Seventy-ninth day of the First Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, the 7th March 1968

The House met at Half-past-Eight of the Clock

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

SEIZURE OF MAIDA AND RAVA AT KACHIGUDA

1436—

*3170Q—Sarvasri Rama Reddy (Duggirala), G Subba Naidu (Kaval) and R. Mahananda (Darst) — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that special C I D Wing seized from the goods-shed of Kachiguda Railway Station 83 quintals of Maida ready to be exported to Bangalore and Mysore in the name of bogus companies, and

(b) if so, what were the proceeds earned from the seized Maida and under what account was this amount deposited in the Government Treasury?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri V B Raju).— (a) Yes, Sir. The actual articles and quantities seized by the officers of the Special Intelligent Unit on 23-7-1967 were 62 quintals 80 Kgs of Maida and 8 qtls 25 Kgs of Atta (total 71 qtls 5 Kgs). They were booked for Bangalore, Kurnool and Mysore.

(b) An account of Rs 5,091-66 collected towards the sale proceeds of the seized articles was deposited in the State Bank of Hyderabad under the head of account "L II Miscellaneous—L Miscellaneous."

J, No. 137 (301)
Oral Answers to Questions

302 7th March, 1968

1. (a) In the case of one company, it is difficult to detect whether it is a genuine company or an imitation. How can we investigate such companies properly?

1. (b) In the case of another company, it is difficult to detect whether it is a genuine company or an imitation. How can we investigate such companies properly?

1. (c) In the case of one company, it is difficult to detect whether it is a genuine company or an imitation. How can we investigate such companies properly?

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Oral Answers to Questions 7th March, 1968

1437—
* 2514 Q — Sri S Yemaya — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state the quantity of food grains procured up-to-date after the declaration of the Government policy to pay Rs. 4 per quintal as bonus?

Sri V B Raju — A quantity of 2226.5 tonnes of paddy and 18,312.2 tonnes of rice were procured from 11-8-1967 to 30-9-1967 during which period the scheme of bonus for voluntary delivery of paddy and rice was in force.

PADDY LEVY

1438—
* 2862 Q Sri P O Satyanarayana Raju (Yemiganur) — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is contemplating to introduce paddy levy during the present Kharif season, and

(b) if so, whether the details of the scheme be laid on the Table of the House?

Sri V B Raju — (a) The paddy levy order has come into force from 17-11-1967.

(b) A copy of the order is placed on the Table of the House.
In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 (Central Act 10 of 1955), read with sub-sections (3), (3-B) and (5) and the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Food) G S R 1111, dated the 24th July 1967 in the Gazette of India [Part II, section 3, sub-section (i), dated the 24th July 1967] and with the prior concurrence of the Central Government, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby makes the following Order, namely —

1. Short title, extent, and commencement — (1) This Order may be called the Andhra Pradesh Paddy Procurement (Levy) Order, 1967.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions — In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires —

(a) "agent" means the Food Corporation of India, or any other corporation, company, co-operative society, gram panchayat, miller, dealer or any other person nominated by the Government or the District Collector or by any other officer authorised by the Government, who purchases stock of paddy from the cultivator directly or otherwise for cash; and includes a sub-agent appointed by such agent.

(b) "appeal authority" means the Tahsildar in charge of taluq or Revenue Divisional Officer, Assistant Collector or Sub-Collector in charge of a division and includes such other officer or authority as may be appointed by the Government in this behalf.

(c) "cultivator" means a person who actually cultivates except with the help of rain water, any land with paddy, but does not include a cultivator whose total extent of land cultivated with paddy does not exceed five acres during the season in relation to which the notice is served.

(d) "Government" means the State Government.

(e) "notified price" in relation to any variety of paddy means the price fixed therefor by the Andhra Pradesh Paddy Procurement (Procurement Prices) Order, 1967.

(f) "paddy" means any variety of paddy produced in any land cultivated under any irrigation source, except with the help of rain water and harvested on or after the 1st October, 1967 and held in stock by a cultivator.
(g) 'requisitioning authority' means an officer of the Revenue Department or the Civil Supplies Department, not below the rank of a Revenue Inspector, duly authorised by the Government or the District Collector, to serve notices under clause 4 and includes the District Collector.

3 Levy on Paddy — (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, every cultivator shall, on the service of a notice of the requisitioning authority under clause 4, sell and deliver to an agent or to an officer duly authorised by the Government in this behalf, at the notified price and within such time and at such place as may be specified by the requisitioning authority in the notice, such quantity of paddy produced by him in his land during the season in relation to which the notice is served, as may be specified in that notice, and determined in accordance with the rates of levy mentioned in the Schedule to this Order.

(2) No cultivator, who is liable to sell and deliver paddy under sub-clause (1) shall pay or be compelled to pay in terms of paddy any rent on land or interest on a loan or instalment in repayment of a loan unless and until he has sold and delivered to the Government the quantity of paddy in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

(3) Notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, no cultivator who is liable to sell and deliver paddy under sub-clause (1), shall be liable to pay in terms of paddy, any rent on land or interest on a loan or instalment in repayment of a loan to any other person, to the extent of paddy sold and delivered to the Government under this Order.

(4) Service of notice to the Cultivator — Immediately before or, as soon as may be, after the harvest of each paddy crop during the season, the requisitioning authority shall serve a notice on each cultivator with in his jurisdiction to sell paddy, specifying the quantity of paddy to be sold by the cultivator under clause 3, the place or places at which, and the time within which, the quantity of paddy shall be sold and the agent or officer of the Government to whom the paddy shall be delivered.

Provided that the quantity of paddy, to be sold by any cultivator shall be calculated and determined separately for each crop cultivated by him during the year and a separate notice shall be served for each such crop.

5 Mode of Service of Notice or Order — Every notice under clause 4 or order under clause 8 shall be served on a cultivator—

(i) by delivering or tendering it to him in person, or
(ii) by registered post, or
(iii) where the cultivator cannot be found, by leaving the notice or order with his agent or employee or with any adult member of his family or by affixing such notice or order, to the front door or other conspicuous part of the premises in which the cultivator is known to have last resided or carried on business or personally worked for gain.

6 Delivery of Stocks — (1) The agent or officer of the Government shall, subject to such general or special instructions, as may be issued from time to time, by the Government or the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or the District Collector, take delivery of the quantity of paddy sold under this order by or on behalf of the cultivator.
306  7th March, 1968  |  Ch. I Answers to Questions

and shall give a receipt to him as to the quantity and variety of paddy delivered by him together with the date of taking delivery thereof.

Provided that every cultivator on whom a notice under clause 4 is served, shall take all reasonable care to deliver the exact quantity of paddy or fair average quality.

(2) The agent or Officer of the Government shall, on taking delivery of the paddy sold, pay for the quantity and variety of paddy delivered, at the notified price, subject to such deductions in the price as are allowed in Andhra Pradesh Paddy (Procurament Prices) Order, 1967 and obtain a receipt from the cultivator therefor.

7 Agent to keep stocks of paddy etc—Every agent taking delivery of stocks of paddy under this Order shall be responsible for the said stocks and shall weigh and check the quantity and quality of the stocks and store the stocks with due care and diligence. He shall supply the stocks of paddy or an equivalent quantity of rice in lieu of paddy, to an Officer of the Government, a dealer or other person, nominated by the Government for this purpose, at the price fixed by the Government after taking into account the notified price and the reasonable incidental charges incurred by the agent including the charges incurred by him for the weighment, storage and transport of the stocks of paddy.

8 Seizure of paddy in certain cases—Where the requisitioning authority upon such information and after such inquiry as he may think necessary has reason to believe that any cultivator has refused or failed to sell to the agent or to Officer of the Government, as the case may be, the quantity of paddy due from him under this Order, it shall be lawful for that authority, after giving the cultivator an opportunity of making representation, to order the seizure of the quantity of paddy so due, from the stock held by or on behalf of the said cultivator. Where paddy is so seized from any person, he shall be paid at the notified price therefor.

9 Appeal—(1) Any person aggrieved by the notice served under clause 4 or an order made under clause 8, by the requisitioning authority, may, within fourteen days from the date of service of such notice or order, appeal to the appellate authority.

(2) The appellate authority shall fix the date, time and place for the hearing of the appeal and may, from time to time, adjourn the hearing and make or cause to be made such further enquiry as it deems fit.

(3) In disposing of an appeal, the appellate authority may confirm or annul the notice or order appealed against or reduce or enhance the quantity of paddy to be sold under the said notice or order.

(4) The appellate authority shall communicate in writing the order passed in appeal by him to the requisitioning authority. Every order of the appellate authority shall be final.

10 Power to give directions—The Government, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or the District Collector may, for the implementation of the provisions of this Order, give such general or special
directions as may be necessary to the requisitioning authority or the agent or other officer of the Government, and every such direction shall not be departed from except with the previous permission of the Government, the Commission of Civil Supplies or the District Collector, as the case may be.

11 Exemption in Certain cases — (1) The Revenue Divisional Officer, Sub-Collector or Assistant Collector in charge of a division may, after obtaining a report or making such inquiry as he considers necessary, by order exempt the sale of paddy under this Order in respect of any land wherein the yield of paddy in any whole survey number or recognised sub-division is less than three quintals per acre.

(2) Where the District Collector or any other Officer authorised by the Government in this behalf is satisfied that owing to seasonal conditions or other natural calamities such as Cyclone, drought, flood, or damage by insects or due to any other circumstance beyond the control of the cultivators, it would not be reasonable to require the cultivators in any area to sell to the Government the quantity of paddy specified in the notice served on them under clause 4, the District Collector or the said officer may suo motu or on application made by the cultivators, by order and for reasons to be recorded therein, reduce the quantity of paddy to be sold or exempt the sale of paddy under this Order in respect of such area or by such cultivators or class of cultivators or for such period, as he may consider necessary.

(3) Every order passed by any officer under this clause shall be final.

12 Powers of entry, search, seizure etc — (1) If the requisitioning authority or any officer of the Police department not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, has reason to believe that a contravention of this Order has been being, or is about to be committed, he may after recording in writing the grounds of his belief and specifying in such writing, so far as possible the article or thing for which search or seizure is to be made—

(a) enter, with such assistance as may be necessary, any land, place or other premises where he has reason to believe that paddy is produced or stocked,

(b) ask of any person all necessary questions or acquire any cultivator or other person on his behalf, subjected to levy under this Order, to maintain and furnish to the requisitioning authority such return as may be specified by that authority,

(c) stop and search any person, vehicle or vessel or any other receptacle used or intended to be used for the movement of paddy,

(d) inspect any book, account or other document or any stock of paddy in the possession or under the control of the cultivator and seize any such book, account or other document or the stock of paddy,

(e) take or cause to be taken extracts or copies of any documents showing transactions relating to any contravention of the provisions of this Order which are produced before him,
(1) search and, so far as may be necessary for purpose, detain any person or seize and remove any stocks of paddy in respect of which it is suspected that any provision of this Order has been, or is being, or is about to be contravened, along with packages, coverings or receptacles in which such paddy is found or the animals, vessels or other conveyance used in carrying such paddy, and thereafter take or authorise the taking of all measures necessary for securing the production of the packages, coverings, receptacles, and the vessels, vehicles or other conveyances so seized, in a court and for their safe custody pending such production.

(2) The provisions of sections 102 and 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to search and seizure shall, so far as may be apply to searches and seizures under this clause.

13 Savings —Nothing in this Order shall apply to the stock of paddy under the control of any person or class of persons specified by the Government or the Commissioner of Civil Supplies in an order published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, which order shall contain the reasons therefor.

THE SCHEDULE

Clause 3 (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area cultivated with paddy</th>
<th>Rate of Levy in terms of paddy produced in lands cultivated under any irrigation source, except with the help of rain water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Upto and inclusive of 5 acres</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Above 5 acres and upto and inclusive of 10 acres</td>
<td>2 quintals of paddy per acre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Over 10 acres</td>
<td>3 quintals of paddy per acre.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 hindi translation
Oral Answers to Questions.

7th March, 1968

1. [Question]

2. [Answer]

3. [Question]

4. [Answer]

5. [Question]

6. [Answer]

7. [Question]

8. [Answer]

9. [Question]

10. [Answer]

11. [Question]

12. [Answer]

13. [Question]

14. [Answer]

15. [Question]

16. [Answer]

17. [Question]

18. [Answer]

19. [Question]

20. [Answer]
Oral Answers to Questions

March, 1968

...
Oral Answers to Questions.  7th March, 1908.

(1) Ora!  Answers to Questions.

(2) 8th March, 1908.

(3) 15th March, 1908.

(4) 22nd March, 1908.

(5) 29th March, 1908.
312 7th March, 1968. Oral Answers to Questions

312 7th March, 1968. Orai Answers to Questions

AMOUNT ALLOTTED FOR FAMINE RELIEF

1439 –

* 4419 Q – SRI DHANENKULA NAISIMHAM (UDAYAGIRI) – Will the hon Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state the amount allotted for famine relief during 1967-68?

SRI V B RAJU – A sum of Rs 33 lakhs has been allotted from Famine Relief fund.

Mr Speaker – I am extremely sorry. I have no time. I am still having 27 questions. I am not allowing any supplementaries.

SRI G SIVAIAH (PUTTUR) – (Tamil) * * * *

Dr T S Murthy – Does it form part of the proceedings?

Mr Speaker – When a Member makes a speech and if the Member does not know the language, the official language of the Legislature and if he wants to speak in some other language, let him speak. There is no restriction.

SRI G SIVAIAH (PUTTUR) – (Tamil) * * * *

Mr Speaker – Anybody can speak in any language if he wants to. There is no restriction either under the rules or in the Constitution, which says that a Member should not speak in a particular language.

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Mr Speaker — Neither the Constitution nor in our Rules, there is any restriction imposed on any Member to speak in a particular language. Any Member can speak in any language, but if he wants that particular speech should go into records, then he must supply a copy of translation in the official language either in Telugu or in English. Absolutely there is no restriction either in the Constitution or the Rules.

Mr Speaker — There is a practical difficulty. Supposing if a Member speaks in a language which is not known to anybody in this House—for instance—Malayalam—none of us know Malayalam. If a Member speaks in a language which is not known and understood by anybody, still it forms parts of the records and only thing is we must get it translated either in Telugu or English which according to our rules is the official language and then it will go into the records. You may ask that as to how it should be translated. It is better if the Member supplies a copy of the translation, otherwise there is Tape Recorder and from that we can get it translated and then it will go into the records.
Mr. Speaker — It is better if he supplies a copy either at the time of making a speech or afterwards.

Mr. Speaker — But if he does not supply, then it will be the duty of the Office to get it translated in the official language of the State and then keep it in the records.

Mr. Speaker — I am not allowing any further discussion on this matter.
If a contribution is on quality and quantity of work, is it possible?

Sri V. B. Raju — Unfortunately I am not having any details. I do not want to give any incorrect statement.

Sri V. B. Raju — I will give tomorrow.

Refractionists and Opticians

(a) whether any additional posts of Refractionists and Opticians are proposed to be sanctioned during the Fourth Plan in the Eye clinics of the various District Headquarters Hospitals in our State, and

(b) if so, how many such posts will be created and when?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao) — (a) & (b) The post of one Refractionist and Optician each was sanctioned for the District Headquarters Hospitals at Anantapur and Eluru respectively during 1966-67. At present there is no proposal to sanction any more posts for the remaining Headquarters Hospitals in the State.
Pressure Cookers

(a) It has been brought to the notice of Government that during the year 1960 some School Health Clinics were supplied with Pressure Cookers instead of pressure sterilizers. The matter is under investigation.

(b) & (c) This can be known only after the completion of the investigation.

Sir

Sri P V Narasimha Rao

Sir, Deccan Trading Corporation, Hyderabad.

Pressure cookers market rate was 9 times the rate of a pressure sterilizer. How did this happen? The investigation is going on and all facts will be known.

