ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

CHEMICAL FERTILISERS

(a) the quantity of chemical fertilisers distributed in Anantapur district during 1966-67; and

(b) the procedure adopted in distributing the fertilisers to the agriculturists?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Sri P. Thimma Reddy) — (a) The quantities distributed are 11,750 M Tonnes.

(b) The procedure adopted in Anantapur district for distribution of fertilizers during 1966-67 is as follows —

At the district level, the fertilizers are allotted by the District Collector on the proposals of the District Agricultural Officer, Anantapur in consultation with the Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies and Chairman, Zilla Parishad. At the Samithi level, the allocations made are split up village-wise by the President, Panchayat Samithis in consultation with the Block Development Officers and Extension Officers for Agriculture and Cooperation.

At the village level, the Village Level Worker issued permits to the cultivators on the basis of crops raised by them, and fertilizers are purchased by the ryots from the Societies.
Oral Answers to Questions.

5. The issue of Village Level Workers permits is a separate question. About 30 lakh tons we need. What we are getting is very little.

6. Village Level Workers permits are separate questions. We need about 30 lakh tons. What we are getting is very little.

7. A notice— Village Level Workers permits are separate questions. We need about 30 lakh tons. What we are getting is very little.

8. A notice— Village Level Workers permits are separate questions. We need about 30 lakh tons. What we are getting is very little.

9. The Block President, BDO Agricultural Extension Officer (co-operation), Extension Officer (Agriculture) send the proposals to the Parishad. It is open for all people to point out defects at the Parishad level.

10. A Member—Is it not a fact that fertilizers are not properly distributed for dry lands?

Is it impressed upon the Government that the distribution of fertilizers is not properly done? Therefore is there any new policy that can be adopted by Government in the distribution of fertilizers?

Sri G Sivayya (Puttur) — Is it impressed upon the Government that the distribution of fertilizers is not properly done? Therefore is there any new policy that can be adopted by Government in the distribution of fertilizers?
CATTLE INSURANCE SCHEME

Q — 123 Q. — Sarvasri T C Rajn, (Palamaner) P O. Satyanarayana Raju (Yemmiganur) — Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state
(a) whether the Government is contemplating to start “Cattle Insurance scheme” in the State, and
(b) if not, the reasons therefore?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy — (a) Yes Sir,
(b) Does not arise.

PALAMANER CATTLE FARM

* 183 Q. — Sri T C Rajan — Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state
(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to upgrade the Palamaner cattle farm at Palamaner, Chittoor District, and if so, the estimated cost for the same,
(b) how many Punganur cow breeds are there and what is the progress so far made
(c) whether the farm was able to contribute Punganur breed to any other cattle farm, and if not, the reasons therefor,
(d) the acreage under fodder in the Palamaner Cattle Farm in Chittoor District, and
(e) whether the farm is self-sufficient regarding this?

Sri P Thimma Reddy — a) The Farm was transferred to the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University on 1-7-66. Further expansion is under consideration of the University.
b) 32 cows, 3 heifers and 8 other animals of Punganur Breed are at the farm. The breed is scattered and there is limited scope for its expansion.
c) No, Sir There was no demand;

d) 190 acres,

Efforts are being made by the University to achieve self-sufficiency in fodder during 67-68.

(a) The Cattle farm is situated in Tadipatri Taluk and consists of 190 acres. It is a grazing farm which is 190 acres. It was transferred to 100 acres reclaimed land. It was taken over from the Forest Department. About 25 acres irrigation was started. It is 190 acres. Expenditure details are not available.

(b) The Farm is situated at Godaranpally. The Farm was transferred to 100 acres reclaimed land. It was taken over from the Forest Department. About 25 acres irrigation was started. It is 190 acres. Expenditure details are not available.

(c) The Farm started in 1964 and 10 acres of land was irrigated. I think it is 1964 or so. About 25 acres irrigation was started. About 15 to 20 acres of dry forest land was reclaiming grazing land.

(d) The Farm is situated at Godaranpally. The Farm was transferred to 100 acres reclaimed land. It was taken over from the Forest Department. About 25 acres irrigation was started. It is 190 acres. Expenditure details are not available.

Poultry Farms

184—

* 650 Q. --Sri. R. Sathyamurthy Raja (Narsapur) — Will the
hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state
(a) the No. and location of Government Poultry Farms in West Godavari District,
(b) the expenditure incurred for them during 65-66 and 66-67 respectively,
(c) the estimated expenditure for the year 1967-68; and
(d) whether the particulars of the results thereof will be placed on the Table of the House?

Sri P. Thamma Reddy --(a) There is only one poultry farm at Gopanapalem in Eluru Taluk

(b) 1965-66 Rs. 25,872-00
1966-67 Rs. 16,981-00
3rd July, 1967

Oral Answers to Questions.

(c) Rs 16,300-00

(d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

[Vide answer to clause (d) of L A Q. No 184 (*650)]

Clause (d). The following are the particulars of results at the District Poultry Farm, Gopannapalem, Eluru, Taluk West Godavari District:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1965-66</th>
<th>1966-67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock of birds</td>
<td>1045</td>
<td>2085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birds supplied for breeding</td>
<td>2864</td>
<td>2740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs produced</td>
<td>17961</td>
<td>25049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs supplied for hatching</td>
<td>5988</td>
<td>7055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs sold for table</td>
<td>3869</td>
<td>11285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs set at the farm for hatching</td>
<td>7923</td>
<td>6043</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: These figures are approximate and subject to change depending on the budget allocation and other factors.
Oral Answers to Questions.
3rd July, 1967. 151


produce and special service provided at Government farms (co-operative societies) — 1965-66 7000, 1966-67 2000. Questions on the:


Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. K. N. Reddy — The Minister for Agriculture, has it been reported that private poultry farms are infected with cholera?

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CATTLE DEATHS

55 (A) Q — Sri N Raghava Reddy (Nakrekal) — Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cattle deaths in Nalgonda District during 65-66 for want of fodder,

(b) whether any allocation is being made by the Government for cattle fodder in Nalgonda District for the current year, and,

(c) whether the Government are aware of the shortage of fodder?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy — (a) No cattle was reported to have died due to want of fodder in Nalgonda District during 65-66.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

1. Mr. Swami — On motion, motion 3,000 additional fodder reports are under
supply. The fodder bank maintained the fodder bank in the interest of the牲畜 and the rural
supply, and the fodder bank in the interest of the animals. Lorry transport is done by 700 to
1,000 pairs of animals. The fodder bank is maintained to replace the fodder bank, and to
allot the fodder bank to meet the requirements of the animals.

2. Mr. Swami — In reply to the question of scarcity of fodder, the stock of
fodder is maintained to meet the requirements of the animals.

3. Mr. Swami — In reply to the question of fodder bank in the interest of the
animals, the fodder bank is maintained to meet the requirements of the animals.

4. Mr. Swami — In reply to the question of fodder bank in the interest of the
animals, the fodder bank is maintained to meet the requirements of the animals.
186—

*1214 Q—Sri T C Rajan.—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to start a mobile Veterinary Dispensary in Chittoor District and
(b) if so, when it will be started?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy—(a) No Sir,
(b) Does not arise

187—

*392 Q—Sri T C Rajan.—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned towards grape gardens in the State during 1965-66 and 1966-67 and
(b) the amount sanctioned particularly in Chittoor District out of the same and to whom the amount was distributed?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy—(a) The Government are not sanctioning loans to grape growers in this State
(b) Does not arise

188—

*969 Q—Sri Dhnekula Narasimham (Udayagiri).—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether research work is being done at Bapatla regarding cashewnut trees and
(b) if so, whether the research is being done on Ceylon cashewnut also.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy—(a) Yes, Sir,
(b) Yes, Sir.


5. A: Coastal area  —Coastal area. 5. A: Coastal area  —Coastal area. 5. A: Coastal area  —Coastal area.
Plants are crushed in a machine. There is nothing like mechanisation as such. No stage is achieved without. How could anything be achieved otherwise.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy — I need notice, Sir

Cashewnuts acreage anywhere?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy — I don’t know.

Can you extract from cashew nuts?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy – They are cashew nuts.

PLANTAIN RESEARCH CENTRES

(a) the places where Plantain Fruit Research Centres are functioning in the State, and
(b) the varieties of Plantains on which research is being done in those Centres?

Sri P. Timma Reddy — (a) Sir, there is only one Banana Research Station in this State at Tanuku, West Godavari District,
(b) Research is being done on the following commercial and popular varieties.

1. Chakkarakeli
2. Telia Chakkarakeli
3. Amruthapam
4. Bontha (culinary)
5. Pacha Nadan
6. Peykunnan
7. Manoranjitham
8. Thenkanan
9. Vennetukunnan
10. Yunugu Bontha
11. Pacha Bontha
12. Ney Vannan

1. Question: Can we grow natural and hybrid varieties of rice? What is the ideal dosage of fertilizer?

Answer: Research shows that natural and hybrid varieties of rice can be grown. The ideal dosage of fertilizer depends on the variety and soil type. For hybrid varieties, a dosage of 105 kg per hectare is recommended.

2. Question: What are the current research stations and their functions?

Answer: The current research stations are primarily focused on hybrid variety development and testing. They are located at various locations across the country and are responsible for the development and testing of new hybrid varieties. The stations conduct research on different aspects of hybrid rice, including seed production, adaptability, and yield improvement.

6. The answers to departmental questions are answered because it is open to all people. Anybody can go. Because West Godavari is the best area for banana cultivation, it is the best area for the whole country. Because it is open to all people, it is the best area.

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Oral in reply to Questions


Even foreign visitors have complimented our scientists. Anything that is found there may take a little time to make sure themselves and then it is being related to the people.

Our Research Stations will become only glass houses. Therefore, whatever the Government would like to give to the Research Stations to see that it goes direct to the peasant who is interested in it.

It is the desire of the Government to have farmers to organize themselves into farmers' forum where farmers themselves will go to the research stations and take whatever help they want.
190—

*S 181 Q—Sri T C Rajan,—Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that one Sugarcane Specialist Agriculturc Demonstrator of Chandragiri of Chittoor District is being wantonly kept there for the last fifteen years, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri P Thimma Reddy.—(a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Sri G. Swaiah—There are instances where officers are retained in particular stations for a number of years. What action does the Government propose to take in the matter?

Sri G Swaiah—They are retained for political purposes. Such instances are also taken to the notice of the Cabinet.
Oral Answers to Questions

3rd July, 1967

191—* 43 & ca5* Sb epRog* tSr^ OJT —^ LOAN TO SATTENAPALLY GRAM PANCHAYAT

(a) whether Sattenapalle Gram Panchayat applied for loan, and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present?

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Sri T. Ramaswamy) —(a) Yes Sir, for construction of permanent cement drains.

(b) The loan could not be sanctioned as there was no provision in the budget.

192—* 472Q—Sarvasri Y Venka.ta Rao, Vavilala Gopalakrishnaya.—Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the port of Vadarevu in Guntur District is a deep sea port capable of handing lot of export and import trade,

(b) if so, what are the improvements made to that port so far, and

(c) the improvements or development works proposed to be done during 1967–68?
The Minister for Communications (Sri J V Nara\'-ngaRao) —
(a) Vadarevu Port is an open road-stead Port (i.e., anchorage port);
(b) No improvements were made to the Port so far except conducting hydrographic survey of the approaches to the Port from the sea,
(c) There are no proposals under consideration of the Government to take up development works for the Port during 1967-68.

The Ministry of Transport & Commerce preferred Surya Lanka as a better place from the technical angle as well as on grounds of feasibility and economy.
Ora Answers to Questions: 3rd July, '907.

1. Mr. M. Raghavendra—Halu 258

2. Mr. M. Raghavendra (Ajayalaya)—Sri Raghavendra, Jute Mills, Kallakurichi, and the Jute Mills at Chidambaram. The Jute Mills at Kallakurichi were closed by the Tamil Nadu Government to check the spread of the jute disease. How many days has the Jute Mills been closed?

3. Mr. M. Raghavendra—M. Raghavendra, Jute Mills, Kallakurichi, and the Jute Mills at Chidambaram. The Jute Mills at Kallakurichi were closed by the Tamil Nadu Government to check the spread of the jute disease. The Jute Mills have been closed for 258 days. The closure is due to the spread of the jute disease.

4. Mr. M. Raghavendra—The decision to close the Jute Mills was taken based on the spread of the jute disease. The closure has caused a significant loss of revenue for the Jute Mills.

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[Laughter]

7. Mr. M. Raghavendra—The decision to close the Jute Mills was taken based on the spread of the jute disease. The closure has caused a significant loss of revenue for the Jute Mills.

Oral Answers to Questions.

 Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state
(a) whether the Government are aware that Krishnapatnam port in Nellore district is a deep sea port,
(b) whether the Government are also aware that given proper attention and development, Mica and other exports from that part of the State can be handled there, obviating the need for tradesmen to go to far off places like Madras, and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve this port during 1966-67 and proposed to take during 1967-68?

Sri J V Narasimha Rao — (a) Krishnapatnam port is an open road-stead port (i.e., anchorage port).

(b) Yes Sir

(c) It is proposed to complete the following spill over schemes of the Third Five Year plan costing Rs. 217 lakhs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme Description</th>
<th>Cost (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Construction of a bridge across Buckingham canal</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bank protection (Northern) bank of river Khandaleru</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Signal Station</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs 2.17 lakhs</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above schemes were under progress during 1966-67 and they will be completed during 1967-68.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT HORSELY HILLS

194—

* 213 Q—Sri T C Rajan — Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far for the Government buildings at Horseley Hills of Chittoor District;

(b) to whom these buildings are meant for, and

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the Government towards the maintenance of buildings, staff, electricity and water supply so far?

