in Mica Works by notification method under section 5 (c) (b) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to avoid further delay.

Existing rates are revised. On 15th April 1968 the matter would be finally taken up for final decision and till then we are waiting for objections.

Rates to be revised. Existing rates are revised. Rates are revised.

Existing rates are proposed to be revised. Rates are proposed. Comparative Statement is required.

Members were allowed to send their proposals individually and they sent accordingly. Therefore, that could not have been taken into account.

AMOUNTS PAID TO PRIVATE PRINTERS BY THE DIRECTOR OF PRINTING

1500 —

* 3863 Q.—Sri S. Vemayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid to the private printers by the Director of Printing during 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67:
96  12th March, 1968.  Annual Financial Statement (Judge.) for 1968-69:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

March 1968

96  12ih  March, 1968.  Annual Financial Statement (Judge.) for 1968-69:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

198  597

Voting of Demands for Grants.

196  437

Voting of Demands for Grants.

183  422

Voting of Demands for Grants.

141  373

Voting of Demands for Grants.

88  317

Voting of Demands for Grants.

88  241

Voting of Demands for Grants.

61  152

Voting of Demands for Grants.

61  124

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 12th March, 1968

Voting of Demands for Grants-

for 1968-69.

Voting of Demands for Grants-

238—13
The House then adjourned for lunch till Four of the Clock.

(The House re-assembled after lunch at Four of the clock)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

GOVERNMENT BILL

THE ANDHRA PRADESH GENERAL SALES TAX
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1968.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not know whether you have given a copy to the Chief Minister.

Sri B. Ratnasabha Pathi:—I have given two copies to you, Sir, so that it could be passed on.

Mr. Speaker:—He has given notice of breach of privilege matter. It reads like this: "I wish to give notice on the following motion of privilege against K. Brahmanna Reddy, hon. Chief Minister. Motion: Sri Kasu Brahmananda Reddy, hon. Chief Minister mislead the House by stating in Notes on Clauses that Section 3 of the Amending Bill has been introduced so as to validate collections of tax on Jaggary already made from the agents and tries to get Section 3 of the Amending Bill passed which produces a contrary effect and thus he is guilty of breach of privilege of this House. The proviso to Section 5 of the Main Act for the first time introduced by Section 3 of the Amending Bill validates collections made by Government from Agents enables the Government to make further collections from Agents and impose fresh tax on dealers of jaggery whose turnover has been less than Rs. 10,000 so far. Thus the proviso has sweeping effect and the Chief Minister by suppressing that the bill passed by saying that it was meant for validating collections already made. The proviso did not limit itself for collections already made by Government.

Yours faithfully,

B. Ratnasabhapatni.

\( \text{This clause read} \)

"This clause read with clause 1 (2) amends Section 5 of the Act removing the turnover limit of Rs. 10,000 in respect of a dealer in jaggery with effect from 1st August 1963, so as to validate the collections of tax on jaggery already made from the agents, irrespective of the quantum of the turnover of the principal dealer concerned". 10 रुपये के सलाहकारों को अंतरित लीग तय करने के लिए 3 अगस्त 1963 के समय से यह जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। जब भी चीफ मिनिस्टर इसे आजमाते हैं, तो वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस आयात के पूर्व, जब भी चीफ मिनिस्टर संयोजन करते हैं, तो वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस आयात के पूर्व, जब भी चीफ मिनिस्टर संयोजन करते हैं, तो वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं। इस से, यह केवल आयात के पूर्व रूप से जब्त करने की अनुमति देता है। वो, वो आमने-सामने जब्त करते हैं।
100 12th March, 1968.

Government Bill:


for taxation according to the Act that is in existence today. They come under exemption. Therefore, this information given in notes is misleading Sir. That is why I brought the privilege motion.

Mr. Speaker: So, a prima-facie case is made out and it must be referred to the Privileges Committee.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir, the notes on clauses are signed by Mr. G. V. Chowdary.
Mr. Speaker:—Ultimately, the Secretary is part of the Legislature. So, it may be against the Speaker himself. It comes to that.

(Languter)

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Chief Minister is very clever, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—The Chief Minister seems to have conferred with the leaders of the opposition parties and they seem to have come to some kind of understanding. They are getting the whole thing re-drafted. After it is re-drafted, then we shall see it. Instead of spending much of our time on discussion let us see what they are going to do in pursuance of the consultations with the leaders of the opposition parties.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—That is alright Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Keep this pending till it is re-drafted. Now about the notice which Mr. Ratnasabhapathi has given, I am not able to make out of it...as to how it amounts to breach of privilege. As far as I understand and as far as my legal knowledge goes, whenever any incorrect statement or false statement is made by any Member of the House including the Minister with the deliberate object of misleading the House, then of course, it may be considered as a matter of breach of privilege. If you say that the Chief Minister has in one place made one statement and in other place with deliberate object of misleading the House, he has made entirely a different statement which cannot be reconciled then of course...

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—I agree, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—If you are able to prove that also, then the House may consider and I may consider it x to refer the matter to the Privilege Committees.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—I agree, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Excuse me Mr. Ratnasabhapathi if I tell you that your notice itself is not properly drafted. In the sense whenever there is a bill, call it a Clause and not the Section. After the Bill is passed and sent to the concerned authority the Governor or whoever it may be, then you call it Section. There is no point in calling the Section 3 of the Amending Bill etc. It is not properly drafted—legally.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—I am not a lawyer Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—It is a very small matter. Still you must try to see that people make something out of your very notice. I must be in a position to understand what you have written. I am not in a position to understand it.
12th March, 1968.

Government Bill:

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—I will read it once again, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—I have read it once; twice and thrice. I also consulted other friends if they could enlighten me and throw some light and they also could not do so.

Mr. Speaker:—The effect might be there far-reaching. I am not concerned with the effect. When you have given notice for breach of privilege, I am only concerned with the breach of privilege issue. Whatever the effect of it may be.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—I will make it clear, Sir. Whatever the effect may be; I am only concerned with the breach of privilege issue. I am not concerned with the effect. When you have given notice for breach of privilege, I am only concerned with the breach of privilege issue. Whatever the effect of it may be.

1. The proviso to Section (5) of the Main Act, introduced for the first time by Section 3 of the Amendment Bill validates the collections made by Government from the agents.

2. Enable the Government to make further collections from the agents.

3. Impose a fresh taxation on dealers in jaggery, whose turnover has been less than Rs. 10,000 so far.

Under Act 30 (1), “No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.” For retrospective effect is 1-8-1968 to entertain a charge, no commit the act as it is prescribed by the law in force at the time of the commission of the act. Constitutional provision to violate any constitutional provision to violate the rights. Art 13 (2) says: “The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.”

Mr. Speaker: — He is adducing an additional ground in support of Mr. Ratnasabhapathi, the ground of unconstitutionality, to strengthen the case of Mr. Ratnasabhapathi.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — That is true. Thank you, Sir. The sum and substance is that it may be stayed.

Mr. Speaker: — With my poor legal knowledge, I am not able to understand the very intricate points which you are able to raise.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — You have to decide one way or other. Whether we are right or not, you have to decide. Therefore, taking the sum-total of the injustice that is done by this piece of legislation, it imposes not only a penalty but an additional burden of taxation. That is the sum and substance of the whole stand of ours. If we raise a Privilege Motion or Point of Order or any constitutional issue, you can as well go into the merits and demerits of it.