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — Obviously there seems to be some confusion between a Pressure Cooker and a Pressure Sterilizer. The cost of a Pressure Sterilizer is much more than that of a Pressure Cooker. It appears that in the name of a Pressure Sterilizer, Pressure Cookers of much lesser value were supplied. This was brought to our notice. The investigation is going on and after completion of investigation all facts will be known.
AUDIT OF AYURVEDA AND HOMOEOPATHY BOARDS

1442—

1498 (D) Q—Sri D Venkatesam—Will the hon Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state
(a) whether the audit of the Boards for the Ayurveda and Homeopathy have been done for the year 1965-66 and 1966-67;
(b) if so, whether copies of the above audit reports will be placed on the Table of the House, and
(c) the action taken against the defaulters who have misused the fund?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao—(a) Yes, Sir
(b) The Audit Report and the relative statements for the year 1965-66 are placed on the Table of the House. The Audit Report for the year 1966-67 has not yet been finalised
(c) Does not arise since no irregularities have been brought to light in the audit report for 1965-66

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Vide L A Q No 1498-D (* 1442-Starred)

Copy of—
SASTRI & SHAH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTS
4-3-331, Bank Road,
HYDERABAD (A P)
dt 27-6-1966

To
The Andhra Boards for Ayurveda &
Homeopathy, Motigalli,
HYDERABAD

Dear Sirs,

SUB—Audit of your Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1966

We have examined your accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1966, with relevant vouchers and receipt books and report that

1. We have obtained all the information and explanation to the best of our satisfaction and we feel the books of account are true and correct subject to

(a) An amount of Rs 46/- received by Homeopathy Board was entered in the Ayurveda Board Books. Thus the Ayurvedic Board has to transfer Rs 46/- to the Homeopathic Board in the Bank Account.

In this connection we wish to mention that the receipt issued should clearly show under what account the amount was received namely the examination fee or Registration fee
7th March, 1968.

We recommend that the Interest on Fixed Deposits and the huge Bank Balances in current accounts be invested in Fixed Deposits in order to improve the earnings of the Board.

We have obtained the full co-operation of the Registrar which enabled us to complete the Audit quickly.
### THE ANDHRA BOARDS FOR AYURVEDIC
### CONSTITUTED UNDER THE ANDHRA AYURVEDIC AND ACT XXVI
### BOARD FOR
### RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

#### for the year ended 31-3-65

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>Rs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>998 87</td>
<td>Cash on Hand 185 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,41,879 55</td>
<td>Cash in current Account with a Bank 54,520 60</td>
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<tr>
<td>25,000 00</td>
<td>Cash in Fixed Deposit Account with a Bank 95,000 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>208 72</td>
<td>Cash in Imprest Account with a Bank 108 52</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 64</td>
<td>Postage on Hand 67 81 1,49,882 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,887 00</td>
<td>(Members Registration including Pharmacy Registration and Renewal ) 29,215 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17,384 50</td>
<td>Examination Fee 11,523 50</td>
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<tr>
<td>126 00</td>
<td>Excess Fee (Refundable) 226 23</td>
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<tr>
<td>73 06</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Receipts 196 91</td>
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<td>856 00</td>
<td>Members Renewal Fee 19,615 50 60,777 64</td>
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#### TO OTHER RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>Rs</th>
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<tr>
<td>30 50</td>
<td>Sale of &quot;Printed Registers&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4,680 00</td>
<td>Sale of &quot;Vauda vidya-rthi&quot; books 3,942 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,477 70</td>
<td>Postage from Members and others 5,319 05 9,261 05</td>
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</table>
AND HOMOEOPATHY, HYDERABAD
HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL PRACTITIONER REGISTRATION OF 1956
AYURVEDA,
FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1966

<table>
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<tr>
<th>For the Year ended 31-3-1965</th>
<th>PAYMENTS</th>
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<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
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<td>900 00 By Office Rent</td>
<td>900 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>22,492 30 Establishment charges</td>
<td>24,091 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>368 90 Medical Reimbursement to staff</td>
<td>85,22</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,792.53 Leave, and pension contribution paid to Government, A P</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,375 24 Examination expenses</td>
<td>4,108 17</td>
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<tr>
<td>2,618 67 Printing &amp; Stationary</td>
<td>1,184 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,891.30 Postage &amp; Telegrams</td>
<td>5,218 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>517 75 Telephone Charges</td>
<td>584 60</td>
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<tr>
<td>96 00 Electricity Charges</td>
<td>96 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 00 Water Charges</td>
<td>24 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,032 10 Travelling and other expenses to members and others</td>
<td>7,161 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 72 Subscription to council of State Boards and Faculties of Indian Medicine</td>
<td>50 72</td>
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<tr>
<td>207 73 Board Meeting expenses</td>
<td>167 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750 00 Audit Fee</td>
<td>750 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>875 00 Miscellaneous expenses (including repairs etc)</td>
<td>759 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,076 81 Advertisement charges</td>
<td>1,758 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437 55 Commission paid on sale of &quot;Vaidya Vidyadhari&quot;, Books</td>
<td>377 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>— Bank charges.</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Uniforms (Peons) Expenses</td>
<td>80 90</td>
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TO ADVANCE RECEIVED
Re-inspection of college
Vijayawada and Guntur 200 00

TO ADVANCES RECOVERED (From Staff)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cycle Advance</td>
<td>720.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Festival Advance</td>
<td>550.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Advance</td>
<td>1,533.81</td>
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TO EXPENSES RECOVERED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Printing &amp; Stationary</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>Telephone charges</td>
<td>23.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Board for Homoeopathy</td>
<td>1,980.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C P P F</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income-Tax</td>
<td>39.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory Deposit</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Rent to Registrar</td>
<td>112.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Premium</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Advance</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 2,11,755.93

Total: 2,25,098.72

EXAMINED FOUND CORRECT SUBJECT
## Oral Answers to Questions.

7th March, 1968

---

- Legal expenses  63 42
- Examination Fee refund  17 97

**BY ADVANCES GRANTED (to staff)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cycle Advance</td>
<td>920 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festval Advance</td>
<td>675 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Advance</td>
<td>1,883 81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BY FEE REFUNDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excess Fee</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration fee</td>
<td>189 47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**By Payments (as per control)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board for Homoeathy</td>
<td>1934 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C C P F</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax</td>
<td>39 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory Deposit</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House rent to Registrar</td>
<td>112 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance premium</td>
<td>8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Advance</td>
<td>10 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BY BALANCE CARRIED DOWN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>19 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in current Account with a Bank</td>
<td>76,819 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in fixed esposti account with a Bank</td>
<td>85,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Imprest Account with a Bank</td>
<td>108 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage on hand</td>
<td>93 95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TO OUR SEPARATE REPORT**

**OF EVEN DATE**

Sd/
REGISTRAR

THE ANDHRA BOARDS FOR AYURVEDA & HOMOEOPATHY

Sd/-SASTRI & SHAH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTS
7th March, 1968

THE ANDHRA BOARDS FOR AYURVEDA
(CONSTITUTED UNDER THE AYURVEDIC AND HOMOEOPATHY
BOARD FOR

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR

For the year ended 31-3-65

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>Rs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To balance brought forward</td>
<td>2.7 78</td>
<td>123 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>21,4489</td>
<td>29,0997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in th. Bank in current account</td>
<td>29,1333</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To Fee Receipts

- Registration Fees 5,522 00
  (including Pharmacy renewal 4,953 50)
- Membership Renewal fees 51 0
- Examination fees 7,373 0
- Miscellaneous receipts 1,0540
- Examination fees 105 40
- Membership Renewal fees 2,426 50
- Examination fees 4,202 0
- Miscellaneous receipts 42 25
- Examination fees 231 50
- Miscellaneous receipts 215 50

To Expenses Recovered

- Examination Expenses 33 00
- Telephone Expenses 100

To Receipts (As per contra)

- Board for Ayurveda 00 00 1,934 00
- Miscellaneous receipts 35,458 07 42,948 78

E AMINED AND FOUND CORRECT TO OUR SEPARATE REPORT OF EVEN DATE

(Sd) SASTRI & SH/H
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AND HOMOEOPATHY, HYDERABAD

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS REGISTRATION ACT, XXVI of 1956

HOMOEOPATHY

THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1966

For the year ended 31-3-65

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>By Examinations Expenses</th>
<th>Rs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,574 74</td>
<td>Examination Fees</td>
<td>644 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149 32</td>
<td>Printing &amp; Stationery</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 30</td>
<td>Postage and Telegrams</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>349 55</td>
<td>Telephone Charges</td>
<td>418 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>911 72</td>
<td>Travelling and other expenses, to members</td>
<td>770 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 00</td>
<td>Board meeting expenses</td>
<td>33 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102 11</td>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>42 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,860 50</td>
<td>Printing of certificates</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By payments (As per contra) 2,285 20

300 00 Board for Ayurveda 1,980 00

By Balance carried down

123 36 Cash on hand 55 01

29,019 97 Cash in current Account with a Bank 38,683 58

35,458 07 42, 48 78

(Sd) REGISTRAR

THE ANDHRA BOARDS FOR AYURVEDA AND HOMOEOPATHY, HYD.

137—4
THE ANDHRA BOARD FOR HOMEOPATHY
(Constituted under the Andhra A&H Ayurvedic
Registration Act,
Income and Expenditure Account For
For the Year
ended
21st Mar. 1965
Particulars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,307.50</td>
<td>To opening stock of printed Registers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,440.80</td>
<td>To opening stock of Vaidya Vidyadhir Books</td>
<td>4,556.11</td>
<td>4,556.11</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>To office Rent</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23,114.27</td>
<td>To Establishment charges</td>
<td>24,105.49</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>396.49</td>
<td>To Leave salary &amp; Pension contribution of the Staff Payable to Andhra Pradesh Government</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.72</td>
<td>To Subscription to the Council of State Boards and Faculties of Indian Medicine</td>
<td>50.72</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>358.90</td>
<td>To Medical Reimbursement to Staff</td>
<td>85.22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,076.81</td>
<td>To Advertisement</td>
<td>1,753.78</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,717.99</td>
<td>To Printing &amp; Stationery</td>
<td>1,184.18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,860.50</td>
<td>To Printing of Certificates</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,446.40</td>
<td>To Postage &amp; Telegrams</td>
<td>5,218.38</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.00</td>
<td>To Electricity Charges</td>
<td>96.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>To Water Charges</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>961.30</td>
<td>To Telephone Charges</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54,60</td>
<td>418.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AND HOMOEOPATHY HYDERABAD  
AND HOMOEPATHIC MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS  
V. VI (1950)  
THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1980

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the Year ended 31st Mar 1980</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>Common Ayurveda Homoeopathy</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21,219 53</td>
<td>By Member registration fee (including Pharmacy Registration and Renewal)</td>
<td>29,215 50</td>
<td>4,953 50</td>
<td>34,169 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,306 00</td>
<td>By Members renewal fee</td>
<td>19,615 50</td>
<td>2,426 50</td>
<td>22,042 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24,757 50</td>
<td>By Examination fee</td>
<td>11,505 53</td>
<td>3,825 00</td>
<td>15,330 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By fees for Re-inspection of Colleges</td>
<td>200 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178 46</td>
<td>By Miscellaneous fee</td>
<td>196 91</td>
<td>42 25</td>
<td>239 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By Telephone deposit written of Reversal</td>
<td>288 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>288 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 50</td>
<td>By Sale of Printed registers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,680 00</td>
<td>By Sale of (Vaidya Vidyarthi) Books</td>
<td>3,942 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,942 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>875 00</td>
<td>By Interest accrued on fixed deposit</td>
<td>7,033 58</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,033 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By Postage from Member &amp; others</td>
<td>5,319 05</td>
<td>215 50</td>
<td>5,534 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,556 11</td>
<td>By Stock (Vaidya Vidyarthi) Books</td>
<td>2,647 61</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,647 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,083 84</td>
<td>By Excess of expenditure over income for the year carried to capital Fund Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particulars</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Ayurveda</td>
<td>Homoeopathy</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Examination expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,064</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Board meeting expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Travelling allowances and sitting fees to members and others</td>
<td>- 7,611</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Bank charges</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Uniforms (Peons)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Legal expenses</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>63.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Audit fee</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Miscellaneous expenses including repairs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>42.28</td>
<td>801.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Commission on sale of “Vaidya Vidhaydhi Books”</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Bad debts written off</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Depreciation on fixed Accounts</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>694.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Excess of income over expenditure for the year carried to Balance sheet</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>36,779.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>73,746.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examined and found correct subject to our separate report of even date

CHARTED ACCOUNTS
Sd/- AUDITOR.
For the Year ended 31st Mar 1965

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Ayurveda</th>
<th>Homeopathy</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

73,746 94

91,426 43

Sd/-
Registrar.
The Andhra Boards for Ayurveda & Homeopathy
**THE ANDHRA BOARDS FOR AYURVEDIC**

(CONSTITUTED UNDER THE ANDHRA AYURVEDIC REGISTRATION ACT)

**BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 1965**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital Fund and Liabilities</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>87,395 16 Capital Fund</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as per last balance sheet</td>
<td>87,395 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Add Excess of Income over expenditure for the year as per income and expenditure account</strong></td>
<td>16,799 12</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,24,171 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1,00,000 00 Other Funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per past balance sheet</td>
<td>1,00,000 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3,557 04 Sundry Creditors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For expenses</td>
<td>3,031 39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For other finance</td>
<td>399 95</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,571 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provisions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for Leave Salary pension contribution (payable to Government of Andhra Pradesh)</td>
<td>617 71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for Refund of Excess fee Collected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2,974 19 Ayurveda</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>2,974 19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions during the Year</td>
<td>226 23</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,200 42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions

AND HOMOEOPATHY, HYDERABAD
AND HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS
XXVI OF 1956
ON 31st MARCH, 1966

As on 31st March, 1965

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property and Assets</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets (AT cost)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>4,899 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>7,006 95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less  Depreciation written off to date</td>
<td>2,597 66</td>
<td>4,409 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type writers</td>
<td>438 38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>1,030 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less  Depreciation written off to date</td>
<td>649 04</td>
<td>381 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicator</td>
<td>916 41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>2,134 65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less  Depreciation written off to date</td>
<td>1,355 70</td>
<td>778 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets, Loans and Advances</td>
<td>2,990 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Accrued on fixed deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,023 58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock of 'Vaidya Vidyarthi' books (as per inventory taken and valued below the sale price by the Registrar)</td>
<td>4,526 11</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,647 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Bank Balances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>185 98</td>
<td></td>
<td>19 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayurveda</td>
<td></td>
<td>123 36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homoeopathy</td>
<td></td>
<td>67 81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage on hand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at Bank, Cash Balances with the State Bank, of India</td>
<td>54,520 60</td>
<td>Ayurveda</td>
<td>76,819 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In current account</td>
<td></td>
<td>29 019 97</td>
<td>Homoeopathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,15,447 78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Capital Fund and Liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>8,139.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Homeopathy**

  As per last balance sheet: 968.75

  Addition during the year: 31.70

  Examinined and found correct subject to our separate report of even date.

  Sd/-

  Chartered Accountants
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property and Assets</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In fixed deposit account (Ayurveda)</td>
<td>95,000 00</td>
<td>95,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In imprest account (Ayurveda)</td>
<td>108 52</td>
<td>108 52</td>
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(Sd) Registrar
THE ANDHRA BOARDS FOR AYURVEDA AND HOMOEOPATHY
Q — Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that there are no hostel facilities in the surroundings of the High Schools, which are ten in number, in Adoni Constituency,

(b) if so, the reasons why the Government should not take steps to establish Government Hostels at suitable places in the said constituency, and

(c) if it is not possible for the Government the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri A. Ramaswamy) — (a), (b) and (c) Except at Badnhal there are hostel facilities in all places where high schools are located in Adoni Constituency. It is not possible to open Govt Hostels at all places where there are High Schools in view of the heavy financial commitment involved.

Hostel Facilities in Adoni Constituency:

1443 —

* 1503 (R) Q — Sri D. Prakasam (Addanki) — Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that there are no hostel facilities in the surroundings of the High Schools, which are ten in number, in Adoni Constituency,

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2633 Q — Sri S Vemayya — Will the hon Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of a representation dated 23-7-1967 from the parents of students of Government Children Home (Women Welfare Department) regarding the dismissal of their children from the Home by the District Women Welfare Officer, Nellore, and

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

Sri A Ramaswamy —(a) Yes Sir

The petition relates to the discharge of an inmate Kum. G Elizabeth from Children Home, Nellore

(b) After detailed investigation it was found that Smt Mariamma, mother of Kum Elizabeth is employed as Female Nursing Orderly in T.B. Government Hostel, Nellore. As such Kum Elizabeth is not a destitute for admission in Children Home.

