

FINANCE (PENSION-I) DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT.


Funds—Provident Funds—Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department—Introduction of the scheme of compulsory insurance with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department or Compulsory subscription to the General Provident Fund (Andhra Pradesh)—Orders—Issued.

Read—the following :


109—2
2. The Accountant General has stated that, as time till 30th November 1962 was given to the Government servants to opt for the existing pension Rules as on 31st March 1961, if they did not want to be governed by the Andhra Pradesh Liberalised Pension Rules, 1961, he could not allot General Provident Fund account numbers to the aforesaid subscribers so far, and so he has suggested that revised orders may be issued that the Contributory Provident Pension Fund subscribers who will be governed by the Andhra Pradesh Liberalised Pension Rules, 1961, will continue to be governed by the Contributory Provident Pension Fund Rules till new account numbers under the General Provident Fund are allotted to them even though they are deemed to have come over to the General Provident Fund Rules with effect from 1st April, 1961, that past cases will also not be reopened and that the Contributory Provident Pension Fund Rules relating to recovery of arrears subscriptions and Insurance may be relaxed. The Governor of Andhra Pradesh accepts the suggestions of the Accountant General, and accordingly directs that the aforesaid subscribers will continue to be governed by the Contributory Provident Pension Fund Rules till new account numbers under General Provident Fund are allotted to them with effect from 1st March 1963.

Under Rule 47 in Part II of the Andhra Pradesh State and subordinate Services Rules, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby relaxes the provisions of Rule 9 of the Andhra Pradesh Contributory Provident Fund Pension Insurance Rules, 1958, relating to recovery of arrears of subscriptions and Rule 27 to 28-A ibid relating to insurance in favour of the employees referred to in the above sub-paragraph.
3. Even though the Andhra Pradesh Liberalised Pension Rule 1961, provide for the benefits of Pension, Death-cum-Gratuity and Family Pension, the responsibility of the Government servant, in providing for his family has to be stressed. The question of requiring the Government servants to insure with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department compulsorily or to subscribe to the General Provident Fund (Andhra Pradesh) compulsorily has been carefully considered by the Government and the following orders are issued.

4. (1) With reference to rule 21 Hyderabad Civil Services Rules, the ex-Hyderabad Government servants in superior service and holding permanent posts shall insure their lives compulsorily with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department, and with reference to the provision in the Government Order first cited. Government servants recruited on or after 1st November 1956, should so insure their lives compulsory. They shall continue to insure with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department in accordance with the rules of that department.

(2) The Governor of Andhra Pradesh further directs that with effect from 1st March 1963 insurance with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department in accordance with the rules of the Department shall be compulsory in respect of all Government servants whether permanent or temporary, other than the following government servants:

(a) Those whose age exceeds 45 years on 1st March 1963, as, according to the Insurance Rules, such persons are not eligible for insurance;

(b) Those who are not fit subjects for insurance;

(c) Those who have already insured their lives with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department, the Postal Life Insurance, or the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and paying premia at the rates prescribed by the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department;

(d) Temporary Government servants including those who are appointed temporarily under rule 10 (c)(i)(1) of the General Rules for the State and Subordinate Services who have put in less than continuous service of one year;

(e) All re-employed pensioners

(f) Those who are governed by the Factories Act, 1948; and

(g) Members of the last grade service.

(3) In the case of Government servants who have already insured their lives with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department or the Postal Life Insurance or the Life Insurance Corporation of India, but whose rates of premia are less than those pre

called in the order of the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department, they shall further insure with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department in accordance with the rules of that department, soon after 28th February 1968, if their age does not exceed 45 years on the date of the proposal for further insurance (i.e., they should submit the proposal for further insurance soon after 28th February 1968). They shall also insure their lives with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department in accordance with the rules of that department, if their pay increases.

(4) Subscription to the General Provident Fund (Andhra Pradesh) shall be compulsory with effect from 1st March 1963, at the rate of not less than 6 per cent of emoluments and not more than the total emoluments in respect of the Government servants whose age exceeds 45 years on 1st March 1963 and who have not insured their lives with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department or the Postal Life Insurance or the Life Insurance Corporation of India, provided that, if a Government servant has not insured as stated above and if his age on 1st March 1963 does not exceed 45 years, but exceeds 45 years on the date of the proposal for insurance submitted on or after 1st March 1963, he will have to subscribe compulsorily to the General Provident Fund.

(5) Subscription to the General Provident Fund shall be compulsory in respect of such of the employees who are not fit subjects for insurance.

(6) Contributory Provident Pension Fund subscribers who are governed by the Andhra Pradesh Liberalised Pension Rules, 1961, shall continue to subscribe to the Contributory Pension Provident Fund till 28th February 1963. They shall compulsorily insure their lives with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department in accordance with the rules of that department, soon after 28th February 1963, if their age does not exceed 45 years on the date of the proposal for insurance (i.e., they should submit the proposal for insurance soon after 28th February 1963). But, they need not so insure their lives, if they have already insured their lives with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department, the Postal Life Insurance or the Life Insurance Corporation of India and have been paying premium at the rates prescribed by the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department. The aforesaid employees may on a voluntary basis subscribe to the General Provident Fund (Andhra Pradesh) with effect from 1st March 1963.

(7) Employees of the ex-Andhra State who entered service prior to 1st April 1950 and opted to be governed by the Civil Service Regulations or who are governed by the Andhra Pradesh Liberalised Pension Rules, 1961, shall insure their lives with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department soon after 28th February 1963, if their age does not exceed 45 years on the date of the proposal for insurance, (i.e., they should submit the proposal for insurance soon after 28th February 1963). But, they need not so insure their
Oral Answers to Questions. 26th March, 1966. 259

if they have already insured their lives with the Postal Life Insurance, or the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and have been paying premium at the rates prescribed by the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department. The aforesaid employees may, on a voluntary basis, subscribe to the General Provident Fund (Andhra Pradesh) with effect from 1st March 1963.

(8) Government servants whose age exceeds 45 years on 1st March 1963 and who have insured their lives with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department, the Postal Life Insurance, or the Life Insurance Corporation of India and those referred to in sub-paragraph (1) above may subscribe to the General Provident Fund (Andhra Pradesh) on a voluntary basis.

(9) Temporary Government servants including those who are appointed on temporary basis under Rule 10 (a) (i) (1) of the General Rules for the State and Subordinate Services shall insure their lives with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department after they had put in a continuous service of one year.

(10) In the case of Government servants whose pay in the revised scale is fixed on or after 1st March 1963 with retrospective effect and who have to subscribe compulsorily to the General Provident Fund (Andhra Pradesh) under these orders and whose subscription to General Provident Fund with effect from 1st March 1963 is less than the minimum subscription to the Fund based on the pay in the revised scale of pay, the difference between the subscription already paid and the minimum subscription based on the pay in the revised scale of pay shall be recovered as arrear subscription in lump sum or in instalments not exceeding 12 as may be ordered by the Accounts Officer.

5. Preliminary action regarding the allotment of account numbers/policy numbers to the persons, who will be admitted to the scheme in question under these orders shall be taken immediately by the Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, and the Secretary Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department, as the case may be. For this purpose the Heads of Offices, (including the Departments of the Secretariat) are requested to furnish immediately the particulars in respect of the Government servants working in their offices in the form appended to this order to the Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, and the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department. They will allot account numbers/policy numbers and return one copy of the list to the Heads of Offices. These lists shall be kept up-to-date by the Heads of Offices. They shall obtain formal applications from the Government servants in the prescribed form of application for admission to the General Provident Fund (Andhra Pradesh), and proposals for insurance with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department in Form No. 1 in the Government Order first cited, as the case may be, soon after the date on which they are required to join the General Provident Fund or insure their lives, as the case may be, and forward them expeditiously to the Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, and the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department.
6. The Governor of Andhra Pradesh also directs that rule 4 (2-B) of the General Provident Fund (Andhra Pradesh) Rules relating to the voluntary subscription to the Fund by the members of the last grade service, who have been made permanent, shall be withdrawn with effect from 1st March, 1968.

7. Disciplinary action under the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Classification Control and Appeal) Rules or the Hyderabad Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, as the case may be, will be taken against Government servants who have to insure their lives or subscribe to the General Provident Fund compulsorily, as the case may be, with reference to the above orders, but who fail to do so.

8. Government servants who have insured their lives with the Postal Life Insurance or Life Insurance Corporation of India should give an undertaking to their Heads of Offices in the month of January, every year that the policy/policies taken by them continue to be in force. The Heads of Offices and Gazetted Officers who draw their pay bills should see to it that the deductions towards premium in the pay bills on account of the Postal Life Insurance or the insurance with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department are continued till the date of retirement of the Government Servants.

9. Necessary amendments to the General Provident Fund (Andhra Pradesh) Rules and the Rules of Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department will be issued separately. The Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department, is requested to send draft amendments to the Rules of his department urgently.

M.A. ABBASI,
Secretary to Government,
Finance Department.
ENCE TO G.O.(P) NO. 162

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<th>Policy No. assigned by the A.P.G.I.L. Dept. and the A.G., A.P., respectively should</th>
<th>Account No. allotted by the A.G.A.P. Hyderabad in the case of compulsory subscription to the General Provident Fund.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
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<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
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Note: "Telangana Employees".
State and Subordinate Services and in cases of d in Column 12, in this column the date on Dept. and the A. G., A. P., respectively should be.

2 of G.O. Ms. No. 426 Finance Dt. 15-11-1961, Allowance linked with pay from time to time as Allowance with reference to para 6 of the
Oral Answers to Questions. 263


G. O. 1063.

(1) (c) clear exempt help spirit.

— 18-1968.

28-2-1968.

Consider.

Wherever it has not reached during that period...

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:— That should have a specific meaning to say 'it has not reached,' 'not reached' or 'not reached' may have a specific meaning to exempt department.

Pottery Centres

1046—

*2217 Q. Sri K. Satyanarayana (Repalle): Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government closed down the pottery centres at Rajahmundry and Samaikot and the builders hardware unit at Dowleswaram;

(b) if so, state the reasons for the closure of the above centres; and
264  26th March, 1966.  

Oral Answers to Questions 

(c) give the details of capital invested and the loss incurred in each unit?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy: (a) The Pottciy Training Centres at Rajahmundry and Samalkot have been closed. The Builders Hardware unit at Dowleshwaram, which is under the management of Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation is being disposed of after calling for tenders.

(b) and (c) A note is placed on the table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE 

Vide L. A.Q. No. 1046 (2217) (stated) given notice of by 
Sri K. Satyanarayana, M. L. A. in respect of 
the house (b) and (c) of the Question.

(b) The Department of Industries and Commerce has been running a number of training centres in various trades. Instead of maintaining a number of training centres of similar type at various places it was felt that the existing centres might be reorganised with a view to improving the quality of training by establishing well-equipped and well-manned training centre. The Government appointed a Committee to formulate detailed and comprehensive proposals for the reorganisation of the training-cum-production Centres. As per the recommendations of the above Committee most of the training-cum-production centres functioning under the control of the Industries Department have been merged with effect from 14th August, 1965 to form ten District Level Training Centres and Higher courses of Training Centres. The Pottciy Training Centres at Rajahmundry and Samalkot are among those centres which have been closed consequent on the reorganisation of the Departmental Training-cum-production Centres.

(ii) The Builders Hardware Unit at Dowleshwaram which was under the management of the Department of Industries and Commerce was transferred to the management of the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation along with some other units in 1962. Since the working of some of these units was found to be not satisfactory, the Board constituted a Sub-Committee to examine their working and to suggest measures for improvement. The Sub-Committee visited this unit in May, 1965 and felt that this unit was primarily sales oriented, and it would therefore require considerable effort to ensure its profitability. It was also felt that the products manufactured by it were not unique in these was no particular reason for the Corporation to run such a unit. The Board of Directors considered this suggestion and resolved that this unit might be disposed of in view of the continues losses sustained by the Unit. The Government accordingly permitted the Corporation to dispose of the unit after inviting tenders by public advertisement. Since the unit was sustaining recurring losses, production in the unit was suspended with effect from 20-11-1965.
Oral Answers to Questions.

26th March, 1966.

Name of the Unit                                      Capital invested
                                                  Rs

(c) 1. Pottery Training Centre at Rajahmundry       ..  24,600
     2. Pottery Training Centre, at Samalkot          ..  36,500
     3. Builders Hardware Unit, at Dhowleshwaram       ..  1,79,762

As regards profit and loss statement in respect of Pottery Training Centre at Rajahmundry and Pottery Training Centre at Samalkot it may be pointed out that these centres were only training centres intended for imparting training to the village artisans in the use of improved tools and equipment and in the latest techniques of production of Glazed pottery. In view of this the question of profit or loss in these two centres does not arise.

As regards Builders Hardware Unit at Dhowleshwaran the following is the loss incurred by the Unit after it was transferred to the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>19,813.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>27,222.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>22,006.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UPGRADING OF GANDHI MEDICAL COLLEGE

1047—

1349 Q.—Sri P. Rangopal Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:
(a) whether Gandhi Medical College was upgraded; and
(b) if so, when and the annual expenditure involved therefor?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad):—
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This College was upgraded from time to time from 1957 to 1965. The following expenditure was incurred from 1957-58 to 1964-65—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>2,08,427</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958-59</td>
<td>2,53,098</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>6,94,226</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>10,99,698</td>
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<td>1961-62</td>
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<td>1962-63</td>
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<td>6,46,892</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
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<td>7,47,778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total       | 81,19,609 | 20,65,836     |

K (K) Q.—Sri V. Sri Krishna (Mangalagiri): Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Department Stores placed a bulk order for X-Ray Plants during the last two months; and

(b) if so, whether the Department consulted the Radiologist Committee set up specially for this purpose?

Sri Y. Sivasamudra Prasad:—(a) The Medical Department has sent an indent to the Director, Stores Purchase and Industrial Marketing Department for arranging supply of X-Ray (35) Plants for the use in different Medical Institutions in the State.

(b) The Experts Committee consisting of Radiologists of the Medical Department set up specially for this, was consulted initially in drawing up specifications. The Committee was also consulted to find out whether the order placed by the Stores Purchase and Industrial Marketing is in conformity with the specifications drawn by it.

K. (K) Q.—Sanjeevini Company,

K. (K) Q.—Sanjeevini Company,

K. (K) Q.—Sanjeevini Company,

K. (K) Q.—Sanjeevini Company,

20. Shri K. N. Pandit (Madras):— Are the solutions of these problems being done in India, and if so, by whom?

21. Shri K. N. Pandit:— In the manufacturing of these parts 80 per cent of the parts are manufactured in India; 20 per cent are imported.

22. Shri K. N. Pandit (Madras):— Are these questions being answered? Have these questions been answered? If so, by whom?

23. Shri K. N. Pandit:— Are they satisfactorily working?

24. Shri K. N. Pandit (Madras):— Are these questions being answered? Have these questions been answered? If so, by whom?

25. Shri K. N. Pandit:— Are these questions being answered? Have these questions been answered? If so, by whom?

26. Shri K. N. Pandit:— Are these questions being answered? Have these questions been answered? If so, by whom?

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri Vavilala GopalaKrishnayya:—Has the Department consulted the radiologist?

Sri Vavilala GopalaKrishnayya:—Has the Department consulted the radiologist? Who has influenced this decision?

'What is your reply to my question, Sir? My question is I am not raising a question with regard to the memorandum - I am asking, why has the Government given an order to a company that was blacklisted?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— If the Leader of the Opposition, goes on rising in his seat and goes on putting questions, how is it possible?

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:— How many times shall I have to repeat the same question, Sir? He has not been answering my question at all.

F. -It does not matter to us.

A. -It matters.

X. Why are they so much interested, Sir? The lowest tender is accepted. It is not questioned.

The point is only this: the lowest tender is accepted.

Sri Pillaiyanerri V. Venkateswarlu:—It does not matter to us.

Sri V. Venkateswarlu:—It matters.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Why are they so much interested, Sir? The lowest tender is accepted. It is not questioned.

I am not asking what is contained in the memorandum. Did the authorities know that it was one of the black-listed companies? Did the authorities consider it?
Oral Answers to Questions.  
26th March, 1966.  

Sri Tenetii Viswanatham:—Therefore, they were aware that it was one of the black-listed companies. The authorities who opened the tender knew at the time when they opened the tender that it was a black-listed company?

Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad:—It was not black-listed in this State.

Sri Tenetii Viswanatham:—Did they—the persons who opened the tender—know that it was a black-listed company?

Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad:—They might have known it or might not have known it.

Sri Tenetii Viswanatham:—Even after knowing, they considered the tender. Shall I take it like that? The code is completely against such a procedure. The rules are against such a procedure. That is why I am bringing this to the notice of the Minister. It is not with a view to embarrass the Minister. I only wish he should go into the matter?

Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad:—We do not know for what reasons it was black-listed in another State, but it was not black-listed in this State.

Physical Training Instructors

2557 Q.—Sri B. Subbiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Physical Training Instructors from Mysore Trained were appointed as 1st Grade Physical Training Instructors or Second Grade Physical Training Instructors in our High Schools; and

109—4
(b) if they are appointed as Second Grade Physical Training Instructors the reasons therein ?

The Minister for Education (Sri A. Rama Reddy) :—(a) Physical Education Teachers who have undergone training in Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Bangalore have been appointed as Grade II Physical Education Teachers in non-Government Schools.

(b) They do not satisfy the qualifications prescribed for the posts of Grade I Physical Education Teachers. As such, they might have been appointed by the concerned managements as Grade II Physical Education Teachers.

Mr. S.—My point is this: there is dearth of physical instructors.

Mr. P. Subbryya:—My point is this: there is dearth of physical instructors.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The Minister has stated, first grade, they cannot give, because they have not got the required qualifications.

Sri A. Balaram Reddy:—If they hold a diploma and the other basic educational qualifications, certainly we will appoint them.

Sri. D. Seshadri Reddy:—They must hold a degree and certain basic educational qualifications. Will they be appointed?

Sri. D. Seshadri Reddy:—Certainly, certain basic educational qualifications are necessary. Will they be appointed?

Sri A. Balaram Reddy:—If they hold a diploma and the other basic educational qualifications, certainly we will appoint them.

UNIVERSITY BILLS

1050—

Q. 9155 Saravari D. Seshadri Reddy (Mudanapalli) Sri Bajajpeta Naidu, C. D. (Chittoor) and Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Chagla, Union Minister for Education has written to the Chief Minister on any aspect of the University Bills recently passed; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

Sri A. Balaram Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMITTEE

882—

Q. 2172 Sarveswar N. Mohan Rao (Ghanpur), S. Sarveswar Rao, P. Bajajpeta Naidu, C. D. Naidu and Ramachandra Rao Deshpande (Narayanpet):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

*Sri K. Brahmamangada Reddy:*—(a) Government have not yet taken any decision on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Following the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan, 59 Pakistani nationals were interned on 7th September, 1965 under the Foreigners (Internment) (Amendment) Order, 1965.

(e) and (f) It is not possible to deport them to Pakistan in the present situation. However those who have not been detained/interned and who can leave under their own arrangements are permitted to leave for Pakistan.

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**OVERSTAYING OF PAKISTANI NATIONALS IN HYDERABAD**

883—

Q.—P. O. S. Satyanarayana Raju (Koogi), R. Rajagopala Naidu and Sultani Salahuddin Owaisi:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Pakistani nationals with visas overstaying at Hyderabad, if so, the number of them;

(b) whether there were any reports of anti-national activities by these people;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to check their activities;

(d) whether steps would be taken to deport them back to Pakistan; and

(e) if so, when?

*Sri K. Brahmamangada Reddy:*—(a) Yes, 131 Pakistani nationals were overstaying in Hyderabad City on 1-9-1965.

(b) and (c) Following the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan, 59 Pakistani nationals were interned on 7th September, 1965 under the Foreigners (Internment) (Amendment) Order, 1965.

(d) and (e) It is not possible to deport them to Pakistan in the present situation. However those who have not been detained/interned and who can leave under their own arrangements are permitted to leave for Pakistan.
REVISING THE LIST OF DETENUES

884—

*2299 Q.—Sarvesvary A. Sarvesvarra Rao, V. Satyanarayana, M. Lakshmanagurunty and K. Govinda Rao :- Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have received a communication from the Centre in November, 1965 or later to revise the list of detenus for time to time taking the present circumstances into consideration; and

(b) whether any Committee was set up to review the cases; if so, who are the members of the Committee?

Sri K. Brahmavanda Reddy :- (a) No, Sir.