Mr. Speaker: — Let us go point after point. You say this is unconstitutional, being derogatory to the provisions under Article 13 of the Constitution.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — That is also my contention.

Mr. Speaker — ‘Being derogatory and in violation of the fundamental rights’, then, no citizen can be subjected to any kind of tax?
Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Not any kind of tax. When we impose tax, it should not be penalizing the citizen. We impose a tax in order to get revenue for the State, in order to get certain revenue that is not collected; we try to collect it.

Mr. Speaker:— What Art. 13 says is this: “The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.” ‘By this part’ means the fundamental rights. What are the fundamental rights which are being offended by this law?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— That is punishment, that is penalty that is imposed for which there can be no validity. For example, you cannot impose two penalties for the same crime. Here, they try to impose a particular tax and now going back to give retrospective effect in order to have a thing that is not being done, is bad. That is what I am driving at.
Sri A. Madhava Rao:—I want to make one submission, Sir. Notes is something other than misleading. Ambiguity is something other than misleading. So, the only point is...

Mr. Speaker:—I would like to understand things clearly before we proceed in the matter. It looks as though the Government want to give retrospective effect from the year 1963. From Clause 3 it is not clear. It only says: ‘Provided further that a dealer in jaggery shall pay a tax at the rate of three paise on every rupee of his turnover irrespective of the quantum of turnover’. It will apply so far as future is concerned.

Mr. Speaker:—Then, clause I says: “Section 3 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st August, 1963...” That means, this shall have retrospective effect; it should be deemed to have come into force from 1-8-63. Now, let us proceed.

That limit ‘irrespective of the quantum of turnover’ is not there. ‘With ceiling over and above Rs. 10,000 turnover,’ that portion has been taken out now, with the result that irrespective of the quantum of turnover is not there. That limit ‘irrespective of the quantum of turnover’ is not there. ‘With ceiling over and above Rs. 10,000 turnover,’ that portion has been taken out now, with the result that irrespective of the quantum of turnover is not there.
(b) the reasons for entrusting the work to the private presses while there is up-to-date machinery and equipment with the Government presses:

(c) whether the Government proposes to undertake entire Government printing work to be printed in the Government presses alone: and

(d) if answer to (c) is a negative, the reasons therefore?

The Minister for Industries (Sri B. V. Gurumurthy):

(a) 1964-65 Rs. 6,22,785-40
1965-66 Rs. 5,77,615-81
1966-67 Rs. 11,12,278-30

Clauses (b) (c) and (d):—According to the Printing Manual, printing of certain works like Sessions Judgements, Crime and occurrence sheets etc., at private presses is permitted. Besides, this, works like printing of Electoral Rolls, High Court cases Nominal Rolls for Government Examinations etc., the printed copies of which are required within a specified period, are given out to private presses, as it is not always possible to keep to the schedule owing to other urgent and top-priority jobs. The press has to handle during a year to the tune of 1.50 lakhs of Royal Octavo pages, whereas its installed capacity is to undertake only one lakh and five thousand pages. Thus, the installed capacity of the press is inadequate. The Press does not possess up-to-date machinery and most of the machinery requires replacement due to old age. It is therefore not possible to eliminate private printing altogether.
Sri A. Madhava Rao: — There is only one point to be decided—whether there is privilege or not. So far as we are concerned, the point is whether a statement made in notes would amount to privilege or not, whether it is a misleading statement or not. The Government have set out certain sections and seek to amend them. The point would be whether what has been stated in the notes would be misleading statement, with reference to the amendment that is carried out. What is misleading, that section alone has been set out. The reason for it is, the Government have not further amplified or made any statement of it. So much so, the Notes by itself will not constitute part of the amendment bill. Therefore, if in the statement of objects and reasons that it has been specifically set out, and by reason of it we are amending it, then there would have been some force in it. As matters stand, it is only a note that is given for reference while introducing the Bill. That is why, this note as such would not have any effect otherwise than what is stated in it. Even saying for arguments sake that it is a statement, it does not amount to a mis-statement.

\[\text{3.}\ \text{So as to validate the collections of tax on Jaggery already made from the agents.}\]
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— Now, I do not want to go into too many technicalities. First, obviously, prima facie there is no breach of privilege. The second point is, the Notes and Clause are not part of the Act. They are intended to help, to the extent possible, the understanding by Members, of the Clause. It is only to help the Members. If in helping, only one portion of the thing is highlighted and another portion, the effect of which was not required, the intention is omitted, that does not mean that we are misleading the House. You might remember also in which your honourable self had a share, viz. our intention is not to give back to all those multitude of growers who might have manufactured jaggery; that is not our intention; our intention is to see that what has been struck down by the High Court is validated. That is the main point. Then, if it has some effect relating to the producer-farmers, last time we said we will consider it — with regard to the exemp-tion, how it should be done. how it should not be done. Therefore, Sir, in today’s meeting also where I invited all our friends, so that we can understand it at closer quarters in a room where a number of officers including those of the Law Department are present, we considered what should be done in the present Act to achieve our object. Our object is to see that sales tax authorities do not have the power to take action on the producers or farmers who have effected sales from 1-4-1963.

It is under roneo. It will come. That is why I have requested you to take that clause towards the end. Now other clauses can be gone through

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—I have to make one submission.

Mr. Speaker:—Now, I request the Chief Minister to reply to the debate on the First reading of the Bill.
108 
12th March, 1968. 

Government Bill: 

The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1968, was introduced in the Assembly on 108th March, 1968. Democratic Party Members raised certain objections to the Bill on the grounds that it would lead to an increase in the tax burden on the people. They pointed out that the Bill did not provide adequate safeguards against arbitrary assessments and that it was not comprehensive enough to cover all legal matters. They suggested that the Bill be referred to a select committee to clarify certain points.

Departmental members also expressed their concerns, pointing out that the Bill did not adequately address loopholes and lacunae. They suggested that the retrospective effect of the Bill should be limited to purchases made on or after 1st April, 1968, and that the tax should be levied only on sales made on or after 1st April, 1968. They also suggested that the Bill should provide for the verification of assessments by a select committee.
Mr. Speaker:— It is being redrafted.

Mr. Speaker:— The Chief Minister has requested that it may be taken up towards the end. After that it is re-drafted, it will be circulated to the Members; some time will be given to you; because you are experienced politicians you will understand it in no time; then you will discuss about it.

There are certain things with legal implications and we require time to understand. Constitutional aspects require time; implications thereby?

oppose
withdraw

withdraw
110  12th March, 1968.

Government Bill:

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—Is the hon. Chief Minister prepared to agree to the explanation given by Mr. Male Venkatanarayana?

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—Is the hon. Chief Minister prepared to agree to the explanation given by Mr. Male Venkatanarayana?
Mr Speaker:—The hon. Chief Minister may please reply to
the points raised in the discussion on the first reading.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I will reply to the points during
the clause-war discussion.

Mr Speaker:—The hon. Chief Minister may please reply to
the points raised in the discussion on the first reading.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I will reply to the points during
the clause-war discussion.

Mr Speaker:—The hon. Chief Minister may please reply to
the points raised in the discussion on the first reading.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I will reply to the points during
the clause-war discussion.
Sri K. Govinda Rao:—Now that we are proceeding with the consideration of this Bill, I am rising on a point of order.

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

"No person be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence."

Mr. Speaker:—You say it is against Art. 13 of the Constitution. Please try to enlighten me. If this amending Bill is against Art. 13 of the Constitution, the original Act itself is against the Constitution. Is it not?