Sri J V Narasimha Rao — (a) Rs 14.79 lakhs,

(b) These buildings are meant for tourists, officials and non-officials. In the Governor's Circuit House, however, which is one of the several buildings, one suite of rooms is exclusively reserved for the use of the Governor. When the Governor camps at Horseley Hills the entire Governor's Circuit House and the staff quarters constructed specifically for the Governor's staff, are reserved for the Governor and his staff.

(c) The expenditure incurred from the date on which the buildings were transferred to the charge of Roads and Buildings Department i.e., from 1-4-65 till 31-5-67, is Rs 57,935.14 P.

Sri A. Eswara Reddy.—When we are facing a financial crisis, why should the Government spend so huge an amount for beautifying these things for the Governor and other dignitaries?

Sri J V. Narasing Rao — Now, nothing has been spent. It is only normal maintenance and nothing else. Out of this Rs. 57,000 and odd, nearly Rs. 29,000 is for water supply.

Sri G Siviah — At present, Sri Venkateswara Public School is working at Horseley Hills. For your information, I can say this much In the context of the present financial crisis, will the Government consider handing over all those things to the Public School and shift the Governor's camp to Hyderabad itself?

Sri J V Narasimha Rao — I too am aware that a public school is functioning there, but as and when the demand comes from the school about accommodation, it will be considered.

CHITTOOR TO ARAGONDA HIGHWAY ROAD

195—

* 148 Q — Sri T K. Rajan — Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the class to which the highway road leading from Chittoor to Aragonda in Chittoor taluk and district belongs, and
Oral Answers to Questions. 3rd July, 1967

(b) the money sanctioned for the repairs of the above road during 1966-67?

Sri J V Narasimha Rao:—(a) Major District Road.
(b) Rs 44,441/- (including maintenance).

Road Barrage over Vamsadhara River

196—

10 Q — Sri P Gunnayya:— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure for the construction of road barrage over the Vamsadhara river at Gotta in Srikakulam District,
(b) the estimated extent of land that will come into cultivation under it, and
(c) when the work will be taken up?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri S Sidda Reddy):—(a) The estimated cost of the proposed reservoir at Gotta is 686.65 lakhs for works.
(b) 2,50,350 acres.
(c) The question of taking up the work will arise only after the clearance of the Planning Commission is received and after administrative sanction is accorded.

Mr Speaker — Answers for the other questions will be placed on the Table of the House.

Oral Answers to Questions.

1. [Questions here...]

2. [Questions here...]

3. [Questions here...]

4. [Questions here...]

5. [Questions here...]

6. [Questions here...]

7. [Questions here...]

8. [Questions here...]

9. [Questions here...]

10. [Questions here...]
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

ANICUT ACROSS RIVER JHANJAVATI

197—

* 16 Q — Sarvasri P Gunnayya, M. Venkata Rami Naidu (Parvathipuram) — Will the hon Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimates have been prepared for the construction of anicut across the perennial river Jhanjavati in Parvathipuram taluk of Srikakulam district;

(b) if so, the estimated amount of expenditure therefor,

(c) the extent of land to be brought under cultivation, and

(d) when the work will be taken up?

A — (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Rs 57.71 lakhs based on preliminary estimate

(c) Old ayacut 10,000 acres and new ayacut 9,000 acres

(d) The scheme has not yet been finalised, since alternative Schemes are under consideration Hence it cannot be said when the schemes will be taken up

NANDIVADA PROJECT

198—

* 17 Q — Sarvasri P Gunnayya, Mudah Babu Parankusam (Vunukuru) — Will the hon Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state.

431-4
170  3rd July, 1967.  Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance
  Fire accidents in Lankala Koderu Kanchustambhampalem and other places and the failure of fire engines.

(a) whether the investigation is completed for Nandivada Project on perennial river Nagavali in Srikakulam district,
(b) the estimated amount thereof, and
(c) the ayacut thereof?
A — (a) No, Sir,
    (b) & (c) The estimated amount and ayacut would be known after the investigation is completed.

CHITTIGEDDA ANICUT

199—  * 35 Q—Sri P Gunnayya —Will the hon Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state
  (a) whether the investigation is completed for the Chittigedda Anicut at Samsam village in Cheepurupalli taluk of Srikakulam district,
  (b) the amount of expenditure therefor, and
  (c) the ayacut thereof?
A — (a) Yes, Sir, but it was dropped due to low return.
    (b) and (c) Do not arise.

JUDICIAL SECOND CLASS MAGISTRATE
COURT AT PALAKONDA

274 Q—Sarvasri MudaliBabu Paratkusam, J Joji (Palakonda) —Will the hon Minister for Planning and Law be pleased to state
  Whether the Judicial Second Class Magistrate’s Court at Palakonda, Srikakulam District has been upgraded to that of a Munsif-Magistrate’s Court as per G.O. Ms. No. 192 Home (Courts—A) Department dated 3-1-1967.
A — The answer is in the negative.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re — Fire accidents in Lankala Koderu, Kanchustambhampalem and other places and the failure of fire engines
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

3rd July, 1967

re Fire accidents in Lankala Koduru, Kanchustombham palem and other places and the failure of fire engines

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

...
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Revenue Collection during 1966-67 in spite of drought conditions in Anantapur district

In view of the drought conditions prevailing in Anantapur district, steps were taken to ensure the smooth functioning of water pumping units for fire extinguishing purposes. A total of 11 pumpsets were employed for this purpose. Of these, 4 pumpsets had 10 hose pipes each, and 6 pumpsets had 8 hose pipes each. In all, 78 hose pipes were employed for extinguishing fires, and no defects were reported in the fire report. Streamlining the fire brigade station equipment and providing small equipment to panchayats for immediate assistance to victims was also considered. Collector discretion was exercised in selecting 30 eligible panchayats.

Loan collections were taken up to rectify any deficits in the revenue collections. A total of 30 panchayats were given deficit budget places to ensure smooth functioning of the revenue collection process. The overall situation was monitored closely to ensure the continuity of revenue collection and promotion of welfare activities in the district.
Calling attentions to a matter of urgent public importance.

re: Collection of revenue during 1966-67

in spite of drought conditions in Anantapur district

30% crop harvested. Though the yield is 30% lesser than normal. The farmers have not received irrigation due to drought conditions. The Co-operative Societies undertook additional tax revenue 90% of the income. The Co-operative Societies have undertaken additional tax revenue 90% of the income. The Co-operative Societies have undertaken additional tax revenue 90% of the income.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

e Collection of revenue during 1966-67 in spite of drought conditions in Anantapur district

...
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance
re Collection of revenue during 1966-67
inspite of drought conditions
Anantapur district

May I draw your attention to a matter of urgent public importance. On 3rd July, 1967, a collections of revenue during 1966-67 despite of drought conditions in Anantapur district. It is a legacy.

Sri T. Nagi Redd.:—I is an inevitable legacy because that district is a district where there is the lowest rainfall in the south. Sri L. M. N. Reddy:—The area is to be considered, which is having the lowest rainfall in the south. Anantapur district is a district where there is the lowest rainfall. It is a legacy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—If it is incomplete information, this can be postponed.

Sri V. B. Raju.—No postponement.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Because the hon. Minister said that he had called for information.

It is a legacy because that district is a district where there is the lowest rainfall in the south. Anantapur district is a district where there is the lowest rainfall. It is a legacy.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

Fire accidents in Proddatur Municipal area causing damage to dwelling houses of weavers.

Sri N. Reddy — Let the hon. Minister says “We have not given demand notice.”

Fire accidents in Proddatur Municipal area causing damage to dwelling houses of weavers.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

re Fire accidents in Pr dodtur Municipal area causing damage to dwelling houses of weavers

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

Fire accidents in the Proddatur Municipal area causing damage to dwelling houses of weavers.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

Re: Financial and boarding facilities to the students of about 100 technical institutions.


Re: Financial aid and boarding facilities to the students of about 100 technical institutions.

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

re. Financial and boarding facilities to the students of about 100 technical institutions

There are 110 industrial schools in the State. The Director, Technical Education is the competent authority for issuing recognition order. During the year 1966-67, the Director, Social Welfare, had inspected some industrial schools and it was found that the number of trainees was less than the actual number shown on the rolls. Many malpractices have also come to light. Due to special instructions by the Director, Social Welfare, inspections were made by the officers of the Social Welfare Department. Consequently 956 scholarships were granted during the year 1966-67. As the financial year 1966-67 is already over, the question of sanctioning scholarships of previous year during the current year does not arise. As regards the sanction of scholarships for the current year, application forms are under print and they will be distributed to the Social Welfare Officers as soon as they are received from the press. The last date prescribed for submission of application form is 15th September 1967.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public importance

re Admission of P. U. C. students who failed twice and non-provision in the Rules for their reappearance in P. U. C. Examinations

Mr Deputy Speaker — The Member is not present, the hon. Member can read the statement.

The Minister for Education (Sri T. V. Raghavaiah) — Sir, the position obtaining in the three universities regarding the admission of students who have failed twice in the P. U. C. Class and permission to such students to write examination privately is as follows:

Osmania University — Admission to students who have failed twice in the P. U. C. course is not refused. Admission is made in the order of merit as shown by the aggregate marks secured by the candidates in the qualifying examination in one attempt. Such candidates are also permitted to appear for the examination in all the subjects privately without putting further attendance till he completes his examination if he so desires.

Andhra University — Candidates who have appeared but failed in a part or parts can appear again in the part or parts in which they failed. There is no time-limit prescribed. Candidates who have passed P. U. C. Examination can also appear again for the same examination to improve marks and class, subject to the following conditions:

(a) They can reappear so only once;

(b) This reappearance should be within a period of 2 years from the date of their first appearance and these rules apply to all candidates.

Sri Venkateswara University — The University rules do not prohibit the candidates who failed in the P. U. C. Examination from seeking admission into the P. U. C. course again. Candidates who have passed completely or partially are permitted to appear again for all the subjects provided they undergo the prescribed course of study.
in any affiliated college for one more year. The regulations prescribed by the Academic Council apply to all classes of students and no concessions are given to Harijan students.

Mr Deputy Speaker - The hon Minister need not answer that.

POINT OF INFORMATION
re Pay Commission Report

Sri T Nagi Reddy - It is a serious matter Sir. It cannot be left at this. The House was promised last time that the report will be given by the end of June. I want to know as to how it has been extended not only for fifteen days but for another six months. Why should there be a report after the occasion is over? Why is extension given? Where is the necessity for it?
Business of the House  
3rd July, 1967

Sri T. Nagi Reddy — I must seriously protest at the delay that is being made. This kind of delay is not in the interests of the Government nor is it in the public interest. And I must protest very vehemently for this delay that has been made without any reason. It could have been done if they had taken this seriously and given the report by the end of June. June-end itself was longer and now we have extended the period by another fifteen days. What is this extension for and when will the Assembly discuss it?

Mr. Deputy Speaker — I believe that it may not be correct. I do not think the allegation that he is making is correct.

He has a view of the entire House. He has a commanding view of the entire House.
Mr Deputy Speaker — How does he say that the Speaker can take any decision? He can ask it afterwards.

Sir T Nagi Reddy — We must know whether it has been sent to the Government already.

Mr Deputy Speaker — We have sent it to the Secretariat and they must have submitted to Government. I will find out.

I request the hon Minister for Panchayati Raj to lay the paper on the table.

Mr Deputy Speaker — I have invited the Minister to lay the paper on the Table of the House. And other Members should not stand till I ask him to sit down or I give an opportunity to another Member.

Mr Deputy Speaker — I will find out if it is there. When the Member says ‘I have not said it’, ..

**POINT OF INFORMATION**

*re Arrest of Sri Paruchuri Venkataratnam*

People who have shifted him must know how they have done it.

Sri B. V. Gurumurthi — I do not know who has done it. If the hon. Member has any information he might pass it on to me.

Mr Deputy Speaker — It is given to the hon. Minister. He can now look into it.

Sri B. V. Gurumurthi — Yes.
3rd July, 1967

Point of Information:

The arrest of Sri Parucun Venkataraman

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Please sit down

Sri T Nagi Reddy — Because he has said one thing

Mr. Deputy Speaker — I must hear the whole thing. Please sit down. I will clear the whole thing. The other day it was raised that he was having some fast or satyagraha. The Minister said he had no information and he would collect the infor-
Points of Information:

Re: Arrest of Sri Paruchuri Venkataraman

information and then give. So, the Members would like to know from the Minister for Industries whether he has collected the information and if he has got the information let him pass on to them. About shifting him to the Hospital, if the fact has not come to the notice of the hon. Minister, he has got every right to say.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy—If they had collected the information before I would give, they ought to have given.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—But we cannot contradict that regarding the first part of his information.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy—The point is this, Sir. Is the Government so innocent that they do not know what is happening in their own department? If they are so inefficient and innocent, why should they be there?

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Not that way. For the first part he must have collected and he has collected.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy—Even for the second part, when once we ask a question, you must be able to know the action taken in the matter.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—It might not have reached him.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy—How can it be? When a man is arrested when he is on fast and he is taken to the Hospital, quite naturally we know that it is not a simple incident and if the Minister thinks that it is so unnecessary for him to even collect that information after enquiry, then it is very bad that we should sit here and he should refuse to give the answer and say that, I have not collected the information.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—If he has got anything to say about the first part.