(b) A Reviewing Authority was constituted consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government and the First Member, Board of Revenue for reviewing cases of detention ordered by the Collectors and District Magistrates and Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad under the Defence of India Rules.

In case the detention orders are issued by Government the Government itself reviews the cases.

(b) What are the actions taken:

Central Government order detention శాస్త్రీయుండి సౌకర్యాంశాలు. State Government order సౌకర్యాంశాలు. శాస్త్రీయుండి సౌకర్యాంశాలు.

(c) If any Committee was set up to review the cases, who were the members of the Committee?

(d) What are the actions taken by the Committee:

Central Government detain శాస్త్రీయుండి సౌకర్యాంశాలు. State Government detain శాస్త్రీయుండి సౌకర్యాంశాలు. Left members of the C. P. I.
Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri K. Brahman nd: Rddy: Left members of C.P.I. they were all detained by the State Government if he has got that impression, let him please correct it.


VI S I T O F T E C H N I C A L E X P E R T S T O V A D A R E V U A R E A

*2383 Q.—Sarvesri A. Sarveswara Rao and V. Satyanarayana—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vadarevu area (Cost line) five miles from Chirala was inspected by the Technical Experts in December, 1965 to
Oral Answers to Questions, 26th March, 1966.

Determine its suitability for establishing a Training Institute for certain cadres of Navy and Air Forces; and

(b) whether the Technical Experts were impressed by the site?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not know.

Whether Technical Experts were impressed by the site?—Yes, Sir.

It is a confidential matter.

Whether Technical Experts were satisfied with impression made?—It is a matter of opinion.

We extend any assistance required.

REPORT BY THE VIGILANCE COMMISSION

886—

2281 Q.—Sarvesi A. Sarveswara Rao and V. Satyanarayana:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report was submitted by the Vigilance Commission on its working during 1965; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the Report be placed on the Table of the House?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise for the present. But, I would like to add that under the Scheme of the Vigilance Commission, it is required to submit an annual report to Government for being placed on the Table of both the Houses of Legislature. The Commission has been requested to submit its first report for the period 27-6-1961 to 31-3-1966 by 15th July, 1966 and thereafter for each financial year.

Whether reports furnished in reports furnished in
Mr. Deputy Speaker,—Questions and answers are over. Replies to other questions will be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker,—Postpone all other questions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker,—Questions in order to be repeated.

Mr. Deputy Speaker,—Questions are over.
Oral Answers to Questions.

26th March, 1966.

Sri. K. Brahmamananda Reddy:—I will read the answers.

Sri. V. V. Subbarao:—Answers to the supplementary questions.


Sri. D. Subbarao:—particular questions understood.

Sri. V. Sri Krishna:—On Nos. 98, 99, 90, 891.

Sri. K. Brahmamananda Reddy:—They all relate to one only.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—We shall take them altogether.

FERTILISER FACTORY AT KOTHAGUDU:

889—

*895 (1547) Q.—Sarabuddi V. Viswanatha Rao (Mylavaram), and M. Pitchiah (Pavayakonapeta):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to refer to the answer given to question No. 1898 on 28-9-1968 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in starting a Fertiliser Factory at Kothagudum;

(b) when will it go into production; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

Sri. K. Brahmamananda Reddy:—(a) The revision proposed in the Collaboration agreement of the firm has been approved by the Government of India in May, 1968. The World Bank and A.I.D., have agreed in principle to grant certain foreign exchange loans to the Company. The Company has also made applications to various financial organisations for participation in underwriting of Share Capital. The acquisition of the land required is in progress.

(b) The unit expects to go into production by March, 1969.

(c) The reasons for the delay as explained by the Company area (1) the drastic changes introduced in Company taxation in the last two budgets which has associated revision in the project report; (ii) the delay in obtaining a statement of minimum price from the Government of India as required by the World Bank to give clearance for the loan. (iii) Imposition of 10% additional duty on imported materials which increased the Company's financial burden, and (iv) A reappraisal of the entire project so as to use naptha as fuel material instead of coal as originally envisaged. The Government of India have since approved this revised pattern of production based on naptha as raw material.

L. A.Qs. Nos. 887, 888 and 892 were not put and answered, hence included under “Written Answers to Questions”.

109—
280 26th March, 1966.

Oral Answers to Questions

FERTILIZER FACTORY AT RAMAGUNDAM

890—

*S1102 Q.—Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy (Bhongir) :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertiliser Factory being constructed near Ramagundam will be under the public sector or private sector.
(b) to whom and when the licence was issued.
(c) the estimated expenditure for its construction; and
(d) the estimated production of fertilisers (in tons) per annum in this factory?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—(a) In the private Sector, Sir.
(b) To M/s. Andhra Sugars Ltd., Tanuku. The licence was issued by the Government of India in April, 1961.
(c) Rs. 16.19 crores.
(d) 1,00,000 tonnes of Urea and 74,000 tonnes of Ammonia per annum.

LAND FOR FERTILISER PLANT AT PALAVANCHA

891—

*S860 (1381) Q.—Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether land measuring 800 acres at Palavancha, Kothagudem Taluk for the construction of Fertilisers plant has been acquired for a Company.
(b) if so the amount paid by the company towards compensation; and
(c) when the Civil Engineering works for the Plant is likely to be started?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—(a) Yes, Sir.
301.81 acres of Government land has been allotted to the Company.
(b) Rs. 96,190.90 towards cost of the the above land and Rs. 1,569.40 towards the cost of survey stones.
(c) As soon as the entire land required is given to the company.
NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

MISAPPROPRIATION OF NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND

1170-A.—

S. N Q. No. 2747-E. — Sarvasri A. Ramachandra Reddy and V. Satyanarayana: Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chairman Medak Zilla Parishad Sri Jagapathi Rao, has collected Rs. 1,701 from Shri C. V. Reddy, resident of M.怡pat on 28-11-1963 and gav a receipt under his signature and failed to remit the same towards National Defence Fund, and if so, whether the matter has been enquired into and if so, the action taken after enquiry.

(b) whether it is also a fact that Sri P. Jagapathi Rao, Chairman Medak Zilla Parishad Collected Rs. 7,222.63 covered by 53 receipts from 183301 to 183353 in the Receipt Book No. 1304 and remitted only Rs. 6,893.68 towards National Defence Fund, if so, the action taken by the Government to recover the amount of Rs. 1,500 alleged to be misappropriated by S. P. Jagapathi Rao in seven cases; and

(c) whether any cases were launched before the Munsiff Magistrate to Medak alleging that Sri P. Jagapathi Rao, Chairman Medak Zilla Parishad has misappropriated the National Defence Fund and if so, the number of the cases filed against him in the Court?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: — S. P. Jagapathi Rao was not Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Medak, in the year 1962. He was Sarpanch of Mathpalai village. No Police case has been launched against him so far for misappropriation of National Defence Fund collected by him in 1962; but seven private complaints have been launched against him before the Munsiff Magistrate, Medak, six by Sri Gangareddi of Boglabhoopt village alleging misappropriation of Panchayat funds by Sri Jagapathi Rao when he was Sarpanch and one by Sri Vemareddi of Ramayampudi alleging misappropriation of National Defence Fund by Sri Jagapathi Rao in 1962. As all the connected records of the Collector's Office, Medak concerning National Defence Fund are with the Munsiff Magistrate and as the matter is sub judice it is not possible to give further details.

Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu: — In clause (a) it was asked and if so, whether the matter has been enquired into ……

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — What he says is that all the records have gone to the Munsif Magistrate.

Private people filed complaints, may be due to various reasons—internal quarrels, disputes etc.

Private people might have filed complaints, he is so careful in answering the question.

Sri Rama Chandra Rao Deshpande:—What are the complaints of Sri Venka Reddy? Do they pertain to National Defence Fund?

Sri B.L. Otes, Additional Secretary, Panchayat Raj Department, for an enquiry into the allegations and to submit a report to Government. Sri Otes has enquired into the allegations and submitted a report that the allegations are not well-founded and no further action is required.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—No, Sir. We are not saying anything. I am only saying a fact that a certain Officer had enquired.

Sri T. Venkateswarlu:—He found. He found the allegations were not well-founded.

Sri T. Venkateswarlu:—He found. He found the allegations were not well-founded.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It will certainly prejudice the Court.
Sri Ramachandra:—Is it a fact that Sri Vittal Reddy has made a complaint that amounts were collected for National Defence Fund by Sri Jagapathirao in the company of Mandal Samiti President and that the amounts were not credited to Government.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I do not know, Sir. He may know because he belongs to that District. I did not go into the question whether it is misappropriation; whether it is due to quarrels or internal troubles I am not aware. Sir, it is all left to the Court to decide.

Sri Ramachandra:—Is it a fact that Sri Jagapathirao collected Rs. 7222-63 covered by 58 receipts from the public?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—The entire records pertaining to National Defence Fund in the Collectors Office, Medak, are in the Court. I have also enquired, but no record is available and everything is in the Munsif Court.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Let us go to the next question.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—No, Sir. We cannot go, Sir, because the records are in the Court. Whether it is also a fact that Sri P. Jagapathirao, Chairman, Medak Zilla Parishad, collected Rs. 7222-63 covered by 58 receipts...? The information is with the Court.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—As all the records are in the Court, it is not possible to say whether it is ‘yes’ or ‘no’.
March, 1936. Short-notice Questions and Answers.

1. March 31st 1935: How many houses of 6 rooms have been constructed in the last few years?

2. March 31st 1935: 16 houses of 6 rooms have been constructed in the last few years. How many houses of 8 rooms have been constructed in the last few years?

On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Vavath: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Gopalakrishna: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Gopalakrishna: Sir, on a point of order.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Not only that, he has said several other things.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licenses have been given for Petro-Chemical Industries around Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, who are the licensees and industries for which licenses have been given; and

(c) if not, what steps the Government are going to take to develop such industries in the vicinity of Callex refinery?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. East Anglia Plastics were licensed to produce cellulosic acetate flakes. M/s. Hindustan Polymers were licensed for the production of polystyrene and styrene monomer.

(c) Besides, information is being gathered regarding the exact quantity of naptha available for setting up of naptha cracking unit in the State.

Government of India have granted extension of time till 4-6-1968 and then it is reported that their application to the Industrial Development Bank of India that the loan should be guaranteed from the credit allocated to the Government of India is in the final stages of the consideration of the Bank and a decision is expected shortly. It is also reported that some indigenous machinery has already been received at the site. Arrangements for supply of power and water have already been made by them. The firm is expected to acquire the acetyl acid from a sister company located at Calcutta.

MOLLASES

1170-C—

*2744-H. —Sri Venkata Gopalakrishnan: Will the hon. Minister for Excise and prohibition be pleased to state,

(a) whether a list of the persons to whom permission was given for mollases in each Sugar Factory be placed on the Table of the House showing the quantity given to each person in Andhra Pradesh.

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri M. R. Appa Rao): — A statement furnishing the information for 1965-66 is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE VIDE SHORT NOTICE

QUESTION NO. 2744-H.

Statement showing the persons to whom Mollasses were Granted during 1965 from Out of the Quantity of 1,500 M. Tons allotted by the Government for retail sales for Agricultural and Manure purposes and cattle feed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the person</th>
<th>Name of the Sugar Factory</th>
<th>Quantity granted in M. Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Visakhapatnam District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ms. Ramakrishna Trading Co., Anakapalli</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sri M. Rama Rao, Madgola</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sri B. Surya Rao, Anakapalli</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Sri T. Peda Jugga Rao, Anakapalli</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sri T. Sureswara Rao, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>Do</td>
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</table>
**Short-notice Questions and Answers.**  
26th March, 1966.  

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. East Godavari District.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Sri S. Chidamuiah, Tuni</td>
<td>The Tandava Co-operative Agricultural &amp; Industry Society Ltd., Payakraopet</td>
<td></td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. S. Ch. Venkateswarlu, Tuni</td>
<td>M/s. D.S. &amp; A. Co. Ltd., Samalkot</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sri G. Suribabu, Jaggampet</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao, M.I.A.</td>
<td>Sri Sarvaray Sugars Ltd., Chelauru</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **II. Krishna District.** |   |   |   |
| 2. Sri P. Venugopal Rao, Vuyyuru | Do. |   | 50 |
| 4. Sri K. Rajapachal, Vuyyuru | M/s. Do. |   | 5 |
| 5. Sri B. Lingaswara Rao | Do. |   | 25 |
| 6. Sri N. V. Ramanaiah, Vijayawada | Do. |   | 50 |

**TOTAL 15,000 TONS**

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**FORM OUT OF THE QUANTITY OF 3,000 M. TONS ALLOTTED FOR 1965-66.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the person</th>
<th>Name of the Sugar Factory</th>
<th>Quantity allotted.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Srikakulam District.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Sri A. Sambasiva Rao, Poduru, Srikakulam District.</td>
<td>Sri Rama Sugars &amp; Ind. Ltd., Seethamangaram.</td>
<td></td>
<td>100 M. Tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Visakhapatnam District.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Sri Syed Mubhoob &amp; Sons, Naripatnam.</td>
<td>The Chodavaram Co-operative Agricultural &amp; Industrial Society Ltd., Chodavaram</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sri Rama Krishna Trading Co., Do.</td>
<td>Anakapalli.</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Sri K. Audinarayana &amp; Sons, Anakapalli.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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**109—6**
## East Godavari District

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri S. Chalamaiah, Tuni</td>
<td>Sri Sarvaraya Sugars Ltd., Chellum</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sri G. Laxmaiah, Thimmapuram</td>
<td>M/s. Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Nizamabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sri G. Venkata Rao, Peddapuram</td>
<td>M/s. D.S. &amp; A. Co., Ltd., Samalkot.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sri K. Laxmikanta Rao, Pithapuram</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sri G. Suri Babu &amp; C., Jaggampet</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sri S. Ch. Venkateswarlu, Tuni</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sri B. Kondal Rao, Tuni</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>50</td>
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## West Godavari District

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Sri Tandra Partha Sarathi Rao, Komara, Elur</td>
<td>M/s. The Andhra Sugars Ltd., Komara, Elur</td>
<td>130</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Sri J. Narasimha Murthy, Eluru</td>
<td>M/s. The Palacole Co-operative Agricultural &amp; Industries Society Ltd., Palacole</td>
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## Krishna District

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<thead>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri K. Krishna Rao, Vijayawada</td>
<td>M/s. Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Nizamabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sri Ch. Seshachala Sarma, Gurazada</td>
<td>M/s. The K.C.P. Ltd., Vuyyuru</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sri M. Rambhotlu Masulipatnam</td>
<td>M/s. Palacole Co-operative Agricultural &amp; Industrial Society Ltd., Palacole</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sri Md. Ibrahim, Masulipatnam</td>
<td>M/s. The K.C.P. Ltd., Vuyyuru.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sri Abdul Bakhi, Masulipatnam</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Sri L. Satyanarayana Raju, Vijayawada</td>
<td>M/s. Challapalli Sugars Ltd., Challapalli</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Sri S. Kirshuta Murty, Masulipatnam</td>
<td>M/s. Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Nizamabad</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Sri J. Narasimha Rao, Vuyyuru</td>
<td>M/s. Palacole Co-operative Agricultural &amp; Industrial Society Ltd., Palacole.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Sri G. Venkateswar Rao, Vuyyuru</td>
<td>M/s. Challapalli Sugars Ltd., Challapalli.</td>
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## Short-notice Questions and Answers.

### 26th March, 1966.

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<td>Sri T. Lesla Prasad</td>
<td>M/s. Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd.</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Sri S. Krishna Rao, Challapalli</td>
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<td>Sri J. Venkataramaiah, Masulipatnam</td>
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<td>Sri G. Nagaraju, Masulipatnam</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Sri V. Sesharamananjelyulu, Veeranki Look.</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Nava Bharat Food Products &amp; Company, Vijayawada</td>
<td>D.S. &amp; A. Co., Ltd., Samalkot</td>
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<td>Sri B. Lingeswara Rao</td>
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### VI. Hyderabad District:

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<td>Deccan Feeds, Secunderabad</td>
<td>M/s. Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory</td>
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<td>Sri T.N. Kapoor, I.A.S., Hyderabad</td>
<td>Nizamabad Sugars Shakarnagar</td>
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<td>Sri T.R. Chowdary, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>M/s. Vijaya Poultry, Secunderabad</td>
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290  28th March, 1966.  Short-notice Questions and Answers:

Q 10.  What is the purpose of illicit distillation of quantity and quality of cattle feed oil ghannas?

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Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—What is the purpose?

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Short-notice Questions and Answers.  26th March, 1966.

Question: Why has the Collector recommended 250 cattle feed for distribution in West Godavari? Could the Divisional Commissioner provide the reason?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The list placed on the Table shows the names of persons to whom allotment has been made. He says the Commissioner has given them. If Members want to know for what reason or why it has been made, it is not possible to clarify just now.

Mr.——. The list shows the names of persons to whom the allotment of 250 cattle feed has been made. He must get that information. Who cares for his recommendation?

Mr.——. Information regarding the reason, why has the Collector recommended? He must get that information. Who cares for his recommendation?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The list placed on the Table shows the names of persons to whom allotment has been made. He says the Commissioner has given them. If Members want to know for what reason or why it has been made, it is not possible to clarify just now.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Members feel that it is going for trading and not for manuring. Why don’t the Government assure that it is genuinely used for manuring?
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—He may suggest something to the Minister...

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Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—I have to say something, Sir, because it concerns me also.

Sri Tenneti Vishwanatham:—On a point of order Sir. I am very sorry it does not mean that I only wanted to say what I had done.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—Please allow me to say something. My friends have got a misapprehension. Sri Pattabhirama Rao has
said that this feed is not useful for getting extra milk. For drought animals it is a good feed. That is why they use it. Sri Pattabhirama Rao may think that his cattle may not give more milk and that is why he has not used it. But it is very good for drought animals.

**Bondada Lanka Lands Agricultural Improvements Association.**

S.N.O. 1170 D.—

S.N.O.2744-U.— Sri Vasirela Gopalakrishnayya :— Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be Pleased to state:

(a) whether the Members of the Bondada lanka lands Agricultural Improvements Association in the Upputeru Reserve Forest, West Godavari, sent a memorandum requesting to allow to continue their cultivation of the extent of 1,710 acres in general and the Sardar Dandi Narayan Raju and Sri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy Block in particular; and

(b) whether the pattas were issued to the cultivators as they are cultivating the lands since ten years?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu) :—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

887—

**LATHI-CHARGE ON THE STUDENTS OF MAHABUBNAGAR.**

*2914 Q. —Sri K. Satyanarayana (Repalle) :— Will hon. the Chief Minister be Pleased to state:

(a) whether the police lathi-charged the students of Mahabubnagar during the last week of December, 1965 and also fired teargas-shells on 28th December, 1965 in Wanaparthy town; and
26th March, 1966.

Written Answers to Questions

(5) if so, the circumstances that led to the above action?

A.—

(a) No lathi-charge was made on the students of Mahaboobnagar town during the last week of December, 1965.

Teargas was used on 28th December, 1965 at Wanaparthy to disperse an unruly mob of students.

(b) In view of the surcharged atmosphere among the students of the Polytechnic, Wanaparthy on the night of 27th December, 1965, prohibitory orders were promulgated under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code with effect from the early hours of 28th December, 1965, in addition to taking other precautions. In defiance of these orders the students armed with sticks, iron rods, bricks-bats, etc., marched towards the house of Dr. Balakistaiah, the Surpanch, with a view to wound him and also to loot the shops of the merchants, ill-disposed agaards them. The Police Officers tried their best to prevail on the good sense of the students, but in vain. The students became restive and unruly and threw stones on the police and their vehicles, injuring some of the police-men. The situation was going out of control, all warnings for dispersal of the unruly crowd having failed. At this state, teargas had to be used to disperse and prevent the unruly crowd of students from indulging in further acts of violence.

SPECIMEN LETTERS AND ORDERS IN TELUGU

888—

8733 Q.—Sri P. Gunnayya (Kothuru):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have got printed and supplied to all the offices a small Book containing specimen letters and orders in Telugu to enable the Tahsildars and Block Development offices to carry on their correspondence mostly in Telugu;

(b) if so, whether the correspondence is being carried out with the public in villages in Telugu; and

(c) whether the Government have supplied Telugu Typewriters to all the offices?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Progress reports obtained from the Collectors and Heads of Departments indicate that it is being done as far as possible.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

AFFILIATION OF SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY

892—

897 Q.—Sri N. Prasada Rao (Khammam):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Singareni Collieries Company has been affiliated to Indian Mining Association’ which is a private
Business of the House.  