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—What about the original Act? Do you say that it is in accordance with the Constitution?

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—It is in accordance with the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker:—This Bill seeks to amend some of the sections of the original Act. So, why do you say that it is in contravention of the Constitution? How do you say that? If you say that this Bill which is sought to be passed in contravention of Art 13 of the Constitution, then, the original act itself must be against the Constitution.

He is saying that this amending Bill which seeks to amend the original Act is in contravention of Art. 13 of the Constitution.
Mr. Speaker:—We will come to Art. 20 later on. The Member has raised one point. What he says is, the present clause which is sought to be passed is against Art. 13 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker:—Let us first dispose of Art. 13. Art. 13 says:

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

That means, it shall not be in contravention of the fundamental rights, under this part. Your contention is that this amending Bill is against the spirit of Art. 13 of the Constitution. If you say that, that means the original Act which they want now to amend by this Bill must also be against the Constitution.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—Not necessarily.

Mr. Speaker:—Why not? If this law is against the provisions of Article of the Constitution, then the original Act must also be against Article 13.

Mr. Speaker:—We are not concerned with the effect of the amendments. Whatever the effect of the amendments may be, this Bill seeks to amend the original Act. How do you say this is against Article 13 of the Constitution?

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—According to Article 20(1), "No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence."

The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this part. By this amendment Bill the rights...conferred are being abridged or being taken away. That is my point.

Mr. Speaker:—What is the fundamental right of the citizen which is affected?

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—According to Article 20(1), "No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence."
Mr. Speaker:—You are confusing one with the other. Article 20 says that no person shall be convicted without giving him an opportunity of being heard. That is one thing. The second thing is, no person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time ... (Sri Govind Rao:— At that time.) He cannot be committed without any reason or except in pursuance of some section or the other of the law. That is what it says.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—'No person shall be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.' What is the effect of those words...turnover...tax...rate...penalty...what is the effect of those words? 1963...turnover...penalty...what is the effect?...Amendment Bill...turnover...penalty...what is the effect of those words?

Mr. Speaker:—I am not able to understand. This Article is very clear by itself. What it says is, no person shall be convicted for any offence except for violation of a law in force etc. The second thing is, nor can be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force. Now, they want to get a Bill passed under which, of course, they can make penal provisions.

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever they do, they must do in pursuance of a law. Because there is no law, they are trying to get a law passed.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Can a penalty be imposed with retrospective effect, Sir? In 1963, a gentleman ought to have paid tax. According to amendment bill—1938...amendment...produce...Jaggery...tax...tax...amendment...tax...amendment...offence...amendment...offence. No penalty be imposed with retrospective effect? It is only in civil law that you can collect anything with retrospective effect. Can penalty be imposed with retrospective effect? As far as I have understood—I am not a lawyer—according to Section 30 of the main Act...penal provision...Amendment Bill pass...Jaggery...tax...tax...
Government Bill: 

He is liable for punishment. Can penalty be imposed with retrospective effect? Does it not offend Art. 20 of the Constitution?

Sri K. Govinda Rao:— There are a number of judgements to the effect that penalty cannot be levied according to a law which was not there in force.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— The penalty section was not in force at that time.

Mr. Speaker:— Art. 20 is very clear. The point raised by Mr. Ratnasabhaparhi is, can a person be convicted for an offence which was committed some years back according to the Bill which is now going to be passed?

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— It was not an offence at that time.

Mr. Speaker:— Now, supposing, by passing this Bill, if you make that an offence, can a man be subjected to penal consequences for what he has done in the past? That is the point which we are trying to understand. At that time, there was no law; that I can understand.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— There is a Patna High Court Judgement.

Mr. Speaker:— Let us understand what the Chief Minister has got to say.

Mr. Speaker:— As the law existed in the year 1963, they were not liable for payment of tax.

Sri K. Prabhakar Rao:— No, Sir. Now they are not going to be punished for not having paid in 1963. Now, after the amending Act, they will be issued notice to pay and if they fail to pay, then action can be taken.

Mr. Speaker:— If he fails to pay the tax which becomes due for the year 1963—

(Several hon. members rose—)

Sri K. Prabhakar Rao:— Now, it has become payable—
I will find out why they have not been repaired—is not due to the fact that the spare-parts are not available or any other reason. When we increase the capacity, when we modernise the machinery, when we have two more presses, as suggested by the Special Officer, things would ease.
2th March, 1968.

Mr. Speaker: The point is, in the year 1963, they were not liable for payment of tax. In the year 1968, by getting this Amendment Bill passed, you want to make them liable for payment of tax, and if they don't pay, you say, they are subjected to penal consequences. Is that not so? That will be the effect.

Sri K. Prabhakar Rao:— There will be issue of notice to pay it now and if they fail to pay, it will become an offence. The present retrospective part of the amendment Bill is they are liable to pay and a notice will be issued asking them to pay and if they fail to pay now, having had the opportunity of paying now—

Mr. Speaker:— I am not able to understand. Let us see what the Chief Minister has got to say on this point.

Mr. Speaker:—I have not understood the point. Let us see what the Chief Minister has got to say on the subject. You are repeating—

Sri P. Subbiah:—Article 20 says exactly the same thing.

Mr. Speaker:—Article 20 is entirely different.

Sri P. Subbiah:—No person shall be convicted of an offence except for violation of a law in force at that time. So, that is the point.
Government Bill:

12th March 1968.

‘If he fails to pay the tax according to the Sales Tax Act, he is liable for fine and/or imprisonment.’

There can be no legislation with retrospective effect according to them. (Interruption by some Members: Of a penal nature.) What is the penal provision here?

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—It is in the main Act. This amendment Bill does not take away the main Section.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—That gets force only after this amending legislation is passed.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Article 20 will apply only to criminal proceedings and not to departmental proceedings, where penalties etc., are levied.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Article 20 will apply only to criminal proceedings and not to departmental proceedings, where penalties etc., are levied.
Mr. Speaker:—Failure to pay taxes involves penal consequences; there is no doubt about that. (Some hon Members: Yes, Yes.) That cannot be done. It is not as though it is an administrative or departmental action. Failure to pay the tax involves penal consequences. The question is, by giving retrospective effect to a particular Act whether you can impose penal consequences on a certain person. Can you make a certain thing which was not an offence at that time an offence now and impose penal consequences? That is the only point.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—There must be instances when retrospective operation must have been knocked down by the High Court. The other aspect is, already when a penalty is there, there is no question of any penalty being revived as such.

Mr. Speaker:—Please consider the matter.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I have not seen cases where you institute criminal proceedings.

Sri B. Rajasahapath:—As per Section 30 of the main Act, if a man fails to pay tax, he is liable for punishment either with fine or imprisonment, etc. How can it be?

Mr. Speaker:—The only point is this. It involves penal consequences; there is no doubt about it. Failure to pay tax which becomes due under the law and if anybody fails to pay the tax it involves penal consequences; that cannot be—

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—There is also criminal prosecution for it.

Mr. Speaker:—Either payment of fine or imprisonment.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—It is not a departmental one. Criminal prosecution is there as punishment.
Mr. Speaker:— It involves consequences. If one does not pay the tax which becomes necessary under the new Act which will be passed later on—if it becomes an offence under the new Act—then he becomes liable for the consequences; that is the point. If one does not pay the tax which becomes due after this Bill is passed, then naturally he subjects himself to penal consequences. The question is whether retrospective effect can be given to a particular statute and then make him liable for an offence which was not an offence at that time.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— That we do not do. That question does not arise. That we will never do.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— Where is the provision for such a thing?