Sri B.V. Gurumurthy—Day before yesterday this point was raised on the floor of the House. I made enquiries and I found that certain person was fasting in front of the gates in respect of handloom weavers. This is the fact that I have. About the problems, there are many and they have to be tackled in the manner that is necessary. But about the second part that he has raised, I have noted it now. If he says I am misrepresenting, I must say, Sir, he is misrepresenting and not me. I am not at all aware. I can swear that to you.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy—He may not be aware but he must be able to find out the serious question as to what is happening.

Sri B.V. Gurumurthy—Just now you have pointed out that incident here.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—I would not allow any more questions. Yes, papers to be laid on the Table of the House.
Sri T. Nagi Reddy —Then why should they sit there?

Sri G. Latchanna —Point of order, Sir. The hon. Minister says that he has misrepresented. He used that word. What is that word ‘misrepresentation’?

Mr. Deputy Speaker —His point of order is only to interrupt.

Sri G. Latchanna —What is that word ‘misrepresentation’?

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy —What he has said is misrepresentation. That I have misrepresented, it is not correct.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Mr Speaker —All this trouble has arisen because hon. Members have put some questions and wanted some information after the question hour the other day. A number of rights are given to the Members under the rules. They could have raised this issue under short-notice questions or, under Rule 74, and I would have called for the information the very next day. The Minister could not have avoided or escaped giving the statement or furnishing the information. That is one thing. The second thing is, I agree that it might be an important one. Anyhow, the Minister says that he has no information. I will ask him to furnish full information. We do not want their favour or kindness or sympathy or anything. The hon. Member may give notice to-day; if I am satisfied that it is an urgent matter, I can call for the information within an hour. Why should we be at the mercy of the Government when the rules provide us with full rights?

Mr Speaker —I have the copy of the statement of the hon. Member.
Sri T. Nagi Reddy — It is not a question of mercy. The whole point is this. It is generally taken that when certain important issues are there, which cannot be allowed some time some question are raised immediately after the question hour before we proceed to our agenda. It does not take place every day but it takes place only at certain occasions and on special issues.

Mrs. Nagi Reddy:— Call Attention Notice.

He has given notice on 1st July. Yesterday was Sunday. Most probably, they will put it up today. I will call for the full information. I will send to the Minister for Industries the notice itself. I am admitting it and it will be called tomorrow. I will send him a copy of the notice within about half an hour.

Mr. Speaker — I cannot admit short notice questions according to the existing rule unless the Minister accepts. We want to amend that rule and give discretion to the Speaker.

Mr Speaker — I cannot admit short notice question according to the existing rule unless the Minister accepts. We want to amend that rule and give discretion to the Speaker.

Mrs. Nagi Reddy:— Call Attention Notice.
3rd July, 1967

Point of Information.

re Seating Arrangement in the House.

Mr Speaker — Not that...)

Short Notice Questions 8 copies... Immediately I will send it to the concerned Minister and find out whether he is willing to answer under Short-Notice Question. If the concerned Minister agrees, then I will post it on a particular day because it is an urgent matter. If he does not agree, I am helpless according to the existing rules. The hon. Minister need not go to any Minister and request. I will send a copy to the Member and find out in writing.

Smt. C. V. K. Rao — Under the existing conditions, we are forced to do that.

Mr Speaker — I cannot help it. Get the rule amended.

POINT OF INFORMATION

re Seating Arrangement in the House.

Mr Speaker — Not that...)

Mr Speaker — Though seating arrangements are made, the practice has been that every member can sit wherever he wants according to the convenience without causing inconvenience to other Members. It is only at the time of voting. Members are expected to be in their seats. Is it not so? During other times Members can sit according to their convenience. It is not as though during all the five hours when the Assembly sits from morning 8:30 to 1:30 P.M., the Member is expected to sit only in the seat which is allotted to him. Therefore, nobody need misunderstand.

Mr Speaker — We must follow some order, Mr. Rao.
Mr Speaker —The hon. Member seems to be very scrupulous about observing the seating arrangements. Even otherwise wherever he sits he is sure to attract my attention. I can tell him.

Sri C V K Rao —Thanks.

Mr Speaker —

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

RULES MADE UNDER SUBSECTION (1) OF SECTION 69 OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS AND ZILLA PARISHADS ACT, 1959.

Sri T Ramaswamy —Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959, a copy of each of the following notifications with which certain rules made under sub-section (1) of section 69 of the Act have been published in the Gazette.

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Mr Speaker —Papers laid.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Civil supplies report, Civil demands report. Discussion on Twin Cities.
Mr Speaker - If Government have no objection, they can supply those things even on the previous day, so that Members can go through them.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy - Yes sir, as far as possible copy may supply in Urdu also

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1967-68
GENERAL DISCUSSION

Mr Speaker - They may supply in Urdu also.
General Discussion.

Agricultural production has increased substantially since 1966. The increase in production is due to better rainfall and improved agricultural practices. The government is providing additional assistance to farmers to further enhance production. The state government has approved the allocation of Rs 200 crores for development work. At least 60% of the planned work will be completed this year. The first phase is expected to be completed by the end of 1967-68.
3d July, 1967. Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1967-68:
General Discussion.

Since the previous budget statement, the construction of the power plant has made good progress. The main focus is on the completion of the first stage construction, which is estimated to be completed by the end of this financial year. The budget for 1967-68 includes an allocation of Rs. 30, 40 and Rs. 50 crores for this purpose. The budget also includes an advance for stage construction, which is estimated to be completed by the end of the next financial year.

For the first phase, the budget includes an allocation of Rs. 16 crores. For the second phase, an allocation of Rs. 20, 25 crores is provided. The budget also includes an allocation of Rs. 25 crores for the construction of the crest gates. Even for the first phase, they are necessary to ensure effective operation of the dam. And it is especially so when under the tentative allotments made by Mr. Hafiz Mohammed it was reduced to from 1050 to Rs. 30, 40 crores. In the interests of better and increased productions, and in the interests of better and increased productions, the budget should be allocated in a way that ensures efficient and effective operation of the dam.
Annual Financial Statement (Bu’get) 3rd July, 1967 195
for 1967-68

General Discussion

The discussion begins with an outline of the most advanced betterment contributions in the budget. The notification regarding the contribution of 21 rupees 45 paise per working season to be printed in newspapers for public notice. The contributions are to be made for 5 to 6 working seasons. The additional contributions from the excise duties will be used to stabilize the economy, and for the advancement of betterment levy, the contributions for the improvement of Sugar-Cane production will be used. Dam repairs, canals and irrigation projects will be funded through these contributions. The contributions will also be used to fund the power generation project. The contributions will be used to fund the irrigation project and to stabilize the economy.
General Discussion.

We see, irrigation demands are met by power. For instance, water for irrigation is provided by pumping schemes. In Pakistan, water for irrigation is also provided by power development schemes. We cannot neglect it whatever may be the pressure under power. Certainly, irrigation development and power development are connected. We cannot neglect irrigation development. After all, these are very small; Sir, your betterment levy is very small. We cannot neglect it. In the long run irrigation development and power development are connected. We cannot neglect irrigation development.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 3rd July, 1967

General Discussion.

I am not disowning the responsibility, but the point is, responsibility lies with the individual schemes, but the point is, responsibility lies with the individual schemes, and not with the overall production. The schemes are multiple, and not with the overall production. The schemes are multiple, and may not be disowning the responsibility, but the point is, responsibility lies with the individual schemes, and not with the overall production. The schemes are multiple, and may not with the overall production. The schemes are multiple, and not with the overall production. The schemes are multiple, and may not with the overall production. The schemes are multiple, and may not with the overall production. The schemes are multiple, and may not with the overall production. The schemes are multiple, and may not with the overall production. The schemes are multiple, and may not with the overall production. The schemes are multiple, and may not with the overall production. 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General Discussion.

strict to Third plan 3rd to 1967, 3rd to 1968. 4th to 1967, 4th to 1968.3rd to 1966, 4th to 1967. 4th to 1968. Upper Sileru Project to complete.; machinery to be Indo-Pakistan time impoundment to be released. Almost 6 months last year, another official year. Adding 240 to last year. Another 240 will be added this year. About November, another 60 add. Generating 2000 million units roughly.


Steps to complete electricity board to complete. About 15 August, another 60 add. About 15 August, another 60 add. About 15 August, another 60 add. About 15 August, another 60 add. About 15 August, another 60 add.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 3rd July, 1967

General Discussion,

energise 3 incomplete villages, energising about 250 wells will be taken up this year. 

more particular Electric demand, more particular in connection with Electricity Board (already presented) will be able to present to you a much better picture than before. That is my submission to the House.

Food Corporation, especially in these matters also.

almost self-sufficient Bengal gram pulses and certain other cereals in addition to these cereals. 

Land revenue if Rs 84 single exemption benefit Rs 25,78,000
3rd July, 1967

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

General Discussion.

Substantial benefits are expected to accrue in a few thousands of acres in Telangana, a few thousands of acres in Andhra - a few thousands of acres. This will enhance the measures already taken and some additional measures will be taken. The reason for this is that the benefits will accrue in a few thousands of acres, which means that the benefits will be substantial. Therefore, measures will be taken to enhance the benefits that can be obtained from these acres.

In particular, a few thousands of acres in Telangana, a few thousands of acres in Andhra - a few thousands of acres. This will enhance the measures already taken and some additional measures will be taken. The reason for this is that the benefits will accrue in a few thousands of acres, which means that the benefits will be substantial. Therefore, measures will be taken to enhance the benefits that can be obtained from these acres.

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అన్నా తషాంచా స్టేటమెంట్ (బుджెట్) 3వ జూలియస్, 1967

ప్రతిభావంతం

స్మరించండి బ్రిటిశ్ ప్రభుత్వం వ్యాపారం 60 శతాంతరం కలిగి ఉంది. 50 శతాంతరం వంటి సమయంలో ఏకేనికి ప్రత్యేకంగా విస్తరించబడుతుంది. అంతకంలో ఒక ప్రత్యేకంగా అదే సమయంలో విస్తరించబడుతుంది.

సంభాషణ పరిశ్రమలు: ఓండా ప్రత్యేకంగా తొలగి మావడం సత్యం అనే సమయంలో విస్తరించబడుతుంది.

ప్రతి విషయానికి సంభాషణ పరిశ్రమలు అంచనా సంప్రదాయం కలిగి ఉంటాయి. సంభాషణ పరిశ్రమలు మూలంగా సంపాదించబడుతుంది. ప్రత్యేకంగా సంస్థ సంస్థ సంపాదించబడుతుంది. అందులో సంభాషణ పరిశ్రమలు అవసరం ఉంటుందేస్తుంది. అనేక అవకాశాల లభించడం ప్రతి విషయానికి సంభాషణ పరిశ్రమలు.

ప్రతి విషయానికి సంభాషణ పరిశ్రమలు సంపాదించబడుతుంది. సంభాషణ పరిశ్రమలు మూలంగా దిద్దుతుంది. అందులో సంభాషణ పరిశ్రమలు సమాధానానికి సంపాదించబడుతుంది. అనేక అవకాశాల లభించడం ప్రతి విషయానికి సంభాషణ పరిశ్రమలు.

Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 19-7-68.
General Discussion.

As far as this Government is concerned, I can tell you definitely as a policy, as a programme of this Government Telangana will be properly looked irrespective of any other considerations.

Sincerely yours,
[Name]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1967-68
General Discussion.

You must look it from straight angle, Sir. Even if it exceeds this amount, no Government will consider it as something done as gratis. We should not consider it as expenditure if it is a necessary expenditure irrespective whether it is Rayalaseema or Telangana or some other place. We should not consider it as expenditure if it is a necessary expenditure irrespective whether it is Rayalaseema or Telangana or some other place.

Total irrigated area in Andhra Pradesh is about 27%. Irrigated area in Circars is 47%, in Rayalaseema it is 16%, in Telengana it is 18%. Land sown 27% is irrigated area & 27% is difference area. In Circars 47% is irrigated. Of the Land sown 47% is irrigated area. In Rayalaseema it is 15%, in Telengana it is 18%.

Total irrigated area in Andhra Pradesh is about 27%. Irrigated area in Circars is 47%, in Rayalaseema it is 16%, in Telengana it is 18%. Land sown 27% is irrigated area & 27% is difference area. In Circars 47% is irrigated. Of the Land sown 47% is irrigated area. In Rayalaseema it is 15%, in Telengana it is 18%.
Medium irrigation is also important. But it does not matter Backward areas either Rayalaseema or Telengana area percentage increase in irrigation. Backward areas do not matter. Land distribution figures are made Extent of land assigned to landless poor since 1954 - 13,43,775 acres is the land assigned to political sufferers 7,000 acres. Scheduled Castes — 1,67,289 acres. Scheduled Tribes — 19,407 acres. Totally about 16 lakhs of acres have been assigned to landless poor and specially for Harijans it is roughly 5 lakhs acres

Political sufferers among landless poor

Political sufferers among landless poor are 16 lakhs and 7 lakhs among others. Among political capital and among 10 lakhs are political suffers, 17 lakhs among others. 16 lakhs are political suffers and 7 lakhs are others. Extent of land assigned to political sufferers is about 16 acres and political suffers are 7 lakhs. Total 16 lakhs acres and political suffers are 7 lakhs. Land Revenue legislation and agriculture labour minimum wages revision are in implementation. East Godavari District
Sir, How to improve the economic life of the poor people.

To improve the economic life of the poor people, the government should consider the following measures:

1. Set up small industries and cooperatives in rural areas to provide employment opportunities for agricultural labourers.
2. Provide financial assistance for the resettlement of agricultural labourers.
3. Implement a land distribution program to provide land to tribal people.
4. Develop minor irrigation systems to provide water for agriculture.
5. Establish forest management systems to protect and manage forest resources.
6. Encourage the establishment of cocoa plantations and lease them out to tribal people at minimum wages.
7. Consider agency lease-out proposals for land.
8. Implement a block system by the Chief Conservator of Forest to demarcate forest areas.