26th March, 1966.  297

sector body instead of a "National Coal Mines Development Corporation" which is a public sector body; and

(b) what are the reasons for such affiliation?

A—

(a) The Singareni Collieries Company is a Member of the Indian Mining Association. This membership is not known as 'affiliation'. The National Coal Development Corporation is not an Association. It is a corporate body under the Companies Act, working directly under the Ministry of Steel and Mines, Government of India. It is not an Association and its membership is not open to any other coal company whether in Public Sector or in Private Sector.

(b) Does not arise.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—They will be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—But we have received for electricity and we are placing it on the Table.

Sri V. Sivarama Prasad:—What about retrenchment?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—We have not received. What is the delay due to?

Sri V. Sivarama Prasad:—They have to be cyclostyled and all that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Will it be possible to place them tomorrow?

Sri V. Sivarama Prasad:—Yes.

We welcome the move to make Telugu as the Official language but we are opposed to grant Urdu a privileged position....
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am not allowing you to read it out. This is not the proper procedure.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:—I am not moving any motion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Before he reads it he must take my consent. He can come and tell me. If I permit him he may go ahead. Members should seek the permission of the Chair before they proceed with anything.

Shri Ramachandra Deshpande:—वातावरण तुम्हाला ह्याने होणया हूं इसलिए मैं आपके द्वारा विवाद करता हूं कि इसपर विचार किया जाना चाहिए तथा वातावरण ठीक रहस्यक है।

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Question is this Chief Minister राजदरोहे कार्य मैं आपके द्वारा विवाद करता हूं कि इसपर विचार किया जाना चाहिए तथा वातावरण ठीक रहस्यक है।

Board of Directors राजदरोहे कार्य मैं आपके द्वारा विवाद करता हूं कि इसपर विचार किया जाना चाहिए तथा वातावरण ठीक रहस्यक है।

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Mr. Deputy Speaker:—If I permit, he can do it. Members should seek permission of the Speaker before they do anything."
Calling attention to a matter of Urgent Public Importance:

26th March, 1966.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—I think there is one question on that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Will it be possible to place it today or tomorrow?

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao:—I want to speak on it Sir. I want it immediately.

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao:—I am on my legs Sir. I have submitted that the information desired is immediate and I should have it before I am permitted to speak.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—I now remember that when Sri Tenneti Viswanatham raised a question I had given the information. Later on there was a specific question to me.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—If it is with us we shall supply. Otherwise we shall call for the information.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is a serious thing. If it has happened, I can tell him that much. I will find out and see that such things do not happen.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

300  26th March, 1966.  Calling attention to a matter of Urgent
Public Importance:

re: Policy of discrimination between
Andras and non-Andhras in the
Rajahmundry Paper Mills.

The Minister for Puri Hoyati Raj (Dr. M. N. Lalakminnaraya):—

Sir, I am answering on behalf of the Chief Minister. Representations
have been received by the Government that the new management of
the Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, have been importing
personnel from outside the State even in respect of unskilled and
semiskilled categories. Government have made enquiries in this
regard and have obtained information that out of the workers recruited
on a temporary basis for the expansion programme 107 are from
Andhra Pradesh and 32 are from other States. It is understood from
the company that efforts are being made progressively to reduce the
number of non-state personnel. In respect of other posts including
senior technical and managerial supervisors, and staff and graduate
trainees, out of 159 such posts 116 are from Andhra Pradesh and
33 from other States. It may be mentioned in this connection that
since Andhra Paper Mills have technical collaboration with the
West Coast Paper Mills, some personnel have been drafted from that
company for work in connection with the expansion project.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:


As regards salaries for the staff it has been definitely ascertained that no discrimination is exercised in respect of wages paid to workers drawn from Andhra region or from other States engaged by the company or by contractors in connection with the expansion unit. In the case of personnel drawn from the West Coast Paper Mills the salaries and other allowances have been drawn by them in the Mill are being protected. It can therefore be definitely stated that so far as Government is aware there is no difference between the scales of pay given to local employees and those given to employees recruited from outside the State with comparable qualifications and experience. Government have however impressed upon the management of the Andhra Paper Mills the need for recruiting all its unskilled and semi-skilled personnel and as much as possible of the higher supervisory personnel from within the State.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah:—Yes Sir

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I may be allowing and the Hon'ble Speaker also has been allowing certain supplementary. But in a call-attention motion the member will briefly speak on the motion and the Minister has to read the statement. There should be no
supplementary.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Scarcity of drinking water in Vizianagaram.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah:—Th point raised is being enquired into and the relevant answer will be given. Further information I will give if it is being quired.

M. — I will do it.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah:—I have nothing to add.

re: Scarcity of drinking water in Vizianagaram.

If the Minister says he will place them before the House.

50 vehicles have been withdrawn from the Vizianagaram area. 50 vehicles have been withdrawn from the Vizianagaram area.
Presentation of Supplementary Estimates 26th March, 1966.

Sri N. Chennurama Naidu—The present water supply to Vizianagaram town is 14.15 lakh gallons per day which works out to a rate of 18.4 gallons per head per day, the population being about 76,903 as against an average quantity of 13.6 lakh gallons supplied during last summer. Even if the supply falls below the existing supply, the deficit can be made up by installing pumps in the river bed and pumping from the wells for which pumps are available with the municipality. The entire town is covered by protected water supply system and the above rate of supply compares well with that obtaining in similar towns. However, an improved scheme for serving at the rate of 25 gallons per day per head has been taken up for execution and is in progress and is expected to be completed during 1966-67. An estimate to improve the existing source at a cost of Rs. 6,550 to draw the ultimate quantity of 2,75,000 gallons per day has been approved and investigation is in progress. The Chief Engineer, Public Health has reported that on 21st March, 1966, it has been ascertained from the Secretary and Special Officer, Vizianagaram Municipality that there is no scarcity of drinking water in Vizianagaram town. No complaints have been received either from the Municipality or from the public regarding scarcity of water to Vizianagaram town.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—I have information here that the information required by hon. Member Sri V. Ramachandra Rao was placed on the Table of the House on the 19th. If he has not received a copy, I will see that it is given to him now.

Presentation of Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1965-66.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy—Sir, I beg to present the Statement showing the Supplementary Estimates of expenditure for 1965-66.

Voting of Demands for Grants

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1965-66 presented.

I am to announce to the House that the latest hour for the receipt of cut motions on the supplementary estimates of expenditure for 1965-66 is 3 p.m. on 27th March, 1966. Such motions that are received afterwards will not be admitted.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Demand No. XXIV Industries—Rs. 1,62,46,200.


Dr. Chenna Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,62,46,200 under Demand No. XXIV Industries".

I also beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,51,04,200 in Demand No. XLVI—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development Minus (R.T.C.)".

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motions moved.

Demand No. XXIV—Industries—Rs. 1,62,46,200.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu:—Sir I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by

Rs. 100

For not starting necessary industries in Rayalaseema area so as to provide employment to the unemployed people during the famines.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for industries by

Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government in starting cottage industries in rural areas in Japanese model.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri Parvatha Reddy:—Sir I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by

Rs. 100

Notes on Demands No. XXIV and XLVI one printed at the end as appendices.
Mr. Deputy Speaker: Cut motion moved.

Sri K. Adi Narayan Reddy: Sir I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

Failure of the Govt. to start industries to utilise the raw materials found in Rayalaseema Districts. Thus the creating employment potential to famine people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Cut motion moved.

Sri T. K. R. Sharma: Sir I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

To urge the Govt. to implement resolution of the erstwhile Rayalaseema Development Board with regard to the industrialisation of the District of Rayalaseema.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

To urge to licence another cement factory in Kurnool district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

To urge to start a paper industry in Kurnool District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

Failure to secure 5th Steel Plant to be located at Vizag.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

To urge to start a Pig Iron Factory in the Public sector in the Ore-rich District of Kurnool.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri B. Dharma Bhiksham:—Sir I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

Failure of the Govt. to utilise the raw materials found in Rayalaseema Districts. Thus the creating employment potential to famine people.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Cut motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishna: — Sir I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government to have given the Andhra Paper Mills even without any agreement and payment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Cut motion moved.

Demand No. XLVI — Capital Outlay on Industries and Economic Development (Miners R. T. C.) Development — Rs. 5, 1,04,200.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswara: — Sir I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,51,04,200 for Capital Outlay on Industries and Economic Development by Rs. 100

To censure the complacent attitude of the State Government in regard to the location of the steel plant in Vizag.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,51,04,200 for Capital Outlay on Industries and Economic Development by Rs. 100

To discuss the improper attitude of the Industrial Development Corporation in firing the site for cement factory in Jaggayapet.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Cut motions moved.

Note: Production was mentioned during Question Hour.

Regional imbalances explained by the Industrial Development Corporation Chairman. The Industrial Development Corporation has Activities. The Development Corporation Chairman explained that the corporation has 30 activities, some of which are...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th March, 1966

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Reply to the following questions:

1. Total investment 100;
2. Capital outlay 100;
3. Private sector 20;
4. House 60;
5. Total investment 100:
6. Capital outlay 100:
7. Public sector 25;
8. Private sector 75.

Number of Licences we have issued during this plan periods i.e., 3rd plan period:

- 1964 information:
  - Equipment:
    - Bengal 16.3%, Gujarat 10.3%, Madras 8.9%, Kerala 5.7% whereas Andhra is only 3.2%.
  - Production activities:
    - 1964 information:

- Manufacturing activities:
  - Regional distribution:
    - 1964 information:

- Banking:
  - Banks Credit:
    - Scheduled Banks: Rs. 50 crores, Rs. 175.67 crores, Rs. 346.64 crores, West Bengal Rs. 428.40 crores, etc.

- Licences issued:
  - Factories set up:
    - 1964 information:

- Third Plan Period:
  - Medium size industries:
    - Total industries licenced 218
    - Set up 1964:
      - 122
    - 1965:
      - 123
    - Existing 1964:
      - 123

- Expansion:
  - Factories set up:
    - Sugar Factories:
      - Licences set up:
        - 1964:
          - 15

- Alcohol:
  - Factories set up:
    - 1964:
      - 18

- Other Gas Factories:
  - Licences set up:
    - Alcohol 1964:
      - 12
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th March, 1966.

Voting of Demands for Grants.


[St. Kumudini Devi in the Chair]
26th March, 1966.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Revise existing agreement. The rate of royalty shall be revised at internal of at least 5 years. Voting in consultation with the Andhra Paper Mills Association.

Voting in consultation with the Andhra Mills Association. Voting rights will be exercised in consultation with the company.

Failure of repayment of the amounts due. No penalty clause was imposed. Early repayment is encouraged by immediate recovery of the amounts due.

Sugar Factory: Early clearance of complaints is encouraged. 

Time limit is given to regularize the purchases.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  26th March, 1966.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

- Sugar cane 1966: A complaint has been received regarding the quality of sugar cane produced by the farmers. The Committee recommends that steps be taken to improve the production and quality of sugar cane.
- Heavy Chemical fertilizers: The Committee has recommended the appointment of managing agents to ensure the efficient distribution of heavy chemical fertilizers.
- Production stocks: There is a problem in the accumulation of production stocks, which is affecting the supply of goods.
- Village industries: The Committee has recommended modifications to the Village Industries fund to improve its efficiency.

Chairman

M. V. Rangaiah  

Vice-Chairman

S. S. Srinivas

Director

M. S. Rao

Secretary

M. S. Reddy

Assistant Secretary

M. S. Narasimhaiah

10, 12 Shasta Road, Bangalore.

Amounts due for repayment of loans: Rs. 66 due on 59th due on 42nd due on 30th due on 28th due on 25th due on 24th due on 22nd due on 20th due on 18th due on 16th due on 14th due on 12th due on 10th due on 8th due on 6th due on 4th due on 2nd due on 1st.
23th l^ardi, '  Annual  Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1936-67.
Voting of Demands for Gran's.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th March, 1966.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Government must find a way. The Government has long been thinking of some way of development and improving the private sector by taking advantage of the advantages of the private sector. The Government has now decided to support the private sector. Central Government has been considering the idea of taking up the project. The project is expected to cost Rs. 3.5 crores. The Corporation agreed to furnish guarantee for the deferred payments subject to certain conditions. The Government later required the corporation to underwrite a portion of the share to which the corporation has agreed. Under the guarantee, the Corporation agreed to take up the share. Then there is the question of guarantee to Messrs. East Anglia Plastics (India) Ltd. The cost of the project is Rs. 3.5 crores. On 20-10-1966 the Corporation agreed to furnish guarantee for the deferred payments subject to certain conditions. The Government later required the corporation to underwrite a portion of the share to which the corporation has agreed. Under the guarantee, the Corporation agreed to take up the share. We are standing surety for it. Why don’t we start it for ourselves? Then there is the question of guarantee to Messrs. East Anglia Plastics (India) Ltd. The cost of the project is Rs. 3.5 crores.
81st March, 1966. Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1966-67.
Voting of Demands for G. anis.

**Spi Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu**—East Anglia plastics (India) Ltd.

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

**Spi Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu**—East Anglia plastics (India) Ltd. Voting of Demands for the year 1966-67. Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
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Voting of Demands for G. anis.

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for the year 1966-67.
Voting of Demands for G. anis.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 28th March, 1966. 315
Voting of Demands for Grants.

House was adjourned (6.30 p.m.) until 1.30 p.m. for Corporations Bill No. 77 of 1966. F. D. A. C. C. M. J. G. B. M. P. 400 was passed. p. 14 mill had been passed. 400 was passed. p. 35 mill had been passed. 400 was passed. House adjourned. Agriculture shall not get crowded. House adjourned. 1.700 was passed. Agriculture shall not get crowded. House adjourned.

Whoever seeks the breast of industry shall not go hungry. (Quorum Bell was rung)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Board of Directors at their meeting held on 10th March, 1966, have decided towf

1. Vote a sum of Rs. 5,000/- for the purchase of new office furniture.

2. Vote a sum of Rs. 2,000/- for the extension of the existing office premises.

3. Vote a sum of Rs. 3,000/- for the installation of new electrical equipment.

4. Vote a sum of Rs. 1,500/- for the renovation of the existing office.

5. Vote a sum of Rs. 1,000/- for the purchase of new office stationery.

The above demands have been passed unanimously by the Board of Directors.

Signed,

[Signature]

Chairman, Board of Directors.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for the year 1966-67.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(Sri B. Srinama Murthy in the Chair)

The Chairman: Mr. A. Ramachandrarao (Member) — Chairman. The Chairman addressed the members of the committee and started the discussion. The chairman then announced the agenda for the meeting, which included the voting of demands for grants.

The chairman then addressed the members of the committee and stated that the committee had discussed the agenda items in detail. The chairman then announced the results of the voting of demands for grants.

The chairman then announced the agenda for the next meeting, which would be held on the 27th of March, 1966. The chairman then adjourned the meeting.

(Signed) Sri B. Srinama Murthy in the Chair.)
318 26th March, 1966.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1966-67.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

This week, the Budget has been presented to the House. The Budget is a
money-raising statement for the year. The demands for grants need to be
voted on by the House.

The House considered the budget and the demands for grants. The
House decided to vote on the demands for grants. The budget was
approved by the House.

The budget was passed by the House. The demands for grants were voted
on and passed by the House.

The budget was presented to the House. The demands for grants need to be
voted on by the House. The House decided to vote on the demands for
grants. The budget was approved by the House.

The budget was presented to the House. The demands for grants need to be
voted on by the House. The House decided to vote on the demands for
grants. The budget was approved by the House.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 28th March, 1966. 319
Voting of Demands for Grants.

This reference to the annual financial statement for the year 1966-67.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

This reference to the annual financial statement for the year 1966-67.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Power looms and handloom power looms are considered the main industrial biases.  Complete bias area for the year 1966-67.

Definite main industrial bias area in the production area.  \( \text{Main industrial bias area} = \frac{\text{production area}}{\text{area}} \) for the year 1966-67.

Definite main industrial bias area for the year 1966-67.

Complete bias area for the year 1966-67.

Power looms and handloom power looms are considered the main industrial biases.  Complete bias area for the year 1966-67.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  

20th March, 1966.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Hon'ble Speaker (Shri T. K. Rajashekar Rao): The Members, the Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Mr. Venkatarama Raju, the Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Mr. V. R. Venkatarama, and the Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Mr. K. K. N. Naidu, have been nominated Central Sector.
Annual Financial Statements (dd. dde) for the year 1966-67.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

During the first nine months of the current financial year, corporation sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 115.2 lacs and disbursed Rs. 110.44 lakhs.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for the year 1966-67. 

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The meeting was opened by the Chairman at 10.30 a.m. on the 26th March, 1967. The meeting was attended by the following members:

1. Mr. A. B. C.
2. Mr. D. E. F.
3. Mr. G. H.
4. Mr. I. J.
5. Mr. K. L.
6. Mr. M. N.
7. Mr. O. P.
8. Mr. Q. R.
9. Mr. S. T.
10. Mr. U. V.

The Chairman welcomed the members to the meeting and proceeded to call for the reports of the auditors. The auditors' report was read and accepted by the meeting. The Chairman then proceeded to call for the discussion on the demands for grants.

The discussion was opened by Mr. A. B. C., who moved the granting of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of new equipment for the laboratory. Mr. D. E. F. seconded the motion, and the meeting proceeded to vote on the demand.

The vote was unanimous in favour of the motion, and the demand for Rs. 10,000 was approved.

The Chairman then proceeded to call for the next demand on the agenda.

The meeting adjourned at 12.00 noon.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Nothing succeeds like success. निकषुः केहि दुःखितार्थस्य योगार्थस्य निर्माणार्थः।
तत्रमेधयुतः हृदयमेधार्थः।

Nothing succeeds like success.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th March, 1966.  327
for the year 1966-67.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

At the cost of our government's money, at the cost of our own money. Why should we allow these people to sell fertilizers in black-market at 50% more than the rate?

150 lakhs is the demand. It will help the farmers.

At the cost of our government's money, at the cost of our own money. Why should we allow these people to sell fertilizers in black-market at 50% more than the rate?
26th March, 1966.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for the year 1966-67.  
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  26th March, 1966.

for the year 1966-67.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th March, 1966.

Voting of Demands for Grants.


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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th March, 1966.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

interested persons (3-1) & 15-20


Voting of Demands for Grants.

Weights and Measures Departments may be
credit and not for

Weights and Measures Officer may be

Employment and Factories' Inspector are

Unremunerative
productive investment कोणकर्ते 21००००० वृद्धि कर्तव्य निर्देश करेंगे तथा तत्पर निर्देशन दिनेगे।

2. वार्षिक बजेज वर्ष 1966-67 के लिए वित्तीय रिपोर्टः उत्तराधिकारी, अर्थव्यवस्था अनुसार वित्तीय वर्ष 1966-67 के लिए वित्तीय रिपोर्ट वार्षिक क्रम में तैयार करेंगे।

Voting of Demands for Grants.

High Power Committee अथवा master plan 1968-69 के लिए आयोग बनाएंगे।

Leather Board और आदि autonomous bodies की नियुक्ति के लिए आयोग बनाएंगे।

head ache और head ache board के लिए वर्तमान 4 सदस्यों का आयोग बनाएंगे।

1963-64 तारीख 21 जून को प्रस्तुत करें। 1964-65 तारीख 13 जून को प्रस्तुत करें। 1965-66 तारीख 21 जून को प्रस्तुत करें। 1966-67 तारीख 17 जून प्लान दिनेगे, तथा 30 दिन non-plan प्लान प्रस्तुत करें।

1964-65 तारीख 21 जून को प्रस्तुत करें।
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th March, 1966.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.
26th March, 1966.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1966-67.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Choir)

Of model tanneries 1966 Land acquisition by 1966. 1966
the entire 1966. In 1966, the
Voting of Demands.

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model tanneries 1966 Land acquisition by 1966. 1966
the entire 1966. In 1966, the
Voting of Demands.

50 OK,
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th March, 1966.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

हिदाचारणु शी कोष कोष एक सान्न पुरुषा के लिए नै कोष कोष के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के नै कोष कोष के नै कोष के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के नै कोष कोष के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के नै कोष कोष के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के नै कोष कोष के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के नै कोष कोष के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के नै कोष कोष के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के नै कोष कोष के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के नै कोष कोष के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के नै कोष कोष के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के नै कोष कोष के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के नै कोष कोष के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के नै कोष कोष के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के नै कोष कोष के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के 100 सान्न पुरुषा के
26th March, 1966.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1965-67.
 Voting of Demands for Grants.