Mr. Speaker:— We will do one thing: we will take up this tomorrow evening. We shall get this position clarified; get it examined; and see whether it is proper or not; and then we shall proceed further tomorrow.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— Regarding this clause?

Mr. Speaker:— About the whole thing.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— We go to the rest of the thing.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— The rest of the clauses are not very important. If the Chief Minister concedes to take up this clause, the entire thing is very simple...

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— Even that, I am agreeing to because you are saying something. My submission is...

Mr. Speaker:— There is no question of my saying anything to please somebody or other. The question is, whether we are doing a right thing or not.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— I am prepared to agree to what Sri Govinda Rao said: If it becomes necessary, to see that these people, with retrospective operation—they will not be subjected to criminal proceedings. I will see that: I am prepared to that.
12th March, 1968.

Government Bill

Sri G. Latchanna:—We are only asking for one day sitting. We will have it tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker:—Tomorrow is not a holiday. Day after tomorrow is a holiday.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—Day after tomorrow is not a holiday.

Mr. Speaker:—No. 15th has been declared a holiday.

We do not lose anything.

Mr. Speaker: —Today in the morning, we had the Business Advisory Committee meeting. We asked the Members whether they would like to work on 14th or 15th. It was left to their discretion. Then they said: "We will work on 14th and have 15th as a holiday".

Mr. Speaker: —That is why, it was put to them that as 14th has been declared as a public holiday originally, we shall treat 14th as a public holiday and work on 15—it it was left to the discretion of the Members of the Business Advisory Committee and they said, "We shall have 15th as a holiday, and work on the 14th".

Mr. Speaker: —The Business Advisory Committee has got the right to alter the programme.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: —I feel sorry. I do not know what has happened.

Mr. Speaker: —You feel sorry for the conduct of the members of the Business Advisory Committee to have taken this decision. You agree with me that the Business Advisory Committee has powers to alter the programme.

Mr. Speaker: —Are we going according to the programme chalked out by the Business Advisory Committee?

Sri Vavilala Gopala krishnayya: —That is true.  "நான் இறிய தினம் தினம் விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை "

Mr. Speaker: —Are we going according to the programme chalked out by the Business Advisory Committee?

Sri Vavilala Gopala krishnayya: —That is true.  "நான் இறிய தினம் தினம் விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை விளையாட்டு செய்திகளை "

Mr. Speaker: —Are we going according to the programme chalked out by the Business Advisory Committee? Today, the Demand relating to Civil Supplies ought to have been moved. Has the Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies moved the Demand? Why was it not followed? Who is responsible for it? All the members of the House are responsible. There is no point in saying that the programme once fixed should be adhered to. As a matter of fact,
we are not going according to the programme. The question hour is one hour. But what time are we taking for question-hour?

Mr. Speaker :— Are we following strictly the rules? Who are violating? I am asking. What is the point in saying that we are going according to the programme previously given by the Business Advisory Committee? Am I responsible for it? Who is responsible? If we want to go strictly according to the programme drawn up by the Business Advisory Committee, I have absolutely no objection; I will strictly go according to the programme drawn up by the Business Advisory Committee. What I say is, we are not going according to the programme. The Business Advisory Committee was informed this morning that 14th was originally declared as a holiday but that some people want 15th as the holiday. Members of the Committee were given the discretion to work either on 14th or on 15th and they decided to work on 14th and have 15th as a public holiday. What am I to do for that?

Sri C. V. K. Rao :— We are exercising flexibility; not that we are violating any rules of procedure or any such thing.

Mr. Speaker :— Mr. Rao, sometimes you reduce the seriousness of the situation. In a way I welcome it because we should not be very serious about some of these matters.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :— Wherever a situation such as this arises, we have to be flexible to the extent possible so as to accommodate as much as possible, and you, Sir, are presiding over that. Let it not be misunderstood in any way.

Mr Speaker :— It is not always good to be very flexible. Sometimes we must be inflexible also.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya :— As per the programme originally fixed, I have fixed my other appointments. Now I am forced to absent myself from the House, which I never did previously. That is why I feel sorry.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya :— My sentiment is wounded. Tommorrow I am forced to be absent from the House whereas never before was I absent from the meetings of the House.
Mr Speaker:—What am I to do? I cannot help it. I realise your feelings and sentiment because I do not think you were absent in the House even for one day. Now you are forced to the necessity of being absent in the House for which you are feeling. I really understand your sentiment. But anyhow try to cancel your other programme and try to adjust your other programme.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:—Shall we take it up tomorrow?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I have no objection, Sir. What can I do? The point is, instead of tomorrow, we can have it day after tomorrow (14th).

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—What about Select Committee?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Not necessary.

Mr. Speaker:—If necessary he will send for some of you and discuss with you. The object is the same. After all in consultation with some of the leaders, we will come to some understanding.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—14th, at 3 o'clock because I am due to go at 7 p.m.

Mr. Speaker:—That is all right. We shall meet at 3-00 P. M. on 14th to take up this matter again.

The House then adjourned till Half-past Eight on the clock of Wednesday, the 13th March, 1968.
12th March, 1968.

Ora' Answers to Questions.

1. [Question or summary of the question]

2. [Answer or detailed response]

3. [Proposals and detailed investigation]

4. [Steel plant details and water estimates]

5. [Separate reservoirs]

6. [Additional points or recommendations]

7. [Governments' role and considerations]
The point is that a senior Government official has said that the Governments of Andhra Pradesh etc. had been pressing on the Central Government for decontrol of sugar. Have you been doing it? Yes or no? The point is clear. There is no neutrality in this.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: — It is not correct to say that the Government have been insisting on the Government of India for the last 4 years to decontrol sugar.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy: — Not for the last 4 years. May be for the last one month or two months.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: — At one time, when the matter came up before the Chief Ministers' Conference, there was a sort of opinion expressed by several that either it is decontrolled completely or controlled completely. Some have expressed fears whether partial decontrol will help or not. There was a discussion like that. But I do not think our Government have written or have been writing to the Government of India for any particular policy in the matter.
APPENDIX

AGRICULTURE DEMAND, 1968-69.

SPEAKER SIR,

The budget estimate of 1968-69 provides for a gross demand of Rs. 623.955 lakhs under revenue account of agriculture, of which Rs. 256.60 lakhs is under plan and Rs. 367.355 lakhs is under non-plan.

The activities of Agriculture Department are broadly classified under four heads of development namely Agricultural Production, Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Land and Ayacut Development.

Agricultural Production:

In the context of a rapidly growing population and an overall deficit of foodgrains, the problem of raising substantially the existing levels of agricultural production which are among the lowest in the world, is of crucial importance. The introduction of High Yielding Varieties which are capable of taking higher doses of fertilisers and giving higher yields, may be viewed as a significant break-through in this context. This new farm strategy of Agricultural Development holds a promise for the future for securing substantial increase in food output, provided the production inputs and credit facilities keep pace with the increasing demands.

With the execution of various developmental programmes during the year 1966-67, an additional foodgrains production potential of 6.08 lakh tonnes was created over the base level foodgrains production level of 78.43 lakh tonnes in 1965-66. During the year 1967-68, despite long spell of drought for about a month in August-September during kharif season and the failure of the North-East Monsoon rains in the coastal districts, the results have been encouraging and it is estimated that an additional food grains production potential of 6.34 lakh tonnes would be created. The programme for the year 1968-69 envisages creation of 6.23 lakh tonnes of additional production of foodgrains exclusively for
the various developmental programmes to be implemented by the Department of Agriculture.