RAW MATERIALS FOR NARAYANAGUDA AND KAMAREDDY DISTILLERIES

1445—
* 2339 Q—Sarvasti Badrivishal Patti (Mahajajagunj) K. Butcher-
nadu (Kovur), B. Rattanabhopathi (Rajampet), and Ahmed Hussain
(Sirampalgh) —Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be
pleased to state

(a) whether raw-materials are being purchased by calling
orders in Narayanaguda and Kamareddy distilleries,

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government to
form a separate corporation for the purpose and remove the same
from the control of Revenue Department,

(c) if so, by what date it will be implemented, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri V Satyanaraya
Rao) —(a) Yes Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) & (d) Do not arise

DISTRIBUTION OF CYCLE RICKSHAW TYRES AND TUBES

1446—
* 2402 Q—Sri K. Govinda Rao—Will the Hon. Minister for
Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state

(a) whether orders have been passed authorising the Collectors
to regulate the distribution of Cycle Rickshaw tyres and tubes under
Essential Commodities Act,

(b) if so, whether the orders have been duly received by the
Collector, Visakhapatnam,

(c) whether the distribution is regulated at Anakapalli, Visakha-
patnam district, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

Sri V. B. Raju —(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) & (d) Distribution is not regulated at Anakapalli at present.
In the absence of Government Orders authorising the Collectors to
regulate the distribution of Cycle Rickshaw tyres & tubes, it is
difficult to regulate the supply. The question of issuing orders in
this regard is separately under consideration of Government

HOUSE-SITTS TO WORKING JOURNALISTS AT GUNADALA

1447—
* 1504 (B) Q—Sarvasti Vavilala Gopalakrishnaa, Vobbulisetty
Rama Rao (Vizianagaram), Ch. Rajeswara Rao (Siretla) and
S Vemayya—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies
be pleased to state
Oral Answers to Questions 7th March, 1968

(a) whether the President of the Krishna District Branch of the Andhra Pradesh Union of Journalists has addressed a memorandum to the Chief Minister on 20-7-1967 for house-sites for the working journalist colony at Gunadala near Vijayawada and also formed a Co-operative Housing Society as per the direction in reference No D Dis 742/65, 31-12-1966 from the Tahsildar, Vijayawada, and

(b) if so, what was the action taken by the Government so far?

Sri V B Raju — (a) Yes Sir
(b) Necessary proposals have been called for from the Collector of Krishna

Sri V B Raju — The Revenue Board Member and the Collector have recommended that it may be given to the Layola College free of cost

Sri V B Raju — The necessary proposals have been called for from the Collector of Krishna.
7th March, 1968

Oral Answers to Questions

Mr. V. B. Raju—Government appreciate the sympathy of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah to journalists and the Government has the same sympathy. But the problem is, the administration, i.e. the Collector and the revenue board member, has recommended that it is suitable for the purposes of Layola College. But the Government has not taken a decision on that. The Government has not accepted that decision as yet. It has asked the Collector to submit proposals in respect of journalists of the N G O’s and something amicable will be done, and actually what is reasonable will be done.

Permission for Second Crop in Tallapalem Village

1448—

*1477 (K) Q—Sarvasri K. Ramanatham (Mudinapalli) and K. Venkateswara Rao (Vuyyur)—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state,

(a) whether permission for the second crop has been given methodically for fash 1374 to Tallapalem village, Bandar taluk, Krishna district,

(b) whether the residents of the said village have submitted representations stating that permission has not been given in a methodical way as a result of which ryots will be subjected to severe loss,
(c) if so, the reply given by the Government to them,

(d) whether penalties have been levied on the ryots who have done transplantation with the fear of the lands being damaged,

(e) whether the Government rejected the appeal preferred against the levy of penalties inspite of the fact that transplantation was done even after informing of the same to the officials, and

(f) whether the Government are considering any steps to examine the irregularities occurred in granting permission for dalva cropland and to abolish the penalties levied in justified cases?

Sri V B Raju —(a) No sir,
(b) No sir,
(c) Does not arise
(d) Yes sir,
(e) Yes sir The representation was submitted by one of the ryots, Sri M Mallikarjunudu alone and it was rejected In fact the ryots have neither informed the officials before actual transplantation nor immediately after it
(f) No sir

Death of a Lady in Kothagudem Collieries Hospital

1449—

*1492 (O) Q—Saivasri P Subbaiah and R Satyanarayana Raju (Narasapur) —Will the hon Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether a lady by name Laksmi died on 20-6-1967 in Collieries Hospital, Kothagudem,

(b) was the dead body sent to postmortem shed,

(c) where was the dead body removed from the hospital after a week, and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao —(a) No, Sir
(b) Does not arise
(c) Does not arise
(d) Does not arise.
She was a Ha'jan woman unmarried staying with a person named Damern Permaiah son of Balkaiah, labourer, working at Karakavagu, Kotlagudem Thermal Station. He is a married man.
having children, he and his wife brought Janikamma to the Government hospital, Palavancha.

Sri P V Narasimha Rao —No Sir, that is not a fact

INCOME OF RANGARAYA MEDICAL COLLEGE

1450—

*1078 Q—Sri C V K Rao (Kakinada) —Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) the total income of the private managed Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada,

(b) the total money that the management spent so far on building equipment and establishments, and

(c) whether it is not a fact that the private management recently threatened to close down the Institution because all funds are spent out, if so, what action does Government propose to take?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao —

(a) Total income upto 31-3-1967 is Rs 1,66,27,602-81 paise.

(b) Buildings constructed by the management:

(i) Contribution to out-patient block Rs 5,00,000-00 paise.

(ii) Contribution to 600 beded wards Rs. 11,50,000-00 paise

Total Rs 68,41,140-44 paise.

(c) Equipment Rs 16,94,104-44 paise

(d) Salaries Rs 46,23,281-47 paise

(c) No Sir, however it is a fact that the authorities of Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada are feeling that it is better, if the Government takes over the institution, as they are finding it difficult to find resources to meet its buildings programme and maintain the College.

The Government have taken a decision as early as December 1965 to consider the question of taking over the private Medical Colleges only after 1968-69.

137—6
342  7th March, 1968  Oral Answers to Questions

What is the amount that is being spent by Government towards the college every year?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — The Government are not spending anything on the college. We are spending only on the hospital. The beds have been increased and even for that the management have contributed a good amount.

Sri D Venkatesam — How much we are spending on the hospital every year?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — This is about college. Sri About hospital, a separate question may be put.

(a) No Sir
(b) Yes Sir
(c) Does not arise

STAFF IN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

1451—

Will the hon Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that only one percent cut in the staff working in the office of the Director of Medical Services was made instead of 10% as an economy measure,

(b) if so, whether the salaries of continuing staff has been paid in accordance with the G O Ms No 110-F, dated 29-4-1965 and the G O. Ms No. 28-F, dated 11-1-1963, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — (a) No Sir
(b) Yes Sir
(c) Does not arise

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — The Medical Department being an essential service looks after the health of the people throughout the State and also due to the fact that the present strength of staff is

...
hospitals is not commensurate with the bed strength of the hospitals, economy to the extent of 10 per cent could not be rigidly enforced. However, with a view to economizing the expenditure the following steps were taken—

(i) Certain posts kept unfilled for one year and so vacancies kept unfilled to the extent possible—savings Rs 70 lakhs.

(ii) Cut on T As. 20 per cent, etc. amounting to Rs 0.75 lakhs.

(iii) T A and D. A 20 per cent cut—about Rs 1,06,800.

(iv) Contingencies 15 per cent cut, Rs 3,23,000.

(v) Pay of establishment about 10 per cent cut—Rs 7,17,000.

No staff in this wing was affected.

Diet equipment—Equipment, cloth...

T A and D. A—10 per cent cut—equipment...

Contingencies—15 per cent cut—Rs 3,23,000.

Pay of establishment—about 10 per cent cut—Rs 7,17,000.

It is my opinion and so far as medicines are concerned, it is 30 per cent cut, and we have not increased the amount necessary after devaluation.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao.—I do not think the matter is correct to the extent Mr Nagi Reddi has pointed out, because most of the drugs are manufactured in India. Therefore, devaluation of the rupee has not appeared to have affected their prices to the extent which the hon. Member has pointed out. There has been a rise in prices generally, and to that extent, of course, supplies might have been reduced.
assumption. Let me tell the Minister that all the medicines produced in our country are foreign-manufactured medicines whose raw materials are received in India from foreign countries whose prices have increased and therefore the price of medicines has increased.

(b) The Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state

Hostels in Kavali Taluk

(a) the present number of boys and girls hostels respectively in Kavali taluk, and
(b) whether the amount of grants has been increased or decreased this year over the previous year and by how much?

Hostels in Mandavalli Samithi

(a) 2 Boys Hostels and 1 Girls Hostel under Social Welfare Department.
(b) There is an increase of Rs 1,210 in permanent grants during 1967-68 over the year 1966-67.
Oral Answers to Questions.

March, 1968. 345

(a) the total number of hostels in Mandavalli Samithi, Krishna district and the number of boys and girls hostels therein and the amount of grant sanctioned to them during 1966-67,

(b) whether it is a fact that a girls hostel at Mandavalli has been given recognition in March, 1967 for which grant for 3 years has been sanctioned,

(c) whether the said grant has been granted on the basis of the officer of the Samithi, if not, the reasons therefor,

(d) whether the report of the Block Development Officer has been examined before its sanction, and

(e) whether audit has been conducted for the boys hostel (situated there) for the year 1964-1965 and 1965-66?

Sri A Ramaswamy —(a) One Boys’ Hostel and one Girls’ hostel During the 1966-67 the amount sanctioned for Boys’ Hostel is 10,600/- and Girls’ hostel is Rs 3,150/- respectively

(b) A Girls’ hostel at Mandavalli by name Baby Nagendra Harjum Girls Hostel was granted recognition in the month of March, 1967 by Director of Social Welfare. Grants to the hostel were sanctioned for one year i.e for 1966-67 only. Grants for 3 years were not sanctioned

(c) The Grant was sanctioned on the basis of the report of the Panchayat Samithi, Mandavalli

(d) and (e) Yes

Nishabandi Lok Karyakshetras

1455-

* 2694 Q —Smt J Eshwari Bai (Yellareddi) —Will the Hon Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state

(a) the progress achieved by the Nishabandi Lok Karyakshetras especially in the city of Hyderabad and Secunderabad during 1966-66 and 1966-67, and

(b) the amount spent during the above period and the names of non-officials manning the Kshetras?

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri V Satyanarayana Rao) —(a) The object of establishing Nishabandi Lok Karya Kshetras is to mould public opinion against the evils of drink. It work in these Centres includes contracting public, conducting meetings, house to house propaganda, distribution of pamphlets etc. An evaluation of the work showed that these Centres did not achieve the desired result and hence they were since closed down.

(b) The Nishabandi Lok Karya Kshetras at Hyderabad and Secunderabad were managed and run by the Andhra Pradesh State Prohibition Council at Hyderabad. These two Centres were managed by two persons, Chief Organiser, and Organiser For Hyderabad Centre Sri V Kondareddy was the Chief Organiser and Sri T Guru Prasad was the Organiser For Secunderabad Centre Sri B, Bapi
Raju was the Chief organiser and Sri Ch. Bhavarayana Swamy was the organiser. The amount spent in these two Ksheeras is as follows:

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<td>Rs 3,382-43Ps</td>
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(a) Whether the Government assured the tribal people on 2-7-1967 to restore the lands taken by outsiders by payment and deceit by other means, and
(b) If so, what were the actions taken and orders issued?

Sri V B Raju -(a) It is not clear to what assurance, the Hon’ble Member is referring.
(b) Does not arise.

**RESTORATION OF LANDS TO TRIBAL POPUL**

1456—

* 1491 (X) Q — Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government assured the tribal people on 2-7-1967 to restore the lands taken by outsiders by payment and deceit by other means, and

(b) if so, what were the actions taken and orders issued?

Sri V B Raju -(a) It is not clear to what assurance, the Hon’ble Member is referring.
(b) Does not arise.

1968
Bheem Rao M L A, put a question about non-tribals in Utkor taluk, Hyderabad District. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled areas Land Transfer Regulation of 1959, Sir, has been actually extended to Telangana area. In that regulation, it is clearly said that any transfer of immovable properties situated in the agency tract by a member of Scheduled Tribe shall be null and void unless made in favour of any other member of Scheduled Tribes (2) with the previous sanction of the State Government or subject to rules made in this behalf with the previous consent in writing of the agent or by any prescribed officer. Any transaction that has taken place against the rules and regulations is null and void. This is the assurance.

Mr Speaker.—Except questions Nos 1462 and 1463 all the other questions and their answers will be laid on the Table of the House.

Lepers

1462—

* 1495 (T) Q — Sarvasri Badrivilash Potti, K Butchi Rayudu, B V Ramanayya, (Allavaram), Ch Satyanarayana, J Malla Reddy, (Peddapalli), and Mrs M Godfrey—Will the hon Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government will arrange to keep so many lepers, who are almost permanently residing near the Osmania Hospital Park, at some protected place, and

(b) if so, where they will be kept?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — (a) Yes Sir, to the extent accommodation for leprosy patients is available,

(b) At present, there are two centres for leprosy patients, one at Moula Ali and another at Kukatpalli near Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble Minister for Health and Medical.—

(a) Yes, Sir, to the extent accommodation for leprosy patients is available,

(b) At present, there are two centres for leprosy patients, one at Moula Ali and another at Kukatpalli near Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble Speaker—In the first part of the question, the hon'ble Minister for Health and Medical said that the Government has arranged the accommodation at Moula Ali and Kukatpalli for leprosy patients. In the second part of the question, the hon'ble Minister said that the accommodation is available at these places and the leprosy patients are being taken care of there. Is this the assurance?

The Hon'ble Minister for Health and Medical.—This is the assurance.
X-RAY PLANT FOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, SURYAPET

1463—

* 1495 (Z) Q — Srimati B. N. Reddy (Kollapur) — Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state,
(a) whether it is a fact that an X-Ray plant for the Government Hospital, Suryapet, has been sanctioned,
(b) if so, whether it is functioning at present, and
(c) if not, the reasons therefore, the steps taken to get it repaired?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) No, Sir.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

S. No 1465-B

S N Q No 5350-D — Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — Will the hon. Minister for Health & Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether any Health Visitors were retrenched from service during 1967-68 in Cuddapah district and if so, the reasons for the same, and whether all the retrenched Health Visitors have been reinstated if not, the reasons therefor,

(b) whether it is a fact that the services of Health Visitors who have been working since 8 to 10 years have not been regularised so far and increments not given and if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether the Government propose to regularise their services, if so, when?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — (a) One Health Visitor was retrenched as she was unqualified Subsequently she was appointed, temporarily as Family Planning Welfare worker, in Rayachotri, Cuddapah District

(b) Yes Sir The question of regularising the services of Health Visitors was held up till 4-6-1966 due to issue of amendments to the relevant rules. The service particulars and Service Registers etc., of the incumbents together with proposals for regularisations were called for and these are awaited from the Districts. Temporary employees are eligible to draw their annual grade increments.
7th March, 1968

Short-notice Questions and Answers

Only one Health Visitor was retrenched as she was unqualified

None of them were present to put the questions. The Members were not here. The rules do not permit...

Mr. Speaker — What am I to do if the members are not present to put the questions? No question of violating the rules.

Admission of Candidates in the Osmania Medical College

S No 1465-C

S N Q No 5350-Z. Q—Sarvash V C Kesava Rao (Santhanuthalapadu), P Mahendranath (Achampet), P Guummuya and K. Santhaiah (Palair)—Will the hon. Minister for Health & Medical be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that some non-scheduled caste candidates were selected and admitted in the Osmania Medical College during 1967-68 on the false production of caste certificates,

(b) if so, who are the candidates,

(c) whether the Government has received any representation against this selection, and

(d) if so, what action is taken by the Government on such candidates?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise.
(c) One representation has been received stating that a candidate has produced false caste certificate showing that he belongs to Scheduled Caste.

The Selection Committee scrutinized the application form and the certificate of Social Status produced by the candidate and he was selected on the strength of the certificate given by a M L A.

Sri P V. Narasimha Rao — The hon M L A who gave the certificate is Sri Narasimha Ramayya, M L A, Hasinpathi Warangal District Santosh Kumari produced a false caste certificate stating that he belongs to Scheduled Caste.

**"YAWS" IN THE TRIBAL AREAS**

S. No. 1465-D.

S N Q No 5351-W Q — Sri Tulabandula Nageshwar Rao (Mangalagiri) — Will the hon. Minister for Health & Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether 'yaws' is prevalent in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh,

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to eradicate the same and the results thereof?

Sri P V. Narasimha Rao — (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In 1953 an extensive Anti Yaws Campaign was carried on the basis of the plan drawn by the W. H. O authorities for the detection and treatment of Yaws

*Andhra Region*

The initial treatment survey was conducted with one Unit of 4 teams from December, 1954 to September, 1957.
5,78,702 people were examined and 3,03,889 cases were diagnosed and treated.

**Telangana Region**

The initial treatment survey was conducted with one Unit of 4 teams during 1953 to 1958.

4,67,137 people were examined and 2,04,856 cases were diagnosed and treated.

A re-survey was also conducted during 2nd and 3rd Five Year Plan periods in all the districts with two Units of 4 teams each from 1958 to 1961 in Andhra region and from 1959 to 1963 in Telangana Region.