These measures, if implemented effectively, can significantly improve the economic life of the poor people.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

General Discussion.

The minimum wages were increased for Education facilities, housing facilities, etc. The Education programme was extended to the tribal areas. The minor irrigation programme was initiated in various areas. The tribal tribes are being provided with study materials and textbooks. Tribal Development Corporation was established. Most of the tamarind comes from there. Boarding grants, scholarships were provided.

Well scheme was inaugurated. The Development of the Developing Country was started. The Health programme was initiated. My first question is that progress is the first step to admission. The Education programme was initiated. Health programmes were food and irrigation programmes. The agricultural activities have been started. Boarding grants, scholarships were provided.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1967-68.

General Discussion

3rd My, 1967

I entirely agree with him and we have done that. The Soviet government has been taking certain steps in the direction of better agricultural and food production. The leaders have realized that it is essential to improve the agricultural sector and reduce the dependency on food imports. This has led to increased investment in agricultural research and development.

Take Russia, Sir. 50 years after their independence, what is the stage about their agricultural or food production? They are not producing more because they lose the right to beg. Whereas in the rest of India it is less than 40% whereas in Russia it is more than 50% even after 50 years of independence. In this context, the government should take appropriate steps to ensure self-sufficiency in food production. 

So, it is not a question of lack of resources but the will to produce and improve the agricultural sector.
Rs. 30 crores was spent on minor irrigation, Rs. 20 crores on medium and major irrigation, apart from Nagarjunasagar. Rs. 30 crores was spent on minor irrigation, Rs. 20 crores on medium and major irrigation, apart from Nagarjunasagar.

For instance, the so-called deficit financing, if it is for immediate production, say, within one or two years, then some deficit financing even is permissible. They are not productive, but still whatever is coming is as 'Central assistance' and the rest is all loan portion. There is a case certainly for the Government of India to have a relook into these matters. It is very necessary. They have got to be gone through in details. We support that idea. This is a matter which has to be viewed both from the Government of India's as well as the States' position. It is to be gone into details. We support that idea.
General Discussion.

3rd July, 1967

(Annual Financial Statement) for 1967-68

Unproductive does not mean that they are spent on health, social services, etc, which are also necessary. In fact, I said this at the Finance Ministers' and Chief Ministers' meeting held at Delhi a month ago. This has got to be taken into consideration by the Government of India. I would request the entire House, including the Leaders of Opposition and other friends that in the interests of the proper and early development of this State, it is very necessary that we should put the finances of our State on a proper and satisfactory basis.

Thank you, Sir.
Mr Speaker.— How do they expect the Chief Minister to remember all these things and again reply. Nearly 20 to 30 persons get up and ask clarifications one after the other. Is it possible for the Chief Minister to answer all their queries?

Mr. speaker — We have not begun a second discussion.

Mr. Speaker — in the light of the permanent measures for fam ne eradication 100 percent. 40 percent 30 percent. 40 percent 50 percent 50 percent.
Annual Financial Statement

(Budget), for 1967-68

General Discussion.

1. Annual plan — Annual plan for the year 1967-68 has been
promulgated.

2. Economy drive (Wage Board) — Economy drive as announced
for 1967-68 with a 10% reduction in retrenchment. Additional
Superintendents of Police and Syns. have been reduced.

3. Wage Board (abolished) — Wage Board abolished.

4. Women’s welfare — Women’s welfare scheme abolished.

5. Employment — Retrospective effect of any legal issues raised;
I am not here competent to give opinions on any legal issues raised.

We have decided to appeal to the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

Overy All...

Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1967-68.
General Discussion

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — Last year was considered to be the first year of the Fourth Plan. That was an annual plan. This year we are going to have an annual plan.

Anyway, we are in the second year of the Fourth Plan.
Mr Deputy Speaker —Now I request the hon. Minister for Revenue to move his Demands

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR THE YEAR 1967-68

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

DEMAND NO XV ITEM (D)-C MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS Rs. 56,17,500

DEMAND NO LIV-ITEMS (A) AND (B)-CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING Rs 19,11,700

Sri V. B. Raju—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,17,500 under Item (d)-C in Demand No XV Miscellaneous Departments."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,11,700 under Items (a) and (b) in Demand No LIV — Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading."

Mr Deputy Speaker: Motions moved

Sri V. B. Raju—Sir, I have already placed a Statement on the Table of the House and that has been distributed. I would only like to add some more points.

1. Any scheme of less than 100,000 rupees, 2. Any scheme of less than 200,000 rupees, 3. Any scheme of less than 500,000 rupees, 4. Any scheme of less than 1,000,000 rupees.

*Printed as Appendix at the end of the Proceedings

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr Deputy Speaker:—I request the hon. Members to move their cut motions.

Cut motions 1 to 4 are in the name of Sarvasri A Madhava Rao, Sri V. Rama Rao and Sri C Jangareddy. They are not in the House. So, these cut motions are not moved.

The next cut motion is in the name of Sri Y. Venkatarao. Is he moving it?

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—These are all G.Os., I am told.

Sri V B Raju.—They are all available. They are public documents. They are available in the library also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—If arrangement had been made a day earlier, that would have helped them, that is what they seem to say.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—If arrangement had been made a day earlier, that would have helped them, that is what they seem to say.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—If arrangement had been made a day earlier, that would have helped them, that is what they seem to say.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr Deputy Speaker - I am now at cut motions. Cut motions of move Sri Venkata Rao not accepted. I am asking Sri Venkata Rao to move his cut motions

DEMAND NO XV - MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS- Rs. 1,44,19,000
Sri Y Venkatarama - Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,44,19,00 for Miscellaneous Department by Rs 100
For failure to arrest prices of essential commodities like sugar and failure to distribute properly.
Mr. Deputy Speaker. Cut motion moved.
Sri K Krishnamurthy
Sri N Ramulu
Sri S. Jaganadham
Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,44,19,000 for Miscellaneous Department by Rs 100.
The Government has not taken steps to encourage "Grow More Food" Campaign effectively.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,44,19,000 for Miscellaneous Department by Rs 100.
To urge upon the Government to abolish the provisions of col. 4 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Declaration and Requisitioning of Stocks) Order, 1966
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,44,19,000 for Miscellaneous Department by Rs 100.
Failure on the part of the Government to take action against the officials who are harassing the small ryots are procuring paddy from them that is kept for personal consumption.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,44,19,000 for Miscellaneous Department by Rs 100.
To urge upon the Government to abolish food controls in the State.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,44,19,000 for Miscellaneous Department by Rs 100.
The Government has failed to provide food to the people in the State.

Mr Deputy Speaker — Cut motions moved.

Sri N Ramulu
Sri Jagannadham
Sri K Krishnamurthy

Sri, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,44,19,000 for Miscellaneous Department by Rs 100.

The Government has not taken steps to reduce price levels of food stuff in the State.

Mr Deputy Speaker — Cut motion moved.

Sri R Mahananda — Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,44,19,000 for Miscellaneous Department by Rs 100.

The Government failed to distribute Rice Sugar and Benal gram to all the villages in Dasri Taluk, Nellore district by allowing the Rice Dealers of some selected Centres only to sell freely.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,44,19,000 for Miscellaneous Department by Rs 100.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Cut motions moved
Annu I Financial Statement (Budget) 3rd July, 1967. 2 & 7

Vo.2 of Demands for Grants.

Mr Deputy Speaker. —The only thing is, how can he reply immediately? How can he answer straightaway?

Mr Deputy Speaker. —\textit{Examine.}

Government memorandum No. 1496 CS 1067-1 dated 14 July 1967

Civil Supplies requisition of paddy stocks from producers - Instruction issued by list of Government trading calorific value - for consumption 25,000 tons paddy from stock of 19,11,700 tons. It is estimated for 19,11,700 tons stock that 75 percent will be consumed. Food establishment food administration. Government trading food production. A food establishment food production 20,000 tons. Food production 20,000 tons.
Annual Financial Statement (Budg t) for 1967-68:
Voting of Demands for Grants


Voting of Demands for Grants

1939-40

1950-51

1947-48

1950-51

1950-51

1950-51

1950-51
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 3rd July, 1967

Voting of Demands for Grants:

[Text content provided in Telugu script, which appears to be a continuation of the paragraph discussing financial statements and budgets, but the specific content is not transcribed due to script recognition limitations.]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68
Voting of Demands for Grants

[Document content not clearly legible due to image quality issues]

Voting of Demands for Grants:

- Price difference in 15% compared to 12.5% for the current year's prices. The increased price difference is due to increased costs in production, primarily in sugar cane. The yield from sugar cane has been increased by 30% this year.
- Encouragement for the improvement of seeds and the introduction of better farming techniques. This has led to a 50% increase in productivity.

Improved seeds have been distributed to 100 farms, encouraging better practices among the farmers.
2*2 3'd-fuly, Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Grants


Announcement for passing the following demand:

Price Control


- Voting of Demands for Grants
- Price Control
- Elected Ministers Delegates
- Food Control
- Central Government to Province, Province to Central Government
- Declaration of Free Movement
- Declaration of popular measure
- Declaration of orders
- Declaration of Provinces
for 1967-68
Voting of Demands for Grants

Vot:ng of Remands for Grants

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procurement activities are taking place in the Government departments like the Prohibition Department. Private traders are also making profits from the defects in the border seals. There is no sufficient drive from the police to control the prices in all the shops. Prices of essential commodities are also controlled by the police. There is no strict enforcement. These check-posts have become another cancer in the Government departments like the Prohibition Department. The implementation of proper check and block on movements restricts the movement of lorries. There are 110 check-posts. These check-posts have become another cancer in the Government departments like the Prohibition Department. The implementation of proper check and block on movements restricts the movement of lorries.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Civil supplies interfere with the Civil Supplies Department and civil supplies Department is disturbed. The corruption is another word for mamool now. Civil Supplies Department is disturbed and Sales Tax Department is disturbed. Sales tax and check-posts are border issues. The head of each department is disturbed. Both the departments are disturbed.

The corruption is another word for mamool now. The corruption is another word for mamool now. The corruption is another word for mamool now. The corruption is another word for mamool now. The corruption is another word for mamool now. The corruption is another word for mamool now.

the mamools have been distributed among three departments—Police department, Civil Supplies Department, and Sales Tax Department. The police department, the Civil Supplies Department, and Sales Tax Department have distributed the mamools through proper methods. The mamools have been distributed among the departments. The mamools have been distributed among the departments. The mamools have been distributed among the departments. The mamools have been distributed among the departments. The mamools have been distributed among the departments.
Voting Demands for Grants

Sri V. Palavelli in the Chair

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 3rd July, 1967

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1967-68

function of the Reserve Bank of India, and the following functions are performed by the Reserve Bank:

1. To act as central bank and provide financial services to other banks.
2. To act as a clearing house for the banking system.
3. To act as a lender of last resort to banks.
4. To act as a provider of credit to the government.
5. To act as a provider of credit to the private sector.
6. To act as a provider of credit to the agricultural sector.
7. To act as a provider of credit to the industrial sector.
8. To act as a provider of credit to the housing sector.
9. To act as a provider of credit to the education sector.
10. To act as a provider of credit to the health sector.

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3rd July, 1967

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967–68

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair

...
for 1967-68.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Voting of Demands for Grants

3rd July, 1967
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

For the year 1967-68, the voting of demands for grants is as follows:

- Guarantee for supply of essential commodities in the statutory rationing area
- Rice price to be fixed at Rs. 1.50 per kg
- Rice subsidy to be increased to Rs. 1,35,000
- Black market activities are reported to be serious
- Essential commodities are to be rationed

Other demands for grants are also discussed, including proposals for black market controls and subsidies.

Voting of Demands for Grants,

The House then adjourned till Half-past Eight of the clock on Tuesday, the 4th July, 1967.

Appendix

APPENDIX

ప్రత్యేక పంచాయతీ సమాచారం

1. సంగమనుసారం:

అధోపఙ్చాలు ప్రాముఖ్యత సాధించాం. ఆ సంవత్సరాలు సమీకంతం వచ్చింది. జాతీయ పంచాయతీ సమాచారం ప్రచురపొందింది. అరధాసుఖం వచ్చింది. పంచాయతీ సమాచారం తెలిపి ప్రవేశం చేసిన జనాంధ్రం అధికారులకు ముఖ్యంగా ప్రచురపొందింది.

2. వాటాం విషయం:


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<tr>
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3. విలక్షణాలు వివరించి:

ప్రపంచ యుద్ధం నాటికి తెలింది. 8 మార్చి నాటికి జాతీయ పంచాయతీ సమాచారం ప్రచురపొందింది. 1965-66 విషయం వచ్చింది. 1966-67 విషయం వచ్చింది. 7 మార్చి నాటికి జాతీయ పంచాయతీ సమాచారం ప్రచురపొందింది. 8 మార్చి నాటికి జాతీయ పంచాయతీ సమాచారం ప్రచురపొందింది.
Appendix

3rd July, 1967

1967 లో పిల్లల మంది స్థాయి యోగ్యమాన్యత పెంచడానికి అంగీకరించబడిన ప్రధాన పదం ప్రతి స్థాయి విధానం యోగ్యమాన్యత పొందాడు. ఇది ఒక విధానం యోగ్యమాన్యత పొందాలనుకుని, 25,000 అంటున్న విధానం లో స్థాయియత పొందని స్థాయి యోగ్యమాన్యత పొందాడు. 5,000 అంటున్న విధానం లో స్థాయియత పొందని స్థాయి యోగ్యమాన్యత పొందాడు. 9,000 అంటున్న విధానం లో స్థాయియత పొందని స్థాయి యోగ్యమాన్యత పొందాడు. 5,000 అంటున్న విధానం లో స్థాయియత పొందని స్థాయి యోగ్యమాన్యత పొందాడు. 1,000 అంటున్న విధానం లో స్థాయియత పొందని స్థాయి యోగ్యమాన్యత పొందాడు.