_High Yielding Varieties Programme:_

High Yielding Varieties Programme of food crops was introduced for the first time during the year 1966-67. It involves skilful application of inputs especially fertilisers and pest control measures, the application of which has to be done judiciously making use of modern science and technology. Unlike traditional varieties, the High Yielding Varieties absorb more nutrients and give high yields. It has been demonstrated that by growing High Yielding Varieties, it is possible to get a yield of 8 to 10 tonnes of grain per hectare in a year. I.R.S. rice which was introduced into this country from Phillipines in the rabi season of 1966-67 and described as ‘Wonder Rice’ is becoming increasingly popular with the farmers of the State. Under ideal management, this variety has given a record net yield of 52.5 quintals or 5.25 tonnes of paddy grain per acre in kharif season of 1967-68 in the holding of Sri Lakshmikantha Reddy of Sirampally village of Nizamabad district. It is programmed to cover more than 2 lakh acres by this variety before the end of 1967-68 rabi season. During 1968-69, it is expected to cover an area of 7 lakh acres with this variety.

Under the High Yielding Varieties Programme, this State expects to cover 29.00 lakh acres by 1970-71 of which rice will account for 21.00 lakh acres, Hybrid Jowar 5.00 lakh acres, Hybrid Bajra 2.00 lakh acres and Hybrid Maize 1.00 lakh acres. The additional production potential of foodgrains that would be created by the High Yielding Varieties alone will be about 18 lakh tonnes, out of the total of 33.80 lakh tonnes targetted to be achieved under all programmes by the end of Fourth Plan. During 1968-69, the programme under all High Yielding Varieties is to cover 20.25 lakh acres. Of this rice accounts for 15 lakh acres, Hybrid Jowar 3 lakh acres, Hybrid Bajra 1.50 lakh acres and Hybrid Maize 0.75 lakh acres. To ensure success of this programme, the inputs namely, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, and credit, etc., will be made available to the farmers in time. Special allotment of fertilisers for this programme has also been made by the Government of India.

_Seed Farms:_

With a view to make the State self-sufficient regarding the supply of foundation seed, the Department has established
31 large sized State Seed Multiplication Farms in various districts for the production of foundation seed over an area of 6,214 acres, (i.e., 3,164 wet and 3,050 acres dry) after closing down the small sized uneconomical and leased farms during 1967-68. These are under various stages of development.

*Multiplication and distribution of improved seeds of food grain crops:*

Good seed offers scope for stepping up production by 10 to 15 per cent. The Department is, therefore, undertaking adequate measures to ensure timely supply of pure and viable seed in required quantities to the ryots. Besides undertaking multiplication of foundation seed on State Seed Multiplication Farms, the Department also encourages the Registered Seed Growers for multiplication of foundation seed on their holdings under the technical supervision of the Departmental staff.

During the year 1967-68, the Department has programmed to distribute 22,650 tonnes of High yielding varieties of paddy, Hybrid Maize, Jowar and Bajra and 22,725 tonnes of seed under normal improved varieties of paddy, millets and pulses. The programme under normal improved varieties envisages coverage of new as well as old areas. For the year 1968-69, there is a programme to make available 24,450 tonnes of seed under High Yielding Varieties Programme and 27,470 tonnes of seed under normal improved varieties of food grains crops.

*Seed Stores:*

In order to make the food production programme a success, it is essential to supply improved seed, pesticides, improved agricultural implements and fertilisers at vantage points to cultivators. Keeping this in view, it was programmed to construct one seed store at each block. So far 422 such seed stores have been constructed and remaining 5 seed stores are under various stages of completion and the construction work will be over by 31st March 1968. Besides these, it has been programmed to construct seed stores on each large sized seed farm for storing foundation seed, implements, etc., and so far 14 such seed stores have been constructed. During 1967-68, 5 seed stores are under construction and 7 seed stores will be constructed during 1968-69.
Establishment of Andhra Pradesh State Seed Corporation:

Use of pure and viable seed ensures healthy crop growth. In order to achieve this, the farmers should be supplied with certified seed and there is urgent need to cover appreciable area with such pure and viable seed. The working group constituted by the Government of India have considered favourably the proposals for the establishment of Seed Corporation at the State level to deal with certified seed of major crops. In pursuance of this decision, a scheme for the establishment of Andhra Pradesh State Seed Corporation has been drawn up on the lines indicated in the model scheme furnished by the Government of India and a token provision of Rs. 2.30 lakhs is tentatively provided for 1968-69.

Supply position of fertilisers:

During 1967-68, it has been programmed to distribute a quantity of 10 lakh tonnes of Nitrogenous fertilisers in terms of Ammonium Sulphate. Against this, Government of India have allotted 7.93 lakh tonnes and so far a quantity of 5.57 lakh tonnes in terms of Ammonium Sulphate has already been supplied to this State uptill the end of 31st December 1967. The balance also is expected to be received during the last quarter of the financial year. The supply position being very satisfactory, the procedures for distribution of fertilisers have been liberalised. Under the liberalised procedures of distribution of nitrogenous fertilisers, the State quota from pool fertilisers is earmarked to co-operative and private traders including manure mixing firms, in the ratio of 70:30. All distribution agencies are permitted to distribute the fertilisers freely to the farmers without any permits. During this year, a quantity of 5,90,637 tonnes in terms of Ammonium Sulphate was distributed to the farmers including a quantity of 33,715 tonnes made available by the Fertiliser Corporation of India, from the 50% free sales. This is a very sizeable quantity when compared to the quantity of 3,31,645 tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate distributed during the corresponding period of the previous year. During 1968-69, an ambitious programme to distribute 11.5 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers in terms of Ammonium Sulphate is envisaged. It is hoped that the Government of India would supply our entire fertiliser requirements.

Plant Protection:

During the Fourth Plan period, it is programmed to cover an area of 150 lakh acres under Plant Protection...
measures, which will be nearly 50% of the total cultivated area. The targetted coverage was 70 lakh acres during 1966-67 and 90 lakh acres during 1967-68. During 1968-69 the targetted area is 110 lakh acres.

Plant Protection Training Centre, Hyderabad:

With the financial assistance of the Government of India, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have established a Plant Protection Training Centre at Hyderabad in February 1966, for imparting training to the officers and Assistants of Agriculture and Panchayat Raj Departments. In this training, emphasis is laid on improving their practical knowledge, skill and competence in Plant Protection.

So far 60 Agricultural Officers and Block Development Officers, 152 Agricultural Extension Officers, 21 Assistant Agricultural Engineers and 64 Agricultural Engineering Supervisors have undergone training at the Centre.

There is also need to improve the knowledge and efficiency of the village level field staff of the Agriculture and Panchayati Raj Departments in the handling of different types of plant protection appliances during large scale pest attacks. This category of staff should be well acquainted with the operational details and maintenance of sprayers and dusters used in pest control in their tracts. For this purpose, the Plant Protection Training Centre, Hyderabad, conducts training programme at district headquarters also. So far 5 districts, viz., Mahaboobnagar, Warangal, Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Medak were covered and in these 5 districts a total number of 184 village level workers, 110 fieldmen, 57 kamgars and maistries and 12 Engineering Operating staff were trained in the handling of Plant Protection equipment.