At present, two units are working one at Gummalakhshipuram in Srikakulam District and the other at Bhadrachalam in Khammam District to inspect and report the fact of prevalence to the District Medical and Health Officer and they have also been provided with penicillin for treatment on the spot.

The Unit at Gummalakhshipuram has so far covered 186 villages in 3 Agency blocks and treated 442 cases.

The Unit at Bhadrachalam visited 161 villages in the 4 Agency blocks and treated 115 cases.

**Written Answers to Questions**

**Closure of Sarabud Tank in Narasampeta**

1457-

* 904 Q.—Sri S. Jagannadham —Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector, Srikakulam had submitted proposals to the Government for covering up of Sarabud tank, in Narasampeta town, in Srikakulam district in 1964-65;

(b) if so, the action taken for covering up of the tank; and
Written Answers to Questions. 7th March, 1968 353

(c) if not, the reason is therefore
A —
(a) Yes, Sir
(b) Necessary orders have been issued for covering up the Saiabadu tank
(c) Does not arise

Neradies in Suryapet Taluk

1458—
* 3469 Q —Sri Uppala Malsoor —Will the hon Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state

(a) whether there are "Neradies" in all villages of Suryapet Taluk
(b) if not, the number and names of villages in which there are no neradies
(c) what is the monthly salary of neradies and whether neradies of all villages are being paid their salaries
(d) the village-wise extent of inam land assigned to each of the neradies and whether it is wet land or dry land
(e) whether pattas have been issued to such lands and if not, the reasons therefore?

A,—

Clause (a). No, Sir.

Clause (b) A statement is laid on the table of the House

Clause (c) The monthly salary of "Nerady" is Rs 3/- in addition to an interim relief of Rs 24/- per month. These amounts are being paid regularly

Clause (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House

Clause (e) Enquiries are being made in respect of these inams for grant of Ryotwari Pattas and the pattas will be issued after enquiries are completed

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(Vide answer to Clause (d) of L A Q 3469) * 1458

List of Neradies with Inam Lands in Suryapet Taluk

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<th>Name of the person</th>
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<td>Balguri Durga</td>
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<td>Sirikonda</td>
<td>Borra Gurvaih.</td>
<td>6-22 Wet</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vibbalapur</td>
<td>Damala Narsiah</td>
<td>16-10 Dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Peddapargu Veeraiah</td>
<td>2-33 Wet</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Thummala Penpahad</td>
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<td>Dacharam</td>
<td>P Ramaiah</td>
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<td>Madryula</td>
<td>R Laxmamah</td>
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<td>Madryula</td>
<td>R Gopaulah</td>
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<td>Muryala</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Chinnamala</td>
<td>D Gopaulah</td>
<td>1 18 Wet</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Chandupalli</td>
<td>B Ramaiah</td>
<td>1-19 Wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Kukkadam</td>
<td>B Devatah</td>
<td>3 23 Wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Itur</td>
<td>M Veeratam</td>
<td>2 23 Wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Tirmaligui</td>
<td>B Lingatam</td>
<td>24 27 Dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Vempati</td>
<td>K Pullatam</td>
<td>4 8 Wet</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Thonda</td>
<td>V Venkata Reddy</td>
<td>3-29 Wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Thonda</td>
<td>N Venkata Narasam</td>
<td>3 37 Wet</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Bandlapalli</td>
<td>V Yellatam</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>Tungaturthy</td>
<td>M Muthatam</td>
<td>17 39 Dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Tungaturthy</td>
<td>M Muthatam</td>
<td>17 34 Dry</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Gottiparthi</td>
<td>Ch Petti Veeratam</td>
<td>3 07 Wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Tatipnula</td>
<td>Y Ramaiah</td>
<td>1 17 Wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Velchela</td>
<td>Y Mallatam Hisadar</td>
<td>3 33 Wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y Ramaiah &amp; Petailam</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Malipur</td>
<td>K Venkata Ramaiah</td>
<td>2. 28 Dry</td>
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<td>Hussadar K. Narasam</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>Amaram</td>
<td>B Abraham</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>Vardaman Kota</td>
<td>M Muthatam</td>
<td>48 06 Dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Pangam</td>
<td>C S Mallatam</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Jagreddyguda</td>
<td>Kommu Akkulu</td>
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<td>S Iddatam</td>
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<td>C Kistatam</td>
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<td>Muttha S/o</td>
<td>2-28 Wet</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>Pulalamarri</td>
<td>B Narasam</td>
<td>30-28 Dry</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>Dacharam</td>
<td>D Pullatam</td>
<td>0-28 Wet</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Yendlapalli</td>
<td>Chennatham</td>
<td>3-11 Dry</td>
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<td>Mohd Haneef</td>
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<td>K Venkaiah</td>
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<td>Suryapet</td>
<td>R Anthiah</td>
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<td>K. Chinnadu</td>
<td>16-03 Dry</td>
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<td>42.</td>
<td>Suryapet</td>
<td>Y Chinnam Gopaulah</td>
<td>15-33 Dry</td>
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### Written Answers to Questions

#### 7th March, 1' 8

##### STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

*(Vide Answer to Clause (B) of L A Q No 3469)*

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<thead>
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<td>T Kammampahad</td>
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1459—

* 4172 Q — Sri R Mahananda — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state,

(a) the extent of cultivable banjar lands in Darsi and Podili taluks, Nellore district,

(b) the number of applications received during 1967 (from 1-1-1967 to 31-12-1967) requesting for the assignment of those lands, and

(c) the stage at which the disposal of the said applications stands at present?

A —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Podili Taluk</th>
<th>Darsi Taluk</th>
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<tr>
<td>Acs 13,652</td>
<td>Acs 59,836.00</td>
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<td>13</td>
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</table>

(b) (i) Podili Taluk — Out of the 516 applications, 103 have been accepted and lands assigned. The remaining applications are pending enquiry. Eligible applicants will be assigned lands after enquiries are completed.

(ii) Darsi Taluk — Out of the 605 applications, 24 applications have been accepted and lands assigned. 310 applications have been rejected and the remaining applications are pending enquiry. Eligible applicants will be assigned lands after enquiries are completed.

HOSPITALS AT ADDATIGALA

1460—

* 1310 Q — Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) the bud-jet estimate for the Hospitals of Addatigala, Rampachodavaram and Jaddangi in the Agency area for the Staff D. A. and medical charges separately for the years 1966-67; and 1957-68, and
(b) what was the percentage spent so far for the medicines and also the strength of the beds of each hospital and the cost of food provided?

A —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1966-67 Rs</th>
<th>1967-68 Rs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addatigala</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(i) Staff allotment including D A etc</td>
<td>11,150</td>
<td>16,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Contingencies, (Medicine, Diet etc)</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rampachodavaram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Staff allotment including D A etc</td>
<td>11,800</td>
<td>17,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Contingencies, (Medicines, Diet etc)</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zaddangi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Staff allotment including D A etc</td>
<td>9,150</td>
<td>18,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Contingencies, (Medicines, Diet etc)</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>500</td>
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(b) Percentage of expenditure under Contingencies which includes Medicines Diet etc is furnished below

<table>
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<th>1966-67 (Upto 1/68)</th>
<th>1967-68</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addatigala</td>
<td>113%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rampachodavaram</td>
<td>127%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaddangi</td>
<td>250%</td>
<td>174%</td>
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</table>

The bed strength of the Hospitals at Addatigala and Rampachodavaram is 8 and 12 respectively. Zaddangi is only a Dispensary without having any inpatient accommodation.

Government Hospital at Palakollu

1461—

* 1503 (Q) Q — Sri P Sheshavatharam — Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) the stage at which the construction of Government hospital at Palakollu, Narasapuram taluk, West Godavari district sends;

(b) the number of beds in the said hospital, and

(c) the estimated amount therefor?

A —

(a) Roof slabs for the main hospital building have been laid. Flooring etc are in progress

(b) Thirty beds

(c) Rs. 12.50 lakhs.

137—8
338 7th March, 1968

Written Answers to Questions

GRANTS TO HARIJAN HOSTELS

1464—

* 2039 Q — Sarvasri P. Gunnaaya and R. Mahananda — Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state

(a) the amount of grants sanctioned to Harijan hostels in Andhra Pradesh during 1966-67,

(b) the number of hostels closed down so far, and

(c) the number of Government hostels established?

A —

(a) Rs 80,40,000,

(b) Recognition of 143 Hostels was withdrawn during 1966-67 and 1967-68 out of which recognition of 70 Hostels has been restored during 1967-68

(c) 147 Government Hostels were opened during 1966-67 and out of which 44 hostels have been closed

TREE TAX ON TODDY TREES

1465—

* 2824 Q — Smt J. Eshwari Bai — Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state

(a) whether the tree tax on toddy trees was enhanced to Rs 10 to be enforced from 1st October, 1967, and

(b) whether any intimation of this was given in advance to the Excise contractors prior to annual auctions held in the month of August?

A —

(a) Yes Sir

(b) The orders enhancing tree tax have been contested in High Court, Andhra Pradesh and that the matter is 'sub-judice'.

OBSERVATIONS ON LAND REVENUE

S No. 1465-A
S N Q No 3249-E — Sarvasri Munswamy, K. Govinda Rao, and R. Mahananda — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue, Civil Supplies be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government is aware that all the ryots were issued notices by the Tahsildars in each taluk to draw the objections of the ryots, if any, on land revenue within 30 days, and

(b) will the Government be pleased to give stay on collections of land revenue until the objection petitions are scrutinised and answered properly?

A—

(a) Yes Sir. Notices are being served on all the Pattadars under section 7 (2) of the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement, Act, 1967,
Stay of collections of land revenue will not arise at all as the collection of land revenue and additional land revenue cannot be commenced until the expiry of 30 days time provided in the Act for putting forth objections and final orders are passed by the Tahsildars if any objections are received.

UNSTARRDED QUESTION AND ANSWERS.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO VILLAGES IN YELLANDU TALUK

86—

1737 Q —Sri G Satyanarayana Rao — Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) when the current would be provided to the following villages of Yellandu taluk of Khammam district

(i) Gatekarepalli
(ii) Singareni
(iii) Vishwanathapalli
(iv) Penjaramadugu
(v) Kamepalli
(vi) Vutukuru
(vii) Mulkanoor
(viii) Bayyaram
(ix) Kothapet

A—

(a) (i) Singareni, Vishwanathapalli, Kamepalli, Vutukuru, Mulkanoor —

These villages are covered by sanction and will be considered for inclusion in the programme during 1968-69 subject to availability of adequate funds for rural electrification and the policy laid down by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board

(ii) Gatekarepally, Bayyaram, Penjaramadugu, Kothapeta

These villages are not covered by sanctioned schemes and hence it is not possible to indicate as to when they are likely to be electrified.

EXTENSION OF ELECTRICITY TO VILLAGES IN HINDUPUR TALUK

87—

2008 Q —Sri K Anjana Reddy — Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme to extend electricity has been sanctioned for Nakkalapatti, Chalivendala, Gollapuram, Rachapalli, Ganapathipalli and Pathasamalapalli villages of Hindupur taluk of Anantapur district, and

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up?

A—

The matter relates to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board

(a) As the schemes for extension of supply to Pathasamalapalli, Nakkalapalli (not Nakkalapatti as mentioned in the L A Q), Chalivendla and Rachapalli villages have proved unremunerative, they
could not be sanctioned. The schemes for extension of supply to
Gollapalli (not Gollapuram as mentioned in the L A Q), and Ganapathipalli have not been investigated.

(b) Does not arise.

Electricity Sub-Stations to Kanigiri, Etc

88—
2136 Q Sri Dhanankula Narasimham - Will hon. the Chief
Minister be pleased to state
(a) whether sub-stations have been sanctioned for Kanigiri
Podarukur and Sullupet in Nellore district, and
(b) if so, whether the said works are being executed?

A.—
The matter relates to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity
Board.
(a) sub-stations are already existing at the places referred to
(b) Does not arise.

Electricity Schemes in Pathapatnam Taluk,
Srikakulam Dist

89—
3454 Q Sri P Gunayya —Will hon. the Chief Minister be
pleased to state
(a) whether the investigation of the scheme for the supply of
electricity to 1 Chapara, 2 Meliyapatti, 3 Kosmala, 4 Padumpuram villages in Pathapatnam taluk, Srikakulam district has been
completed,
(b) if so, the estimated amount of expenditure therefor, and
(c) when the work will be taken up?

A.—
The matter relates to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity
Board.
(a) a scheme for extension of supply to Meliyapatti, Vasundia,
Kosmala, Padappadamapuram and Chapara villages in Pathapatnam
taluk, Srikakulam District was sanctioned in December, 1951.
(b) the estimated cost of the scheme referred to, is Rs 4,24,500
(Gross) and Rs 3,34,000 (Nett).
(c) the scheme could not be taken up for execution so far, for
want of adequate funds. It will be taken up for execution when
adequate funds are available

Agricultural Wells in Nellore District

90—
2909 Q Sri K Muniswamy —Will the Hon. Minister for
Agriculture be pleased to state
(a) the taluk-wise account of subsidy sanctioned towards agricultural wells during 1963-65 in Nellore district together with the No of persons to whom subsidy was sanctioned in Sullurpet taluk, and

(b) number of wells completed to the above taluk?

A —

(a) No subsidy was sanctioned in the Nellore District in respect of wells under the Liberalised Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme 1965-66

(b) during 1965-66, 4 wells were sanctioned for Sullurpet Taluk and they have not yet been completed

MEAT TECHNOLOGY SCHEME

3241 Q — Sri S. Vemayya — Will the Hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the results so far achieved in the Meat Technology Scheme in the State, and

(b) the amount spent on the scheme during 1966-67 and 1967-68?

A —

(a) Results so far achieved

The Meat Technology Scheme, Kavali is now under the administrative control of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University. The study for exploring the potentialities of Nellore and Mandya breeds included the study of the following

1 Fertility and lambing percentage — It was observed that the lambs born during December and January were faring better than those born in other seasons. The season of breeding is being arranged accordingly

The fertility percentage was observed to be 82.08 in Nellore breed and 86.93 in Mandya breed. The lambing percentage was 75.04 and 79.53 in the breed respectively. From this, it may be observed that the Mandya breed is more efficient breeder than Nellore type

2 Study of the age at first lambing — The minimum age at which the first lamb was dropped in Nellore breed was 22nd months and 6 days. From the study of the breeding performance of the female sheep that were born on the farm (Meat Technological Station Kavali), it was observed that the age group of 2 to 2½ years which lambed for the first time bore heavier lamb while the percentage of lambing was more in the age group of sheep below 2 years. The study of second lambing in these groups indicted that ewes belonging to 2 to 2½ years group were better performer

3 Study of body weights at different stages of their growth and their growth rates from birth to weaning and from weaning age
to 1 year age. The weights of sheep from the time of birth to one year age were greater in Nellore breed at all stages of growth in either sexes. It was also found that Nellore male lambs grew faster than other categories.

It was also observed that a lamb weights on an average 5 times to its birth weight at the age of weaning, whereas, in individual cases the record is upto 8 times the birth weight. The growth rate was fastest upto 30 weeks age and the growth was not appreciable there after.

This gives an idea about the optimum age at which the sheep can be sold for slaughter economically.

4. Study of heritability of birth weights and weaning weights in Nellore breed—The data indicate that the pooled estimates of heritability for birth weights and weight at weaning were 0.24±0.25 and 0.28±0.24 respectively. The two estimates of heritability for each of the two characters were tested for heterogeneity of acquisition co-efficient and found not to differ from one another.

5. Study of the eruption of incisors for assessment of the age of the sheep—The age generally assessed by the eruption of incisor teeth. No work has been done so far in this direction among the breeds under study. The average age at which the first pair of incisors erupted was 16 months 13 days, second pair at 23 months 20 days, the third pair at 30 months and fourth pair at 36 months.

6. Study of the consumption of fodder during grazing—As a preliminary step in this direction lambs of equal age were selected and weighed before and after grazing each day. The difference in the weights was considered as the quantity of fodder consumed during grazing. It was found that Nellore lambs consumed 1.25 kgs and Mandya 1.14 kgs. As the difference between the two breeds was significant, it may be mentioned that the Nellore lambs consumed more fodder than Mandya lambs under the conditions of range management.

7. A study on the effect of dosing cobalt bullets to Nellore sheep were carried out—The dose group gained in haemo globin, all the lambs born to these sheep survived with better growth in body weight thus indicating likely deficiency of cobalt in areas of high altitude. Based upon these results, the economics of dosing cobalt to sheep, when worked out indicates that a pinch of cobalt, may pay high dividend by judicious supplementation of cobalt in field.