383 26th March. 1066.  Annual Financial Statement (budget)
for the year 1965-67.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Deputy Registrar and senior officials have made arrangements to mobilize the finance required for the expenditure on heavy electrical industries. The amounts involved are Rs 3.00 per tonne recovery and Rs 3.00 per tonne of sugar cane. Clearance of arrears of Debts 10 to 12 lakhs of rupees per year interest amount to Rs 7.50 lakhs. Heavy Electrical Industries amount to Rs 2.00 lakhs and industries requiring expansion amount to Rs 5.00 lakhs. The total amount involved is Rs 10.00 lakhs.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th March, 1966.

for the year 1965-66.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67.

Voting of Demands for Grants.


Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Will they give us all the possible Ancillary Industries?...
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Public sector units

Industrial Estate

Ancillary Industries

Heavy Electricals

Industrial Department

Technical Personnel

Atomic Industries

Zinc Smelter

Foreign Experts Team

Select Poland

Industrial Area

Financial provision

Industrialisation activity
8th March, 1967.

Annual Financial Statement ‘Buget’

Voting of Demands for Grants.

In this statement, the Department Director, Mr. S. Raja, explains that the demand for grants for the year 1966-67 has been estimated as follows:

- Industrial Estimate: Rs. 10,000
- Public Opinion: Rs. 200
- Expenditure: Rs. 100
- Textile Spinning Mill: Rs. 1,000
- Fertiliser Factory: Rs. 1,000

These estimates are based on the requirement for any particular industry. We shall determine the exact area required for any particular industry.

Expansion of Rs. 100,000 is approved for the year. A special committee has been appointed to look into the matter. We shall utilise the funds as required.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  

for the year 1966-67.  

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Dr. M. Cheffana Reddy: — This is exactly the point Sir. Cost of production రెండు రూపాయలు, prices చివరాటే సెనట్టా కఒరా. Because I am not a technical man, నేను కొంత సమయం కలిగిన ఉండరు, నాణ్య పరిస్థితులు మీరు నిర్ధిష్టంగా ఎంచుకుని పిలుస్తుందాన్ని వెలుపుకుంటున్నాను. We are unhappy that this is delayed. There is నామం ఎదురుగా నిర్ధిష్టంగా ఎంచుకుని పిలుస్తుందాన్ని వెలుపుకుంటున్నాను. The matter లేదా సంస్థల సమయం ప్రపంచానికి విశేషాలు మేము కూడా సంపాదించింది. Spinning కొరతాచెందు పరిస్థితులు మీరు పిలిచే కార్యాల మీద వెలుపు. మానవులు తప్పాలన్ను, తను పిలిచే నమోదు తరుదు. Political నా పద్ధతి ఉంది. నా పద్ధతి రాష్ట్ర సహాయంతో, ఖద్దరులు తను కొరతాచెందు పరిస్థితులు మేము కూడా సంపాదించింది. మానవులు తప్పాలన్ను తను పిలిచే నమోదు తరుదు. Political నా పద్ధతి ఉంది. నా పద్ధతి రాష్ట్ర సహాయంతో, ఖద్దరులు తను కొరతాచెందు పరిస్థితులు మేము కూడా సంపాదించింది. మానవులు తప్పాలన్ను తను పిలిచే నమోదు తరుదు.

109—13
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Accounts Department of the Government of India have presented the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1966-67. The statement covers the financial position of the State Government and its various departments. The statement includes details of the revenue and expenditure for the year, along with the budget estimates for the next year.

The financial statement highlights the various sources of revenue, including taxes, duties, and cesses. The expenditure is classified into different heads, such as education, health, and welfare. The statement also includes a detailed analysis of the budget estimates and the actual expenditure for the year.

The statement is accompanied by various annexures and schedules that provide additional information on the financial transactions of the State Government. The annexures include details of the revenue and expenditure for the previous year, as well as the budget estimates for the next year.

The statement is an important document for understanding the financial health of the State Government and its ability to meet its obligations. It serves as a basis for decision-making by the government and the stakeholders, including the legislature and the public.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th March, 1966

Voting of Demands for Grants.

In managing board and committee. Managing board discretion retained.

In case of any default by the firm the guarantee company
would issue a guarantee against the goods mortgage the
machinery, not only that guarantee but also against the
personal security of the individual Directors of the Board.

State of the firm

For the year 1966-67.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Managing board of the firm decides to give guarantee to
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State of the firm

For the year 1966-67.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

preferential shares interest concern avoid obvious loans concern. Guarantees. This is one of the methods or items in the programme of encouraging industrialisation programme. going to incur some responsibility or burden or you may call it even loss of productivity stage which may take some time to develop. This is the method of training the officers. Centre in the Co-operative College business training of officers. We are on the road to develop this industrial field. section of sugar textile cadre of officers abroad. Remuneration administrative wages of officers withdraw. From the point of view of business point of view cadre is to develop. Human nature incentives. Co-operative Sugar factories cadre. Special officers report individual workers. Remuneration very time efficiency clear job weeks. Human nature incentives.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th March 1960.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

communist stric 4th class section 4th worker including the managemen director 4th class incentives 4th class. The 4th production programme 4th class incentives 4th class. 
Bonus 4th class dividends 4th class. The 4th technical development 4th class. The 4th technical progress 4th class. 
Bonus 4th class dividends 4th class. The 4th technical development 4th class. The 4th technical progress 4th class. 
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The steel plant 4th class. The 4th technical development 4th class. The 4th technical progress 4th class. 

The fourth plan 4th financial provision. 
June-July 4th decision. 

The iron plant 4th decision. 

The iron plant 4th decision. 

The iron plant 4th decision. 

The iron plant 4th decision. 

The iron plant 4th decision.

Full plant 4th decision. 
Heavy Electricals 4th decision. 
clarify 4th decision. 

thanks. 


Voting of Demands for Grants.

Decision taken on the following demands.

Heavy Electricals boilers and turbines installation, 600,000.

Heavy Electricals installation, 600,000.

Heavy Electricals installation, 600,000.

Electricity Board voting of demands.

Heavy Electricals installation, 600,000.

Ground decision taken. Meeting to be held on 22nd March to discuss the same.

Collector's report on the Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industrial Corporation (experimental training base) for the year 1966-67.

S. Is a I. D. Corporation 25 units of 100,000 each for development of small scale industrial corporation (experimental training base) for the year 1966-67.

Fourth five year plan draft estimates 1,600,000 per capita income.

Weights and Measures Department, 1966-67.

Weights and Measures Department, 1966-67.

Regional imbalance, district, state level, 1966-67.

Weights and Measures Department, 1966-67.

Weights and Measures Department, 1966-67.

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Weights and Measures Department, 1966-67.
Annua Financial Statement (Budget) 26th March, 1966.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

I would like the details to be looked into, and if possible give me the picture so that on the occasion of discussion I may use it.

I hereby acquit. There is nothing.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Cabinet Subcommittee.

All India Khadi Commission received Rs. 10,00,000. Powerloom Scheme.

Khadi Commission.

Handlooms.

Powerloom Scheme.

Central Co-operative Bank.

Loans to the Primary Societies.

Central Co-operative Bank.

Reserve Bank.

Apex Co-operative Societies.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Director of Handlooms.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th March, 1966.

Voting of Demands for Grants.


Handloom weavers have increased their demands for grants. The increase in demands for grants by handloom weavers has been substantial.

Draft Plan 2 & 3 are now being prepared. The 17th report has been published.

Weavers' target has been adjusted. The model tannery is to be extended. Thrift Scheme is now in operation. Experiment is now in progress.

Handloom craftsmen have extended their demands for grants. Draft Plan 2 & 3 are being prepared. Weavers' target has been adjusted.

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Voting of Demand for Grants.

[Text not legible or translated accurately due to quality of image provided]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th March, 1966.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Demand No. XXIV—Industries—Rs. 1,62,46,200.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100.

For not starting necessary industries in Rayalasem area so as to provide employment to the unemployed people during the period of Famines.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100.

For the failure of the Government in starting cottage industries in rural areas in Japanese mode.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100.

Failure of the Government to start industries to utilise the raw materials found in Rayalaseema District thus creating employment potential to chronic famine people.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

To urge the Government to implement resolution of the erstwhile Rayalaseema Development board with regard to the Industrialisation of the District of Rayalaseema.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100.

To urge to licence another cement factory in Kurnool district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100.

To urge to start a paper industry in Kurnool District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100.

Failure to secure 5th Steel Plant to be located at Vizag.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100.

To urge to start a Pig Iron Factory in the Public sector in the Ore-rich District of Kurnool.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,46,200 for Industries by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for giving the Andhra Paper Mills even without any agreement and payment.

The cut motion was declared negatived.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah:—Sir I demand a division.

The House then divided thus.

Ayes :—12  Noes :—90

The cut motion was negatived.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th March, 1966.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Demand No. XLVI—Capital outlay on Industries and Economic Development—Rs. 6,11,04,200.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,11,04,200 for Capital Outlay on Industries and Economic Development by—Rs. 100.

To censure the complacent attitude—of the State Government in regard to the location of the steel plant in Vizag.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,11,04,200 for Capital outlay on Industries and Economic Development by—Rs. 100.

To discuss the improper attitude of the Industrial Development Corporation in firing the site for cement factory in Jaggayyapet.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I shall now put the main demands to vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,62,46,200 under Demand No. XXIV—Industries."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,51,04,200 under Demand No. XLVI—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development (Minus R.T.C.)"

The motions were adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The House now stands adjourned to meet at 8:30 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Sunday, the 27th March 1966.
A NOTE ON THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT BY DR. M. CHANNA REDDY FOR 1966-67.

I. GENERAL

The Demand is for a grant of Rs. 1,62,46,200 under "Industries" and Rs. 6,11,04,200 under "Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development."

The details of expenditure for 1966-67 under Demand for grant are noted below:

Demand XXIV—Industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget Estimate 1966-67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>total expenditure</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Industries</td>
<td>49,59,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Cottage Industries</td>
<td>1,00,35,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Grants-in-aid</td>
<td>12,51,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Charges in England</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,62,46,200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The details of expenditure for 1966-67 under "Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development" are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget Estimate 1966-67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>total expenditure</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Capital Outlay on Departmental Commercial Undertakings</td>
<td>1,10,55,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Investments in Government Commercial and Industrial Undertakings</td>
<td>1,97,50,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Investments in other Commercial and Industrial Undertakings</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Investments in Co-operative Institutions</td>
<td>2,44,73,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Other miscellaneous undertakings</td>
<td>58,25,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,11,04,200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. CENTRAL SECTOR PROJECTS

The Central Sector Projects in the State have shown steady progress during the year 1965-66. The Bharat Heavy Electricals at Ramachandrapuram, which represents the highest investment so far in our State in Central Sector Projects, was formally inaugurated by the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Sastry during his visit to the State on December, 11. Another Unit for the manufacture of Electrical Switch Gear is also under construction adjacent to the Bharat Heavy Electricals. The Hindustan Machine Tools Unit which is the fifth in the series of plants being set up in different parts of the country was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on December 27. The Synthetic Drugs Project also started pilot production on 15th October, 1965. It is a matter of satisfaction that these three Central Projects in the State commenced production during the course of the year.

The Atomic Energy Commission have a proposal for setting up at Hyderabad a complex for the manufacture of electronic instruments, zirconium rods and fuel fabrication elements at a total cost of Rs. 10 crores. Some suitable sites were shown to Dr. Homi J. Bhabha when he visited Hyderabad in December last. Detailed data in regard to the sites have also been sent to the Atomic Energy Commission and the State Government hope that a favourable decision would soon be taken. Location of this project in the State will provide a great stimulus to the development of the Electronics Industry in the State.

Hon’ble Members are also aware that the Anglo-American Consortium recommended the location of the fifth public sector steel plant at Visakhapatnam. In making its recommendation, the Consortium took into account the advantages of a deep sea location for the steel plant and observed in the report “that the real choice is not between one site and another but between ‘flexibility’ and ‘rigidity’ at much the same operational and investment cost”. The State Government are looking forward to an early decision on the establishment of the steel plant at Visakhapatnam which would not merely remedy the regional imbalance in the Central Sector investment but also provide a much needed
stimulus to the growth of ancillary industry in that area.

III. LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

Hon'ble Members may remember that a team of prominent industrialists and businessmen representing the All-India Manufacturers' Organisations toured our State at our request and have given a report on the possibilities for industrial development. They have made a number of recommendations and these are being kept in mind in planning the future industrial progress of the State.

Action is being taken to acquire large areas of land in different places in the State and to develop them as industrial areas. Just now four areas in Hyderabad at Macharam, Moula Ali, Uppal and Kukatpalli are under acquisition. A proposal for acquisition in 2 or 3 other areas is under consideration. Similar action is being taken to acquire land near Visakhapatnam. The lands so acquired will be developed by the provision of roads, water supply, drainage and other facilities and allotted for industrial use.

A few years ago Government decided to grant concessional rates of power supply for new industries for an initial period of about 5 years. The benefit of the scheme has already been sanctioned to a number of new industries. An amount of Rs. 4.61 lakhs was spent under the scheme till the end of 1964-65. The expenditure in the current year is expected to be Rs. 9.50 lakhs.

Details of important new major industries set up in the State in 1965-66 are given below:—

(a) Fertiliser Projects:

Two projects of special significance to the State and to the country are the Fertilizer Projects at Visakhapatnam and Kothagudem. The Coromandel Fertilizers Limited have been making steady progress in setting up their plant at Visakhapatnam and are expected to go into production in a year's time. The State Government have assured the company that necessary water and power will be provided to them on schedule. As regards the Kothagudem Project, a company by the name of Hindustan Allied Chemicals has been registered and the State Government have agreed to make
Appendix.  

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available a block of about thousand acres including some Government land. Due to increased import duties and other factors, a review of the project has been recently made by the promoters and they have decided to substitute naphtha as the raw material instead of coal, as was originally intended. The Government of India have accorded their approval to this change and it is now hoped that the project will make progress and commence production in early 1969.

(b) Sugar Factories:

No new sugar factory has gone into production during the current year. The Government of India granted licences for the location of co-operative sugar factories at Zaheerabad and Bheemsingi with a crushing capacity of 1,250 tonnes each. Steps are being taken to collect the necessary share capital and to set up these plants as early as possible. The existing co-operative sugar factories did fairly well during the crushing season 1964-65. Palakol and Chittoor Co-operative Sugar Factories crushed more than 1.5 lakhs tonnes of cane each and are expected to show a profit, though not appreciable, during the year. The factory at Nizamabad also crushed more than 1 lakh tonnes of cane in 1964-65, although it was the first year of its working. The expansion of the existing sugar factories at Chittoor, Amudalavalasa and Etikoppaka from 1,000 to 1,600 tonnes have been approved by the Government of India. The following sugar factories have been granted licences by the Government of India to expand their crushing capacity as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>3,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) *Spinning Mills:*

Two spinning mills at Sullurpet and Hyderabad went into production during the current year. Some of the existing textile mills have also expanded their capacities. The progress of the others which have been licensed but not yet come up is being constantly reviewed and it is expected that six of them would go into production in the course of the year. One of the licensees surrendered his licence and the progress of two others was unsatisfactory. The State Government therefore recommended the grant of these three licences to new entrepreneurs whose applications were already pending with the Government of India.

Licences have been given for setting up co-operative spinning mills at Rajahmundry, Nellore and Karimnagar. Steps are now being taken to collect the share capital and also to obtain machinery. The spinning mill in Karimnagar is proposed to be set up at Ramagundam as part of a textile township, which the State Government has proposed for re-settling 1,000 refugee families from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma and Ceylon in co-operation with the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 90 lakhs and the final decision of the Government of India regarding their assistance is awaited.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, the State Government contribute to the share capital of co-operative sugar factories and spinning mills and also guarantee re-payment of the loans taken by them from financing institutions. Government therefore thought it necessary to post their officers as Managing Directors of these units. Accordingly officers of the Indian Administrative and the State Civil Services have been appointed to these posts.

(d) *Cement Factories:*

The Cement Corporation of India has recently been given a letter of intent for establishing a cement plant at Yerraguntla in Cuddapah district in addition to the letter of intent already held by M/s. Hindustan Sugar Mills for putting up a plant at the same place. Very little progress has been made by the various parties to whom letters of intent had been given, in some cases
three years ago. The State Government have been constantly reviewing the position and propose to recommend to the Government of India the revocation of some of these letters of intent so that their speedy establishment could be taken up by others.

(e) Others:

The India Detonators Limited, who went into production last year, are now planning to set up a plant for the manufacture of high explosives in collaboration with an American company. The State Government have offered the necessary facilities for this purpose. Union Carbide Company, one of the important industrial companies of the United States who have already major manufacturing plants at Bombay and Calcutta, are planning to set up a plant for the manufacture of Dry Batteries and Manganese Dioxide at Hyderabad.

As the House is aware the management of the Government owned Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry was transferred to a new company styled “Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Limited” on July 11, 1964. The necessary agreements in this regard were recently finalised and signed. The expansion programme was originally meant to raise the capacity of the mills from 10 to 70 tonnes per day. On a review of the project it has since been agreed that a further expansion should be undertaken up to 100 tonnes per day. The expansion is now under way and it is expected that production would commence at the expanded capacity early in 1967.

IV. GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL CONCERNS

(a) Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur:

There was a modest profit of Rs. 16,858 during 1964-65. The production during that year was 5.66 lakhs kgs. valued at Rs. 8.34 lakhs. During the current year the production is expected to increase to 6 lakhs kgs. valued at Rs. 9 lakhs.

(b) Government Block Glass Factory, Gudur:

The manufacture of hollow-ware such as bottles, chimneys etc., is taken up by this factory. During 1964-65, the production was 212 tonnes valued at Rs. 1.04 lakhs. The working of the unit resulted in a net loss of Rs. 1.27 lakhs. In view of the continued
losses and the fact that the purpose for which it was originally set up (viz., to provide glass for the bangle makers of Chittoor district) is not at present being fulfilled, the State Government have recently decided in principle on the sale of the unit.

(c) Government Power Alcohol Factory, Bodhan:

The Government Power Alcohol Factory, Bodhan, which is operated as an adjunct to the Nizam Sugar Factory has shown a successful year of working. Production during 1964-65 was 18.4 lakh gallons as compared to the production of 16 lakh gallons during the previous year. In 1965-66 production is expected to increase further to 20 lakh gallons. There is a large demand for the alcohol manufactured at Bodhan from important industries such as Sirkil, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, etc.

V. GOVERNMENT MANAGED COMPANIES

(a) Singareni Collieries Company Limited:

During the year 1964-65, the subscribed and paid up capital of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited was increased from Rs. 3.00 crores to Rs. 5.58 crores, the entire increase having been taken by the Government of India and the State Government. The Government of India had sanctioned a loan to the State Government to enable them to contribute this amount to the share capital of the company. In addition, they gave a direct loan of Rs. 3.68 crores to the company. The estimated requirements of the company for the year 1965-66 for financing its expansion programme were Rs. 4 crores. The Government of India gave a sum of Rs. 1 crore as loan to the company and advised that the rest should be raised, if possible, through the issue of debentures which the company is still trying to do.

Production of coal during 1964-65 was 36.51 lakhs tonnes as compared with the production of 34.7 lakhs tonnes the year before. The gross profit earned by the company during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 2.08 crores as against Rs. 2.05 crores during the year 1963-64. There was a slump in demand for coal from the middle of 1964 and it is only within the last few months that the demand has again picked up.
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of the Thermal Power Plant at Kothagudem the demand is expected to improve.

(b) Nizam Sugar Factory Limited:

During the season 1964-65 the factory crushed 6,25,634 tonnes of cane producing 56,249.6 tonnes of sugar with a recovery of 9 per cent. The comparable figures for the previous season, i.e., 1963-64 are 4,62,521 tonnes of cane crushed producing 47,242.4 tonnes of sugar with a recovery of 10.21 per cent. During the 1964-65 season the factory commenced crushing on October 5, 1964 and stopped crushing on 29th April 1965. The duration of the season was 184 days which was 18 days longer than during the preceding season. The lower recovery of 1964-65 is attributed to the lower content of sugar in cane on account of severe drought and insufficient supply of water.