During 1968-69, the programme is to train 50 officers and 120 Assistants. In addition, short training courses on specific subjects of Plant Protection will be held for the benefit of the Agricultural Extension Officers, Gramsevaks and field staff of the Department and about 300 subordinates will be trained under this training programme.

Centrally sponsored schemes under plant protection:

(a) Control of pest and disease epidemics.—One of the serious crop pests in Andhra Pradesh which occurs in epidemic form is the Red Hairy Caterpillar on Groundnut. The pest occurs at all stages of the crop from the seedling right
upto the pod formation stage. If not checked and controlled in time, the pest assumes very serious epidemic form devastating lakhs of acres of groundnut crop. Caterpillars which are hairy appear in millions and swarm from field to field and village to village. It is not possible for a single cultivator or group of cultivators to control the pest. Therefore, control measures must be organised on a large scale, under a single agency on a campaign basis.

During 1966-67, the Centrally sponsored pilot project for control of pest epidemics was sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. The scheme was successfully implemented against the Red Hairy Caterpillar on groundnut on 60,000 acres. As a result of the operation during 1966-67, the pest epidemic was controlled in many places in time and crops were saved.

(b) *Rat Eradication.*—The Government of India have allocated Rs. 3.60 lakhs for rat eradication scheme for the year 1967-68 envisaging control operations over 1.7 million acres covering all the districts in the State.

*Intensive agricultural district programme in West Godavari district:*

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme in the West Godavari district has been in operation in the State for over seven years. It envisages supply of inputs like improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, and credit to farmers based on the individual production plans besides providing technical advice to the farmers through a package approach. The fertiliser recommendations to the various crops are based on the soil analysis carried out at the soil testing laboratory at Tadepalligudem which has been especially established for the purpose. The success of the programme can be seen from the results of crop cutting experiments of rice which showed an increase of 28% over the base line production, and in respect of other crops, the increase in yield ranged from 16 to 30%. By the end of the Fourth Plan period, the level of rice production in the I.A.D.P. is programmed to be increased by 40%.

*I.A.A. Programme and intensive dry farming scheme:*

The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme popularly known as Modified Package Programme which has been introduced from the kharif season of 1963 is continued during...
the Fourth Plan period also. The programme covers 117 redelimited blocks in the districts of East Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Chittoor, Krishna, Nizamabad, Warangal, Karimnagar, and Mahaboobnagar, covering an area of nearly 58.8 lakh acres. This programme envisages provision of inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides credit, etc., to the farmers based on simple crop production plans, besides recommending technical advice including package of practices to be adopted in the production of crops.

Under the Modified Package Scheme, the following incentives are given to the farmers:

(i) A sum of Rs. 1,500 per samithi block towards the cost of laying composite demonstration plots, large scale demonstration plots and manurial observation plots at the rate of Rs. 30 per each plot.

(ii) Rs. 100 per samithi block towards the cost of supply of farmer's requisites for the scientific demonstration plots.

(iii) Rs. 250 per samithi block towards the cost of prizes to be awarded to villages which exceed the production target.

(iv) Rs. 450 to each samithi block towards the cost of hand operated plant protection equipment and implements etc.

The crop cutting experiments conducted in the Intensive Agricultural Areas have revealed an increase of 17 to 21% in rice production. Under Intensive Dry Farming Programmes, intensive cultivation of major millets, ragi, jowar and pulses (other than Bengal gram) cotton and groundnut have been introduced from rabi 1963 in 27 redelimited blocks of Anantapur and Adilabad districts. The following Dry Farming Practices have been evolved for adoption in areas of deficient rainfall on the basis of considerable experimentation:

(a) Field bunding.

(b) Levelling.

(c) Contour cultivation.
(d) Strip cropping and mixed cropping.
(e) Deep ploughing (once in three years).
(f) Application of Farm Yard Manure (Five cart loads per acre, if possible, annually).
(g) Line sowing.
(h) Wider spacing by dibbling and lower seed rate.
(i) Interculture and weeding.

Results of the demonstration plots in these two districts during 1966-67 have shown an increase in the yield of dry crops up to 15.5%. The programme is proposed to be continued in 1968-69 also.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Multi-Crop Demonstrations:

At the instance of the Government of India, Multi-crop Demonstration Scheme is being implemented from 1967-68. The object of the scheme is to put the available water resources to the best use by cultivating two or three short duration crops in areas where at present one or two crops are grown. The scheme aims at increasing the crop production ultimately by covering the entire irrigated area with multiple cropping.

It is programmed to lay 300 three-crop demonstration plots during 1967-68 and by the end of Fourth Plan period, 1500 demonstration plots will be laid. Of these 2/5th are expected to be under the High Yielding Varieties and 3/5th under the improved varieties in the I. A. D. P., and I. A. A. P., districts of the State. During 1968-69, 400 demonstration plots will be laid.

In the scheme, there is a provision to pay subsidy up to 50% of the cost of the demonstrations. The subsidy is limited to Rs. 750 in the case of high yielding varieties and Rs. 440 in the case of improved varieties.

Special Development Programmes (Commercial Crops).

(a) Cotton:

Cotton is one of the important commercial crops of the State occupying about 9 lakh acres. The base level production at the beginning of Fourth Plan was 1.81 lakh bales and
Appendix.

16th March, 1968.

It is proposed to achieve a total production level of 2.92 lakhs bales by the end of the Fourth Plan.

During 1967-68, an additional production of 22,200 bales is anticipated to be achieved and during 1968-69, it is proposed to achieve an additional production of 22,200 bales by undertaking the following schemes:

(i) **Co-ordinated Cotton Development Scheme.**—This is the basic cotton development scheme which was taken up from Third Plan. Under this scheme, seed multiplication and general development of cotton is taken up. During each year of the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to replace 3.00 lakh acres of cotton area with improved seed to maintain the purity. For this purpose, it is programmed to purchase and distribute 30,000 quintals of seed. As a part of this scheme, it is also proposed to cover 7,500 acres under irrigated cotton under Tungabhadra Project Area.

(ii) **Production of Sea-Island Cotton.**—There is an acute shortage in this country of superior long staple cotton with staple length of 1-1/16" and above. Every year nearly 8 lakh bales of long staple cotton are imported from countries like U. S. A., Egypt, etc., at a cost of nearly 50 crores of rupees. To attain self-sufficiency in long staple cotton, cultivation of sea-island or Andrews Cotton which has a staple length of 1.3" and which can spin 80 to 100 counts, has been taken up successfully under Tungabhadra Project of Kurnool district. Yields of 500 kgs. per acre, giving a net profit of Rs. 1,000 have been obtained. During 1967-68, an area of 650 acres was brought under this variety and exploratory trials for its cultivation in the red soils of Tungabhadra Project, H. L. C. area in Anantapur district were also taken up. During 1968-69, these exploratory trials will be extended to Mahaboobnagar district also.

(iii) **P. 216 F. Cotton in Rice fallows.**—P. 216 F. Cotton is a superior medium staple cotton with a staple length of 0.93" ginning percentage of 33 and spinning up to 36 counts. It has made a successful entry in the Krishna Delta and is also spreading into Godavari Delta. During 1967-68, an area of 82,000 acres is programmed to be covered and during 1968-69, it is proposed to cover 1.00 lakh acres.

(iv) **Package Scheme for Rainfed Cotton in Adilabad and Guntur districts.**—The scheme is proposed to be implemented in 30,000 acres, in Adilabad district and 5,000 acres
in Guntur district. This is included as a part of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for maximising cotton production in areas of assured water supply.