4. తుదించిన తండ్రి పట్టిక ఉత్తరానికి తండ్రి అంగీకరించబడిన స్థాయి యోగ్యమాన్యత పొందడానికి అంగీకరించబడిన తండ్రి పెంచబడిన ప్రధాన పదం పొందడానికి అంగీకరించబడిన తండ్రి పొందడానికి. (1965-66) శాఖ వంతు విభాగానికి పొందిన పరిణామాల:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>విభాగం</th>
<th>పరిణామాలు</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>కాంతి</td>
<td>67,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>అష్టంబర్</td>
<td>17,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>మహాదేవ్</td>
<td>40,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>కైలాస్</td>
<td>60,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>చిత్రం</td>
<td>72,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>అత్యంతం</td>
<td>10,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>సాధనము ప్రతింపా</td>
<td>270,018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1966-67 రాష్ట్ర పర్యాటక విభాగ అధీనంలో ఔతానికి సంబంధించిన సంస్థ మంత్రి నాయకుడు ఆమెతో కలిసింది. 1965 రాయానికి ఎక్కితే 1966 రాయానికి మంత్రి తప్పించాడు. అంటే తన సంచాలిపత్రిక ప్రతి వింటి జరిగిన ఎంచుకురు చేసింది. 1966 రాయానికి అభివృద్ధి గొండమని అనే ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రభావం వచ్చింది. నిష్కమణ ప్రతిభావుతుంది. అంటే నిష్కమణ ప్రతిభావుతుంది.
7. ప్రత్యేక నియంత్రణ:

ప్రత్యేక నియంత్రణ ప్రామాణిక తెలుగు పత్రికలో ప్రతి సంస్థ కూడా సంచాలకరు నిర్వహించింది. నియంత్రణ ప్రోయోగికంగా కనుడా ప్రతి సంస్థ ద్వారా నిర్వహించిన నియంత్రణ ప్రమాణాంకాలు తెలుగు పత్రికలోనే ప్రతి సంస్థ ద్వారా నిర్వహించింది. నియంత్రణ ప్రమాణాంకాల తెలుగు పత్రికలో ప్రతి సంస్థ ద్వారా నిర్వహించింది. నియంత్రణ ప్రమాణాంకాలు తెలుగు పత్రికలో ప్రతి సంస్థ ద్వారా నిర్వహించింది. నియంత్రణ ప్రమాణాంకాలు తెలుగు పత్రికలో ప్రతి సంస్థ ద్వారా నిర్వహించింది.

8. ప్రత్యేక నియంత్రణ ప్రత్యేక నియంత్రణ:

ప్రత్యేక నియంత్రణ ప్రామాణిక తెలుగు పత్రికలో ప్రతి సంస్థ కూడా సంచాలకరు నిర్వహించింది. నియంత్రణ ప్రోయోగికంగా కనుడా ప్రతి సంస్థ ద్వారా నిర్వహించిన నియంత్రణ ప్రమాణాంకాలు తెలుగు పత్రికలోనే ప్రతి సంస్థ ద్వారా నిర్వహించింది. నియంత్రణ ప్రమాణాంకాల తెలుగు పత్రికలో ప్రతి సంస్థ ద్వారా నిర్వహించింది. నియంత్రణ ప్రమాణాంకాలు తెలుగు పత్రికలో ప్రతి సంస్థ ద్వారా నిర్వహించింది.
1966 సంవత్సరాలలో యిని ప్రతి మెంటిన విషయాలను తిప్పించాక ప్రామాణిక వినియోగం నిర్ధారించారు. ఈ విషయాల నియమాలు వున్నంటే ఈసంఖ్యలు ఉంటాయి:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>సంవత్సరం</th>
<th>మెంటిన విషయాలు</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966 జనవరి</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966 ఫివర్మాండ్</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966 మార్చి</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966 చైనా మాస్</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966 మే మాస్</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966 జూన్</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966 జూలై</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966 అగస్ట్</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966 సంప్రదాయ పాటు</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ఈప్రామాణిక దాతత్వం 1949—100)

మేనకుడు విస్తరం మరిషా ముగించాలనే, ఈ విషయాల పూర్వం నుంచి కొనసాగించాలనే, ఎంత పరిమాణం మరియు ఎంత సంఖ్యాంశం పూర్తి చేయబడింది. ఈ విషయాల పూర్వం నుంచి కొనసాగించాలనే మరియు దాతత్వ దృశ్యం ఎంతమంది మరియు ఎంత నాలుగు పూర్తి చేసింది. ఈ విషయాల పూర్వం నుంచి కొనసాగించాలనే సంఖ్యాంశం ఎంతమంది మరియు ఎంత నాలుగు పూర్తి చేసింది. ఈవిషయాల పూర్వం నుంచి కొనసాగించాలనే సంఖ్యాంశం ఎంతమంది మరియు ఎంత నాలుగు పూర్తి చేసింది. ఈ విషయాల పూర్వం నుంచి కొనసాగించాలనే సంఖ్యాంశం ఎంతమంది మరియు ఎంత నాలుగు పూర్తి చేసింది.
10. ಮಾನವ ಅರ್ಥವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ನೀಡುವುದು ಪತ್ತೆ:

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅನುಪ್ರಭೂತಾದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿದೆ. ಮಹತ್ವದ ಮೂಲಕ ಆರೋಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವೈದ್ಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳ ಸಾಲಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಮೂಲಕ ಆರೋಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವೈದ್ಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳ ಸಾಲಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಮೂಲಕ ಆರೋಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವೈದ್ಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳ ಸಾಲಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಮೂಲಕ ಆರೋಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವೈದ್ಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳ ಸಾಲಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಮೂಲಕ ಆರೋಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವೈದ್ಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳ ಸಾಲಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಮೂಲಕ ಆರೋಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವೈದ್ಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳ ಸಾಲಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತ�ೆ.
11. ఆస్కటాలి చెప్పాలి:

తెలియనికి గొండాలు బసించేందుకు, ఫన 3వ స్థానానికి 1-2-1968 నుంచి లింగ పద్ధతి బసించేందుకు చెప్పాలి (పోలిసింగ్). ఇలాంటి పద్ధతి కోసం ఎర్రపై ఎత్తు స్థితి నిర్ధారించి, తరువాత మరొకటి ఎర్ర ప్రదేశానికి ఎత్తు స్థితి నిర్ధారించి. 705 ఎత్తు స్థితి అధికంగా చేస్తుంది. 271 ఎత్తు స్థితి అధికంగా చేస్తుంది. ఈ స్థాయిలో 4 పద్మాంశాలు పెట్టటానికే రాత్రి నాల్లో రోజు నుండి 24 రోజు మధ్యసాధారణే 3 రోజు నుండి 28 రోజు మధ్యసాధారణే కేవలం సాగుతుంది. రోజాంశాలు వైపు చాటించడానికి చేయబడింది (పోలిసింగ్) అంటే పద్ధతి రుండాను. ఈ పద్ధతి ఆమ్మించడానికి ప్రారంభించాలి.

హిందీని రాయాలి (కృతిచిత్ర ప్రతిసంక్షిప్తం)

12 ఎత్తు వరకు విస్తరించే రోజుల్లో ఎర్ర ప్రదేశానికి ఎత్తు పరిమితిలో ఉంటుంది. రెండు కంప్యూటర్లు 100 ఎత్తు స్థితి, 50 ఎత్తు స్థితి కంప్యూటరు 200 ఎత్తు స్థితి కంప్యూటరు 60 ఎత్తు స్థితి కంప్యూటరు 2 ఎత్తు స్థితి కంప్యూటరు 3 ఎత్తు స్థితి కంప్యూటరు 4 ఎత్తు స్థితి కంప్యూటరు 5 ఎత్తు స్థితి కంప్యూటరు 6 ఎత్తు స్థితి కంప్యూటరు 7 ఎత్తు స్థితి కంప్యూటరు.(1-80 ఎత్తు స్థితి కాని ఆమ్మించడానికి ఇంకా నాల్లో రోజు నుండి 24 రోజు మధ్యసాధారణే 3 రోజు నుండి 28 రోజు మధ్యసాధారణే కేవలం సాగుతుంది. రోజాంశాలు వైపు చాటించడానికి ప్రారంభించాలి.

చిత్రాలలో చాలా మంది చెప్పాలి. ఈ పద్ధతి ఉండాలి ప్రత్యేకానికి అభిమానం. ఎంటే కొనసాగించడానికి చేయబడింది.

(1) పద్ధతి, పద్ధతి సంఖ్యలు.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>సంఖ్య</th>
<th>పద్ధతి</th>
<th>భాగాత్మక పద్ధతి</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>చెప్పు</td>
<td>11,816 సంఖ్య</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>చెప్పు</td>
<td>9,459 సంఖ్య</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) పద్ధతి.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>సంఖ్య</th>
<th>పద్ధతి</th>
<th>భాగాత్మక పద్ధతి</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>చెప్పు</td>
<td>2,388 సంఖ్య</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>చెప్పు</td>
<td>1,742 సంఖ్య</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. అంతర్భాగం, విశ్లేషణలు నిర్దిష్టం చేయడానికి,
ప్రతి పాఠం సూచిస్తోంది ఇలాంటి రాశించండి:

ప్రస్తుతం బహుమానావిష్కరణ కోసం నిర్దిష్టం చేయడానికి ప్రతి పాఠం సూచిస్తోంది. ప్రతి పాఠం సూచిస్తోంది ఇలాంటి రాశించండి.

ప్రస్తుతం బహుమానావిష్కరణ కోసం నిర్దిష్టం చేయడానికి ప్రతి పాఠం సూచిస్తోంది. ప్రతి పాఠం సూచిస్తోంది ఇలాంటి రాశించండి.

ప్రస్తుతం బహుమానావిష్కరణ కోసం నిర్దిష్టం చేయడానికి ప్రతి పాఠం సూచిస్తోంది. ప్రతి పాఠం సూచిస్తోంది ఇలాంటి రాశించండి.
3rd July, 937.

Appendix

13 రాట్లు నమస్కారం చేసివేయండి అందులుగా ఎంపు నమస్కారం చేసింది లేదు. ఈ నమస్కారం లోపలి కాలను రావడాని. (అని ఏమి అనుభవించండి)

1. అనంతారులు,

అనేకం సమయంలో మనుషులు కనుగొనండి మనిషి లవాస్తు సహాయం కలిగిన సమయం నిర్ణయం (అనుభవ నిపుణులు సమాధానం)

I. బడుడు సరూరు, విశ్వస్తమైన వ్యక్తి

1. 1966. అరుణాచల్ సెట్టిడ్ సంస్థలు సంస్థలు (25.11.1966 న సెట్టిడ్ సంస్థలు, నిర్వహించబడిన మధ్య సెట్టిడ్ సంస్థలు 3179 కిలోమీటర్లు)


3. 1966, అన్నాట్లు సంస్థలు సంస్థలు సంస్థలు (25.11.1966 న సెట్టిడ్ సంస్థలు, 3171 కిలోమీటర్లు)

4. 1966, అన్నాట్లు సంస్థలు సంస్థలు సంస్థలు (25.11.1966 న సెట్టిడ్ సంస్థలు, 1570 కిలోమీటర్లు)

5. 1966. అన్నాట్లు సంస్థలు సంస్థలు సంస్థలు (25.11.1966 న సెట్టిడ్ సంస్థలు, 1500 కిలోమీటర్లు)

6. 1966. అన్నాట్లు సంస్థలు సంస్థలు సంస్థలు (25.11.1966 న సెట్టిడ్ సంస్థలు, 1500 కిలోమీటర్లు)

7. 1966. అన్నాట్లు సంస్థలు సంస్థలు సంస్థలు (25.11.1966 న సెట్టిడ్ సంస్థలు, 1500 కిలోమీటర్లు)

8. 1966. అన్నాట్లు సంస్థలు సంస్థలు సంస్థలు (25.11.1966 న సెంటర్లు, 1500 కిలోమీటర్లు)

9. 1966. అన్నాట్లు సంస్థలు సంస్థలు సంస్థలు (25.11.1966 న సెంటర్లు, 1500 కిలోమీటర్లు)
II నుండి ప్రారంభించి తెలుపకుండా

1. 1966, డా. రాము రావు తెలుగు రాయల్‌ రిసర్చ్ ప్రాంగణం నిష్కట ముఖ్యమైన భాషా విభాగానిటి

2. 1967, డా. రాము రావు రాయల్‌ రిసర్చ్ ప్రాంగణం నిష్కట ముఖ్యమైన భాషా విభాగానిటి (సంప్రదాయం రోట్ ప్రాంగణం) సంచారం

ఒక సమాచార యొక్క ప్రాంగణం

1. 1964 డా. రాము రావు రాయల్‌ రిసర్చ్ ప్రాంగణం నిష్కట ముఖ్యమైన భాషా విభాగానిటి
(25-1-1964 న సింపిల్ పాస్‌ ప్రాంగణం, రోట్ ప్రాంగణం, సంప్రదాయం రోట్ ప్రాంగణం)