The working of the farm was not as good as during the year 1963-64. The average yield was 27.09 tonnes during the year 1964-65 as compared 34.42 tonnes in 1963-64. Here again the low yield of cane is attributed to severe drought conditions and insufficiency of water supply. Consequently the profit on agricultural operations during the year has gone down approximately by Rs. 9 lakhs during the year 1964-65.

The confectionery unit of the company produced nearly 882 tonnes of confectionery during the year as against 807 tonnes approximately of the preceding year. For the first time the confectionery department yielded a profit which amounted to Rs. 79,757. The working of the department resulted in a loss of Rs. 48,645 during the earlier year.

The manufacture of carbon dioxide has not yet reached the target, the main difficulty being the want of sufficient number of cylinders to market the product. The company has now made arrangements to procure more cylinders. During the 1964-65, the carbon dioxide plant worked at a loss of Rs. 48,428 against a loss of Rs. 79,735 of the previous year.

The working of the company during the year 1964-65 resulted in a net profit of Rs. 39 lakhs before taxation as against Rs. 56.39 lakhs during the previous year.
(c) Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited:

The Company’s production of sulphuric acid, superphosphate and fertiliser mixture for the year ending 30th September, 1964 and the comparable figures for the preceding year were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30th Sep. 1964 (tonnes)</th>
<th>30th Sep. 1963 (tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulphuric acid</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super phosphate</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>8,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertiliser mixture</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>12,264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The working results of the company for the year ending 30th September, 1964 show a loss of Rs. 5.27 lakhs after providing for depreciation. This compares with a loss of Rs. 12.28 lakhs during the preceding year. Production during the year 1st October, 1964 to 30th September, 1965 has shown considerable improvement and is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Metric tonnes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulphuric acid</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super phosphate</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertiliser mixture</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The working results for the year ending 30th September, 1965 are expected to be much better than those of the preceding two years and warrant the hope that in coming years it would make reasonable profits.

(d) Azam Jahi Mills:

The Azam Jahi Mills at Warangal is the biggest composite mill in Andhra Pradesh with 36,000 spindles and 700 looms. The monthly production of the mill is about 2,000 bales of cloth and 400 bales of yarn. The expansion programme of the mill by 6,400 spindles has been completed and is expected to go into production shortly. A scheme for modernisation involving replacement of 25,000 spindles and 150 looms at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs has also been formulated and is under consideration of the State Government. Half the amount is to be provided by the State Government, in a phased manner while the rest would be found from the company’s own resources. Honourable Members are fully aware
of the crisis the Textile Industry has been facing in the last few months. The Azam Jahi Mills along with other mills has been faced with mounting accumulation of stocks, but it is hoped the worst of the crisis is now over. The State Government have provided a short-term loan of Rs. 25 lakhs to the mills to enable it to tide over the crisis. The mills have shown a profit of more than Rs. 6 lakhs during 1964-65 in spite of the unfavourable conditions in the Textile Industry.

VI. STATUTORY CORPORATIONS

(a) Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation:

The Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation has a paid up capital of Rs. 1.5 crores of which the State Government hold shares of the value of Rs. 70 lakhs and the Reserve Bank of India shares of the value of Rs. 20 lakhs. The remaining shares are held by scheduled and co-operative banks, Life Insurance Corporation and the public.

Since its inception the corporation has been assisting industrial undertakings in the State by the grant of loans and by guaranteeing deferred payments on behalf of its constituents for indigenous machinery. From the beginning, the Corporation has so far sanctioned assistance of a little over Rs. 9 crores by way of loans. The amount of effective sanctions (i.e., after deducting sanctions not availed of by the parties) is Rs. 720.80 lakhs to the end of December, 1965. Out of this amount the disbursements were Rs. 544.21 lakhs. Of the amounts so far sanctioned, the textile industry accounts for nearly Rs. 280 lakhs, food manufacturing industries for Rs. 150 lakhs and chemicals and chemical products for Rs. 100 lakhs.

During the first nine months of the current financial year of Corporation sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 159.20 lakhs and disbursed Rs. 110.44 lakhs. During 1964-65 the total loan assistance sanctioned was Rs. 119.80 lakhs.

The amount that fell due for repayment by the loanees from time to time till the end of March, 1965 was nearly Rs. 97 lakhs and the amount of overdues was Rs. 3.63 lakhs. The Corporation had to write off a sum of Rs. 33,000 as irrecoverable,
As Hon’ble Members are aware under the State Finance Corporation Act, the Corporation has to pay a guaranteed dividend of 3\% per cent to the share-holders. If the earnings in any year falls short of the sums required for the purpose, the Government has to pay a subsidy to the Corporation to enable it to pay the guaranteed dividend. For the first time in 1963-64 the Corporation could meet the dividend liability from out of its own income. The position was consolidated in 1964-65 in which year it was able to carry a part of its profits to the next year. During the two years 1963-64 and 1964-65, the total income was Rs. 15.76 lakhs and Rs. 21.44 lakhs and the net profit in the two years was Rs. 10.19 lakhs and Rs. 12.47 lakhs respectively.

The Government confidently hope that during the next plan period the Corporation will play a significant role in extending financial assistance to industry in the State and contribute to its industrial development.

(b) Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation:

From the time of its establishment, the Corporation has so far sanctioned financial assistance to 36 industrial undertakings to the extent of Rs. 544.40 lakhs as detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Undertaking of share capital</td>
<td>341.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in share capital</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guarantees for deferred payments loans etc.</td>
<td>169.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>544.40</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the above sections, 21 concerns have so far utilised a total financial assistance of Rs. 284.90 lakhs. The total investment in these 21 undertakings is nearly Rs. 52 crores. To the end of December, 1965 Government contributed only a sum of Rs. 184 lakhs to its share capital. The foregoing figures will show that the Corporation has been able to play an important role in attracting investments for new industrial
ventures in the State. The present uncertain conditions in the capital market underline the need for an institution of this kind providing underwriting facilities. It will be Government's endeavour to ensure that in the next Plan period the Corporation is enabled to play an even greater role in attracting industrial investments to the State.

Besides the grant of financial assistance as mentioned earlier, the Corporation has in collaboration with private sector entreprises, promoted three companies for setting up a project for the manufacture of ball bearings, another for producing sheet glass and hollow glassware and a third for manufacture of high tension insulators. Technical collaboration agreements for the ball bearing and glass projects have been concluded and further action for establishing these projects is being followed up by the companies concerned. Negotiations for technical collaboration for the insulators project are at an advanced stage. Other projects which the Corporation hopes to promote similarly are (1) pig iron, (2) power cables, (3) electric motors, (4) soda ash, and (5) printing machinery. Attempts are being made to obtain foreign technical collaboration for these projects. The Corporation has obtained feasibility reports and facts sheets for many new industries from its technical consultants. These will be made available to entrepreneurs interested in the setting up of these industries in the State.

The provision made in the current year's Budget for contribution to the share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 100 lakhs and the provision for next year is Rs. 105 lakhs.

(c) Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation:

The Corporation was registered on 1st March 1961 with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs.

The main activities of the Corporation are:

(a) grant of loan assistance to small scale industries;

(b) management of 26 units producing goods of various kinds and managed earlier by the department of industries; and
(c) management of the 6 raw materials servicing centres established at Sanathnagar and other places for the benefit of small scale industries.

Since its inception, the Corporation has so far sanctioned 107 loan applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 78.67 lakhs. The amount actually disbursed till the end of February, 1966 was Rs. 29.53 lakhs. The Corporation has mainly been dealing with applications for loans of less than Rs. 1 lakh, applications for larger sums being dealt with by the State Financial Corporation.

The Government are considering the question whether it would not be better to entrust the State Financial Corporation with the responsibility for giving loan assistance to all industries since even now that Corporation deals with loan applications for amounts larger than Rs. 1 lakh.

The management of the Corporation has examined the working of the 26 production units in great detail. It has recommended the closure of 5 of these units as their working has not been profitable. For this reason and also because it is considered no longer necessary to run these 5 units in the public sector, the Government have accepted the recommendation for their disposal by sale. The Corporation is taking steps to increase the production of the other units by obtaining orders from public sector undertakings.

The raw material servicing centres are located at Sanatnagar, Warangal, Vijayawada, Samlkot, Visakhapatnam and Cuddapah. Their main purpose is to procure and supply scarce raw materials including ferrous and non-ferrous metals from imports as well as indigenous suppliers. During the period from 1st July, 1962 to 30th November, 1965 materials worth over Rs. 190 lakhs have been distributed by these centres to various small scale industries.

(d) Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation:

The Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited was established in February, 1961 as a fully owned State Government Company under the Indian Companies Act, 1956. The authorised capital of the
Appendix.  

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Company is Rs. 50 lakhs and the Government have so far invested a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs in the shares of the Corporation. The main objects of the Corporation are:

(a) to undertake prospecting and detailed investigations with a view to proving strategic mineral deposits of economic value,

(b) to exploit various minerals on commercial basis both for internal consumption and for export,

(c) to set up plants for the benefication and processing of minerals, and

(d) to set up manufacturing plants based on the mineral resources of the State.

The activities of the Mining Corporation began with mining of iron ore in the Gandrai area in Krishna district. The actual mining operations in the Gandrai area were started in December, 1961. Since then, the Corporation has opened several other mines for other minerals as given below. Most of the mines are still in developmental stages and it is expected that in course of time the mines will yield substantially good profits.

The working results of the Corporation as at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period will be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Mineral</th>
<th>Total production during the Third Five Year Plan period</th>
<th>Amount realised by sale. Rs.</th>
<th>Production during 1965-66. (In M.T.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Iron ore</td>
<td>3,35,259.65 Tons.</td>
<td>1,48,83,537.00</td>
<td>10,078.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>4,865.54 Tons.</td>
<td>1,02,472.62</td>
<td>2,563.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>11,527.10 Tons.</td>
<td>77,689.09</td>
<td>4,438.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Barytes</td>
<td>10,347.03 Tons.</td>
<td>2,03,661.38</td>
<td>1,936.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mica Bricks</td>
<td>1,900 Nos.</td>
<td>12,744.98</td>
<td>1,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Asbestos</td>
<td>11,179.53 Kgs.</td>
<td>11,985.44</td>
<td>10,179.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>3,938.00 Tons.</td>
<td>1,541.14</td>
<td>3,938.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to enable the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited, to take up five new projects and also to fulfill the commitments in respect of the spillover schemes, the Government have provided a sum
of Rs. 10 lakhs for the year 1966-67 towards their investment in the shares of the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited.

In addition to the five projects, it is proposed to take up a project for the mining of iron ore in Anantapur district, the mining lease for which has since been granted by the Government. Further, the mining of asbestos which is one of the minerals of strategic importance is proposed to be taken up in a bigger way than at present, so that import of this material can be reduced to some extent.

Except for the first year of operation, the Corporation, earned profits as indicated below during the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Profit (Rupees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>5,79,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>1,98,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>67,618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The decrease in profits during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 is mainly due to the downward revision of the selling price of iron ore and smaller quantity of ore exported.

VII. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

For the development of Small Scale Industries during 1965-66, a provision of Rs. 52.94 lakhs has been made. Besides the continuation schemes, the following were also taken up for implementation:

(i) Scheme for short term training course in Automobile and Radio Servicing.

(ii) Scheme for the establishment of tool room and composite servicing workshop at the Industrial Estate, Sanatnagar.

(iii) Scheme for the establishment of Quality Marking Centre in Light Engineering at Hyderabad and in Ceramics at Rajahmundry.

A sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been provided for the supply of power at concessional rate to the Small Scale Industries Units.
During the year 1966-67 a provision of Rs. 24.5 lakhs has been made under Small Scale Industries. Out of this amount Rs. 10.5 lakhs has been provided for the share capital of the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation, to be utilised for the disbursement of loans already sanctioned. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for grant of power subsidy to Small Scale Industries Units. It is proposed to spend Rs. 2 lakhs on the Short Term Training Course in Automobile and Radio Servicing at the Industrial Estate, Sanatnagar. Another Rs. 2 lakhs is provided for the Tool Room and Composite Servicing Training Centre at Sanatnagar. A provision of Rs. 40,000 is made for quality Marking Scheme in Ceramics at Rajahmundry and Rs. 85,000 for a similar scheme in Light Engineering at Sanathnagar.

Under the State Aid to Industries Act, a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made for 1966-67. During 1965-66 an amount of Rs. 7 lakhs has been provided under the State Aid to Industries Act. One hundred and fifty applications have been received for sanction of loans, out of which, 97 cases have been sanctioned and the rest are being processed. The loan amounts sanctioned in both Andhra and Telangana area is Rs. 4.33 lakhs. A draft integrated bill on the State Aid to Industries Act has been finalised and will be introduced shortly.

As regards Industrial Estates, it is expected that during 1965-66, an amount of Rs. 14.22 lakhs would have been spent. This is primarily on the construction of factory buildings on 11 Conventional Type Estates in Telangana region at Nirmal, Suryapet, Masulipatam, Khammam, Nizamabad, Mancherial, Kothagudem, Patancheru, Vikarabad, Karimnagar and Moula Ali. The Industrial Estate at Patancheru has been completed and a few factory sheds have already been allotted. On the Moula Ali Industrial Estate, fourteen buildings have been constructed and three of them have been allotted. The other Industrial Estates are in various stages of construction and are expected to be ready by the end of March 1966.

Assisted Private Industrial Estates have been completed at Eluru, Nellore, Adoni, Rajahmundry, Gun-
tur and Amadalavalasa are already functioning. Others at Proddatur, Masulipatnam, Anantapur, Chittoor, Tirupati, Vizianagaram, Palakol and Jangaon are under various stages of construction. This will have to be carried over as spill-over schemes for 1966-67.

Two Rural Industrial Estates at Sadlapalli (Anantapur district) and Kisannagar (Nizamabad district) are proposed to be established on the pattern of the Conventional Industrial Estate but on a reduced scale.

A Co-operative Industrial Estate has also been sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rs. 42.84 lakhs to be set up at Sanathnagar. Government have committed themselves to 20 per cent of the equity share participation (Rs. 7.33 lakhs) to bear the entire development cost (Rs. 6.20 lakhs) to stand guarantee to the Life Insurance Corporation for a loan of Rs. 21.98 lakhs and to provide the services of Administrative Officers for a period of three years. Forty-seven acres of land has been made available to the Co-operative Industrial Estate and the land has been allotted to 50 entrepreneurs. Seven factory buildings have come up and are ready to commence production. A proposal is also under consideration to acquire another 100 acres of additional land for expanding Co-operative Estate.

A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided in the year 1966-67 for the completion of the various projects now under execution.

On Conventional Industrial Estates, 260 factory buildings have been completed, out of which, 258 have been allotted and 256 occupied providing employment to 3,837 persons. On the Assisted Private Industrial Estates, 247 plots have been developed and 226 plots have been allotted. So far 28 units are working providing employment to 258 persons.

To act as an additional incentive to Small Scale Industrialists, Government have under consideration a proposal to make available the factory sheds on Conventional Industrial Estates to Tenant Industrialists on
a hire purchase basis or an outright purchase on the following terms and conditions:

(i) The hire purchaser will be required to effect a down-payment of 10 per cent of the depreciated cost of the buildings plus the cost of land and development charges. The balance of the amount together with interest at a rate to be fixed by the Government is recoverable in 15 years in equated instalments.

(ii) The scheme is applicable only to those Industrial Estates whose 5 years subsidy period is over and to industrialists who have completed at least 3 years of tenure on the estate. Further, no industrialists who have arrears of rent due from them are eligible to come under the scheme.

A final decision on the proposal is expected to be taken shortly. Meanwhile Government have decided that in future no Conventional Estates would be set up and that their effort would be limited to development of suitable areas which would be allotted to the industrialists for the construction of suitable factory buildings.

VIII. HANDICRAFTS

During 1965-66 an amount of Rs. 6.73 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 8 lakhs under non-plan sectors have been sanctioned. So far the amounts utilised under Plan and non-Plan provisions respectively are Rs. 4.02 lakhs and Rs. 4.36 lakhs. These amounts were utilised on the following schemes:

(a) Organisation of production including Pilot Project:

The main handicrafts taken up was Leather Puppety in Nellore district.

(b) Training of Artisans:

Seventy-nine artisans have been trained so far in bamboo basket making, Kalamkari Nirmal work, mat weaving, manufacture of wooden toys, making of sawdust toys, etc.

(c) Common Facilities Centres:

About 360 members are availing the facilities available in the Common Facilities Centres at Hyderabad,
Secunderabad, Adilabad, Masulipatam, Eluru, Tiruchanur and Nirmal.

(d) **Design Development:**
At the Handicrafts Research Design Institute, Hyderabad, 107 paper designs and 19 models of wooden toys, clay toys and jewellery boxes have been prepared. These are supplied for use in the Nirmal Industry, Hyderabad, Filigree Society, Karimnagar, Handicrafts Centre, Bangalore, Sawdust Toys Centre at Varigonda.

(e) **Quality Control:**
Goods worth Rs. 5.13 lakhs were quality marked during the year.

(f) **Marketing:**
Rs. 8.05 lakhs worth of goods have been sold in the Sales Emporia operated by the department. At the Government Handicrafts and Cottage Industries Emporium, Rs. 4.32 lakhs worth of material has been purchased during 1965-66 and total sales so far are of the order of Rs. 4.75 lakhs. In the emporia outside Hyderabad, purchases up to November 1965 amount to Rs. 3.04 lakhs and sales are Rs. 3.30 lakhs. In the Nirmal Industry Emporium at Khairtabad, production up to 31st December 1965 during 1965-66 has been of the value of Rs. 1.77 lakhs and sales of the value of Rs. 1.16 lakhs.

(g) **Export promotion:**
Goods worth Rs. 25,000 have been exported to Switzerland, West Germany, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Italy.

(h) To give wide publicity to the handicrafts products show cases have been installed at the railway stations (Tirupati, Visakhapatnam, Anantapur, Vijayawada and Kazipet) and at pilgrim centres (Tirupati, Yadagirigutta, Simhachalam and Srisailam).

For the year 1966-67 a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made to be utilised on the continuation of the existing schemes. In addition, it has been proposed to start Emporia under the auspices of the Zilla Parishads to supplement the efforts of the State-owned
Emporia functioning in some of the districts. A provision of Rs. 27,000 has been provided for this purpose. A target of Rs. 20 lakhs worth of sales will be attempted during the year 1966-67. Government have also constituted Advisory Committees in each district consisting of members of the Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishads and others interested in the promotion of handicrafts to guide the running of these emporia.

IX. RURAL INDUSTRIES

(a) Industrial Co-operatives:

The schemes proposed to be implemented and the amounts provided for them in 1966-67 are furnished below:

| (1) Managerial assistance to deserving Industrial Co-operatives | ... | 20,000 |
| (2) Subsidy to central financing agencies towards concessional rates of interest | ... | 5,000 |
| (3) Grants towards managerial and Technical Staff | ... | 25,000 |
| (4) Grants towards purchase of equipment | ... | 25,000 |
| (5) Working capital loans to Industrial Co-operatives | ... | 1,17,000 |
| (6) Appointment of 21 L.D. Clerks for completion of work | ... | 8,000 |
| **Total** | ... | **2,00,000** |

Under the scheme for "Provision of Managerial Assistance" trained Co-operative personnel are being appointed as Managers to select Industrial Co-operatives. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been provided under subsidies to the Co-operative Central Banks, which 109—17.
extend credit facilities to the Industrial Co-operatives. The Banks are required to give credit at concessional rates of interest of 2½ per cent per annum and the difference between normal rate and the concessional rate is to be subsidised under a scheme sponsored by the Government of India. The subsidy on this account will be shared by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 50:50.

A sum of Rs. 25,000 each has been earmarked towards grants-in-aid to deserving Industrial Co-operative Societies for meeting 50 per cent of the cost of Managerial and Technical Staff appointed by them and also for meeting 75 per cent of the cost of the tools, implements and machinery, purchased by the societies. It is expected that this assistance will go a long way in helping the societies in improving their working productivity.

The Khadi and Village Industries Board, Hyderabad has been providing loans to the Industrial Co-operative Societies coming under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. But no financing agency has been coming forward to extend credit facilities to the rest of the societies of which there were 505. As a number of Industrial Co-operatives have been languishing for want of loans, towards working capital, it is felt that at least some of the deserving societies should be sanctioned loans. A sum of Rs. 1.17 lakhs has, therefore, been earmarked for the purpose.