8. Results of the study of mutton production potential in two breeds—To assess the age at which maximum returns can be obtained from the sheep for mutton production, male lambs were slaughtered at different ages ranging from 4 to 25 months in accordance with the instructions of the I C A R from time to time.

The characters studied were lean body weight, dressing percentage, proportion of different portions (cuts of meat) of the Carcass to the dressed weight and proportion of head skin, viscera etc., to the lean body weight besides the record of linear measurements of the Carcass. The I C A R had given a detailed technique for the study of these characters and the same was carried out.
Besides the characters instructed to be studied by the I C A R as a preliminary step in the study of the methods of evaluation of Carcass a technique for the evaluation on the lines of Professor Yeates of Australia was adopted. The data collected is termed as Flehming Index. The data collected in the course of studies were sent to the Assistant Statistical Advisor (Animal Husbandry) of the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics for analysing the data.

Nevertheless it may be mentioned that the maximum production of mutton is obtained at six months age in both the dressing percentage was 55.68 in Nellore breed and 52.98 in Mandya breed. Eventhough, similar percentage was obtained at higher age groups of 19 and 25 months, considering the cost of maintenance of sheep to that age and the quality of mutton, it is economical to slaughter at the age of 6 month. It is also worth mentioning that growth rate beyond this age is sluggish and the growth curve is almost flat from this age.

The difference between the two breeds was found to be not significant with regards to traits studied. The production of 1 Kg of mutton at 6 months age costs Rs. 1 (during 1962-63).

9 The flehming indices have been calculated for the care of Nellore and Mandya breeds — It was found to range from ( — ) 186.61 to ( + ) 160.65 at six months and ( — ) 234.62 to ( + ) 238.13 at nine months as against ( — ) 190.00 to ( + ) 180.00 at 4 and 7 months age in Nellore breed. In Mandya breed the flehming index was ranging from ( — ) 124.20 to ( + ) 88.77 at six months and ( — ) 139.88 to ( + ) 187.00 at 9 months as against ( — ) 156.50 to ( + ) 125.90 at 4 months and ( — ) 137.00 to ( + ) 95.50 at 7 months age of slaughter.

10. Composition of Carcass — For studying the mutton production dissection on ‘Hot Carcass’ was carried out. The Carcass was divided into cuts recommended by the I C A R from time to time viz., shoulder, neck, thrax, lins, leg and pelvis instead of the American Commercial cuts that were adopted in earlier stage of the scheme.

It was observed that leg joint contained maximum quantity of mutton and the loins had the least quantity.

11 Study of the proportion of different component of sheep — For this purpose the weight of skin, head blood and viscera was compared with the lean body weight. It was observed that meat was weighing maximum followed by viscera, bone, skin, head and blood in that order. The meat bone ratio was 2.4:1 at six months age in Nellore breed while it was 2.7:1 in Mandya breed. The maximum was observed at the age of 18 months in Nellore breed (3.7:1) and at 15 months in Mandya breed (3.9:1).
364  7th March, 1968

Unanswered Questions and Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share of Indian Council of Agriculture Research</th>
<th>Share of State Government</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXPENDITURE FOR 1966-67</td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay &amp; Allowances to Establishment</td>
<td>7,600 66</td>
<td>9,056 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>10,294 55</td>
<td>10,294 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17,895 21</td>
<td>19,351 05</td>
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</table>

EXPENDITURE FOR 1967-68

Pay & Allowances to Establishment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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Contingencies

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</table>

Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,899 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEED FARMS

*388 Q — Shri Badrividshal Pitti — Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) where seed farms are situated in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the extent of land under the said farms;

(c) the quantity of seeds produced in the said farms during 1966-67, and

(d) the number of seed farms closed thereof?

(a) and (b) the places where the seed farms are located together with their extent are furnished in the statement.

(c) the following quantities of foundation seed were produced on these farms during 1966-67,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name, crop</th>
<th>Quantity produced (in M T)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>779,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millets</td>
<td>111,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>88,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>84,178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(d) a list of seed farms closed together with the year of closure is given in the statement placed on the Table of the House

(Vide Statement at page)

R S E A R C H O N P O U L T R Y D I S E A S E S

93—

1399 Q — Sri BadaviShal Pitti — Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred for the research on diseases of poultry, goats, sheep and cattle during each year from 1962-63 to 1966-67, and

(b) the results of the research?

93—

*399-A

(a) Poultry

Rs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>16,407 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>17,141 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>12,472 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>8,171 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>21,855 43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Poultry

1962-63 Incidence of P P L O infection in poultry in Andhra Pradesh was studied on the basis of serological test with P P L O Connecticut Antigen. 1273 birds from 20 flocks were tested at random. Percentage of positive reactors is equal to 57.33

Incidence of salmonella infection was studied on the basis of whole blood rapid agglutination test. Five positive reactors were recorded. Salmonella organisms were isolated from the droppings of birds. Typing of organisms isolated was under progress.
1963-64 The following major diseases were encountered

1. Ramkhet Disease
2. A L C
3. Mixed infection with pox and trichogyton in Turkey
4. Coryza syndrome
5. Fowl cholera
6. Sprochaetosis
7. Coccidiosis
8. Round and Tape worm infestation
9. Neoplasma

The salmonella isolated was typed as Salmonella gallinarum. This was confirmed by I V R I and the Central Research Institute Kasauli. Fungi isolated from tissue were typed:

1. Aspergillus nidulans
2. Fusarium species
3. Trychophyton curvulata

1964-65 Malaria in zoo birds was investigated and treatment with anti-malaria drugs was successfully undertaken.

Filariasis among zoo birds was studied and its treatment with Hetrazan proved effective. Survey of salmonellosis in fowls of Andhra Pradesh by whole blood rapid agglutination test. About 18% of the birds tested proved positive for salmonellae.

Occurrence of neoplastic diseases in chicken was studied during the year. The following neoplasms were encountered:

(a) carcinoma Ceomyotosum
(b) Mycotic granuloma
(c) Histiocytic granuloma

1965-66 The following major diseases were investigated

1. Ramkhet disease
2. Fowl pox
3. A L C
4. Coryza syndrome
5. Pasteurellosis
6. Salmonellosis
7. Ascarasis and Tramere infection
8. Colibasillosis
9. Tape worm infestation
10. Filariasis in zoo birds
11. Toxoplasmosis
12. Bird Malaria in zoo birds
13. Coccidiosis
14. Avitaminosis 'A'
15. Vitamin 'D'
16. Deficiency Dermatitis
17. Aspergiliosis
Investigation into the mortality of chicken and poultry unit due to Salmonellosis was undertaken. The unit was treated successfully with neftin at curative level.

An outbreak of collobacilosis in chicks was investigated. The disease was brought under control with neftin treatment.

Toxoplamosis in a zoo bird “white eye” was recorded.

1966-67 10-15% incidence of Avian leucosis complex in queen Arbori teic flocks was investigated. Liver, Spleen, Kidney and the ovaries were the usual organs found affected. Cutaneous, neutral and the bone forms of the disease were also encountered. Leucocytozoan infection was recorded in an R I R fowl.

**Sheep and Goat**

**Rinderpest**

(a) Rinderpest in sheep was recorded in this State. Mortality was observed to be very low in animals which showed only acute nasal discharge and conjunctivitis. Shooting diarrhoea was not observed. Such animals showed high degree of resistance when subsequently challenged with goat virus. These animals might perhaps act as carriers.

(b) on autopsy on helminthic parasites could be detected, perhaps they are mechanically flushed out from the intestinal tract, or as a result of some sort of allergic reaction on the bowel mucosa the helminths should have been dislodged and subsequently washed off.

(c) lungs were affected in most of the cases.

(d) it was also interesting to observe the immunity offered by lapinised vaccine was rather not solid and when challenged with goat virus 91.5% reacted of which 52.8% showed exorbitant reactions.

(e) the disease is observed to spread from cattle to sheep and vise versa.

**Sheep Pox** Sheep pox nodular type was recorded. The mortality rate was very high. Vaccination against sheep pox with orai strain did not afford solid immunity against nodular type. Attempts to cultivate this strain of virus on chick embryo were not successful.

3. **Goat Pox** — Goat pox resembling nodular type of sheep pox was recorded. The mortality rate is about 20-30%. The mortality is observed to be very high in animals where lungs are involved. Capacity of cornera is also observed in few cases. One interesting feature in the outbreak was that goats only were affected though sheep and goats get mixed up in the flock, and graze together.

4. **Contagious Ecthyma in Goats** — The disease was observed to be transmissible from goats to sheep. Attempts to cultivate the virus in chick embryo were futile. The disease is commincial to man and hence is of zoonotic importance. This was also experimentally proved.
5 Pneumonia in Sheep — Pneumonia due to varieties of organisms viz. (1) Pasteurella (2) Coli forms resembling Klebsiella, (3) Gm positive diplococci, (4) V group of virus was recorded. It is observed that pneumonia in sheep was only secondary to heavy helminthic burden coupled with physical, nutritional and environmental stress factors.

6 Seasonal incidence of Pila and Enterotoxemia is a common feature and these are promptly and effectively controlled by timely vaccination.

7 Lymphadenitis — This was recorded in imported Russian merino. Diphthered is were isolated from the materials collected from the lesions.

8 Mycotic infections — Shedding of wool hat in Nellore sheep was observed for the first time. From the scrapings, a type of fungus could be cultivated on sabourauds agar but experimental transmission was not successful. The affected animals responded rapidly when treated with iodides in conjunction with calcium thereby and improved nutrition with the addition of trace elements like copper and cobalt.

CATTL

Result of Research — The work turned out comprises of:

(a) Service Department for local Veterinary Hospitals in giving immediate Diagnosis of Blood Smears and Dung samples received to facilitate appropriate treatment (b) to investigate cause of mortality after appropriate, cultural, Biological and serological tests.

1 Diseases established since last five years comprise of:
Rinderpest A serological diagnostic test is investigated in this laboratory which helps to detect the typical case, thus Gel diffusion tests as has been evolved to diagnose to Rinderpest.

2 Foot & Mouth Disease — On typing (o) and (c) strains are responsible. This helps in type vaccine.

3 Rabies — Has been confirmed

4 Buffalo Pox — Vaccine which causes human pox has been noted to cause pox in buffalo probably getting the infection from human cases.

5 Pasteurellosis — Many a time the organism was isolated and confirmed the incidence of the disease.

6 Anthrax — Many a time the organism was isolated and confirmed the incidence of the disease. At present Biological test is done for Anthrax.

7 Brucellosis — Survey has resulted that this disease is prevailing.

Karnanagar 12%
Visakhapatnam 6%
Chintapalli 2%
8 Tuberculosis screening for this disease by appropriate tests has resulted in 23 positive cases.

9 John—screening for this disease by appropriate tests has resulted in 92 positive cases.

10 Investigation to gastro-enteritis of buffalo calf has resulted in isolation of salmonella Dublin.

11 Investigation of Maxillary abcesses has resulted in detection of Corynebacterium infection.

12 Bacteriological examination of milk resulted in isolation of—

1 Streptococci dysgalactae
2 Streptococci agalactae
3 Coryne Bacterium
4 Staphylococci

13 Diagnosis of liver flukes helps in appropriate treatment, and 447 cases were detected.

14 Similarly amphistomoias in 632 cases were noted.

15 Intestinal Schistosomiasis 4 cases were noted Nasal schistosomiasis 133 cases were noted.

16 As cariasis is fairly common in calves and incidence has been noted as high as 35%.

17 Para Coopena nodulare—Abomasal parasite has been confirmed first time.

18 Mesocestoceras digitatus—from abomasum has been recovered from calves.

19 Protozoan parasites of cattle of this State, comprise of—

1 Typanosoma Eransis
2 Typanosoma Theilarie
3 Babesia bigemina
4 Anaplasma marginale
5 Babesia Bovis,
6 Theilaria Annulata
7 Theilaria parra

20 Theilaria has been observed to cause heavy mortality in cross birds.

21 Fungi has been isolated and the State comprises

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skin</th>
<th>Lung</th>
<th>Stomach</th>
<th>Abcesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aspergillum</td>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>Abcesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigra</td>
<td>Farcaium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cladosporium

22 Asiliosis causing heavy mortality in cattle due to feeding mouldy spoiled ground nutcake has been investigated.
LAND UNDER I R 8 ETC CROP

94—

3618 Q.—Sri S Vemayya —Will the Hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

the extent of land in which (1) I R 8 (2) ADT 27 and (3) Taichung 65 was raised during 1966-67 and 1967-68 in the State.

94—

3618 A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Area in acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1966-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I R 8</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADT-27</td>
<td>35,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taichung-65</td>
<td>30,774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the second crop season in 1967-68 is not over, the above figures for 1967-68 pertain to Kharif season only

CHECK POSTS FOR CATTLE VACCINATION

95—

4102 Q.—Sri T Purushotama Rao —Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the number of check posts established in the State for giving vaccination to cattle,

(b) the number of cattle going to graze in border States to which vaccination was given during 1966-67,

(c) the number of such cattle not vaccinated, and

(d) the steps being taken to check such omission?

95—

4102—A

(a) There are 17 check posts established in the State for giving vaccination to cattle. The District and places of Checkposts are given below —

Srikakulam District

1. Patapatnam.
2. Balada
3. Goppili
4. Purushotampatnam.
5. Eswarpet
6. R B Purem
7. P Konavasala,
Nizamabad District
   8 Muzapu.

Khammam District
   9 Paidigudem
   10 Murrayagudem.

Adilabad District
   11 Geogan
   12 Kamai

Chittoor District
   13 Vinnakota
   14 Punganur
   15 Gondrojpalli
   16 Suratpalli

Hyderabad District
   17 Secunderabad Railway Station

(b) There were 1,55,184 animals which were vaccinated at the checkposts during the year 1966-67

(c) There were 1,37,670 animals which were not vaccinated although they passed through check posts

(d) The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar is not in a position to supply the required quantity of vaccine indent for this State, and consequently the supply of vaccine to the checkposts are restricted. Priority for supply of vaccine is given to places where outbreak of Rinderpest is prevailing. There are several limitations for usage of vaccine as explained below:

   1 Animals in advanced pregnancy should not be vaccinated
   2 No purpose is served if animals below the age of 6 months are vaccinated
   3 The viability of reconstituted vaccine is lost within 2 hours after reconstitution. As such, cattle herds of large size are vaccinated to prevent the large scale wastage of vaccine and particularly when the vaccine supply position is restricted.

Necessary steps are being taken by the State Animal Husbandry Department to improve the vaccine supply position in order to protect more number of animals which may pass through the check posts.

DISTRIBUTION OF BANJAR LANDS

2961 Q — Sarvasri G Venkata Reddy and S Yamayya — Will the Hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state

   (a) the extent of banjar lands distributed to the landless poor in Ongole Revenue Division during the last three years, and
Unstated Questions and Answers

372 7th March, 1968

(b) the No of applications received for the assignment of pattas to the landless poor in Parhoon, Santharavui and Cirala Taluks of Bapatla taluk so far and the No of applications disposed of and how many are pending in these 3 Taluks?

96—

2961-A

(a) Acs 1,514 76 Cents

(b) Applications received in the three taluks 466

Applications disposed of 289

Applications pending 177

PATTAS TO BANJAR LANDS

97—

3132 Q — Sri Mudali Babu Paramkussam — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state

(a) the taluk-wise No of applications in Palakonda, Parvathparam and Bobbili Taluks of Srikakulam District submitted by the landless poor of pattas for Banjar lands,

(b) the taluk-wise No of pattas issued during the period from January 1967 to June, 1967 together with the names of the persons to whom they have been issued,

(c) whether the Government have appointed special staff for the issue of pattas to the poor, and

(d) if not, when they will be appointed?

97—

3132-A.

(a) Palakonda Taluk

Parvathpuram Taluk

Bobbili Taluk

(b) (i) Palakonda Taluk

1 Smt. Limama Mutyalamma of Pedarama Acs 4-98 cents

2 Smt. Biddika Chittamma of Pedarama Acs 3-65 cents

(ii) Parvathpuram Taluk

Nil

(iii) Bobbili Taluk

Nil

(c) Yes,

(d) Does not arise

SULLURPIT-SRIHARIKOTA ROAD

98—

2161 Q – Sri K Munsamy — Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:
Unstated Questions and Answers  7th March, 1968

(a) since when the road leading from Sulluipet to Sriharikota in Nellore District is being put to use,

(b) the number of bridges constructed thereon,

(c) whether the said road is convenient for communication purposes,

(d) the amount of expenditure incurred for the completion of the said road, and

(e) whether bus facilities will be provided from Sulluipet to Sriharikota?

A —

(a) It is still in execution and traffic can go up to the first 6 miles.