(v) **Scheme for the production of Nucleus and Foundation Seed.**—To produce nucleus and foundation seed of improved varieties of cotton, 10.50 acres of nucleus stage seed farms and 110 acres of foundation stage seed farms are organised every year under centrally sponsored scheme.

(vi) **Scheme for carrying out demonstration of Intensified Plant Protection measures on Cotton.**—In the meeting of the Cotton Development and Research Workers held under the Chairmanship of Sri A. S. Shinde, Minister of State at Delhi, on 5th May 1967, it was reported that there was progressive increase in the yield of cotton when it was given upto 6 sprayings including prophylactic and other control measures adopted at pest incidence. The increase was very spectacular resulting in considerable net gain to the cultivators. In order to convince the growers that such high yield can be obtained in their own fields also, if the full plant protection measures are adopted, it is proposed to carry out large scale demonstrations. The maximum recommended dose of fertilisers would be applied by the grower at his own cost while the cost of plant protection chemicals would be met in full by the Government of India. Plant protection chemicals worth Rs. 100 per acre in the case of irrigated crops and Rs. 50 per acre in case of rainfed crops would be supplied free to the growers through departmental depots. A plant protection schedule of eight sprayings on would be adopted on the irrigated cotton and four sprayings on rainfed cotton crop. The size of each plot would be 50 acres or less according to availability. Fifteen plots for each of irrigated and rainfed cotton are allotted for our State for 1968-69 and they will be arranged in different divisions in the State.

With all the above intensive and extensive measures, it is proposed to create an additional production potential of 22,200 bales during 1968-69.

(b) **Mesta:**

The area under Mesta was 2.40 lakh acres with a production of 4.90 lakh bales at the end of the Third Plan. Now in the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to increase the production
1st March, 1968

Point of Information
re: Kotia Group of Villages.

Mr. Speaker:—It has been admitted.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—When is it coming? You may kindly fix any date, Sir. I will get the information in the next week or in the next 3 or 4 days.

Mr. Speaker:—We will have it on 15th.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—15th, no Sir; 15th is a holiday.

Mr. Speaker:—As it is 14th is a public holiday, not 15th.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Government holiday is on 15th, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Otherwise we will have it on the 16th.

re: Old-age Pensions

Mr. Speaker:—I would like to reply, Sir. But I have not received any thing.

Mr. Speaker:—It has been admitted.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—When is it coming? You may kindly fix any date, Sir. I will get the information in the next week or in the next 3 or 4 days.

Mr. Speaker:—We will have it on 15th.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—15th, no Sir; 15th is a holiday.

Mr. Speaker:—As it is 14th is a public holiday, not 15th.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Government holiday is on 15th, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Otherwise we will have it on the 16th.
Appendix.  16th March, 1968.  503

by 1.10 lakh bales by adopting intensive agricultural practices such as 
(i) distribution of AMV.  (i) improved seed of Mesta; (ii) Soil Fertilisation with Ammonium Sulphate at 
20 lbs. N. per acre; and (iii) foliar spraying of Urea at 
10 kgs. per acre. The programme in 1967-68 envisages an 
additional production of 6,500 bales and the target fixed for 
1968-69 is 13,500 bales.

(c) Jute:

Bengal Jute is not cultivated in Andhra Pradesh. The 
local mills import 60 to 70 thousand bales of Jute fibre from 
outside the State for use along with Mesta fibre for the pro-
duction of hessian, etc., Mesta and Jute fibres are mixed in 
the ratio of 7 : 3 in the manufacture of hessian and other 
products. Experience has shown that it is possible to grow 
Bengal Jute successfully under rainfed conditions in Srika-
kulam and Visakhapatnam districts. Already during 
1967-68, an area of 2,030 acres was brought under this crop 
with success. Based on the experience gained, it is pro-
grammed to cover an area of 6,000 acres in 1968-69.

(d) Oil-seeds:

Andhra Pradesh ranks first in area and production of 
caster, 3rd in groundnut and 5th in respect of sesamum.

During the Fourth Plan period, it has been envisaged to 
produce an additional quantity of 4.50 lakh tonnes of oil-
seeds raising the total production from 10.78 lakh tonnes 
at the end of Third Plan period to 15.28 lakh tonnes by 
1970-71. The additional production of oilseeds program-
med to be achieved during 1968-69 is 2,58,375 tonnes while 
a target of 1,44,375 tonnes of additional production has 
been fixed for 1967-68. This additional production is pro-
grammed to be achieved by implementing various intensive 
cultivation programmes in which package programmes play 
a major role. Two new strains, one in groundnut (Asiriya 
Mwitunde) and the other in castor (Short duration mutant 
of Castor HC. 66) have been introduced which are expected 
to give a new fillip to the programme.

(i) Groundnut.—Asiriya Mwitunde, an African variety 
was introduced in this country during 1966-67. This variety 
gives more oil and yield than the indigenous varieties. Dur-
ing 1967-68, an area of nearly 2,834 acres has been covered
with this variety. Even under rainfed conditions, yields of nearly 12 quintals per acre have been recorded against the State average yield of about 3.5 quintals with the indigenous varieties. There is a programme to cover about 6,000 acres with this variety during 1968-69.

(ii) Castor.—A short duration mutant from H. C. 6 castor variety has been evolved at the Regional Research Centre PIRCOM, Rajendranagar and a programme for the multiplication of this variety has been taken up during 1967-68. The chief merits of this variety are that it has a short duration of 4 to 5 months, as compared to 8 months duration of the existing varieties. Nevertheless, it has been found to give a yield of 7 quintals per acre under rainfed conditions. Under irrigated conditions yields upto 15 quintals per acre were also recorded in Rabi season. During 1968-69, it has been programmed to cover nearly 2,000 acres with this new castor variety. Scientists are very optimistic about the future of this variety, which is likely to regain for the country the first place in the world castor market which has been recently lost to Brazil.

(e) Tobacco:

Tobacco is one of the important commercial crops of the State. Andhra Pradesh contributes about 96% of the total exports of flue cured Virginia tobacco from the country. Besides F. C. V. Tobacco, Andhra Pradesh produces exportable types of country tobacco and White Burley. The quality of tobacco produced and exported generally compared favourably with the tobacco produced in other countries.

Flue cured Virginia tobacco is mostly produced in the Guntur-Godavari Belt and its neighbouring districts over an area of 3 lakh acres.

The production in recent years has increased from 160 million pounds to about 220 million pounds and by the end of 1970-71, it is expected that the target of 250 million pounds would be reached.

During the year 1968-69, it is envisaged to create an additional production potential of 12.5 million pounds of F.C.V. tobacco. In order to achieve this target, the following programmes are implemented:
Appendix

(i) **Tobacco Extension Scheme.**—The scheme is in operation in Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari districts. The object of the scheme is to take up propaganda and demonstration work and also to educate the cultivators on scientific lines of tobacco cultivation and methods of harvesting, curing, handling and grading and also to effectively persuade them to grow suitable type of tobacco based on soil type.

(ii) **Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Exportable Varieties of Tobacco.**—At the instance of the Government of India, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of exportable varieties of tobacco in the light red soils of Kurnool and Nellore districts was introduced during 1966-67 with a view to increasing the production of F. C. V. Tobacco in the State and an area of 489 acres was covered. Subsidies on seedlings and pesticides up to 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 per acre on each item were provided to the tobacco growers under this scheme. Besides this, a loan amount of Rs. 5,000 including a subsidy of Rs. 1,000 is also provided for the ryots under the scheme, towards construction of barn for every 10 acres and also a loan amount of Rs. 5,000 including a subsidy of Rs. 1,250 is provided for the ryots towards digging of wells for every 8 to 10 acres.