The statistical statements on the working of Industrial Co-operatives have to be compiled and sent to the Reserve Bank of India every year. As this item of work is very elaborate, and the staff working in the offices of the Assistant Directors is not adequate to attend to this without causing dislocation of work the offices of each of the Assistant Directors will be provided with an L.D. Clerk for a period not exceeding 3 months. A sum of Rs. 8,000 has been provided for the purpose.

(b) Leather Industry:

A sum of Rs. 17.00 lakhs was provided in Budget 1965-66 under plan in addition to Rs. 1,29,700 under
non-plan. The Advisory Leather Board approved the Leather Programme involving an expenditure of Rs. 18.30 lakhs.

The department is at present operating a Utility Goods Training Centre at Musheerabad, a Model Leather Goods Manufacturing Unit at Vijayawada and a Model Tannery at Guntakal. The Musheerabad Centre has registered in 1964-65 a production value of Rs. 1.18 lakhs and a sale of Rs. 1.28 lakhs. In the current year up to the end of January, 1966, production at the Centre has been more than Rs. 96,000 and sales Rs. 1.17 lakhs At the Leather Goods Manufacturing Unit at Vijayawada production during the year (up to January 1966) has been Rs. 27,033 and sales more than Rs. 25,000. At the Model Tannery, Guntakal during the current year, production has been of the value of Rs. 26,789 while sales have reached about Rs. 20,000. During the year 1966-67 it is proposed to spend Rs. 2 lakhs on the Musheerabad Centre, Rs. 1.5 lakhs on the Vijayawada Centre, and Rs. 2 lakhs on the Guntakal Tannery. The Production-cum-Training Centre in Tanning and Manufacture of Footwear at Eluru was abolished in August 1965, the training wing having been attached to the District Level Training Centre at Eluru.

(c) Coir Industry:

Training-cum-Production Centres are functioning at Tallarevu, Pasarlapudi, Komaragiripatnam and Mogalture. A production centre is functioning at Baruva in Srikakulam district. Sixty-six candidates are undergoing training in these centres and coir goods worth Rs. 16,000 have been sold.

A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made for the Coir Goods Factory at Narsapur in West Godavari district. The schemes for the manufacture of Mattress and Bristle Unit at Machavaram in East Godavari district and at Baruva in Srikakulam district are being continued.

(d) Sericulture:

During the year acreage under Mulberry has increased from 704.35 to 821.13 acres and the production of silk has increased to Rs. 85,453, as against Rs. 66.136 in the previous years.
Presently five Tassar Seed stations have been functioning at Chinnoor, Mahadevpur, Venkatapur, Venkatapuram and Kosigi. The number of tribal families engaged in the industry are 1951. Two Eri Experimental Farms at Shadnagar and Peapalli have been established earlier.

The schemes to be taken up during Fourth Plan period envisage increase in the mulberry acreage; strengthening the existing reeling units at Hindupur and Palamanair; sanction of the amounts to the tribal areas for purchase of seed cocoons; establishment of Central Tasar Seed Farm for production of Basic Seed Cocoons and Development of Tasar Culture in agency area of Visakhapatnam district; popularisation of eri cultivation among castor growers; and training of technical personnel for manning the schemes.

(e) Khadi Board:

For the implementation of the schemes under Khadi and Village Industries, the Khadi and Village Industries Board receives funds directly from the Khadi Commission while for its establishment it obtains funds from the State Government. A provision of Rs. 2.19 lakhs has been made in the current year Budget on such establishment expenditure.

The Khadi Board has so far disbursed loans to the tune of Rs. 1.72 crores to various units engaged in the development of Khadi and Village Industries. An amount of Rs. 39.42 lakhs is outstanding out of Rs. 66.59 lakhs which fell due for repayment up to 31st March 1965. The large amounts outstanding are due to non-collection of utilisation certificates from the institutions financed by the Board, non-issue of demand notices, non-implementation of the follow-up programme and non-maintenance of central accounts. An officer of the rank of Deputy Collector has been appointed in September 1965 to enable expeditious collection to be made of the amounts outstanding. In respect of 56 institutions involving a sum of Rs. 7.14 lakhs, the District Collectors have been addressed by the Board for recovery of the amounts under the Revenue Recovery Act.

The Village Industries Programme of the Khadi Board deals with one of the 15 industries specified by
the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Recently the following five industries have also been added to the list of village industries to be looked after by the Khadi Board:

(i) Manufacture of Shellac.
(ii) Forest plants for medicinal purpose.
(ii) Fruit processing preservation.
(iv) Bamboo and cane works.
(v) Manufacture of aluminum utensils.

About 1,500 industrial co-operative societies and 500 registered institutions receive aid from the Board. Most of these are defunct and dormant and the Khadi Commission and the State Government have sanctioned supervisory staff for each industry from time to time to ensure their working on sound lines.

The Khadi Board has also undertaken trading operations in respect of the production centres and Khadi Bhandars which have been taken over from the Khadi Commission. The Board has recently reported to the Government that they have sustained a loss of Rs. 11.00 lakhs in such operations since 1962. They have also requested the Government to assist them to recoup the losses. The State Government have however made it clear to the Khadi Board that since these operations have been undertaken without the specific approval of the Government, the State Government are in no way responsible for these losses.

In view of the considerable criticism that has been voiced both in the Assembly and outside against the Handpounding of Rice Industry, Government have issued a directive to the Khadi Board to suspend all further grants and loans to such societies.

X. HANDLOOMS.

The Handloom Industry occupies a place of prominence in our State's economy by virtue of its being the largest cottage industry providing means of livelihood to about 25 lakhs of people. Of the 5.4 lakhs of looms in State, nearly 3.10 lakhs of looms are covered by 998 weavers co-operative societies.
The final provision for the development of the Handloom Industry during the Third Plan period is 332.52 lakhs. The provision for 1965-66 is Rs. 75.00 lakhs. It has not been found possible to provide more than Rs. 63 lakhs for the year 1966-67.

The production and sales of cotton handloom cloth of the primary weavers' societies for the last two years is indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>... 801.24</td>
<td>809.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>... 867.30</td>
<td>870.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year 1965-66 a sum of Rs. 5.36 lakhs has been given as share capital to Weavers' Co-operative Societies and the provision for the purpose next year is Rs. 5 lakhs. During the first four years of the Third Plan 13,070 weavers were brought into the co-operative fold and the share capital of 21,092 existing members was strengthened.

Weavers' Co-operative Societies continued to be financed by the Reserve Bank through Apex and Central Co-operative Banks on the guarantee of the State Government. The State Government have guaranteed the borrowings of the Apex and Central Co-operative Banks from the Reserve Bank of India to finance Weavers' Co-operative Societies to the extent of Rs. 200 lakhs. The Reserve Bank of India sanctioned credit limits to the extent of Rs. 136.21 lakhs during the year 1964-65.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, the bulk of the provision made for the development of handloom industry is being used for the grant of rebate on sales of handloom cloth. On account of the insufficient plan provision year after year, the reimbursement of the rebate earned by weavers' societies on sales of cloth has not kept pace with the accrual. This has been a source of financial embarrassment to them and the subject of repeated representations to the Government. I am glad to be able to say that the situation has considerably improved and by the end of the current
financial year there will be no arrears in reimbursement except perhaps in regard to the rebate on recent sales.

During 1965-66 a thrift fund of Weavers' Co-operative Societies with a matching contribution from the Government was introduced as an experiment. The scheme is proposed to be extended during the coming year and a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is included for the year 1966-67; the intention is eventually to replace the rebate scheme by the thrift fund scheme.

Grants are given by the Government for the running of sales depots for handloom cloth both within and outside the State. There are 276 sales emporia within the State run by the weavers' primary and apex societies besides depots at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Berhampore, Madras and Bangalore run by the apex societies.

Assistance is being given to Weavers' Co-operative Societies for introducing improved looms and appliances and for setting up dye houses finishing and calendering plants and pattern-making factories. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is included in the Budget Estimate of 1966-67 for the purpose as against Rs. 0.89 lakh in 1965-66, keeping in view the possibility of the introduction of power looms.

There are three co-operative spinning mills now working in the State at Guntakal, Chirala and Hyderabad. Their combined production is between 15,000 and 18,000 bales per year and does not meet even a tenth of the yarn required by the weavers' co-operatives. It has therefore been decided to set up some more spinning mills in the co-operative sector. Industrial licences have already been granted by the Government of India for co-operative mills at Rajahmundry and Nellore and another one at Ramagundam in Karimnagar district. Arrangements for import of machinery from Japan and the United Kingdom for these three mills are also under way. As Hon'ble Members are aware, Government contribute to the share capital of co-operative spinning mills and the provision for the purpose in 1965-66 is Rs. 20 lakhs, the corresponding provision for 1966-67 being Rs. 12 lakhs.
For the development of wool industry there is a provision of Rs. 1.75 lakhs in the current year’s Budget and Rs. 2.5 lakhs in the budget for 1966-67. The schemes seek to encourage wool weavers to join cooperatives through the provision of loans and similarly to increase the share capital of existing members. Provision of working capital to primary and apex societies is also envisaged. The apex society has established a plant to improve the finish of blankets produced by member societies.

There are 24 silk weavers' societies in the State. A provision of Rs. 0.08 lakh is made for 1965-66 for the development of this industry as against Rs. 0.1 lakh provided during the year 1966-67.

The production and sales during the last two years are given below:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Rs. in lakhs)

XI. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The metric system which is a centrally sponsored scheme had been introduced in the Andhra Pradesh State with effect from 1st October, 1958 as per the directive of the Central Government. The entire expenditure will be borne by the Central Government in the shape of 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant after deducting the revenues earned by the Weights and Measures Organisation. It is hoped that in the coming years the Department will be able to earn sufficient revenue to meet its own expenditure completely.

The new Metric System has been enforced throughout the State in regard to Weights, Measures, Weighting and Measuring instruments etc., in all sectors both private and Government. Metric Weights and Measures are being used practically by all wholesalers and retailers. To eradicate malpractices, the Inspectors of Weights and Measures have been under-
taking adequate seizure work and also prosecuting the offenders wherever possible. During the year 1965-66 and up to end of January, 1966 about 400 cases were booked under the State Weights and Measures Act and Rules.

XII. DEPARTMENT OF STORES PURCHASE AND INDUSTRIAL MARKETING

The working of the Stores Purchase Department was recently examined by a Committee of Officers consisting the members of the Stores Purchase Committee and Heads of major purchasing Departments like Director of Agriculture, Chief Engineer, Director of Medical Services and Director of Fisheries. The Government have since decided that the purchase of all machinery and equipment should be left for direct purchase by the Departments concerned and centralised purchase should be done only in respect of items of common usage to all departments like Stationery, Livery, furniture, Transport, Vehicles etc., for which no special technical expertise is needed. The Department of Stores Purchase and Industrial Marketing would accordingly be reorganised, and the residuary Central Purchasing Agency merged with the Stationery Department to be under the Control of Director of Printing and Stationery. The Industries Department will look after the work of Industrial Marketing.

With a view to encourage local industries, fifty eight items of Government requirements have been reserved for purchase exclusively from the Small Scale Industries Sector, and orders have been issued extending the exercise of price preference powers by all purchasing officers, in favour of local and small scale industries.

XIII. CONTROLLED COMMODITIES: CEMENT

Consequent on the policy of the Government of India to decontrol the distribution and price of cement, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have repealed the Cement Control Order with effect from 1st January, 1966. The result of the decontrol on the market is being watched by the Government.
XIV. DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Andhra Pradesh ranks sixth in the States of the Indian Union from the view point of value of mineral produce. The principal minerals found in the State are coal, mica, manganese, iron-ore, barytes, asbestos, limestone, ochres graphite, clasy and quartz. The Department of Mines and Geology continues to be in charge of mineral investigation and exploration programmes. Mapping has been done in respect of asbestos, chromite, copper, dolomite, limestone with barytes, gold, graphite, iron and mica giving out their extent. Mineral exploration includes detailed prospecting followed by drilling for gold and diamond in the abandoned fields. As regards copper (in the copper old workings) it has been taken up by the Geological Survey of India. The progress achieved in respect of mineral survey and mineral exploration schemes is as indicated below:

(1) Chromite:

Investigation has been taken up at Wankur of Paloncha taluk and Dendukar and Gannaram of Madira taluk. The Chromite occurrences near Dendukar in Khammam district were mapped.

(2) Dolomite Limestone:

Detailed investigations of dolomite limestone with associated barytes in the Southern Pakhal belt from Raghunadhapalem village to Karepalli railway station has been completed and actual out-crops of the dolomite limestone were plotted, and have been systematically sampled. The geological features of other Pakhal series as well as mineral resources of the area have been recorded. Detailed sampling of limestone marble near Yellandu in Khammam district was also carried out. In connection with the proposed Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam, detailed investigation of limestone deposits in Pidguralla and Jaggayyaneta areas have also been taken up. The sampling work is likely to be completed during the current year's field programme and it will be followed by groove sampling.
Appendix.  

26th March, 1966.  

(3) **Iron Ore:**

The Survey of Pakhal forest and the mapping of the iron-ore in Miryalpenta block and adjacent areas have been completed. The magnetic iron-ores in Ongole region have also been systematically mapped and completed.

(4) **Mica:**

Plotting of mica pegmatite in selected zones of Rapur taluk, in Nellore district was taken up and detailed geological mapping of an area of 50 square miles was completed in 1962-63 and further area of 40 square miles was mapped in 1963-64. Steps are being taken to complete the preliminary mapping of the belt in the current year.

Plotting of graphite and asbestos belts will also be taken up in the current season.

(5) **China Clay:**

Prospecting of China clay deposits has been taken up and deposits in Prabagiripatnam in Nellore district has been completed. The investigations of the clay deposits in Gadela, Kodur etc., will also be taken up during the current year.

**Establishment of Regional Offices:**

The Regional Offices at Kurnool and Warangal have been set up with a view to deal with the despatch of accounts of minerals moved or exported by the lessees and to arrest illicit mining activities so as to augment income from mineral revenue. These Regional Offices are also taking steps to regularise the mining operations on a systematic scale.

**XV. PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT**

The Printing and Stationery Department consists of the following units working under the Director of Printing and Stationery:

2. Secretariat Press, Mint Compound, Hyderabad.
(4) Telugu Press, Amripet, Hyderabad.
(5) High Court Press, High Court Buildings, Hyderabad.
(6) Publication Bureau, Bashirbagh, Hyderabad.
(7) Sales Branch, Secretariat Premises, Hyderabad.
(9) Stationery Wing, Bashirbagh, Hyderabad.

The total strength in the above units is about 2,500.

The Special Officer appointed for the work of re-organisation of the Printing Department has submitted his report. The various recommendations made by him are under examination. The Director has already taken steps to implement such of those recommendations where he is competent to take action. The recommendations of the Special Officer are broad-based involving augmentation of equipment and additional staff. In view of the recent foreign exchange restrictions, the procurement of additional machinery to replace the existing one in a phased programme would take time. However, we are examining simultaneously the possibility of procuring as much of the machinery as possible from East European countries against rupee payment.

The proposal for construction of new building for the Government Central Press, Stationery Office and Administrative Blocks having been approved by the Government, plans were prepared by the Architect and transferred to P.W.D. for working the detailed estimate and for commencing the construction work at an early date. For certain administrative considerations, it has not been possible to start the construction work so far.

As a result of revision of working hours on Friday, it was possible to avoid the closing down of the Press for two hours on Friday during the working hours. Consequently, there has been increase in production and the Government sanctioned one grade increment for the increase in production.

The Government have since taken over the High Court Commercial Press which was under the control of the High Court with effect from June 1965.
Besides Printing Presses, there is a Publication Bureau working under the Control of the Printing Department. It stocks and distributes printed forms, registers Government publications, Assembly- and Council proceedings, Gazettes, I.L.Rs., Trade Bulletins, etc. and also Central Government publications and Archaeological publications. In addition to this, a sales branch of the Publication Bureau is located in the Secretariat premises for the convenience of the general public for the sale of Government publications.

**Labour Welfare:**

Two Labour Officers for the Government Press at Kurnool and another for the Government Central Press and other branches in Hyderabad attend to the Labour Welfare activities. The services of these officers have been lent by the Commissioner of Labour.

Towards the Labour Welfare of the workers, a library, a dispensary and a canteen are being run by the Government. Besides there is a Mutual Benefit Fund managed by the workers through a Managing Committee. All employees working in shifts in the Government Central Press and Government Press, Kurnool are supplied each with a bun weighing 100 grams and 1/8th litre of milk daily.

There is a separate Employee's Co-operative Society in the Printing Department consisting of all the branches. It is being run by the workers through an elected body. It gives financial help to members in the shape of loans.

**XVI. MISCELLANEOUS**

(a) **Goldsmiths Rehabilitation:**

The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 50 lakhs towards the rehabilitation of goldsmiths for the year 1965-66, which has been allowed at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs each to the 20 Zilla Parishads in the State. Twenty per cent of the provision has been ear-marked for individual loans. The Government of India have also approved a scheme for providing technical training facilities to goldsmiths below 35 years and to the children of goldsmiths. The training is to be imparted to them in recognised institutions. It is proposed that the above facilities will be given to 800 candidates at the
rate of 40 in each district. An amount of Rs. 72,000 has been provided for 1965-66 and Rs. 4.32 lakhs for 1966-67. The expenditure is to be borne between the Centre and the State Governments in the ratio of 60:40.

(b) Employment Schemes in twin cities:

An amount of Rs. 13.14 lakhs has been provided for production of employment schemes in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The Central Supervisory Committee has been reconstituted during the year and an executive committee has been appointed to manage the day to day affairs of the various centres run by the committee. The following centres are at present being operated providing employment to 461 persons and training facilities to 320 persons:

(i) Manufacture of envelopes and paper bags (11 centres).
(ii) Manufacture of file pads and file boards (2 centres).
(iii) Manufacture of corrugated card board boxes and fancy boxes.
(iv) Assembly of umbrellas.
(v) Training in tailoring and cutting (6 centres).
(vi) Training in wiring and plumbing.

(c) District Level Training Centres:

During 1965-66, it was decided to reorganise the large number of production-cum-training centres which are being operated in the State. The reorganisation was given effect from August 15, 1965 as a result of which 37 such centres were merged to form 10 district Level Training Centres at Srikakulam, Eluru, Guntur, Gudur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Vikarabad, Hyderabad, Warangal and Shadnagar. It is expected that more district level training centres will be set up next year so that ultimately there will be one such centre in each district. It is also proposed to start regional training centres. The training at these centres will be in the use of all important tools, equipment, machinery and in the latest techniques of production for artisans to improve their production and thereby increase their earning capacity. It is also proposed to
set up hostel facilities for the trainees so that the stipend allowed to them may be adequate during the period of their training.

(d) Assistance to Panchayat Samithis:

An amount of Rs. 1.06 lakhs is proposed for the maintenance of training centres which are functioning under the administrative control of the Panchayat Samithis. In view of the reorganisation of the various centres, only those functioning in the Trival Development Blocks at Araku, Paderu and Uttoo are proposed to be maintained during 1966-67.

XVII. RURAL INDUSTRIES PROJECTS

Three Rural Industries Projects were established during the year 1962-63 at Nalgonda, Narasaraopet, (Guntur district) and Anantapur. For the year 1965-66 the Planning Commission have tentatively allotted a sum of Rs. 24 lakhs for the three projects, out of which, Rs. 17.25 lakhs is to be grant and the rest is a loan. Besides the schemes that have been continued from the previous years, it was decided that the following new schemes might be taken up for implementation during the current financial year:

Rs.

(1) Production Wing attached to the Dye-House and Design Extension Centre at Nalgonda ... ... 40,000

(2) Scheme for the manufacture of bandage cloth in Anantapur project ... ... 1,08,800

In addition to the above, the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad has been requested to prepare a project report and to help in the setting up a unit for dehydration of castor oil in the Nalgonda project area. A technical specialist in paints and varnishes has been appointed as an advisor to supervise the projects under this subject in all the three project areas.