(b) No bridges have been constructed. (One bridge has to be constructed across Buckingham Canal at Mile 10/5. A vented road dam has been constructed in the back waters at Mile 6/1).

(c) After completion of the work it will be convenient for intercommunication with main land from Sriharikota Island.

(d) 1 Expenditure to date:

   Rs 8,66,422

   2 Further amount required for completion of the Road

   Rs 9,00,578

(e) Does not arise now.

LAYING OF ROADS

99—

2201 Q — Sri D Kondala Rao — Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to lay a road (i) from Aratakatla to Kaknada, (ii) from Talla-revu and Nandirevu to Manjeru, Gorrepudi, (iii) From Nandirevu to Kahuluru Via Seela Lanka, (iv) From Kolanka to Talla-revu Via Pallipalem, Tangetipuram, Bapenpalli, Mallavukota villages (only six fuilongs remain as mud road) (v) from Manjeru to Patavali?

A: —

No, Sir.

REPAIRS TO ROADS IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

100—

2713 Q — Sri P Gunnayya — Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Government for the repairs of the roads in Srikakulam District during 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively, and

(b) the number of roads repaired?

137—10
A —

(a) Amount sanctioned for repairs of the roads in Srikakulam District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount sanctioned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>Rs. 22,03,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>Rs. 23,00,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) 94 reaches

MANGALAGIRI-TADIKONDA ROAD

101—

3912 Q — Sri G V Rathaiah — Will the hon Minister for Communications be pleased to state

(a) the stage at which the construction of the road from Mangalagiri to Tadikonda via Rayapudi in Tadikonda Constituency, Guntur taluk stands at present; and

(b) when it will be completed?

A —

(a) An estimate for Rs 631 lakhs has been received from the Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) for improvements to Tadikonda to Rayapudi road in Miles 9/0 to 9/1+10° in Guntur District and it is under consideration of the Government

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to (a) above

SCHOOLS FOR ADULT WOMEN

102—

1741 Q — Sri K Munuswamy — Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) the districtwise number of special schools for adult women, and

(b) the number of women attending the schools?

A —

(a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>No of Special Schools for Adult Women</th>
<th>Name of the Special School with its locality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Guntur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Government Special School for Adult Women, Pittalavartipalem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Anantapur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Government Special School for Adult Women, Gooty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Srikakulam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Government Special School for Adult Women, Tekkali,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Cuddapah</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Government Special School for Adult Women, Pulivendla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Warangal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Government Special School for Adult Women, Warangal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) Particulars regarding the number of women attending the special Schools for Adult Women during 1967-68 are detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the Special School</th>
<th>No of women attending special Schools during 1967-68</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1st year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Government Special School for Adult Women, Pittalavarsalem, Guntur Dist</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Government Special School for Adult Women, Goofy, Anantapur District</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Government Special School for Adult Women, Tekkali, Srikakulam District</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Government Special School for Adult Women, Pulivendla, Cuddapah District</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Government Special School for Adult Women, Warangal, Warangal District</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unselected Questoins and Answers. 7th March 1968

103—3640 Q—Sarvasri S. Venayya and Dhanenkula Narasimhan—Will the hon' Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) the number of untrained Graduates and Secondary Grade Teachers working in the State now,

(b) whether there are any proposals with the Government to regularise the services of such untrained teachers who have put in a service of 5 years and above, and

(c) if so, when?

A—

(a) Number of untrained Graduates and Secondary Grade Teachers working in the State as on 31-12-1966 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management</th>
<th>Untrained Graduates</th>
<th>Untrained Secondary Grade Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Government</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Local Bodies</td>
<td>1,466</td>
<td>5,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Private Aided</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Private Unaided</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,367</td>
<td>6,493</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) & (c) Government Teachers — Government in their order Ms No 2482, Education Department, dated 14-9-1965 have issued instructions to the effect that the service of the teachers, graduates and matriculates trained or untrained appointed after 1-11-1956 shall be regularised relaxing the rule relating to age to the extent whenever necessary keeping in view the proceedings of the sub-committee of the Joint Staff Council The District Educational Officers are competent to regularise the services of the teachers referred to, since they are the appointing authorities.

As regards the teachers working under the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis, necessary orders were issued in G O Ms No 523, Education, dated 24-2-1964 that untrained teachers appointed before or after 1-11-1956 should be allowed to continue in service. The appointing authorities are competent to regularise their services as soon as they get trained. The managements were however, instructed to stop the appointment of untrained teachers.

In respect of the teachers working in Aided Schools the appointment of unqualified teachers is resorted to by the managements and that only in exceptional cases they can appoint untrained hands.

CASES UNDER DRUGS ACT

104—

3653 Q — Sri S.Vemayya — Will the Hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

Number of cases filed under Drugs Act during 1966-67 and 1967-68 in the State ?

A —

The number of cases filed under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 during 1966-67 and 1967-68 in the State is —

1966-67 ... 25 including

6 manufacturing concerns

1967-68 .. 33 including

2 manufacturing concerns

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, NELLORE

105—

2338 Q — Sri Dhanenkula Narsimham — Will the Hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state —

(a) the names of Industries established in the Industrial Estate, Nellore,

(b) whether the said Industries are of the Government or of private parties,

(c) in case they are of Government the amount of expenditure incurred thereon so far,
(d) whether subsidies also have been given, and
(e) if so, at what percentage of the total investment?

A —

(a) The names of industries so far established are —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Centre</th>
<th>Line of Manufacture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M/s Allied Industries Nellore</td>
<td>Paints and Varnishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/s Enamels, Nellore</td>
<td>Enamelware, Halloware and Hospitalware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Venkateswara Industries, Nellore</td>
<td>Polythene Bags, Corrugated Paper Boards and Plastic articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijalakshmi Industries, Nellore</td>
<td>Stainless Steelware, Hospitalware Equipment, Drums and Steel Almyras</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) All the industries coming up in this estate are in private sector

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No

(e) Does not arise

Cashewnut Plantations

1505 (I) Q — Sarvasi K Muniswami and S Prataparudra Raju — Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state

(a) the districtwise extent of land in which cashewnut plantations are being raised together with the number of places where the trees are raised during the period 1965-66 and 1966-67, and

(b) the quantity of cashewnut being exported and the income being derived by the Government thereon for the above period?

A —

(a) No cashew plantations were raised during 1965-66 and 1966-67

(b) No cashew was exported by the Forest Department and no revenue was derived by the export for the above period as the plantations are leased out to the private parties by sale in open auction

Mango Plantations in Pedakonda Beat

2302 Q — S Prataparudra Raju — Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state
(a) whether there are mango plantations in Pedakonda Beat near Kurupam, Patvathipuram Taluk, Srikakulam District,
(b) if so, the extent of the plantations, and
(c) the income derived from the above plantations during 1965-66 and 1966-67?
A —
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) 243 Hectars
(c) No revenue was realised during 1965-66 and 1966-67

ANICUT TO PEDDAVANKA, KUPPAM TALUK

108—
1808 Q —Sir D Venkatesam —Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state
(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme was prepared for constructing an Anicut to Peddavanka of Singasamudram and Peddavanka of Nayanoor in Kuppam taluk in Chittoor District,
(b) what is the estimated cost, and
(c) when the work will be taken up for execution?
A —
(a) No
(b) & (c) Do not arise

ANICUT ACROSS KALLAGADDA

109—
1959 Q —Sri P Sambasiva Raju —Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state
(a) whether the estimate for construction of an anicut across Kallagadda near Bellampeta of Vijayanagaram taluk, Visakhapatnam district is sanctioned,
(b) if so, when it will be taken up, and
(c) the amount of the estimate?
A —
(a) Yes
(b) After the funds can be made available
(c) Rs 70,000

IRRIGATION WORKS IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

110—
3457 Q —Sri P. Gunnayya —Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state
(a) the amount allotted to Srikakulam District towards various irrigation works during 1966-67,
(b) the expenditure incurred towards (i) Major Irrigation Tanks, (ii) Irrigation tanks respectively, and
(c) the total allotments towards irrigation schemes during 1967-68?

A —
(a) Rs 40.58 lakhs.
(b) (i) Major Irrigation Tanks Rs 2.88 lakhs
    (ii) Minor Irrigation Tanks Rs 8.87 lakhs
(c) Rs 51.21 lakhs.

STATEMENTS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
VIDE L A Q NO 3388 (UNSTARRED)

Statement showing the existing Seed Farms in the State

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the Seed Farm And District</th>
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<th>Extent Dry</th>
<th>Total Extent</th>
<th>Year of establishment</th>
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<td>Peddapet</td>
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<td>146</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Vennelavalasa</td>
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<td>175</td>
<td>1961-62</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>East Godavari District</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Samalkot</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(transferred from Research Wing)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>West Godavari District</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kovvali</td>
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<td>102</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Venkatramanagudem</td>
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<td>275</td>
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<td>Undi</td>
<td>59</td>
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<td>99</td>
<td>1967-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Krishna District</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Ghantasala</td>
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<td>1959-60</td>
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<td>5</td>
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### 1967–68

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<th>Division 3</th>
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<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1958–59</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Siddapuram</td>
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<td>1961–62</td>
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<td>13 Thangadancha</td>
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<td>600</td>
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<td>1962–63</td>
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<td>250</td>
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<td>15 Siddalagandi</td>
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<td>1958–59</td>
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<td>18 Garladinne</td>
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<td>1967–68</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 Kothapalli</td>
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<td>Nalgonda District</td>
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<td>22 Cherakupalli</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 Anaparthy</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 Dundi (transferred from APAU)</td>
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<td>175</td>
<td>1967–68</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>26 Solipur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khammam District</td>
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</tr>
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<td>27 KrishnaSagar</td>
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<td>1963–64</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>30 Boppapalli</td>
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<td>1957–58</td>
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<td>31 Malthumuda</td>
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<td>710</td>
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<td>1966–67</td>
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</table>

Total: 3164 3050 6214
## LIST OF CLOSED SEED FARMS IN THE STATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Name of the Seed Farm</th>
<th>Extent in acres</th>
<th>Year of closing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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Unstarred Questions and Answers

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<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Name of the Seed Farm</th>
<th>Extent in acres</th>
<th>Years of closing</th>
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<td></td>
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852 1203 2055
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr Speaker — So far as short notice questions are concerned, the concerned rule reads like this: Rule 60, sub-rule (6): "The member who has given notice of the question shall be in his seat to read the question when called by the Speaker and the Minister concerned shall give a reply immediately provided that when a question is there in the names of more than one member, the Speaker shall call the name of the first member or in his absence any other name according to the names in the list."

Mr Speaker — So far as short notice questions are concerned, I have no discretion according to existing rule. Short notice question shall be admitted only when the question is there in the names of more than one member, the Speaker shall call the name of the first member or in his absence any other name according to the names in the list.

Mr Speaker — I am also helpless.

Sri B Ratnasabhapati — This is important in relation to the ryots.

Mr Speaker — The rule is very clear. Ignorance of rules is no excuse.

Sri B Ratnasabhapati — Members are not pleading ignorance of this rule. It has some relation with the ryots outside the Assembly and most of the people are suffering. The Minister's statement might help the ryots outside. I make an appeal to the members also.

Amma...
RULING FROM THE CHAIR

Privilege Motion given notice of by Sri Badri Vishal Pitti on the ground that the information in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1968 is incorrect.

Mr Speaker — I do not think a resolution of this Assembly is necessary. Already, the Prime Minister has condemned that and I think it is being almost universally condemned. I do not think a particular resolution is necessary.

Sri Badri Vishal Pitti rose —

Mr Speaker — Please discuss with me in my chambers.

Mr Speaker — Please give notice under rule 74.

Mr Speaker — I will consider it.

Mr Speaker — I will consult the Leaders.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

The Alleged False Depiction of Facts in the Film "Sati Arundhati"

of Objects and Reasons of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1968 about the non-imposition of excise duty by the Central Government on them is incorrect as the same is being levied on the said articles and that as such it is a fit case for referring to the Committee of Privileges. When this was taken up for consideration by the House on 29-2-1968, Sri Badri Vishal Pitti, who had given notice, restated what was found in the notice and said that it may be referred to the Committee of Privileges. When the chief Minister's attention was drawn about the incorrectness of the statement referred to above, he straightway conceded the mistake and stated it was not a deliberate one made with the object of misleading the House. Whereupon, Sri Badri Vishal Pitti has gracefully told the House that he was not pressing his motion and requested that it may be dropped.

For the above reasons I do not consider it necessary to consider the question of referring the issue to the Committee of Privileges. Moreover I need hardly express that in cases like this where incorrect statements are made either due to inadvertence or by mistake with the least intention of misleading the House, there can be no question of breach of Privilege, for otherwise it would be virtually impossible for any member to make any statement before verifying the veracity of the said.

I do not therefore consider that any further action is necessary.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re — Alleged False Depiction of Facts in the Film Entitled "Sati Arundhati"
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Alleged false depiction of fact in the film ‘Sati Arundhati’

The film called ‘Sati Arundhati’ is being shown in some of the theatres of Hyderabad and also all over Andhra Pradesh. It is a well known fact for ages that Sathi Arunthathi was born in the Arunthathiyaa (Madiga) community as the daughter of Matanga Maharshi who was ex-communicated in those days simply because he revolted against the Brahmins. This revolt is admitted in the film itself. The film also shows that in those days there was no untouchability, but only ex-communication. There is ample evidence to the effect that Sathi Arunthathi was the daughter of Matanga Maharshi. But unfortunately, the film shows that Sathi Arunthathi was the daughter of Gautama Maharishi and not of Mathanga Maharshi but only brought up by Mathanga Maharshi. This variation is introduced just to boost up the caste pride and prejudice of the caste Hindus who are worshipping Sathi Arunthathi for ages, especially in their marriage ceremonies. The idea is to show that they are not worshipping the daughter of Mathanga Maharshi whose progeny, unfortunately, are now treated as untouchables.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance  
re Alleged false depiction of facts in the film "Sati Arundhati"

This innovation inevitably tends to perpetuate untouchability and lower the social status of the so-called untouchables, who, inspite of age-long untouchability, humiliation, segregation and other social disabilities imposed on them have been sustaining their self respect in the belief that they had a great past and their ancestors belonged to Brahmin Sampradayam and Rishi Sampradayam.

History shows that the Arundhatiyas are the direct descendants of Swayambhuva Manu, the first patron of humanity. This fact is supported by the popular name by which the Arundhatiyas are called even today, namely, ‘Peddintiva u’ which means, evidently, that they belonged to the first family of humanity.

If the film "Sathi Arundhati" is allowed to be shown in its present from it will take away for ever from the great history of the Arundhatiyas the great and sacred personality from whom they derived their past heritage. With this past gone, they will have no means of claiming that they had great past and that their untouchability was only superimposed on them probably in the middle ages. This will wound the prestige and feelings of the Arundhatiyas so much that it may lead to mass protest, disturbing the law and order situation.

We, therefore, request you to kindly intervene and see that those portions of the film which show that Sathi Arundhati was not the daughter of Arundhatiya community may be deleted and it may be shown that she was the real daughter of Mathanga Maharshi.

We request immediate action in this behalf so that the false presentation made in the film may not gain ground in the minds of the people.

(Translation)

“Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance  
re Alleged false depiction of facts in the film "Sati Arundhati"

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(Translation)
388 7th March, 1968  Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance
re Alleged false depiction of facts in the film "Sati Arundhati"

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

16 Alleged false depiction of facts in the film "Cali Arundhati".

[Text continues with relevant content discussing the film and its implications regarding Arundhati Arundhati, a notable figure and the natural daughter of Matunga Mahamuni, not adopted by him, and not the natural daughter of Goutama Maha Muni. Further details on the film's inaccuracies and clarifications provided.]
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

re Alleged false depiction of facts in the film "Sati Amudhathi"
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

Alleged false depiction of facts in the film “Sati Arundhati”

Mr Speaker in the Chair,

Many hon Members rose in the Chair

Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair,

Sir, mythologically, Arundhati is supposed to be the daughter born in what is now called Hanjan Community. By depicting in the picture that she was of Brahminical extraction, the film producers seem to have taken certain liberty with mythology. I have not seen the film, Sir. But so far as what is known at the present day is concerned, there does not seem to be any doubt as to whether Arundhati is from Madiga community.

Matanga mythologically is a sage from whom Chandalas derived their origin. He is said in the Mahabharata to belong to this caste. Arundhati is mythologically the pathmi or a consort of salvation and also worldly living of sage Vasishta. Her other name is
392 7th March, 1968

Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance.