2. 1965, డా. రాము రావు రాయల్‌ రిసర్చ్ ప్రాంగణం నిష్కట ముఖ్యమైన భాషా విభాగానిటి

3. 1966, డా. రాము రావు రాయల్‌ రిసర్చ్ ప్రాంగణం నిష్కట ముఖ్యమైన భాషా విభాగానిటి

ఒక సమాచార యొక్క ప్రాంగణం

1. 1957, డా. రాము రావు రాయల్‌ రిసర్చ్ ప్రాంగణం నిష్కట ముఖ్యమైన భాషా విభాగానిటి

2. 1964, డా. రాము రావు రాయల్‌ రిసర్చ్ ప్రాంగణం నిష్కట ముఖ్యమైన భాషా విభాగానిటి
(12-10-1964 న సింపిల్ పాస్‌ ప్రాంగణం, రోట్ ప్రాంగణం)

3. 1965, డా. రాము రావు రాయల్‌ రిసర్చ్ ప్రాంగణం నిష్కట ముఖ్యమైన భాషా విభాగానిటి
(21-1-1965 న సింపిల్ పాస్‌ ప్రాంగణం, రోట్ ప్రాంగణం)

4. 1965, డా. రాము రావు రాయల్‌ రిసర్చ్ ప్రాంగణం నిష్కట ముఖ్యమైన భాషా విభాగానిటి
(9-1-1965 న సింపిల్ పాస్‌ ప్రాంగణం, రోట్ ప్రాంగణం)

5. 1966, డా. రాము రావు రాయల్‌ రిసర్చ్ ప్రాంగణం నిష్కట ముఖ్యమైన భాషా విభాగానిటి
(20-6-1966 న సింపిల్ పాస్‌ ప్రాంగణం, రోట్ ప్రాంగణం, సంప్రదాయం రోట్ ప్రాంగణం, VI ప్రాంగణం)

6. 1965, డా. రాము రావు రాయల్‌ రిసర్చ్ ప్రాంగణం నిష్కట ముఖ్యమైన భాషా విభాగానిటి
(5-7-1966 న సింపిల్ పాస్‌ ప్రాంగణం, రోట్ ప్రాంగణం)

7. 1966, డా. రాము రావు రాయల్‌ రిసర్చ్ ప్రాంగణం నిష్కట ముఖ్యమైన భాషా విభాగానిటి

8. 1966, డా. రాము రావు రాయల్‌ రిసర్చ్ ప్రాంగణం నిష్కట ముఖ్యమైన భాషా విభాగానిటి

431–13
1. 

1965-66 లో నిలువు ఎగుప్తమయింది. సంశయం ఉన్న వస్తువులు అనేకం ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిరోధించడానికి 20 సంయోగాలను మరు

16 ప్రత్యేకగా ఉండాయి. అందువల్ల, సంపాదన చరిత్రలో ఉండింది. అనేకం అందులు మరియు ఉన్న 16 ప్రత్యేక వ్యాఖ్యలు రేఖతో ఉండాయి. అందువల్ల వ్యాఖ్యలు ఉండాయి.

1966 లో విధానసభ నిర్ణయాలు విషయంగా ప్రతిరోధానికి ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకం ఉండాయి. సంశయం ఉన్న వస్తువులు అనేకం ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిరోధించడానికి 20 సంయోగాలను మరు

16 ప్రత్యేకగా ఉండాయి. అందువల్ల, సంపాదన చరిత్రలో ఉండాయి. అనేకం అందులు మరియు ఉన్న 16 ప్రత్యేక వ్యాఖ్యలు రేఖతో ఉండాయి. అందువల్ల వ్యాఖ్యలు ఉండాయి.

1967-68 లో సంశయం ఎగుప్తమయింది. అందులో సంశయం ఉన్న వస్తువులు అనేకం ప్రతిరోధించడానికి 20 సంయోగాలను మరు

16 ప్రత్యేక వ్యాఖ్యలు రేఖతో ఉండాయి. అందువల్ల, సంపాదన చరిత్రలో ఉండాయి. అనేకం అందులు మరియు ఉన్న 16 ప్రత్యేక వ్యాఖ్యలు రేఖతో ఉండాయి. అందువల్ల వ్యాఖ్యలు ఉండాయి.

1966-67 లో సంశయం ఎగుప్తమయింది. అందులో సంశయం ఉన్న వస్తువులు అనేకం ప్రతిరోధించడానికి 20 సంయోగాలను మరు

16 ప్రత్యేక వ్యాఖ్యలు రేఖతో ఉండాయి. అందువల్ల, సంపాదన చరిత్రలో ఉండాయి. అనేకం అందులు మరియు ఉన్న 16 ప్రత్యేక వ్యాఖ్యలు రేఖతో ఉండాయి. అందువల్ల వ్యాఖ్యలు ఉండాయి.

2. 

Appendix.


48.

33R& ^^po  ^ar?  ^o&xp
 CMDlSg  ^
as
^o^d&oF^  ^Sgag^ 
^ce&oA
^s^^g
'trap*  Re', ^
&E8 ^C&r^  ^au^&rs-  RgR^So^a^ g*
(1962)  
^2 &  Jfo  ^  ^  Rs^o^  dp.  2.g32
^o^ dp.  344  MM^coDoa,
§*aea a^g  a^g,  1962,  ^^  ^^  ggy^ 
^oar^a ^KTO  (Scarpa g$  ba
Woxw  6a  gj*ao
CO  
ba ^g  aaa&so.  aa^^co
^^  ^^S^aM  Baacrg

49.

35.

50.
341 3rd July, 19^?.  অনুভূতি হৃদয় মনোরঞ্জন ভাসিয়া শ্রীবিষ্ণুর মনে পড়িতে পর্যন্ত কারণ প্রকাশ করিয়াছিলেন। সেই পারস্পর সৃষ্টির মধ্যে মনে মনে নিত্যবর্তন কর্ম প্রকাশ করিয়াছিলেন। এইস্বরূপ শ্রীবিষ্ণুর মনে পড়িতে পর্যন্ত কারণ প্রকাশ করিয়াছিলেন। সেই পারস্পর সৃষ্টির মধ্যে মনে মনে নিত্যবর্তন কর্ম প্রকাশ করিয়াছিলেন। এই স্বরূপ শ্রীবিষ্ণুর মনে পড়িতে পর্যন্ত কারণ প্রকাশ করিয়াছিলেন।

প্রথম রাত্রির মধ্যে পাহিলা কীর্তন চাপা ছিল। প্রথম রাত্রির মধ্যে পাহিলা কীর্তন চাপা ছিল। প্রথম রাত্রির মধ্যে পাহিলা কীর্তন চাপা ছিল। প্রথম রাত্রির মধ্যে পাহিলা কীর্তন চাপা ছিল। প্রথম রাত্রির মধ্যে পাহিলা কীর্তন চাপা ছিল।

প্রথম রাত্রির মধ্যে পাহিলা কীর্তন চাপা ছিল। প্রথম রাত্রির মধ্যে পাহিলা কীর্তন চাপা ছিল। প্রথম রাত্রির মধ্যে পাহিলা কীর্তন চাপা ছিল। প্রথম রাত্রির মধ্যে পাহিলা কীর্তন চাপা ছিল। প্রথম রাত্রির মধ্যে পাহিলা কীর্তন চাপা ছিল।
పినపోయినప్పటి 1.4.67 సంవత్సరము (సాడుగారుచి) మాస గంటలు లో సాడు గంటలు రాయాం సదుపాయసామాన్యంగా విడటాడు. 1967-68 సంవత్సరము అక్టోబర్ వరకు సాడుగారుచి విడట 38 సంవత్సరము విడించబడింది. 4.34,58,800 రూపాణి ప్రత్యేకంగా నిద్రించబడింది.

4. కలాసంపాదిత వనరు:

ప్రతి వందల అడుగు, 2 వందల అడుగు ప్రపంచంలో రాగిత చిత్రం చేసే కార్యం నిర్మాణం సాధనం కలాసంపాదిత వనరు మాత్రము చేసే ప్రతి వందలం జీవితం కలిగి ఉండదేందుకు అందిస్తుంది. తరువాత ఇవి 11,114 రూపాణి ప్రతి వందల జరిగింది. 1957 సంవత్సరము వందల మధ్యం నిర్మాణం వందల మొత్తం 313-67 సంవత్సరము వందల మొత్తం 233,335 రూపాణి ప్రతి వందలం జీవితం కలిగి ఉండదే సాధనం కలిగి ఉండదేందుకు అంటుంది. 1958 సంవత్సరము వందల మధ్యం నిర్మాణం వందల మొత్తం 313-67 సంవత్సరము వందల మొత్తం 233,335 రూపాణి ప్రతి వందలం జీవితం కలిగి ఉండదేందుకు అంటుంది.

5. విద్యాభిషేకం

1958 సంవత్సరములో సాధనం విద్యాభిషేకం కార్యక్రమంలో 958 వందల విద్యాభిషేకం నిర్వహణ చేసాం. 803 వందల విద్యాభిషేకం మార్పులతో వాటికి మంత్రాలు మార్పులతో విద్యాభిషేకం చేసాం. సరిస్థితి ఉండి విద్యాభిషేకం నిర్వహించాం. 57 వందల విద్యాభిషేకం అంశం విద్యాభిషేకం వాటికి మంత్రాలు మార్పులతో విద్యాభిషేకం చేసాం. 1959 వందల విద్యాభిషేకం మార్పులతో వాటికి మంత్రాలు మార్పులతో విద్యాభిషేకం చేసాం. 1939 వందల విద్యాభిషేకం నిర్వహించాం. 1959 వందల విద్యాభిషేకం మార్పులతో వాటికి మంత్రాలు మార్పులతో విద్యాభిషేకం చేసాం. 1959 వందల విద్యాభిషేకం నిర్వహించాం. 1939 వందల విద్యాభిషేకం నిర్వహించాం. 1939 వందల విద్యాభిషేకం నిర్వహించాం.
Appendix

6. **Statistics:**

   *3rd July, 1967*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>13,43,775.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>6,957.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2,75,988.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. **Financial Analysis:**

   - **1966:**
     - Total sales: Rs. 2,000
     - Profit: Rs. 2,000

8. **Summary:**

   - The financial report has been reviewed and approved. The following actions are recommended:
     - Increase sales by 10% in the next quarter.
     - Reduce expenses by 5%.

   - The performance of the company has improved significantly compared to the previous year.
9. మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేక నిషేధాలు నిషేధం:

(మాత్రమే నిషేధాలు ప్రత్యేక నిషేధాలు నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం 

10. నిషేధం ప్రత్యేక నిషేధం నిషేధం:

ఇందులో ప్రత్యేక నిషేధం 10 లో నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం 

11. నిషేధం ప్రత్యేక నిషేధం 

(ఇందులో ప్రత్యేక నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం నిషేధం 

Appendix. 3rd July, 1967. 247
248  3rd July, 1967

Appendix.

12. జవాం సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం (ప్రాధాన్య సిద్ధాంతం):

హోయిరాబాద్ సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం (ప్రాధాన్య సిద్ధాంతం) ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం నాలుగు సాగు సమాచార ప్రత్యేకం 
The text is in Telugu, a South Indian language. The content appears to be a detailed report or analysis, possibly related to a specific event or topic.
NOTE ON CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

1. Introduction

Andhra Pradesh is a predominantly agricultural state. It is happily located in that it acts as a bridge between the North and the South. The two great rivers Krishna and Godavari flow through this state and give a bountiful harvest of agricultural crops. The state is reputed to be the granary of the country.

2. Production

Andhra Pradesh is normally surplus in paddy production. There was a steep fall in production of paddy in 1965-66 (crop year) and also in millets as compared to the previous year. In 1966-67 (current year), the production of paddy and millets has been better than the year before but less than in 1964-65. The figures are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop year</th>
<th>Paddy production in rice tonnes</th>
<th>Millets production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>50.00 lakh tonnes</td>
<td>23.51 lakh tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>39.61 lakh tonnes</td>
<td>18.64 lakh tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>41.25 lakh tonnes</td>
<td>19.46 lakh tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Procurement and Export

The State Government started procurement of foodgrains, particularly paddy and rice for export as well as for State needs, during the last four years. The procurement of rice has gone up from about 2 lakh tonnes in 1963-64 to about 7 lakhs tonnes in 1965-66. During the current year Government expects to procure 8 lakh tonnes of rice for both export and State needs. The maximum procured by the State Government in any year so far has not been more than seven lakh tonnes. Special efforts have to be made this year for exceeding the target. So far the State Government have procured 5.10 lakh tonnes of rice including 41,000 tonnes of paddy and out of this State Government have exported nearly 3.32 lakh tonnes.
tonnes of rice (including about 31,000 tonnes of paddy seed to Bihar State). All this quantity has gone into the central pool, the largest share in the pool being that of Andhra Pradesh. Over half of the one million tonnes of rice procured by the Food Corporation of India in the various States has been procured from Andhra Pradesh State. The State Government have also so far procured nearly 1.78 lakh tonnes of rice for State requirements.

At the Chief Ministers' Conference held at Delhi in April 1967, the State Government proposed to contribute 6 lakh tonnes of rice to the Central Pool. However, in view of our present needs, we shall not be able to export more than 5 lakh tonnes of rice in the current year. Since our own needs are at least 25,000 tonnes of rice per month, we have to procure from this crop year not less than 3 lakh tonnes of rice. We have requested the Central Government and they agreed to give 2 lakh tonnes of wheat and milo this year. So far we have received an allotment of 25,000 tonnes of imported milo and 82,000 tonnes of imported wheat. It will not be out of place to mention here that we have now buffer stocks of about 50,000 tonnes of rice, 9,000 tonnes of imported wheat, and 5,000 tonnes of milo in our godowns.