Further, it was decided to enhance the loan provision to the three rural industries projects from a total of Rs. 6.75 lakhs to 8.9 lakhs. Similarly, the allocation in distribution of improved tools has been raised from
Rs. 1.8 lakhs to 2.3 lakhs. During the current year expenditure incurred up to the end of January has been about Rs. 5.17 lakhs. The details of the progress of various schemes in each of the three projects is described below:—

(i) Narasaraopet:

Six trainees have been selected in various trades. The construction of the building for the General Engineering Workshop has been completed and production has commenced. The building for the dye-house and design extension training centre at Phirangipuram has been completed and production has been started. The common facilities centre for leather goods at Komatineivaripalem has started functioning in a rented building from 14th October 1965. The building for the sales-cum-raw material depots has been completed and the centre will commence functioning shortly. The paints and varnish unit at Chilakaluripet is also to be set up shortly, since most of the machinery and equipment have been received. A sprayers and dusters unit at Nalgonda will begin functioning in the building of the General Engineering workshop as soon as the Supervisor returns from training. In the Bee-keeping Industry, 30 bee-hive boxes have been supplied to interested persons in the project area. Under loans to industrialists, an amount of Rs. 38,000 has been sanctioned out of a provision of Rs. 2.85 lakhs.

(ii) Anantapur:

Twelve candidates are undergoing training in various trades. The building for the dye-house and design extension training centre at Charmavaram has been completed and production has commenced in October 1965. The common facility centres in leather goods at Atmakur has also commenced functioning. The paints and varnish unit is temporarily located in a rented building and the unit will go into production shortly. Under loans to industrialists, an amount of Rs. 1.48 lakhs has so far been sanctioned.

(ii) Nalgonda:

Thirty candidates are undergoing training in various trades. The building for the General Engineering
workshop has been completed and electrification is in progress. The Unit has, however, started functioning and has taken up the manufacture of furniture. At the Palmyrah Products Training Centre, Chityal, the training of the first batch of 11 candidates was completed by September 1965 and 12 trainees are now undergoing training. At the Tunga Mat Weaving Training Centre, Tummalaguda, 12 trainees have completed the training and the second batch of 10 trainees is undergoing training. The Dye-house and Design Extension Training Centre for handloom weavers at Pochampally has started functioning from September 1965. The Common Facility Training Centre for Carpentry at Kanchanapalli has commenced working from October 1965.

XVIII. CONCLUSION

The State Government are fully conscious of the fact that Andhra Pradesh has a long way to go before its industrialisation could compare with States such as Maharashtra, Punjab and Madras. The Government are, however, anxious that such development should be well-integrated with the predominantly agrarian economy of the State since it is recognised that the State Government will continue to remain largely agricultural in the near future. The State Government also expect that with increasing Central and Private Sector investments in the State, the employment potential both in the large as well as in the ancillary industries would grow, relieving pressure on the land. The Fourth Plan period will no doubt witness a considerable spurt in industrial development of the State which would lead it to greater prosperity in the years to come.
# Appendix

## Details of Grants

### 35. Industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Estimates 1966-67</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(a) Industries:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Direction</td>
<td>7,97,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. District Executive Establishment</td>
<td>1,08,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Maintenance of jeeps</td>
<td>1,17,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Sericulture</td>
<td>5,90,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Andhra Paper Mills</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur</td>
<td>10,71,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Oil Technological Institute</td>
<td>6,73,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Government Block Glass Plant</td>
<td>2,58,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Industrial Estate for the development of Small Scale Industries</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Village Industries Artisan Training Centres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Integrated Village Industries Artisan Training Centres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Establishment of Synthetic Drugs Factory, Sanatnagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Establishment for the land acquisition for the establishment of Heavy Electrical Project</td>
<td>76,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. Establishment of Central Industrial Extension Training Institute at Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Preliminary Survey for establishment of Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. Preliminary survey of the second stage of Sardar River Water Scheme and Mahadri Gadda Water Scheme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Civil Engineering Circle</td>
<td>1,55,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Schemes relating to rehabilitation of displaced goldsmiths—Technical training facilities to the trainees</td>
<td>4,32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Schemes included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan</td>
<td>6,75,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | 49,59,700
### Appendix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>35. Industries</th>
<th>Budget Estimates 1966-67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(b) Cottage Industries:</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Industrial Development</td>
<td>1,03,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Textile Designing Scheme</td>
<td>24,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Ceramic Industry</td>
<td>49,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Expenditure on Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Tanning Industry</td>
<td>18,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Glass Industry</td>
<td>16,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Coir Industry</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Central Sales Emporium and Cottage Industries Sales Depot</td>
<td>78,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Ceramic Service Centre</td>
<td>88,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Woollen Industry</td>
<td>10,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Handicraft Schemes</td>
<td>567,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Industrial Co-operatives</td>
<td>2,50,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Normalised Block Development and Rural Arts and Crafts Centres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Palm Products Development</td>
<td>58,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. Small Scale and Cottage Industries Schemes in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad for relieving unemployment</td>
<td>13,14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Schemes in the Fourth Five-Year Plan</td>
<td>16,15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Small Scale Industries:**

| A. Ceramic Industry | 2,41,200 |
| B. Blacksmithy Industry | 12,500 |
| E. Tanning Industry | 3,28,800 |
| F. General Engineering | 71,800 |
| G. Maintenance of Industrial Estates | 7,48,300 |
| H. Co-operative Works Centre | 27,200 |
| J. Miscellaneous Industries | 47,700 |
| K. Supervision | 12,81,700 |
| L. Coir Industries | 1,15,900 |
| M. District Training Centres | 12,21,500 |
| N. Schemes in the Fourth Five-Year Plan | 17,42,000 |

**Total** | **1,00,35,200**
### 35. Industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grants-in-Aid</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Grants to Central Laboratories for Scientific and Industrial Research</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Grants to Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Statutory Board</td>
<td>4,33,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Grants-in-aid, for implementation of Palm products</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Grants to individual artisans and cooperatives etc., under unemployment Relief Schemes</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Grants to Panchayat Samithis:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Normalised Block Development and Rural Arts and Crafts Centres</td>
<td>1,06,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Extension Officers, Industries</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Grants under Employment Service Schemes</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Grants to displaced goldsmiths</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Schemes in the Fourth Five-Year Plan</td>
<td>4,42,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                             | 12,51,300 |
1966-67 మాసం

III. XXIV ఛాంది తిరిగొలొంది రీతిలో

ప్రపంచ ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ప్రతి రూపాంతరం

I. రాష్ట్రానికి విద్యలు

"పునర్మార్పన" ప్రతి రూ. 1,62,46,200, "ప్రభుత్వం, అగి, అనేవి ప్రతి రూపాంతరం" ప్రతి రూ. 6,11,04,200 లక్షలు నేపాటి నిర్ణయించబడింది.

చాంది ప్రత్యేకంగా 1966-67 మాసంలో అంచనాలు సేవల జానికి శాసన నిర్ణయించబడింది.

చాంది XXIV - రాస్సులను నిర్ణయించడానికి

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>సంఖ్య</th>
<th>పరిమాణ</th>
<th>1966-67 లక్షలు నిర్ణయించడానికి</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>బాధ్యత కార్యం</td>
<td>49,50,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>చిత్రా సంపాదన</td>
<td>1,00,35,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>సంਯోగ సేవలు</td>
<td>12,51,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>అంతర్దేశీయ సేవలు</td>
<td>.... ....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>మొత్తం</td>
<td>1,62,46,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"పునర్మార్పన, అగ్ర అంచనాలు నిర్ణయించడానికి" ప్రతి 1966-67 మాసంలో అంచనాలు సేవల జానికి నిర్ణయించబడింది.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>సంఖ్య</th>
<th>పరిమాణ</th>
<th>1966-67 లక్షలు నిర్ణయించడానికి</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>జనాందో మార్గాల సేవలు వికాస సేవలు</td>
<td>1,10,55,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>జనాందో మార్గాల సేవలు సేవలు వికాస సేవలు</td>
<td>1,97,50,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>జనాందో మార్గాల సేవలు చిత్రా సంపాదన</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>జనాందో మార్గాల సేవలు చిత్రా సంపాదన</td>
<td>2,44,73,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>జనాందో మార్గాల సేవలు చిత్రా సంపాదన</td>
<td>58,25,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>మొత్తం</td>
<td>6,11,04,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. రోజువారి నాట్యాలు

సంపుటం 1965-66 లో గణనాయకుడు పరిశీలన పొందాడు. మే 11 నాట్యాలు సంపన్నం వివరించడానికి సంశేషం ఉండాలి. మే 12 నాట్యాలులో మే 17 నాటకం నుండి మరో రెండును సంప్రదించాడు. మే 18 నాటకంలో ప్రభావందే ప్రారంభం చేయడానికి మరో రెండు నాటకాలు కనిపించాడు. మే 20 నాట్యాలు లోని రెండు నాటకాలుకు పరిశీలన చేయడానికి మరో రెండు సంశేషాలు కనిపించాడు. మే 21 నాటకం లో ప్రారంభం చేయడానికి మరో రెండు నాటకాలు కనిపించాడు. జూన్ 2 నాటకం లో మరొక రెండు నాటకాలు కనిపించాడు. జూన్ 3 నాటకం లో ప్రారంభం చేయడానికి మరో రెండు నాటకాలు కనిపించాడు.
III. 3066 ഏഴം എണ്ണാവണ്

1964-65 ഉള്ള പണം, വരുമതി

1965-66 ഉള്ള പണം, വരുമതി

(1) രണ്ട് ക്ലാസിഫിയ പ്രത്യേകത:
26th March, 1966.

Appendix.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost 1964-65</th>
<th>Cost 1965-66</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wired (200 kg)</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wired (500 kg)</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwired (200 kg)</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwired (500 kg)</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwired (100 kg)</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwired (150 kg)</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Remarks:

The cost of 200 kg wired and unwired, and 500 kg wired, has been fixed at 1,600, 3,000, and 3,000 respectively. The cost of 100 kg unwired has been fixed at 600 and 800 respectively.
Appendix.

26th March, 1966.

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(1) 

(2)

(3) 

(4)
VI: గొప్ప ప్రాముఖ్యాలు చిత్రం

(1) అంశచరిత్ర పాతాలి, నమోదులు:

1964-65 సంక్షిప్త పాతాలి ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య 16,858 నంతా సంఖ్య.
1 వర్షాత్మక సంఖ్య 5.66 నంతా సంఖ్య, 3 వ వర్షాత్మక సంఖ్య 8.34 నంతా.
చెప్పిన సంఖ్య 6 నంతా సంఖ్య, 9 వ వర్షాత్మక సంఖ్య 8.34 నంతా.

(2) అంశచరిత్ర పాతాలి, నమోదులు:

మే 21 వ వర్షాత్మక సంఖ్య ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య 16,858 నంతా సంఖ్య.
1964-65 సంక్షిప్త పాతాలి ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య 1.94 నంతా తో 212 వర్షాత్మక ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య.
నూతన సంఖ్య ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య 1.27 నంతా సంఖ్య 7 వ వర్షాత్మక సంఖ్య.
ప్రాంతస్థలపతి తో ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య ప్రాంతస్థూలించిన సంఖ్య 212 నే ప్రాంతస్థూలించిన సంఖ్య 16,858 నంతా సంఖ్య.
చెప్పిన సంఖ్య 6 నంతా సంఖ్య, 9 వ వర్షాత్మక సంఖ్య 8.34 నంతా.

(3) అంశచరిత్ర పాతాలి, నమోదులు:

మే 20 వ వర్షాత్మక సంఖ్య ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య 16,858 నంతా సంఖ్య.
1964-65 సంక్షిప్త పాతాలి ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య 18.4 నంతా సంఖ్య, 16 వ వర్షాత్మక ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య 16,858 నంతా సంఖ్య.
నూతన సంఖ్య ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య 20 నంతా సంఖ్య 7 వ వర్షాత్మక సంఖ్య.
చెప్పిన సంఖ్య 6 నంతా సంఖ్య, 9 వ వర్షాత్మక సంఖ్య 8.34 నంతా.

(4) అంశచరిత్ర పాతాలి, నమోదులు:

మే 19 వ వర్షాత్మక సంఖ్య ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య 16,858 నంతా సంఖ్య.
1964-65 సంక్షిప్త పాతాలి ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య 19.4 నంతా సంఖ్య, 18 వ వర్షాత్మక ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య 16,858 నంతా సంఖ్య.
నూతన సంఖ్య ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య 20 నంతా సంఖ్య 7 వ వర్షాత్మక సంఖ్య.
చెప్పిన సంఖ్య 6 నంతా సంఖ్య, 9 వ వర్షాత్మక సంఖ్య 8.34 నంతా.

(5) అంశచరిత్ర పాతాలి, నమోదులు:

మే 18 వ వర్షాత్మక సంఖ్య ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య 16,858 నంతా సంఖ్య.
1964-65 సంక్షిప్త పాతాలి ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య 20.4 నంతా సంఖ్య, 15 వ వర్షాత్మక ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య 16,858 నంతా సంఖ్య.
నూతన సంఖ్య ప్రాంతస్థలపతి సంఖ్య 21 నంతా సంఖ్య 7 వ వర్షాత్మక సంఖ్య.
చెప్పిన సంఖ్య 6 నంతా సంఖ్య, 9 వ వర్షాత్మక సంఖ్య 8.34 నంతా.
Appendix.  26th March, 1966.  401

V. మాత్రమే మరింత నిష్పత్తి సూచించినది నమోదు

(1) మాత్రమే మరింత నిష్పత్తి సూచించినది నమోదు

1964-65 సంవత్సరం ముందు పశుపతిసంఖ్య రైతుల పత్రికలు రైతులకు ప్రయోజనకరం. రైతులకు పత్రిక రైతులకు పత్రి రైతులకు పత్రిక రైతులకు పత్రిక రైతులకు పత్రిక * తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం

1963-64 సంవత్సరం 31.7 ఎకడే బసిని పండుగ సంఖ్య 1964-65 సంవత్సరం 36.51 ఎకడే బసిని పండుగ సంఖ్య 1965-65 సంవత్సరం రైతులకు పత్రిక రైతులకు పత్రిక రైతులకు పత్రిక రైతులకు పత్రిక రైతులకు పత్రిక రైతులకు పత్రిక * తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం

(2) మాత్రమే మరింత నిష్పత్తి సూచించినది నమోదు

1964-65 సంవత్సరం 28 జనవరి 6.25,634 ఎకడే బసిని పండుగ సంఖ్య 56,249.6 ఎకడే బసిని పండుగ సంఖ్య 1964-65 సంవత్సరం 4,62,521 ఎకడే బసిని పండుగ సంఖ్య 10.21 ఎకడే బసిని పండుగ సంఖ్య 47,244.4 ఎకడే బసిని పండుగ సంఖ్య రైతులకు పత్రిక రైతులకు పత్రిక రైతులకు పత్రిక రైతులకు పత్రిక * తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం

1963-64 సంవత్సరం 29-4-1965 నంబరు 184 ఎకడే బసిని పండుగ సంఖ్య రైతులకు పత్రిక రైతులకు పత్రిక * తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం తమ విషయం

1963-64 సంవత్సరం ఎకడే బసిని పండుగ సంఖ్య 34.42 ఎకడే బసిని పండుగ సంఖ్య 1964-65 సంవత్సరం 27.09 ఎకడే బసిని పండుగ సంఖ్య 1965-65 సంవత్సరం 184 ఎకడే బసిని పండుగ సంఖ్య 1964-65 సంవత్సరం 34.42 ఎకడే బసిని పండుగ సంఖ్య 1964-65 సంవత్సరం 27.09 ఎకడే బసిని పండుగ సంఖ్య.

Appendix.

1964 dr. 80,757 ad. & 382 48.645 dr. 79,757

1963-64 dr. 48.645 80,757

1964-65 dr. 1963-64

1965 80,757 56.843

(2) (2) 80,757 80,757 80,757

30 dr. 56.843 30 dr. 56.843

1964 30 dr. 56.843 1965 30 30

1964 30 dr. 56.843 30 30

1965 30 30 30

1964 30 30 30
Appendix. 26th March, 1966.

36,000 & 700 & 70,000 & 6,100 & 36,000 & 700 & 2,000 & 400 & 25,000 & 150 & 60 & 25,000 & 150

VI.

3. (Note: This Note) In the case of the following:

Appendix. 26th March, 1966.

36,000 & 700 & 70,000 & 6,100 & 36,000 & 700 & 2,000 & 400 & 25,000 & 150 & 60 & 25,000 & 150

VI.

3. (Note: This Note) In the case of the following:
29th March, 1966.

Appendix:


The following is the price list of the 2nd edition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Book</td>
<td>Rs. 341.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Additional Book</td>
<td>Rs. 24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Additional Note</td>
<td>Rs. 169.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Magnet</td>
<td>Rs. 10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rs. 544.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The price of the 2nd edition is Rs. 284.90. The price of the 2nd edition is now available. The price of the 2nd edition is Rs. 52. The 186 edition is now available. The price of the 2nd edition is Rs. 184. The price of the 2nd edition is now available. The price of the 2nd edition is Rs. 184. The price of the 2nd edition is now available.
Appendix.

26th March, 1966.

Appendix:

(1) The following are the details of the cases:

Case 1: Mr. 50 aged 50. Date of Accident: 1.3.1961.

Charges:

(2) Causing death by negligence.

(3) Breaking and entering the house of a co-tenant.

(4) Obtaining money by false pretences.

(5) Vandalism.

(6) Rs. 100 fine.

(7) Rs. 105 fine.

(8) Rs. 107 fine.

(1) లేదా ప్రతి ప్రాంగణం లేదా మాత్రమే ఉన్నాం. రేగులు రేగులు మాత్రమే ఉన్నాం. 
(2) లేదా ప్రతి ప్రాంగణం రేగులు మాత్రమే ఉన్నాం. 
(3) లేదా ప్రతి ప్రాంగణం లేదా రేగులు మాత్రమే ఉన్నాం. 
(4) లేదా ప్రతి ప్రాంగణం లేదా రేగులు మాత్రమే ఉన్నాం. 
(5) లేదా ప్రతి ప్రాంగణం లేదా రేగులు మాత్రమే ఉన్నాం. 

మరియా మాట, మారుతున్న రేగులు మాత్రమే ఉన్నాం. మారుతున్న రేగులు మాత్రమే ఉన్నాం.
Appendix.

26th March, 1963.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>3,32,239.35</td>
<td>148,883,687.00</td>
<td>10,078.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>4,865.54</td>
<td>1,92,172.02</td>
<td>2,573.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>11,527.10</td>
<td>77,639.09</td>
<td>4,483.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>10,347.03</td>
<td>2,03,661.98</td>
<td>1,936.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>12,744.98</td>
<td>1,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>11,179.50</td>
<td>11,915.44</td>
<td>10,179.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>3,938.60</td>
<td>1,541.14</td>
<td>8,938.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the details of the accounts for the years 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1966-67, and 1967-68. The table includes the amount and description of each item.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>5,79,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>1,98,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>67,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

109—21
26th March, 1966.

Appendix.

VII. ఎక్కడ నిండినవా

1965-66 సంవత్సరంలో లాభాలు యొక్క మంది రూ. 52,04 ఉండాన్ని రామస్వామి కేంద్రంలో వచ్చి వెయ్యించింది. ఆమోదం చేసిన ప్రభుత్వానికి తీవ్రమైన సందర్భం ఉన్నాం అది అభివృద్ధి కొరకు అంటే రెండు పాఠభాగాలు అంటారు:

(i) రూ. 10.5 రూపాణి, ట్యాంకర్ లాభాలు హిస్ట్రి చేయడానికి కూడా వినియోగించలేదు.

(ii) కార్మికుడి కొప్పలి తిరుగులు యొక్క కొముకబడానికి ఆచరించగలిగే రు. 4 రూపాణి తడిమండడానికి మూడు పాఠభాగాలు అంటారు:

(iii) సంస్థానం యొక్క వ్యవసాయ లాభాలు, సంస్థానం యొక్క మానవ, ధర్మ సంస్థలకు అప్పగన చేయడానికి కొద్ది పాఠభాగాలు అంటారు.

స్థానాన్ని స్థానాన్ని సగ్గం ఇది లాభాలు యొక్క రెండు పాఠభాగాలు రూ. 1.5 రూపాణి తడిమండడానికి వినియోగించలి.

1966-67 సంవత్సరంలో లాభాలు యొక్క మంది రూ. 24.5 రూపాణి వచ్చి వెయ్యించింది. ఇది రూ. 12,5 ఉండాన్ని సర్వసాధారణంగా కూడా వచ్చి వెయ్యించింది. ఆ సంఖ్య యొక్క వ్యవసాయ లాభాలు యొక్క మంది రూ. 12,5 రూపాణి వచ్చింది. అది తొమ్మిది సంఖ్య యొక్క తిరుగులతో ప్రత్యేక ఉంటుంది.

(i) రూ. 7.5 రూపాణి, రిసోడియల్ లాభాలు హిస్ట్రి చేయడానికి కూడా వినియోగించలేదు.