Reported false depiction of facts in the film “Sati Arundathi”

Matangi or one who is derived from sage Matanga. In mythology, she is definitely said to be a Chandala woman. In Sanskrit Puranic literature, Matanga is associated with this caste which we now call Harijans. For instance, in Kalidas’s Raghuvamsa, it is said that due to arrogance and a curse, a king attained Matangatwa or untouchability. The facts as stated in the petition are thus correct. Arundathi has never been represented as the daughter of Gautama. She was born only to Matanga and hence her other name is Matangi and she was wedded to sage Vasishtha and she is definitely described in Mahabharata and all Puranas as only a Chandala woman. Hence some present day Harijans call themselves as Arundathiyas or those born to Arundathi. Even in high class families, Sir. Matangi which is the other name of Arundathi is a Pativrata Devatha and is a patron goddess of Chandals. However, I wonder if the film makers went into all this and did it deliberately. In any case, Sir, facts misrepresent people’s feelings and wound their pride. Film Censor Board should ensure that no facts misrepresent others and people’s feelings are wounded. Sir, I am just now sending a telegram also to see that the mistake is corrected. I have just now been shown by the Secretary, Sir, that the producers are some Southern Movietone and K A Pictures. I am asking the Home Department, Sir, to send for this.

Smt J. Eswari Bai—Names of the producer and director.

Sir, I am just now sending a telegram also to see that the mistake is corrected. I have just now been shown by the Secretary, Sir, that the producers are some Southern Movietone and K A Pictures. I am asking the Home Department, Sir, to send for this.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

Alleged false depiction of facts in film “Sati Aundhathi”

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — Whatever it be, I am just now sending a telegram to the President of the Central Board of Film Censors, kindly see to it that immediately this thing is corrected and I am also sending for the producers to see what best can be done I can assure you, Sir, on the floor of this House that whatever steps this Government can legally take, certainly it will try to see that the mistake is corrected.

Sri D Venkatesam — The hon Chief Minister can issue a prohibitive order till we get such order that the picture shall not be exhibited in our State

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — No, no We give a telegram saying that a number of people are agitated over this depiction saying that she is born to a Brahmin which is wrong and they must correct it That is what we are saying and that several people are agitated over it and asking them to take steps to remedy the defect So far as this Government is concerned I will find out from the producers also, Sir, I am asking the Home Department to find out Secondly, as suggested by somebody, it is not as if I can straight-away stop everything If it is legal and if I have got the power, that is a different matter If I do not have the power, they will claim damages Therefore, I will have to go into the question deeply, consult also the Law department and see what I can do in the matter.
Observing silence in memory of the three Rhodesian Patriots hanged by the Government of Ian Smith in Rhodesia

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — It may be your opinion. But I want to be fortified by the opinion of the Legal Department. Unfortunately, Mr. Subbiah is not the legal adviser for Government.

Sri P Subbiah — It is not that way.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — Your suggestion, I take. Therefore, I will consult the Law Department, Sir. Otherwise, it will lead to other consequences. I will consult the Law Department as to what steps this Government can take. All that I will have to consider.

Mr Speaker — Hon members of this House not only we people in our country but the entire civilised world will be shocked to learn about the hanging of three Rhodesian patriots which took place yesterday at 12.30 according to Indian Standard Time by the Government of the white people, by the Government of Ian Smith in Rhodesia. These three people were convicted for murder about three years back and death sentence has been pending against them all these three years. In spite of the appeals issued by various nations in the world and in spite of the Queen’s reprieve also, it is really a tragedy that the Smith Government should have unheeded to the appeals of the various Governments and the Queen and allowed them to be executed. They were great patriots.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance: 7th March, 1966.

re Temporary suspension of work on the Buggeru Anicut

As rightly observed by some of the members here by Sri Kotiah, Sri Badridiashal pitti and Sri Vavala Gopalakrishnaya — it is the duty of this House, I must say, to express our feelings on an occasion like this and tell the world what we feel about the injustice done to these patriots, if necessary, by passing a resolution. It is only this morning we came to know about this news. I did not have even time to go through the entire news-item. It is only just now that the matter is brought to my notice and I personally feel that the first thing we should do is to observe a minute's silence in memory of these three great patriots.

I request all the members to get up and stand for a minute and observe silence

(All the members stood up in silence for a minute)

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re Temporary suspension of work on the Buggeru Anicut

Mr Speaker — There is another matter under Rule 74 by Sri A. Sanjeeva Reddy & P Venkate Reddy (Pause). None of them is present in the House. The House will now resume discussion on Industries Demand

Mr Speaker — The hon Minister may read the Statement.

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri S. Sidda Reddy) — Sir, the Scheme for the construction of an anicut across Buggeru at the head of Atmakur tank supply channel, Nellore District, was sanctioned by the Government in June 1964 for Rs 9.79 lakhs on works for Rs 11.11 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. The scheme was intended to benefit 1083 acres including sarva to the extent of 520 acres in addition to the stabilising supplies to the registered area of 2104 acres under the Atmakur tank. The work was entrusted to Messrs D S Construction Co., Nellore. An amount of Rs 7 lakhs was already spent on the scheme. The provision made for 1967-68 was Rs 20,000 which was increased to Rs 36,000 in the revised estimates in 1967-68. The work was slowed down for want of adequate funds. The body wall and Talus are yet to be done. An amount of Rs 3 lakhs would be required for completing the scheme. But due to paucity of funds, an amount of Rs 93,000 could be provided in the budget estimate for 1968-69.
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr Speaker— I have no power to admit a short-notice question unless the concerned Minister agrees to answer that question.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1968-69
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.
Demand No. XXIV Industries Rs 1,38,65,800
Demand No. XLVI Capital outlay on Industrial Development including Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation Rs 8,29,71,000
Demand No. XIV Commerce and Export Promotion Department, weights and Measures etc., Rs 98,19,400

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Voting of Demands for Grants

for 1968–69

7th March, 1968.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
Voting of Demands for Grants

398 7th March, 1968.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69

Voting of Demands for Grants

The meeting was convened by the President of the Board of Directors and was attended by all members. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved. The Secretary then presented the budget for the coming year, which was discussed and approved by the members. The President then announced the voting of the demands for grants, which was carried out in the usual manner. The votes were counted and the results were announced, and the members were happy with the outcome. The meeting adjourned at the request of the President.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th March, 1963

For 1968-9

Voting of Demands for Grants

Though this was listed as an export House, I fail to understand how it is not related to export promotion? To step up export concerted effort is necessary.
400 7th March, 1968.  
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69 
Vowing of Demands for Grants
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th March, 1968

Young of Demand for Grants

(continues)
7th March, 1968.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-9

Voting of Demands for Grants

402

Interim D A  44  11  8
Comm. 44  11  8
Interim D A  44  11  8

Unused spare parts

Body building

retrading

vehicle

condemn

interim D A

condemn

rewriting

vehicle

44  11  8

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8
MRS M. GODFREY (Nominated Anglo-Indian) —Mr Speaker
Sir, While speaking on the Demands of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, I would like to point out that many buses that ply in the city very often have the wrong route boards on the top. In this way many passengers have been carried away out of their destination. For instance, No 8 which ply as far as from Residency often had the Charminar Board on it and the passengers who are not in the know of these routes board the bus and then they are asked to get out. I would also like to say that some buses do not even have the route sign on the board and other buses have just 'Special' mark on the top and the conductors often are not so helpful to the public as to tell them where the bus is going to. In this way many of the passengers are deceived and much of their work is spoiled by going the wrong way.

Buses are plying in the city with many seats vacant but yet the bus does not stop to carry the passengers waiting at the bus stops. These co-passengers are waiting for a long time perhaps for some very important business to do. I have also noticed buses going half empty past the stop without stopping and carrying the passengers. I would also request Sir that the Road Transport Corporation Authorities and the Minister concerned would run a few more buses during the school hours. It is really a pity to see little children running after the buses and then getting disappointed. The children are studying here in the schools. In the afternoon we see them standing in the burning sun running after the buses and coming back disappointed for not getting the bus. I do not think we would like our children to be like that. So I really request that more buses are put on the road during the school hours to enable our children to go and come to the school comfortably.
After all it is our duty that we see that the children get all the comforts. And I request that the poor children be taken in the bus even if it causes little inconvenience to the conductor to overload the bus. We won't like to see our own children running on the roads when there is so much of traffic on the road. I really feel pity to see the poor children running in the hot sun almost 'from the Grammar School right down to the other end of Abids and yet not getting into the bus. It is also very dangerous as there is traffic jam when there is enormous amount of traffic on our roads. We must also understand that the poor children are working five to six hours and they must be hungry and tired by that time. It will be very good if the authorities could see that the children are all put into the bus and taken to their respective homes.

One more request to the Minister for Industries. I would like to ask him if he could have a few more Industries so that we can ease the unemployment problem that is facing our State. Besides this we could also bring out the potentials that lie in our people and bring up our State to a standard that we would like it to come up to. I am sure there is a lot that can be explored in our State if you all take the trouble to do it. If we would put ourselves together and bring out the potentiality that lies in our people and in our State, I am sure the unemployment also will be eased and our State will come up as one of the best States in the country. Thank you Sir.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th March, 1963

Voting of Demands for Grants

The aggregate productive capital employed in the factory sector in the country during 1959-60 rose from Rs. 1,787.37 Crores to Rs. 3,257.30 Crores according to the from 202.06 increase % from 5.83%. The capital growth in all the four Southern States put together was 256.7 rising from Rs. 248.21 crores to Rs. 9,763.61 crores as % increase is 3,976%.
Voting of Demands for Grants

Financial position as a development

Industrial growth, investment capital

Value handed over, by the manufacturers time

Private sector industries & production

Investment capital & development industries 4 & rank 3
Voting of Demands for Grants

Managing Director and General Manager will look after the board's duties. The managing director and general manager will ensure the board's duties are carried out efficiently. The managing director and general manager will have the responsibility.
7th March, 1958

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1968-69

Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text in an unknown language]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
7th March, 1968

for 1968-69

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Document content in a language that is not English, appears to be Telugu, with some sections not translatable to English.]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69
Voting of Demands for Grants

Maich, 1968

Production of Cocoa

Production of Rice

Production of Cattle wealth

skilled works

Third Five year Plan

Fourth Plan

Fourth plan

Production of cattle wealth

skilled works

departmental units

Hyderabad tanneries

Hyderabad tanneries

Hyderabad tanneries

Hyderabad tanneries

utility leather works

Vijayawada leather works

state police

state police
Voting of Demands for Grants

Hyderabad Tanneries is the first of its kind in the history of South India. It is situated in the city of Hyderabad, the capital of the state. Hyderabad Tannery is a state-owned enterprise and has been producing leather goods for over a century. It is one of the oldest tanneries in the world and has played a significant role in the leather industry of the country.

The report on leather production shows a steady increase in output over the years. The leather industry is a vital sector of the state economy, contributing significantly to the gross state domestic product. The state government has been emphasizing the development of the leather industry, and Hyderabad Tannery has been identified as a model for the rest of the country.

In conclusion, the leather industry in the state of Andhra Pradesh is on a steady growth path, and Hyderabad Tannery is a prime example of how state-owned enterprises can lead the way in the development of the industry.
भव्य की। यह कहते हैं कि हम नामामुख हैं आंदोलकर इस को किया जा सकता है कि दस्तावेज को विवादित कर दें। मैंने आपको इस के बारे में भी सुना है कि इसी तरह का विचार हो रहा है।

अब और तकनीक का साथ तक स्वागत है इस का उपाध्यक्ष मैं आप के साथ रखना चाहता हूँ। एक विशेष ध्यान में अवधारणा लेने जो विवाद वोट के आधार पर विशेष वालों द्वारा जारी करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे छूटने के लिए जीतने में ध्यान कुर्सी है।

उन्होंने एक नयी लोगों लोग लोग का आयात दिया एक लाभ का या पता नहीं कितने का। हालांकि अधिक यह (guest houses) के बारे में है। गायनमंथनार का नया सुना केंद्रीय स्थान वाणिज्यिक, सार्वजनिक, एथलेटिक आयोग आदि पेपर इतने सप्ताह हैं। इस दृष्टि से हम इस नई कहाँ रहा है कि वही उप-नत्क अधिकारों में नहीं रहा है। इस तरह के विवादों की वात है इसको लाभ होती है।

यह वे सफल नामक तथ्य है जब की चीज होती है। तो कम समय के लिए आयात भवन बनाया जाता है। यह नामकरणिक क्षेत्र के कार्यालयों में भी हम देखते हैं।

मिस्टर विडी लीकर -आपकी दो मानों में है। आप (luxury) के मानों में के रहेंगे ना?
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th March, 1968
Voting of Funds for Grants.

This is not to say that big men in politics, whether Ministers in the Government or not, do not still play their part in concentrating economic power in the hands of few persons.

In the eyes of the common man in India concentrated economic power is wholly evil. The great disparity of wealth and income...
between the small section of the people possessing such power and the vast majority that constitute the remainder, is by itself sufficient to explain this attitude. The dislike for concentration of economic power is turned in to hatred by the abysmal poverty in which millions of our countrymen live and die. When so many have not sufficient food or clothing or shelter, is it not criminal, they ask, that a few should live in lordly luxury and wasteful extravagance? This antipathy for big business is aggravated by belief not infrequently held that the big businessmen are responsible for all their misfortunes.

"So responsible a person as Dr Lokanathan, speaking about the influence of big business on Government, observed, "In spite of the fact that Parliament cries every day against the business community nothing material is done." Indeed, some of the leading industrialists who appeared before us admitted that many people thought so. At the same time, they added emphatically that there was no basis for this. We are bound to mention in this connection that the considerable financial assistance that some of the leading industrialists in the country have given to the ruling party from time to time has furnished ammunition for the attack that big business is hand in glove with the party in power. The fact that such assistance has been liberally given—at the time of the last general elections—has been admitted by Government in a statement in Parliament.

सरकारी इकवेस्टमेंट की जिनकी अनुपालन कर्मीय है उन्होंने ने विशेष रूप से जानकारी पार्टी को और बिना दूसरे राजनीतिक पार्टियों की जिनकी मिली वित्तीय सहायता कराने का इच्छुक बनने है हम की विकसित मानी
महान क्षेत्र पेश करने या शायद कुछ केंद्रीय छद्मे में मदद मिलेगी। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा कार्यकारी किया है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय में 1968-69 में कुल वाणिज्यिक कपिलियों में 38 करोड़ की पूंजी लगी हुई है। इस में विभिन्न कार्पेटियों में 8 करोड़ 26 लाख लगा हुआ है यानी आर्थिक मदद का जो खामा अनुपात में है जब से में रोल कर्ण का अधिकार विकसित के पाने है। इस के अ अधिकार कार्पेटियों सरकारी कार्पेटियों और सहकार कार्पेटियों में 31 मार्च 66 तक सरकार ने 29 करोड़ 92 लाख लगाये हैं। हम में 48 कार्पेटियों में 5 करोड़ सीधे हैं। इन में 2,16,677 लाख धारी बिना रहा सरकार ने लगाया है। इस के अधिकार 25% अधिक लाभ की सरकार की बजाय कब मिले हैं। आर्थिक पैपर के बारे में यह अर्थ कर्म चालता हूँ। 2 करोड़ 28 लाख का नेक्स्टी वोन उस पर है। 3 करोड़ 13 लाख का इनवेस्टमेंट है। 67 की रिपोर्ट ने एक अड़ विकास सुनाता है?

"रु 50,00,967 being metest due to Government of Andhra Pradesh is to be confirmed"

"The amount due to the Government of Andhra Pradesh will be partly set aside by allotment of equity and preferential shares of the face value of Rs 34 and Rs 50 lakhs respectively at par for consideration other than cash."
A: One Financial Statement (Budget) 7 March, 1968
Voting of Demands for Grants

The demands for grants for the financial year 1968-69 have been submitted to the House for consideration. The amounts have been arrived at after careful consideration of the requirements of various departments and their financial position. The demands have been grouped under different heads such as Education, Health, Agriculture, Industry, Science and Technology, etc.

The total amount required for the various departments is Rs. 50,000,000. The Government has decided to allocate Rs. 25,000,000 for development works and Rs. 25,000,000 for maintenance works. The remaining amount of Rs. 25,000,000 will be used for contingency purposes.

The demands for grants have been debated in detail and the House has approved them. The demands have been presented to the House by the relevant Ministers who have explained the details of the projects and the expected benefits.

The demands for grants for the financial year 1968-69 have been approved by the House. The Government has taken a step forward in ensuring the development of the country and providing necessary resources for various departments.
Voting of Demands for Grants

Minister Dada Venkatarao —December 20, 1968, stated in the Assembly that the Annual Budget Statement for 1968-69 did not contain the details of demands for grants. The minister said that the grant demands were covered in the Budget Statement for 1968-69. He also stated that the government was taking steps to improve the economy of the state.