4. Andhra Pradesh is more than self-sufficient in a normal year in the production of millets and pulses excepting for Bengal Gram. The State produced the following quantities of pulses last year 65-66.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pulses</th>
<th>Tonnes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red Gram</td>
<td>67,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengal Gram</td>
<td>17,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Gram</td>
<td>40,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Gram</td>
<td>60,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse Gram</td>
<td>72,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Pulses</td>
<td>10,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,70,013</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Final estimates for 1966-67 are not yet ready. But preliminary estimates show that it may not exceed 2 1/2 lakh tonnes. Price control on the open market purchases of Jowar, Maize and Bajra (including Hybrid Varieties) was statutorily imposed in November, 1965 and the prices which are at present ranging between the village level and the consumer level, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Coarse grain</th>
<th>Range of maximum price per Quintal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Producer's price at village level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jowar white</td>
<td>Rs. 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jowar yellow</td>
<td>Rs. 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>Rs. 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td>Rs. 47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The State is deficit in the production of Bengal Gram. We have requested the Central Government for an allotment of 35,000 tonnes of Bengal Gram Dhal. The Food Corporation of India and the Co-operative Marketing Federation have been asked to move it from other States. Even though an allotment of 10,000 tonnes of Bengal Gram Dhal has been made by the Central Government during the past one year, the State has received only 4,000 tonnes so far. We have requested the Food Corporation of India to move 2,000 tonnes immediately. The State Government are pursuing the matter with the Government of India.

5. Sugar

The Government of India were allotting 12,870 tonnes of sugar a month until March, 1967, but they reduced it to 7,520 tonnes in the current month. This is a very drastic cut and amounts to 42 per cent of the earlier allotment. The State Government are finding it difficult to meet even the minimum demand. Government of India have been addressed in the matter.

6. Kerosene

The Government of India originally fixed the State quota of Kerosene per month at 12,600 tonnes. Subsequently it was raised to 15,100 tonnes per month from October, 1966. There is no control on light Diesel oil.

7. A Method of Procurement

Andhra Pradesh State being surplus in paddy production and as there is a well-organised rice milling industry in the State, the Government have decided to procure rice from the mills through a system of levy. There is a large number of hullers dispersed all over the State milling nearly half of the paddy produced in the State. The out-turn of rice is 5 to 6 per cent less on account of the large percentage of broken. In fact it is a national waste to keep them going on. They are exempted from levy and they do not pay any commercial tax. They constitute a major hurdle to the procurement programme of the State Government. Government are seized of this matter in order to bring such mills also under discipline. The question of making sheller mills also work to the full capacity is engaging the attention of the Government.

In recent weeks the inflow of paddy in the normal course into the mills has not been regular even though the Government have announced the enhancement of second crop paddy prices by Rs. 4 per quintal. Since the Government have still to procure nearly 3 lakh tonnes in a period of less than 5 months, Government issued instructions to Collectors to give wide publicity in the districts and remind the big producers and stockholders to declare their stocks of paddy and rice and sell the same to mills. Instructions have been issued not to touch the small producers. The Food Corporation of India has been asked not only to purchase rice but also to mop up arrivals of paddy in the market soon after harvest. This would mean a huge investment and organisation. There is no dearth of godown space in the State. However, there are certain practical difficulties encountered by the Food Corporation of India, which has not been able to make large scale purchases of paddy.
7. Measures to Keep Down Prices

The State Government appointed a Price Control Cell with Registrar of Co-operative Societies as Chairman and Directors of Civil Supplies, Marketing and the Bureau of Economics and Statistics as members in order to watch and review from month to month the trend of prices of essential commodities in the State and to recommend to the Government measures for controlling the same. The State Government have passed orders statutorily fixing maximum prices of paddy, Rice, Sugar and Millets such as Jowar, Bajra and Maize. As a result of price fixation of imported wheat and milo and wheat products (as per Government of India's directives) control is being exercised on the prices of these commodities also.

No doubt prices are going up from month to month. As compared to the prices in May, 1966 there has been an increase by the end of May, 1967 in the prices of pulses, textiles and hre-wood to an appreciable extent. The prices of controlled commodities such as Rice, Sugar, Kerosene have been slightly increased on account of the increase in the cost of production.

A perusal of the Consumer price (weighted) indices for consumable commodities in the State during 1966 given below shows that the cost of living has been going up —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Consumer price Index (weighted) for the whole State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, 1966</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1966</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1966</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 1966</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 1966</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 1966</td>
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<td>August, 1966</td>
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<td>October, 1966</td>
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<td>November, 1966</td>
<td>199</td>
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<tr>
<td>December, 1966</td>
<td>196</td>
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(N.B. — Base 1949 = 100)

The cost of cereals forms not a significant part of the total budget of the common man. The State Government are examining in great detail the proposal to make large scale purchases at State Level and arrange for organised distribution of essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, chillies, tamarind etc. The programme of procurement will not be a success unless linked up with production. Any State agency which is constituted to hold the price line may have to be of assistance to the producer also. Government are thinking why the procurement agency should not also take up the responsibility of providing the inputs to the producer. Holding the price line is possible only when there is a big impact on the free market by State management of food. Of course it should not be lost sight of that
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procurement of any commodity without movement and price controls is very difficult. This is being examined. Purchase of the products from the processing units to storage points and wholesale distribution may have to be handled mainly by the State. Production and retail distribution may conveniently be left to the private enterprise and co-operative organisation. After the draft scheme is ready, the Government will come before the House with a policy statement.

8. Movement Controls

For purpose of movement control, the 20 districts in the State have been divided into 15 blocks and there are restrictions on the movement of paddy and rice from one block to another. Movement of millets which was previously restricted from one block to another, has now been made free throughout the State. Export of paddy, rice, millets and Bengal Gram from this State to other States is however, restricted. Since there is still large scale leakage of grains to other States, checkposts are being strengthened at the borders. There are 111 Stationary check-posts and 29 mobile check-posts in existence. A Special Intelligence Unit has also been established under the control of a Superintendent of Police who is also in charge of measures to dehoard foodgrains and to detect black-marketing.

9. Role played by the Food Corporation of India

The State Government have appointed the Food Corporation of India (which has been set up under an Act of the Parliament in 1964) as their agent to purchase and store paddy and rice for buffer stocks within the State. They have also been asked to purchase other foodgrains such as Jowar and Pulses like Red Gram. They have been appointed as agent to bring Bengal Gram and dal allotted by the Central Government from other States. The Food Corporation of India acts as storage agent for imported wheat and milo allotted to the State Government by the Central Government. The Food Corporation of India has also been entrusted by the Central Government with the task of setting up modern rice mills in selected parts of the State. They are acting as agents to the Central Government for export of paddy and rice from Andhra Pradesh State to other States since May, 1965. The Food Corporation of India has taken on rent from the Central Government, godowns to the tune of 1.5 lakh tonnes. They are also utilising storage capacity of Central Warehousing Corporation in the State in order to store foodgrains. The role of Food Corporation of India mainly relates to inter-state movements of foodgrains and distribution of imported food stuffs. To meet the domestic needs of Andhra Pradesh and to deal with the management of food in a big way, a State organisation has to emerge.

10. Statutory Rationing

Statutory rationing of foodgrains was introduced from 1st February 1966 in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in Visakhapatnam town. 705 Ration Shops were opened in the twin cities and 271 in Visakhapatnam town for distribution of rationed articles. With the introduction of Statutory Rationing, free sale of rice and imported wheat which have been defined as rationed articles in the rationed areas, has been completely banned. To check the
illegal transport of rationed articles into the rationed areas, checkposts have been established on all the routes converging into the rationed areas. They are manned by police staff.

The quantum of rations fixed at the time of introduction of Statutory Rationing was two units per adult and one unit for child (i.e., below 12 years). One unit consisted originally of 100 grams of rice and 50 grams of imported wheat. A family in the low income group drawing Rs 200 and less gets an additional quota of 60 grams of wheat for each adult or child. Later on, from 1st May 1967, the quantum of rice ration was reduced from 100 grams per unit to 85 grams while the quantum of wheat ration was enhanced from 50 grams per unit to 65 grams in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad only. There is no change in the quantum of rice and wheat in Visakhapatnam Town.

The monthly requirements of rice and wheat for the rationed areas in accordance with the ration card population are as follows—

1. Twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
   1. Rice ........ 11,816 M Tonnes
   2. Wheat ..... 9,459 M Tonnes

2. Visakhapatnam
   1. Rice .... 2,363 M Tonnes
   2. Wheat .... 1,742 M Tonnes

11 Staff for Procurement of Civil Supplies Control orders and Rationing.

For the enforcement of various control orders issued from time to time, the Government have sanctioned staff for the Districts as well as at the State Headquarters. At the State level, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies with the assistance of the Director of Civil Supplies is in overall control of all Civil Supplies matters. Below him, there are 20 District Supply Officers in the State at the rate of one for each District. The district Supply Officers function under the overall supervision of the Collector. In the districts of East Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool, Chittoor, Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Warangal, Mahaboobnagar and Adilabad, there are also Civil Supplies Tahsildars to assist the District Supply Officers. The Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars are also attending to Civil Supplies work in their respective jurisdictions with the assistance of staff.

In connection with the procurement of paddy and Rice in the State, Government sanctioned procurement staff in some of the districts. There are six Grain purchasing officers in the cadre of Deputy Collectors, and 24 Assistant Grain Purchasing Officers in the cadre of Tahsildar. Subordinate staff also been sanctioned to assist them in the surplus districts viz., Nizamabad, Nellore, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, and West Godavari.

To supervise rationing in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in Visakhapatnam, a Director of Rationing has been appointed at the State level. He works under the control of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies. As far as twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are concerned, an Officer in the senior scale of
I.A.S. has been appointed an Chief Rationing Officer. He is assisted by two Rationing Officers of Deputy Collector's rank and subordinating staff. At Visakhapatnam one Rationing Officer of Deputy Collector's rank has been appointed to work under the control of Collector, Visakhapatnam.

The Chief Rationing Officer, Hyderabad and the Collector, Visakhapatnam are competent to appoint in their respective jurisdictions dealers to run the Ration Shops and to impose penalties for violation of the terms of the agreement entered into by the Ration Shop-keepers for running the ration shops.

The Circle Office is the basic unit of administration in the Rationing area. Its primary duty is to see that all the Ration Shops located in the Circle, function properly and the card-holders are supplied rations according to the approved scales at fixed prices.

A list of various control orders pertaining to Civil Supplies is indicated at Appendix 'A'.

APPENDIX—A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the Order.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A.P. Rice (Maximum Price Control) Order, 1966</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amendments (G.O. Ms. No. 3398, dated 26-12-1966)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A.P. Paddy (Maximum Price Control) Order, 1966</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(G.O. Ms No. 3171, dated 25-11-1966)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>A.P. Exhibition of Price Lists of Goods Order, 1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(G.O. Ms No. 2154 (F &amp; A C.S V) dated 1-7-1966)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amendment—1 G.O. 365 dated, 24-11-1966</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Amendment—2 G.O. 328 dated, 23-2-1967</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Order, 1966</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sugar (Control) Order, 1966</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Wheat Products Price (Control) Order, 1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A.P. Coarse Grains (Maximum Price Control) Order, 1965</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(G.O. Ms No. 2784, dated 22-11-1965)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Amendments—Memo No. 459/C.S. VI/66-9, dt. 12-9-66</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Memo No. 640/C.S. VI/65-7, dt 16-4-66 &amp;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Memo No. 2456-C.S. VI/66-10, dt. 28-12-66</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The Petroleum Products Supply and Distribution Order, 1965 (Revised in 1965)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>A.P. Broken Rice (Price Control) Order, 1966</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II PROCUREMENT ORDERS
1. A. P. Rice Procurement (Levy) and Restriction Sale Order, 1966
2. The A. P. Boiled and Par boiled Rice (Restriction on Manufacture) Order, 1967

DEALERS LICENSING ORDERS
1. A. P. Foodgrains Dealers, Licensing Order, 1964
   (G O Ms No 202, dated 25-1-1964) (Amended from time to time)
2. A. P. Kerosene (Licensing & Distribution) Order, 1965
3. Kerosene (Restriction on use) Order, 1966

MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDERS
1. Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957
2. Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) Order, 1964
   (G O Ms No 2466, dated 12-10-1964)
3. A. P. Rice and Paddy (Restriction on movement) Order, 1965
   (G O Ms No 145, dated 21-1-1965)
4. A. P. Coarse Grains (Export Control) Order, 1965
   (G O Ms No 53, dated 9-1-1965)
5. A. P. Gram (Export Control) Order, 1966
   (G O Ms No 2122, F & A CS VI Department, dated 29-6-1966)
6. A. P. Foodgrains (Restriction on Transport by Road and Water) Order, 1965
   (G O Ms No 2173, dated 5-7-1966)
7. Inter-zonal wheat and wheat products (Movement Control) Order, 1964,

NOTE ON REVENUE DEMAND
1. Seasonal Conditions.
   The State witnessed widespread and unprecedented drought conditions in the recent past, during the agricultural year 1965–66. There was total failure of rains in 16 out of 20 districts, which are dependent upon monsoon. Even in the four deltaic districts served by the anicut system of the Godavari and Krishna, upland areas whose main succour is rain, passed through critical condition. Production of food crops was therefore severely affected and it is the somewhat bountiful yield in the deltaic tracts that compensated the otherwise bleak situation. The conditions continued till monsoon set in July 1966. The onset of monsoon saw another feature — heavy rains damage due to floods and inundation. Government were alive to the need to undertake timely relief measures regardless of the cost to the exchequer. Substantial relief was given by way of remissions of land revenue, waiver of penal water rates etc.
Appendix. 3rd July, 1967.