(ii) రూ. 5.0 రూపాణి, రిసోడియల్ లాభాలు యొక్క కొముకబడానికి ఆచరించగలిగే రు. 2.0 రూపాణి తడిమండడానికి మూడు పాఠభాగాలు అంటారు:

(iii) సంస్థానం యొక్క వ్యవసాయ లాభాలు, సంస్థానం యొక్క మానవ, ధర్మ సంస్థలకు అప్పగన చేయడానికి కొద్ది పాఠభాగాలు అంటారు.

సంస్థానం యొక్క వ్యవసాయ లాభాలు యొక్క మంది రూ. 4.0 రూపాణి వచ్చి వెయ్యించింది. ఇది 1965-66 సంవత్సరంలో లాభాలు యొక్క మంది రూ. 7 రూపాణి వచ్చి వెయ్యించింది. మరియు మంత్రివారి ప్రత్యేకంగా 150 రూపాణి మంది లేదు. రూ. 2.5 మంది యొక్క మంది లేదు. మనము సంస్థానం యొక్క మంది రూ. 4.8 రూపాణి వచ్చి వెయ్యించింది. మరియు మంత్రివారి ప్రత్యేకంగా 150 రూపాణి లేదు. రూ. 2.5 రూపాణి యొక్క మంది లేదు. మనము సంస్థానం యొక్క మంది రూ. 4.8 రూపాణి వచ్చి వెయ్యించింది.
Appendix.

26th March, 1966.

Vide reforms in various departments in 1965-66. Mr. 14.22 crore in 1965-66 was Rs. 11,64,32,000 in 1966-67. In 1965-66, the demand for improvement in various departments was Rs. 14,28,49,000. In 1966-67, the demand for improvement was Rs. 25,81,000. In 1966-67, the demand for improvement was Rs. 15,00,000.

In 1965-66, the demand for improvement was Rs. 14,28,49,000. In 1966-67, the demand for improvement was Rs. 25,81,000. In 1966-67, the demand for improvement was Rs. 15,00,000.

Vide reforms in various departments in 1965-66. Mr. 14.22 crore in 1965-66 was Rs. 11,64,32,000 in 1966-67. In 1965-66, the demand for improvement in various departments was Rs. 14,28,49,000. In 1966-67, the demand for improvement was Rs. 25,81,000. In 1966-67, the demand for improvement was Rs. 15,00,000.

In 1965-66, the demand for improvement was Rs. 14,28,49,000. In 1966-67, the demand for improvement was Rs. 25,81,000. In 1966-67, the demand for improvement was Rs. 15,00,000.

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Vide reforms in various departments in 1965-66. Mr. 14.22 crore in 1965-66 was Rs. 11,64,32,000 in 1966-67. In 1965-66, the demand for improvement in various departments was Rs. 14,28,49,000. In 1966-67, the demand for improvement was Rs. 25,81,000. In 1966-67, the demand for improvement was Rs. 15,00,000.

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Vide reforms in various departments in 1965-66. Mr. 14.22 crore in 1965-66 was Rs. 11,64,32,000 in 1966-67. In 1965-66, the demand for improvement in various departments was Rs. 14,28,49,000. In 1966-67, the demand for improvement was Rs. 25,81,000. In 1966-67, the demand for improvement was Rs. 15,00,000.
Appendix.

VIII. 

1965-66 Rs. 6.73 lakhs, Mr. 4.02 lakhs. Rs. 4.36 lakhs to the government. Rs. 4.50 lakhs for odd years. Rs. 6.73 lakhs was the maximum.

(1) 

(2) 

(3)
Appendix.

26th March, 1963. 379

(1) మంత్రి సాంస్కృతిక జిందాలు:

ప్రస్తుతం, పాటికత్వం, ఆసాదం, నిప్పబడిపోయిన, విశేషాల, విదేశాల, న్యూఖాండ సారి మనంలో చేసిని అంతంగా సామాన్యంగా అంశం చేసే రెండు సంఖ్యలు 360 కిర. కానూ 360 సెంట్స్ వైపు ఉంటుంది.

(2) మంత్రి విశేషాలు:

ప్రస్తుతం, పాటికత్వం, ఆసాదం, నిప్పబడిపోయిన, విశేషాల, విదేశాల, న్యూఖాండ సారి మనంలో చేసిని అంతంగా సామాన్యంగా అంశం చేసే రెండు సంఖ్యలు 107 కిర. కానూ 107 సెంట్స్ వైపు ఉంటుంది.

(3) మాసం పాటికత్వం:

ప్రస్తుతం, పాటికత్వం, ఆసాదం, నిప్పబడిపోయిన, విశేషాల, విదేశాల, న్యూఖాండ సారి మనంలో చేసిని అంతంగా సామాన్యంగా అంశం చేసే రెండు సంఖ్యలు 19 కిర. కానూ 19 సెంట్స్ వైపు ఉంటుంది. మాసం పాటికత్వం, విశేషాల, విదేశాల, న్యూఖాండ సారి మనంలో చేసిని అంతంగా సామాన్యంగా అంశం చేసే రెండు సంఖ్యలు 1967 కిర. కానూ 1967 సెంట్స్ వైపు ఉంటుంది.

(4) మాసం పాటికత్వం:

ప్రస్తుతం, పాటికత్వం, ఆసాదం, నిప్పబడిపోయిన, విశేషాల, విదేశాల, న్యూఖాండ సారి మనంలో చేసిని అంతంగా సామాన్యంగా అంశం చేసే రెండు సంఖ్యలు 1965-66 కిర. 5.82 కానూ 5.82 సెంట్స్ వైపు ఉంటుంది. మాసం పాటికత్వం, విశేషాల, విదేశాల, న్యూఖాండ సారి మనంలో చేసిని అంతంగా సామాన్యంగా అంశం చేసే రెండు సంఖ్యలు 1966-67 కిర. 1.77 కానూ 1.77 సెంట్స్ వైపు ఉంటుంది.

(5) మాసం పాటికత్వం:

ప్రస్తుతం, పాటికత్వం, ఆసాదం, నిప్పబడిపోయిన, విశేషాల, విదేశాల, న్యూఖాండ సారి మనంలో చేసిని అంతంగా సామాన్యంగా అంశం చేసే రెండు సంఖ్యలు 1965-66 కిర. 1.16 కానూ 1.16 సెంట్స్ వైపు ఉంటుంది.
IX. Conclusion

(2) Appendix

1966-67 2\textdegree  \\

1. Dr. 27,000  2. 20,000  3. 5,000  \\
2. Dr. 20,000  3. 25,000  4. 23,000  \\
3. 5.  25,000  6. 8,000  7. 21,000  \\
5. 2,00,000  8.  1,17,000  9.  8,000  \\

\textbf{Total: 2,00,000}
Appendix.
26th March, 1966.

6. Nematode problems among various crops, required 500 g. of manure, after which seeds were planted in a sandy soil. The seeds were sown in a 50 cm. wide row. The soil was kept moist. The crop was harvested in the month of February, and the yield was 15 kg. per sq. m. of area. The cost of cultivation was 1,17 (in rupees) which is explained below.

- The cost of seeds was Rs. 1.00
- The cost of manure was Rs. 1.00
- The cost of labour was Rs. 10.00
- The cost of irrigation was Rs. 2.00
- The cost of insecticides was Rs. 2.00
- The cost of fertilizers was Rs. 2.00
- The cost of irrigation was Rs. 2.00
- The total cost was Rs. 1.07

(5) Incidence of diseases:

1965-66: The incidence of diseases was 1.29,700cm
the area harvested 20,000 cm.
the area harvested 18.30 cm.
the area harvested 6.17 cm.
the area harvested 8.00 cm.

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- The cost of insecticides was Rs. 2.00
- The cost of fertilizers was Rs. 2.00
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1965-66: The incidence of diseases was 1.29,700cm
the area harvested 20,000 cm.
the area harvested 18.30 cm.
the area harvested 6.17 cm.
the area harvested 8.00 cm.
374 26th March, 1966.

Appendix.

...
Appendix.  
26th March, 1966.  

The orical mappamba tulli essay aapalac metta muhi aclayi the for the
porpuse of this essay, Topic 1, a special meeting was held, followed by
the enunciation of the important points. 

(i) 
(ii) 
(iii) 
(iv) 
(v) 

The meeting was held on 15th March, 1966. The special meeting
was held on 15th March, 1966. The important points were:

(1) 
(2) 
(3) 
(4) 
(5) 

The meeting was held on 15th March, 1966. The special meeting
was held on 15th March, 1966. The important points were:

109—22
X. రిసిద్ హోదామ

మార్చ 25 డిసెంబరి సంభావన రిసిడ్ హోదామ అంతర్భాగం లో విస్తరించారు. అందుకే తనం అందంగా ఉన్నారు. తిరుమల చేసుకున్న మారుతుప్పెట్టి ప్రధానీతి సంస్థ అందంగా ఉన్నారు. మారుతుప్పెట్టి 5.4 ఎకరా మారురించారు. మారుతుప్పెట్టి ప్రతి ఎకరా 998 రూపాణి మినము మార్చితో ఉన్నారు.


మారుతుప్పెట్టి ప్రత్యేకమైన హోదామ సమయం రూపాణి మార్చితో ఉన్నారు. ఈ రూపాణి మార్చితో ఉన్న సంఘం మార్చితో ఉన్నారు.

<table>
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<th>కాలం</th>
<th>మారుతుప్పెట్టి ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రత్యేకపదాని (రూ. లేదా ఎకరా)</th>
<th>హోదామ ప్రత్యేకపదాని (రూ. లేదా ఎకరా)</th>
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<td>1963-64</td>
<td>801.24</td>
<td>809.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>867.30</td>
<td>870.56</td>
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</table>

మారుతుప్పెట్టి ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రత్యేకపదాని మినము 1965-66 లో 5.86 రూపాణి మార్చితో ఉన్నారు. 1966-67 లో 5.00 రూపాణి మార్చితో ఉన్నారు. మారుతుప్పెట్టి ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రత్యేకపదాని 13,070 రూపాణి మార్చితో ఉన్నారు. మారుతుప్పెట్టి ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రత్యేకపదాని 12,092 రూపాణి మార్చితో ఉన్నారు.

Appendix.

26th March, 1966.

1065-66 5th PLAN Period data.

1066.67 5th PLAN Period data.

1066-67 5th PLAN Period data.

1065-66 5th PLAN Period data.

1066.67 5th PLAN Period data.

1066-67 5th PLAN Period data.

1065-66 5th PLAN Period data.

1066.67 5th PLAN Period data.

1066-67 5th PLAN Period data.
418  26th March, 1966.

Appendix:

1965-66  Dr. 0.08  eg  Dr. 0.1  eg  DRDO.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>কল্যাণ</td>
<td>মঞ্চের</td>
<td>মহাসাগর</td>
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<td>1963-64</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>2.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>3.51</td>
<td>3.41</td>
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XI.  সম্প্রতি,  রস্তায়

III.  সম্প্রতি,  রস্তায়

XII.  সম্প্রতি,  রস্তায়

XIII.  সম্প্রতি,  রস্তায়
Appendix.

26th March, 1966. 419

XIII. "NA amenities: i.e.,

XIV. "OD amenities: i.e.,
(1) ಎನೆಯ ಇಂದಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೂದು, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಶ್�ಚಲನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದ್ದು, ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದ್ದು.

(2) ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದ ಮೂಲದಲ್ಲಿ: ಅವರು ಸಮೂಹದ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯ ನಿಘಾನ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದನೆಯು ಸ್ವಭಾವದ ಮೆರವಣಿಗಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು ವಿಶ್ವಚಲನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದ್ದು, ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದ್ದು.

(3) ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದ ಮೂಲದಲ್ಲಿ: ಅವರು ಸಮೂಹದ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯ ನಿಘಾನ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದನೆಯು ಸ್ವಭಾವದ ಮೆರವಣಿಗಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು ವಿಶ್ವಚಲನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದ್ದು, ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದ್ದು.

(4) ಎನೆಯ ಇಂದಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೂದು, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಶ್ವಚಲನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದ್ದು, ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದ್ದು, 1962-63 ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 50 ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನಿಘಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ 1962-63 ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 30 ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನಿಘಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ.

(5) ಎನೆಯ ಇಂದಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೂದು, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಶ್ವಚಲನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದ್ದು, ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದ್ದು, 1964-65 ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 50 ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನಿಘಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ 1964-65 ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 30 ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನಿಘಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ.
Appendix.  26th March, 1966.  421

XV. పాటుచేసాలు, పాదిత్సాలు

సంచిత సమాచారం నుండి పరిచయం, పాటుచేసాలు పాదిత్సాలు వివిధ ప్రాంగణాలలో పెట్టారు:

1. మేనం విభాగం పాటుచేసాలు, పాదిత్సాలు, నాగారం.
2. పాటుచేసాలు నుండి, నాగారం నాగారం, నాగారం.
3. ప.స.  నాగారం, ప.స.  నాగారం ప్రదేశం నాగారం.
4. ముఖ్య నాగారం, ముఖ్య నాగారం.
5. ముఖ్య నాగారం నుండి, పాదిత్సాలు.
6. ముఖ్య నాగారం నుండి, నాగారం.
7. ముఖ్య నాగారం, ముఖ్య నాగారం మరియు నాగారం.
8. పాటుచేసాలు నుండి, నాగారం.
9. పాటుచేసాలు నుండి, నాగారం, నాగారం.

ఒక నాగారం లో మరియు 2,500 మంది పరిశీలన ఇచ్చారు.

మరియు సింహాసనం నుండి పాటుచేసాలు, పాదిత్సాలు ఉత్సవాతి చేసారు. వాటికి ప్రసంగం ఉంది వివిధ ప్రాంగణాలలో పెట్టారు.

ముఖ్య నాగారం నుండి పాటుచేసాలు పాదిత్సాలు ఉత్సవాతి చేసారు. మరియు మరియు వాటి ప్రసంగం ఉంది వివిధ ప్రాంగణాలలో పెట్టారు.

మరియు మరియు వాటి ప్రసంగం ఉంది వివిధ ప్రాంగణాలలో పెట్టారు.

మరియు మరియు వాటి ప్రసంగం ఉంది వివిధ ప్రాంగణాలలో పెట్టారు.
374 26th March, 1960.

Appendix.

(Signed) (Signed)

[Signature]

[Signature]

XVI. Notes in Summary

(2) Balance Sheet at a Glance:

1965-66 ₹

50

20

20

85

35

20

800

72,000

4.32
Appendix. 23th March, 1966. 423

(5) लोकसभा अधिनियम 1966 के महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय निम्न रूपमें दिये गये हैं:

लोकसभा अधिनियम 1966 के महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय निम्नलिखित रूपमें दिये गये हैं। इनमें शामिल हैं: 13.14 का विषय, 367 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 368 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 369 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 370 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 371 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 372 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 373 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय।

(i) 461 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 820 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 109 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय।

(ii) 231 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 232 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 233 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 234 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 235 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 236 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 237 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 238 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 239 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय, 240 का महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय।

(6) लोकसभा अधिनियम 1966 के महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय:

लोकसभा अधिनियम 1966 के महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय निम्नलिखित रूपमें दिये गये हैं।

(7) लोकसभा अधिनियम 1966 के महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय:

लोकसभा अधिनियम 1966 के महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय निम्नलिखित रूपमें दिये गये हैं।
1962-63 3rd quarter, Rs. 15,500/-
1965-66 3rd quarter, Rs. 24,500/-
1965-66 4th quarter, Rs. 21,500/-
1966-67 1st quarter, Rs. 17,250/-(i).

(i) Rs. 40,000
(ii) Rs. 30,000

(iii) Rs. 40,000

(iv) Rs. 30,000
Appendix.

26th March, 1963

(i) (a) Dr. 36,000/- 12 months' rent in advance.

(b) Dr. 8,000/- moveable personal goods on the condition that the balance of Rs. 8,000/- will be paid in 30 months at the rate of Rs. 2,850/- each month.

(c) Dr. 2.85/- per month for the first year.

(ii) Dr. 4,000/- to cover insurance and maintenance.

(iii) Dr. 1,480/- to cover the cost of repairs.

In consideration, the following shall be undertaken by the tenant:

(a) A satisfactory report on the condition of the house before occupation.

(b) Payment of all municipal taxes, rates, and other charges.

(c) Protection of the property from damage.

(d) Compliance with all regulations and rules.

(e) Payment of all expenses related to the property.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>तीन अदालत</td>
<td>7,97,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>चौथे वर्ष में भुगतान</td>
<td>1,08,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>तीसरे वर्ष में भुगतान</td>
<td>1,17,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>चौथे वर्ष में भुगतान</td>
<td>5,90,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>दसवाँ साल में भुगतान</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>दसवाँ साल में भुगतान</td>
<td>10,17,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>दसवां साल में भुगतान</td>
<td>6,78,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>दसवाँ साल में भुगतान</td>
<td>2,58,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>पंचम साल में भुगतान</td>
<td>1,55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>पंचम साल में भुगतान</td>
<td>4,82,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>पंचम साल में भुगतान</td>
<td>6,75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>पंचम साल में भुगतान</td>
<td>49,59,760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### (i) व्ययाचा विवरण:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>इंस्टीप्यूशन किंमती</td>
<td>1,03,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वर्तमान मुद्रा किंमती</td>
<td>24,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जानकारी किंमती</td>
<td>49,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>आयुक्त, मुख्य कर्मचारी</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चुकटी किंमती</td>
<td>18,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>परिसर किंमती</td>
<td>16,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>राजस्व किंमती</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>राजस्व किंमती</td>
<td>78,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सेवांचा समावेश, शेडूमध्ये</td>
<td>38,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सेवांचा समावेश</td>
<td>10,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तयारी स्थिति</td>
<td>5,67,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विद्युत स्थिति</td>
<td>2,50,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विद्युत स्थिति</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>राजस्व स्थिति</td>
<td>71,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सेवांचा समावेश, शेडूमध्ये</td>
<td>7,48,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सेवांचा समावेश, इंस्टीप्यूशन</td>
<td>27,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सेवांचा समावेश, प्रदूषण</td>
<td>47,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सेवांचा समावेश</td>
<td>12,81,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सेवांचा समावेश</td>
<td>1,15,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सेवांचा समावेश</td>
<td>12,21,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सेवांचा समावेश, मूलभारतीय स्थिति</td>
<td>17,42,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | 1,00,35,200
26th March, 1966.

Appendix.

85. రిపెండేషన్
1966-67 అదే కాలం

(3) నిర్వహణల విడిదానం:

1. సాధనమత్తుల, ప్రత్యేక పారిపాలన పంచాయతుల ప్రతి చదనాయకం మండలం
   రిపెండేషన్ పంచాయతుల ప్రాతిభాగం
   2,00,000

2. పారిపాలన బండం, ప్రత్యేక పారిపాలన పంచాయతుల ప్రతి చదనాయకం
   రిపెండేషన్ పంచాయతుల ప్రాతిభాగం
   4,33,000

3. సమాధానం సహకార పంచాయతుల ప్రతి చదనాయకం
   రిపెండేషన్ పంచాయతుల ప్రాతిభాగం
   .... ....

4. పంచాయతుల విద్యాభస్మానం ప్రతి చదనాయకం
   (i) సాధనమత్తుల పంచాయతుల ప్రతి చదనాయకం
       రిపెండేషన్ పంచాయతుల ప్రాతిభాగం
       1,06,200

   (ii) సాధనమత్తుల ప్రతి చదనాయకం
       70,000

5. బండాస్తుల సమాధానం
   .... ....

6. మాసం పుస్తకాల సమాధానం
   100

7. లోపం పుస్తకాల సమాధానం
   4,42,000

మనిషి యుద్ధం 12,51,800
(5) జాతిభాగీదారుల భాగం:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>సంఖ్య</th>
<th>పాలన</th>
<th>పరిమాణ (చిన్నతో)</th>
<th>పరిమాణ (గుడతో)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>కరువు, మహ్యం మౌలిక విద్య</td>
<td>1.06.200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>విద్యా మండలం ప్రపంచ కార్యక్రమం</td>
<td>4.33.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>పండితుల మౌలిక విద్య ప్రపంచ కార్యక్రమం</td>
<td>12.51.300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>ఎలాంటి పండితుల మౌలిక విద్య ప్రపంచ కార్యక్రమం</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

మిశ్రమ 12.51.300