The minister referred to the mineral wealth of Andhra Pradesh and the need to utilize it to the fullest. He mentioned the abundant minerals present in Andhra Pradesh and the need to export them to increase the state's revenue. The minister also highlighted the problem of famine-sticken areas and the need for permanent relief measures. He stated that the government was taking steps to improve the economic conditions of the people affected by famine.

Exploring of mineral, it is a matter of only few lakhs. For heavy industries, it is necessary to have large deposits of minerals. Andhra Pradesh has abundant mineral wealth, and it is necessary to utilize it to the fullest. There is a need to explore the mineral wealth of the state and utilize it for the benefit of the people.
Voting of Demands for Grants

For 1968-69

...
power looms complete and Handlooms are also being provided with the necessary powers. A handloom industry has been set up in the town. The State Government has also reduced the levy of sales tax on yarn to 3 per cent. What I feel is, what all the leaders may say, more than that, the Government is taking active interest and suitable steps to encourage weavers. I want to recite, in this connection, the Chief Minister's statement regarding weavers at Bangalore Conference. "The Government is trying its level best to augment the resources of the weavers." It is therefore not desirable on our part to put forward such kind of statements which are having no authority at all and it is very bad on our part to level such allegations against the Government or the Ministry to the effect that they are not taking any interest at all so far as the hand-loom industry is concerned. I feel that we should support the views of the weavers, we should take interest in their problems and see that they are provided with the necessary assistance.
availability and stock is there. Whoever may want can take the yarn. There is one list and as per the list they can go and purchase stock which is readily available with the Government. There is no question of black marketing. When black marketing is there, we can accuse the Minister or the Government that they are doing things in a different way, that they are encouraging black-marketing; that they are doing favours, etc. But that is not the position. What I learn is there is stock available with the Government, and nobody is doing injustice to anybody regarding this. Another allegation which our friend levelled against the Government is that they are not inviting tenders. What I learn is they are inviting tenders, but there is one conditional clause in the tender. That is there whether it be PWD tender or tender of any other department, and that is, unless the Government is satisfied with the bona fides of that particular contractor and are satisfied that he can deliver the goods, they need not accept that tender. That is the attitude of the Government, and Government is at liberty to cancel the tender or give it to another contractor. So far as that aspect is concerned, when there are so many applications, they have considered all these aspects and they decided to call for fresh applications. I understand that the matter is not decided and knowing that, it is not desirable on our part to level allegations against the Minister or the Government that they are doing injustice to the whole weaver community—a 25 lakh community.

Industrial peace is a sine qua non for industrial peace. In public sector factories, start losses in terms of incentives to the public sector factories. Production increase in terms of money, productivity and output. Industrial peace is a sine qua non. MLA M L A. Am I right? The Minister himself Industrial peace for RTC losses. Profit is the motto. RTC has incentive shares. Workers have incentive shares. Mining Corporation has incentive shares. There is sufficient asbestos material in our Country. We are producing 3 thousand tonnes of asbestos whereas the Country requires 35 thousand tonnes. There is a lot of minerals in the Country, but we are not in a position to explore the minerals.
to explore the minerals that are prevalent in Andhra pradesh. I really congratulate the Government for coming forward in this respect to establish Export Promotion Council and take measures to export our commodities such as cashewnut chillies, tobacco, etc.

All these things are there. Other things also there. I really appreciate the bold step which the Government has taken regarding export promotion. There is, however, one snag about promotion. The amount which they have allotted for export promotion is very little. Without exploring the possibility for export of exportable goods, it is not desirable to have Committees, panels, etc., and ask them to draw up reports. All that is not desirable. I therefore request the Government to first explore which commodities could be exported, what is the target, how much we can earn by way of foreign exchange, what is the relationship between the Central Government, and the State Government, and so on. These issues have to be tackled very efficiently and I request the Government to take proper steps regarding export of commodities that are there.

Smt J Eswari Bai — Mr Speaker, Sir. The notes submitted by the Minister for Commerce and Export Promotion reads more like a treatise of an academician rather than a practical note to a lay businessman. The businessman and trader knows very well how to export his item. The Professor’s book theory about export promotion is much different from the practical difficulties encountered by an exporter.

The main factor which is responsible in export promotion is the cheapness and competitive price of the export product and its quality. Another fundamental fact about export promotion is export tariffs and excise duties imposed on exports. These duties and tariffs are mainly responsible for increasing the cost of product exported tremendously. I firmly believe and plead with the State and Central Governments that they should not levy any kind of tax on their exporting product if they want to increase their exports and earn foreign exchange till they are able to capture foreign markets, in respect of the items of export. The greatest bar to capturing export markets is high prices and poor quality of the products exported. Hence I am of opinion that the Commerce and Export Promotion Department should try to concentrate on these two problems confronting export trade. As regards the other things mentioned by the Minister for Commerce, the trading and business community can be expected to look after itself. Wherever necessary, Government should give outright grants and subsidies to the exporters for lowering the cost and improving the quality of the export products. Such sort of incentives have been given by all the advanced and developed countries of today. Holding seminars for everything under the sun has become the mania for Ministers and officials, particularly after Independence. We produce tons of academic literature on every subject except proper and sincere implementation of our own theories and ideas. We are a nation of talkers. Implementation of the talk is almost zero. That is why our planning has been a thorough failure. Our planning and
The note also mentioned that Hyderabad produces about 20 thousand tons of grapes every year and they want to export 5 thousand tons a year instead of exporting grapes. Government can as well initiate active steps for establishing distilleries for manufacturing wine by which we can not only earn foreign exchange but also save foreign exchange of the country by cutting short foreign imports of wine and other foreign liquors. All grapes are perishable and considerable damage may be caused in their export with the result that our foreign exchange earnings would be considerably reduced thereby.

The note of the Minister does not mention any new measures for increasing the export of hides, skins, leather goods, etc to foreign countries. Andhra Pradesh is one of the biggest export countries of hides and skins. The Government should therefore set up most modern tanneries all over the State to manufacture finest leather for export. In India, next to textiles, the biggest export industry is leather. In 1967-68, India exported Rs 90 crores worth of leather goods to foreign countries. The so-called leather Advisory Board set up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh is practically of no use to the leather industry and its export, except in doling out a few lakhs of rupees by way of loans to some leather artisans. In the distribution of these loans, I want a reoriented Leather Advisory Board with full powers of planning, investment and spending to improve the leather industry and its export, except for doling out a few lakhs of rupees by way of loans to some leather artisans. I want dynamic persons from scheduled castes and even other communities to be associated with this Board.

Now coming to Weights and Measures Department which should be the most developed and organized department of the Commerce Department, I have submitted two memoranda to the Minister for Commerce about six months back, pointing out the several anomalies and irregularities prevailing in the Department. So far as my knowledge goes, the Minister concerned has not taken any worth-while action on them. If the Minister, at least in the near future, does not take any action of them, in all details, by way of a substantial motion to the notice of the Assembly, The Government of India has sent a new scheme to the State Government to bring up the Weights and Measures Department to the most modern level. So far, the Government has not implemented it. Through it receives huge grants and loans from the Centre. The number of officers in Telangana are fifty per cent of the offices in the State, but the revenue earned by Telangana is not even 25 per cent of the entire weights and measures Department's revenue in the State. According to the Weights and Measures Enactment, a minimum of 2000 establishments are required for one Inspector whereas in Telangana it is not at all implemented. Nearer home, in Secunderabad, there are 1600 establishments and there are two Inspectors. It is a criminal waste of public funds. In Vijayawada, there are 4500 establishments and in Chirala in Guntur District, there are...
400 establishments For both these towns there only one Inspector. Due to lack of Inspectors the Andhra region is suffering from proper supervision. The Andhra region is under fed in the matter of the number of Inspectors; through it is yielding more than thrice the revenue from Telangana. If only the number of Inspectors is increased in the Andhra region to cope up with the work, the revenue from Andhra become double the present revenue. The Weights and Measures Inspector is the only official of the State who is in touch with every business man and who can only be the fittest instrument for price control.

A word about the industries in the State. The industries sponsored by the Government of India have become the breeding centres for non-Andhra at all levels of employment. All Heads of Departments in the various centrally sponsored industries are invariably non-Andhras. People from Telangana are not employed in these industries and non-Andhras are being employed in these industries. I want the Minister for Industries and the Chief Minister to take up the question of employment of Andhras in the centrally-sponsored industries with the Central Government. Otherwise, let not these industries merely become the show-pieces of the Centre without any benefit to the people of Andhra. Let me warn the Government on this occasion that if our people, sons and daughters of Andhra Pradesh, are not provided with jobs in these industries, there is bound to emerge a Rama Dandu on the lines of Sri a Sena, Bhimasena or any other sena to safeguard the interests of the people of the State.

Mr Deputy Speaker — Why not ‘Easwara Sena’? (Laughter)

Smt J. Eswari Bi — The educated youth cannot be sacrificed at the altar of those of other States. We cannot allow our youth to suffer and starve while those from outside enjoy the fruits and boss over. We demand the Central sector industries located or to be located here to provide employment to our men here and let them not serve as new openings for non-Andhras.
Voting of Demands for Grants

Voting of Demands for Grants

It is the main industry of its kind in South India and is known as the 'Sandal Wood Capital'. The industry is concentrated in the state of Karnataka, where it is the main source of revenue. The industry is facing challenges due to over-exploitation and the need for sustainable practices.

Voting of Demands for Grants
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Negotiations are being conducted to establish a unit for the processing of granite for export purposes in collaboration with East Germany. This unit will be the first of its kind, there being no such unit in India now. Grasive industry is to be made more viable, some imported material to be replaced by local granite. Medium and heavy charges pay heavy losses. Item 9 foreign grapes consume 60% shipping expenses. Export material will be cheaper.

Distillery unit can be started in Kuppam by having that blue grapes unit, but nothing has been mentioned about it. Cottage industries and Industries Department think time is right for industrialization of some cottage industries. Future thinking is to develop industries Department and enterprises, view them as prosperous.
426 7th March, 1968  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Grants

I agree, but in what way is also to be questioned. It is a significant landmark in two ways. One is we have a fertilizer factory established with foreign private capital investment. We have another factory established by the Union Carbide Co., which is now the world's monopolists. We have another pharmaceutical company, a company of repute, which is also a foreign company. That means Andhra Pradesh is slowly becoming a dumping ground of foreign monopoly capital. Has the Govt any idea of it? In the process of industrialisation we should also not take certain steps which are dangerous for our future. We have a fertilizer factory which is a foreign company. A fertilizer factory which has established itself in this field. We have another factory established by the Union Carbide Co., which is now the world's monopolists. And, I am really surprised at the Government of India's policy.

I can only give one characterisation to it and that is having put in wrong steps for the past 10 years, having resisted this very demand of the foreign companies for the past 4 years after devaluation we are forced into accepting it because our economy has come to doldrums, that is the major point.

Out of the question, let it be taken for granted and it is not going to come and if the Government of Andhra Pradesh without understanding this were to tell me that we are yet trying to establish a coal-based factory in Kothagudem I can say "You are talking of an impossibility, you do not know what you are talking." We have a point to make regarding Government statutory corporations and so on. We are in a period...
Voting of Demands for Grants

of recession. Already engineering industries are not producing to the fullest extent and the whole country is today facing an unproductive capacity as already established in engineering and ball-bearing industries and yet the Government of Andhra Pradesh and its corporations talk of a ball-bearing project. I want to know why? Are you sure there is a market for it? If there is a market for it why is it there is so much under-production in the already established engineering industries and ball-bearing industries? Not only that—

This is a most fantastic agreement. I should say it is an anti-national agreement. Let me be very clear of what I am speaking. Here is a company which dictates to us—that you shall not export to any other country except to those countries which I have listed for you—and what are the countries listed for us for export—they are Ceylon, Pakistan, Iran, Yugoslavia and Egypt. This is a most fantastic agreement. I should say it is an anti-national agreement. Let me be very clear of what I am speaking. Here is a company which dictates to us—that you shall not export to any other country except to those countries which I have listed for you—and what are the countries listed for us for export—they are Ceylon, Pakistan, Iran, Yugoslavia and Egypt.

I would like to ask which nationalist is going to agree to it? Every one of the foreign companies are dictating to us terms on the question of foreign exchange and on the question of foreign export trade. If our export trade is not running to the quantum that we want, it is because 99 percent of the foreign companies that are established in our country are dictating terms on the export trade of our country by these methods. This is only one instance. I can give any number of examples but I have no time. Why I want to know—

I am really surprised the Government which talks to nationalism so supreme has come down to this state that they have agreed to these particular interesting features of an agreement. Are you sure of what you are doing? That is why I say this Government does not have the industrial mind and they are unable to expand industries in our State. Coming to the question of small-scale industries I have given a call attention motion which has not yet come up. I have heard that in the small scale industries corporation or development corporation they are going to retrench about 3,000 people. Is it true, I would like to ask. Anyway, after the call attention motion comes they will give a reply to that. I wish it is not true and that they will not take that very dangerous step and throw many more people into unemployment. Then there is the question of handloom weavers. They have taken several steps to mitigate the difficulties of handloom weavers. I am surprised. Handloom is going to dogs—everybody knows. Their demands are many—
Voting of Demands for Grants

American expert will come here just as a Home Science College American Expert is there and our Minister Mr Thimma Reddy has tens of American experts. Another American expert for this industry to relieve them of the difficulties probably is one of the measures of the Government of Andhra Pradesh - I don't know Bu. I should say that you have certainly done very great damage so far as this industry is concerned. Finally, a word about R T C. I would like to tell the Government even now I had requested them quite a number of times previously that someone other R T C is not doing its job as efficiently as it should. I would set up an expert body - with very powerful authority to go into the whole question. There is a continuous complaint that in these Central industries which are established in Andhra Pradesh our people are not getting any jobs - even where an expert talent is not necessary. Why call it a central industry in Andhra Pradesh. I would like the Chief Minister to look into this factor.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
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and figures everywhere but not even one for ac ion or one for another's will. His armoury is the honest thought and the simple truth is utmost skill. Oliver Goldsmith village blacksmith says, "How happy is he born and taught that serveth not another's will. His armoury is the honest thought and the simple truth is utmost skill."

How happy is he born and taught that serveth not another's will. To him, he says, will serve. And the simple truth is utmost skill."

agriculture, industries, handloom training, leather industries, crafts.

Small scale and Cottage Industries, industries with some waste would have been priority. Small scale and Cottage Industries and heavy industries would have been priorities.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69

Vesting of Demands for Grants

Vegetables, Demands for Grants

Cottage industries and improve rural agriculture. Agro industries, cottage industries, small scale industries and heavy industries. Semi-rural minerals. Forest resources. Transport. cottage industries and small scale industries.

Facts and figures in the form of foreign exchange.

RTC maintains a Dark waste economy. RTC and 150 clerk maintain Dark waste economy.
Voting on Demands for Grants

7th March, 1968

For 1968-69

The time, Express bus to Secunderabad 2.80 p.m. would be a waste of time. One cannot waste 10 hours for the journey. The time given is 9.30 a.m. The demand for RTC buses is approved. The demand for the Industrial Training Institute is approved. The demand for Economic survey is approved. Sri T. Satyanarayana — It is not competent for Sri Gopala Krishna Ghanta to vote on this item. The Industrial Training Institute has been approved. The Economic survey has been approved. The demand for the Industrial Training Institute is approved. The Economic survey has been approved.
Voting of Demands for Grants

From the above recital, it is seen that the industrial development of the state during the past year has been steady, though not spectacular. Government Power Alcohol Factory, note Rs 84,000 as against Rs 3 19 lakhs in the year 1966-67. All these factors cumulatively produced a net loss of Rs 31 lakhs during the year as against a profit of Rs 13.06 lakhs during the previous year.

The company sustained a loss of 9.9 lakhs as against a profit of 44.54 lakhs of the previous year. Persons vested interest persons vested interest persons vested interest persons vested interest.
Voting of Demands for Grants

The statement includes details of under-employment, unemployment, available resources, available material, small scale industries, paper industries, handloom industries, and other industries. It also mentions automatic strikes agitation, handloom industries, and the weaving of madder.
Voting of Demands for Grants

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69

7th March 1, 1985

Voting of Demands for Grants

Weavers

Co-operative Minister

Private

Co-operative Minister

Auditor

Finance Corporations

Industrial Estates

Finance Corporation

Co-operative Sugar Factories

Budget

Government

Voting of Demands for Grants

Private

Government

Voting of Demands for Grants

Co-operative Minister

Private

Co-operative Sugar Factories

Government

Voting of Demands for Grants

Private

Government

Voting of Demands for Grants

Private

Government

Voting of Demands for Grants

Private

Government
Voting of Demands for Grants

The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the clock on Friday, the 8th March, 1968