The seasonal conditions of the current financial year 1967-68 are fortunately very favourable, even though some parts of Nalgonda and Mahboobnagar districts and some pockets in other districts of the State are affected by the vagaries of the monsoon. Relief measures such as deepening of drinking water wells, transport of drinking water by lorries and for distribution of takkavi loans are proposed to be continued in these pockets wherever necessary.

The adverse seasonal condition was a country wide feature due to the vagaries of monsoon in the Agricultural year 1966-67. About 60 million people in Bihar and Eastern and Central parts of Uttar Pradesh and another 10 million people of Rajasthan, Gujrat and Madhya Pradesh are reported to be in the grip of drought. In pursuance of an appeal made by the National Committee on Drought Relief, this Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 1 lakh to the Prime Minister’s Drought Relief Fund. A State Level Committee has also been constituted with the Chief Minister as Chairman for raising funds for the Prime Minister’s Drought Relief Fund.

2 Land Revenue

The main function of the Revenue Department is the administration of land and land revenue. The administration of land includes enforcement of the various land loss and regulations while the administration of revenue chiefly consists of the collection of land revenue. Land Revenue forms a substantial part of the State Finances. The levy and collection of land revenue is a prerogative of the Government, possessed from time immemorial. The common law of the land recognises the right of the State to levy, assess and collect land revenue or the share of the State in the net produce derived from every land variously described as “Rajabagam” “King’s share” or “Melvaram”. This share of the Government which is called the assessment on the land was arrived at under the principles of settlement laid down by the Government about a century back. These rates were periodically revised through resettlements, as these revisions were known. But resettlements were given up as being time consuming and costly. Things have materially changed after the ushering in of the welfare State and Five Year Plans. The complexion of the country side is rapidly changing. Productivity has increased, the ryot has been getting a fair return on the land and the old rates of assessment have become outmoded and out of date. There was at the same time considerable pressure on the financial resources of the State to meet the increasing needs of the various welfare and development activities undertaken by the Government. The need for increasing State revenues and also for the common man to contribute his mite, was recognised and the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) Cess Revision Act was enacted in 1962. The total land revenue demand for last fiscal 1973 was Rs. 2,532 lakhs of which, an amount of Rs. 1,688 lakhs was collected during that fiscal, leaving a balance of Rs. 844 lakhs at the end of that fiscal. This Act was invalidated, both by the High Court and the Supreme Court as certain irrationalities had crept in. In deference to the pronouncements of the Courts, the Government suspended the Collection of land Revenue, both arrears and current, either under Additional Assessment and Cess Revision Act, 1962 or under the earlier enactments. This has created a vacuum and a stalemate in.
3 District Administration

We have the district administration with the District Collector at the apex and the village official at the bottom and in between a Divisional Officer in-charge of a division and a Tahsildar for a Taluk and Revenue Inspectors at Firkas and Revenue circles. Though conceived mainly for the efficient functioning of the administration of land and land revenue, the set up did not undergo any material change even after the advent of the Welfare State. But the duties and functions of the Revenue Administration have increased manifold. The variety and range of the Revenue Officers work to-day is one that the original framers of the set-up could not have visualised. Tahsildars and Divisional Officers have now to spend considerable time with the representatives of the people.

The position that of the Collector of the District occupies as Chief Civil Administrator, is undisputed. With the increasing tempo of the developmental activities, the work of the Collector is ever on the increase. It is recognised that without the actual association of the Collector it will be well nigh impossible to achieve substantial results in the Developmental and plan activities. Government are therefore actively considering as to how best to utilise the office of the Collector for achieving more substantial results in the developmental activities. It is the District Collector and Revenue Administration that is being looked up to in time of emergency, floods or pestilence. It is the Revenue Administration that carries the brunt of the work for conducting general elections, census of implementation of any new schemes including civil supplies.

There can be no efficient land revenue system without a good Karnam and Munsiff at the Village level and there can be no good Karnam without adequate emoluments and benefits. Although there is a basic difference in the structure of the institution of village officers in Andhra and Telangana, the posts were hereditary in both the areas. The principle of inheritance to the post used to be a good incentive for these officials at the village level to shoulder their responsibilities unmindful of their emoluments. The Supreme Court held in 1959 that the principle of appointment to village Officers posts based on the hereditary right of succession was ultra vires of the Constitution thereby setting at naught the system of village officers in vogue for centuries. The Government therefore, appointed a Committee (Unthal Committee) to make recommendations in regard to the future set-up of the village official in the entire State in the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court. The Committee made better recommendations in regard to the regrouping of villages, abolition of some posts, payment of higher salaries etc. The majority of the Village Officer's Associations who were consulted, expressed their unwillingness to accept the recommendations of the Committee regarding regrouping of Villages and abolition of posts. The Government agreed with the views of the majority of the Associations, and ordered that there should be no regrouping of villages and consequential retrenchment of 'village' officials. The existing set-up of village officials is being continued, but on non-hereditary basis.
The Hereditary village officer’s Act obtaining in Andhra area and the Watamdan Regulation in Telangana area have to be repealed and rules have to be made under article 309 of the Constitution of India governing the appointment, punishment, conditions of service etc., of the village officers as any other class of Government servants. These aspects are under the active consideration of the Government. Meanwhile, Government have sanctioned an increase in dearness allowance of six rupees per month to village officers from 1st April, 1967 also along with other classes of Government officials. In the Budget for the year 1967-68 a provision of Rs. 4,34,38,300 has been made towards the cost of village establishments.

4 Abolition of Intermediaries

With the abolition of Estates, under tenure estates, Inams and Jagirs most of the land in the State have been brought under the ryotwari principles of settlement. The number of estates so far taken over is 11,114 and yet to be taken is 145 and the total compensation paid up to 31st March, 1967 is as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advance Compensation</td>
<td>4,14,38,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross interim payment</td>
<td>2,73,40,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Final Compensation</td>
<td>5,16,86,535</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the hilly and remote agency area of this State there are certain outmoded systems of land tenure. These are the Malguzari system in Nuguur Taluk of Khammam District and the Muttadari system in Beed Godawa and Visakhapatnam Districts. In accordance with the declared policy of the Government to abolish the system of intermediaries, and to make the ryots of these areas directly responsible to Government, suitable regulations have been drafted after consulting the Andhra Pradesh Tribes Advisory Council and they have been sent to the Government of India (Ministry of Home Affairs) for obtaining the assent of the President of India. These regulations are under scrutiny of Government of India in consultation with State.

5. Abolition of Jagirs in Telangana

Under the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) (Abolition of Jagirs) Regulations, 1966 (Pil), in all 936 Jagirs were taken over. In respect of 863 Jagirs, final awards have been passed. 57 cases have been closed as information and records like Muttadars and succession certificates were not produced by the Jagirs concerned. Final awards have yet to be passed in respect of 36 Jagirs, and even in these cases, provisional awards have already been passed. The Jagir Administrator is taking action to pass final awards in these cases.

In respect of widows, minors, disabled persons and persons whose age is more than 60 years on 1st April 1960 compensation grants have been issued in 217 cases so far under section 10 (a) of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Jagirs (Compensation) Regulation, 1399 Fasli.

6 Land Reforms

Land reforms in this State have so far progressed satisfactorily. Following the abolition of intermediaries, further steps were taken.
for the fixation of ceilings on the holding of land, apart from other reforms undertaken in Telangana area, such as consolidation of holdings, prevention of fragmentation and the land improvement scheme. At present Andhra and Telangana regions have separate tenancy enactments. The Government are actively considering as to how best the different provisions in these two enactments should be suitably modified to suit the present day requirements of the people living in the two regions of the State.

7 Assignment of Land

The ban on assignment of lands clamped during National Emergency has since been lifted. Instructions have been issued for the expeditious disposal of all pending cases of assignment of land to landless poor and military personnel. More than six hundred ex-military personnel were assigned about, 2,000 acres of land by the end of December 1966. Apart from this, the following extents of land have been assigned to the other categories of persons:

1. Landless poor persons — 13,43,775.29
2. Political Sufferers — 6,957.08
3. Scheduled Tribes — 2,75,988.86

We are expecting the distribution of a substantial portion of available land at the disposal of the Government to be completed by the end of the year and some special staff is being put on this job.

8. Urban Encroachments

After the formation of Andhra Pradesh with Hyderabad as Capital, land values within the city appreciated enormously. Encroachments on urban Government property within the city have also assumed menacing proportions. The Government have recognised the immediate need for controlling these encroachments and as a first step to achieve this, they ordered a total survey of the city under the town survey system as in vogue in Andhra. The progress of survey is fairly satisfactory. In the meanwhile, steps are being taken to draw up a list of all Government lands free from encroachments and to demarcate them on ground and also to see whether these lands can be made available to the Housing Board or Municipal Corporation for better utilisation, after meeting Government requirements.

9. Ameliorative Measures Undertaken by Government:

One of the ameliorative measures undertaken by this Department is to lease out fields and peddiga lands to the co-operative societies consisting of persons who deserve help from the Government. Therefore, approved the Pilot scheme under the Master Plan submitted by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the organisation of 135 co-operative Collective Farming Societies in the Khammam area of East Godavari District, comprising the taluks of Razole, Kothapeta and Amalapuram in place of 210 field labour co-operative societies functioning there for resettlement of landless agricultural labourers.
Similarly the Government have accepted in principle the scheme of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to form Co-operative Collective Farming Societies consisting of landless poor persons for grant of the cultivable waste lands available at the disposal of the Government in Divi Taluk in Krishna District on nominal rental value after reserving lands for demobilised soldiers etc.

10 Survey and Settlement:

Out of total Estate area of 16,660.28 sq miles taken over in the Andhra Districts, Survey operations have been completed in 16,177.85 sq miles leaving a balance of 482.43 sq miles. Settlement rates have been introduced in 14,929.43 sq miles. As recommended by the L R R C, in the Telangana area also, land is being surveyed under the Andhra system of survey and total area surveyed so far is 9,933 sq miles. Simultaneously the survey of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad was also taken up and so far, survey has been completed in an extent of 36.18 sq miles as against the total extent of about 70 sq. miles.

11 Splitting up of Joint Pattas:

The lands held by ryots are registered in village Accounts as single or joint pattas as the case may be. Joint pattadars are jointly and severally responsible, for the payment of land revenue due on the Joint Pattas etc., and they cannot obtain any loans by offering security of their land without the consent of the other Joint Pattadars. The Joint Pattadars also are not in a position to know the exact land owned by them and the exact revenue payable thereon individually. With a view to identify the individual ownership of a particular ryot as registered in Village Accounts which will obviously facilitate the ryots in getting Takkavi Loans etc., by offering security of their lands without any joint responsibility, the Government have for the convenience of ryots enacted Legislation for splitting up of joint Pattas in our State. Special staff has been sanctioned for implementation of provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Splitting up of Joint Pattas Act 1965 simultaneously in the entire Andhra Region and in the Medak District of Telangana Region. It has been estimated that there are about 27,06,000 joint pattas to be split up under the Act and the entire scheme would be completed at a cost of Rs. 2,48,10,400.

12. Concessions for Tank Bed Cultivations:

The Government issued orders permitting, subject to certain conditions, the leasing out of tank bed lands by the Tahsildars for the cultivation of irrigated dry food crops or fodders crops irrespective of the fact whether the irrigation sources were under the control of P.W. Department and Panchayat Raj Department. This concession was granted mainly with the object of stepping up of food production. With a view to help the ryots who have suffered during the economic distress created by last year's drought practically throughout the State and in view of the need for increased food production, the concessions in the matter of tank bed cultivation are being continued.

431-16
Concessions granted for the Development of Ayacut under Nagarjunasagar Project During the First year of Cultivation i.e., 1966-67:

According to the granted water rate concessions applicable to the new projects, the lands brought under cultivation under Nagarjunasagar Project during the first year i.e., 1966-67 are liable for the levy of 1/5th of the normal water cess. However, in order to provide an effective incentive to the ryots to bring their lands under cultivation in the first year itself without any apprehension and also with the object of stepping up of food production these concessions were further liberalised and lands which avail the irrigation facilities during 1966-67 under Nagarjunasagar Project are totally exempted from the levy of water cess irrespective of the fact whether wet or irrigated dry crops are raised. This concession has been extended for this year i.e., 1967-68.

Waiver of Water Rate Penalties during Fasli 1375:

In view of the acute adverse seasonal conditions and the consequential all round hardship caused to the cultivators in general during fasli, 1375, Government issued orders for the waiver of water rate penalties levied during that fasli in the entire State except in certain cases of unauthorised irrigation effected by use of force or which resulted in damage to the irrigation sources. Even in the excepted cases of unauthorised irrigation, the collection of water rate penalties has been stayed and the Collectors have been given the discretion to examine each case on merits and give such relief as may be called for in individual cases.

Registration and Stamps:

Registration Department continues to be a revenue earning department. With the appointment of Regional Inspecting Officers (Stamps) leakages were considerably plugged. These officers detected losses to an extent of Rs. 34.66 lakhs during the year 1966-67. There have been complaints regarding shortage of nonjudicial stamps. Government are actively considering various ways to meet the shortage.

V.B. Raju,
Minister (Revenue and Civil Supplies)