During 1967-68, the Government have sanctioned the scheme for implementation in Kurnool, Nellore, East and West Godavari districts in an area of 5,000 acres. Besides this, exploratory trials are laid out in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Krishna and Guntur to see if the soils are suitable for the growing of F. C. V. tobacco so that the cultivation may be extended to the aforesaid coastal districts.

During 1968-69, a target of additional 5,000 acres is fixed for coverage under F. C. V. Tobacco in the light and red soil areas.

(f) **Sugarcane:**

Sugarcane Development Scheme is in operation in the State with a view to improving the per acre yield of cane in the 29 cane growing taluks of the 8 selected districts of the State.
The target of additional production for the Fourth Plan is fixed at 15 lakh tonnes of Sugarcane to be produced over an area of 2.70 lakh acres by raising per acre yield of cane from 31.16 tonnes to 36.84 tonnes. The main emphasis in the scheme is on improving the irrigation facilities for sugarcane, as most of the areas under this crop are exposed to severe conditions of drought between March and July of each year. To ensure adequate irrigation during this period, it is envisaged in the scheme to encourage sinking of 12,280 surface wells and filter points in the plan period. Out of the targetted number of 12,280 wells, 10,522 wells are proposed to be sunk in the Sugar Factory Zones.

During the year 1968-69, it is proposed to create an additional production potential of 3.0 lakh tonnes of cane by intensive cane development work.

The Revised Sugar Policy and the Cane Price payable to the Cane Growers.—The revised Sugar Policy announced by the Government of India for the crushing season 1968-69 permits the Sugar Millers to sell 40% of their produce in the free market, subject to the condition that a quantity of 13 lakh tonnes of sugar will be taken over by the Government of India for distribution at controlled price. The purpose of allowing the sugar millers to sell 40% of their production in the open market is to enable them to compete with gur and Khandasari Manufacturers for the purchase of cane.

The Government of India have fixed the minimum cane price to be paid by the sugar factories in the State during 1967-68 season at Rs. 73.67 per metric tonne. In view of the partial decontrol of sugar, this Government have advised the sugar factories in the Co-operative Sector and the Nizam Sugar Factory to pay a price of Rs. 110 per metric tonne for this season. Most of the sugar factories in the private sector have also agreed to fall in line and pay this price for cane.

With the factories agreeing to pay a higher price as mentioned above, almost all the sugar factories are having fairly normal supplies of cane, and up to the end of December 1967, a total quantity of 5,54,496 tonnes of cane was crushed by the nineteen (19) Sugar Factories in the State against 4,47,802 tonnes crushed during the same period of last year. The season is expected to close with a total crush
of 22 lakh tonnes of cane as against 16 lakh tonnes crushed in the previous year.

(g) Horticulture:

(i) Integrated Grape Development Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.—The area under Grape cultivation in Andhra Pradesh, particularly round about Hyderabad, is increasing rapidly. The most popularly grown variety is the “Anab-e-Shahi”. On account of huge production under this single variety, the economic return for “Anab-e-Shahi” grapes is likely to decrease in the peak season. In view of this, the Department of Agriculture has recommended to the growers another good variety namely “Thompson Seedless”.

Besides undertaking advisory work on the layout, planting, manuring, pruning, harvesting, packing, etc., a few research trials were also undertaken in growers’ fields on the use of Gibbarellic Acid in improving the quality of grapes, on pruning and other cultural operations. Besides personal advice given to the Grape Growers on the spot, advice on monthly pruning and plant protection operations are being issued by the Grape Adviser.

(ii) Cocoa Development Scheme.—Cocoa is both a beverage and a food crop. It is used for manufacturing chocolates, cocoa powder, cocoa butter, etc. The shells of the beans are used as cattle feed or manure. Though introduced in India about 150 years ago, it is of recent origin in Andhra Pradesh. The performance of cocoa is reported to be very encouraging in Andhra Pradesh and also the produce is said to be of very good quality. The development of cocoa in Andhra Pradesh has been taken up as this new crop is of great importance as a foreign exchange earner and there are potentialities for the development of this crop in this State.

At present, cocoa products are being imported into our country and this scheme is intended to explore the possibilities of development of cocoa in the State, with a view to minimise the imports and if need be to export to other centres. For studying the performance of cocoa in Andhra Pradesh, a special development scheme was sanctioned in the year 1965 and the station was located at Sirigiddalapadu near Rampachodavaram an agency tract of East Godavari district.
Two types of Forester variety of cocoa have been planted for study and so far 7,648 seedlings have been planted since 1st April 1967 in an area of 19.42 acres.

Minor Irrigation:

State Tube Well Scheme.—Under this scheme, power drills and handboring sets are supplied to farmers on hire for sinking tube-wells. There are 38 power drills with the department including a good number of old drills which have served their life period and need replacement. The demand for power drills is great. 746 bores were programmed to be drilled during 1967-68 and a target of 746 bores is fixed for the year 1968-69.

Deepening of Wells.—There are certain taluks in Rayalaseema and Telangana districts where drought is a chronic feature. The rainfall being low and substrata being rocky, the chances of forming tanks or installation of deep tube-wells for exploitation of underground water are very remote. The only measure that can be thought of for affording permanent relief to the people of these areas is deepening of open wells by rock blasting. There are 28 rock blasting units with the department for use on these areas. 336 wells are programmed to be deepened during 1967-68 and a target of 396 wells is proposed for 1968-69.

Soil Conservation on Agricultural Lands:

Dry lands are generally slopy and vulnerable to soil erosion losses. Large parts of these lands are subject to intensive rainfall particularly during the period when there is no crop on land. In view of the undulating surface and absence of vegetative cover during the crucial rainfall period, these lands are exposed to soil and water losses. Further this rainwater instead of becoming useful for crop production is wasted and lost as run-off. Along with the run-off water, the productive top soil is washed away depleting the nutrients of the soils. These water and soil losses can be prevented through systematic soil conservation programmes. It is therefore proposed to cover 4.00 lakh acres of agricultural lands under soil conservation programmes during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

It is proposed to cover 0.65 lakh acres under soil conservation measures during 1967-68 and the programme for
1968-69 is to cover 0.95 lakh acres by utilising the assistance of land mortgage bank loan scheme.

Land and Ayacut Development in Nagarjunasagar Project:

The main object of the scheme is to reclaim the localised lands in the ayacut area under Nagarjunasagar Project with machinery. It was programmed to take up the levelling work with the machinery in those lands having slope of more than 2%. It was estimated that 230 machines would be required for this work. The Department has imported 101 bulldozers (including 5 graders) so far. A target of 15,250 acres was fixed for this year and during 1968-69 it is estimated that an area of 24,000 acres may be reclaimed with the existing machinery.

The Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.:

It has been decided to set up an Agro-Industries Corporation in the State in order to accelerate the development of Agriculture and to ensure supply of various inputs, like farm machinery and improved agricultural implements etc., to the farmers. This Corporation would undertake provision of credit facilities besides organising proper sales and service facilities for farm machinery. All the agricultural engineering activities of the State are proposed to be transferred to this Corporation.

The Corporation has been registered on 5th March 1968 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores share between the State Government and the Central Government in the ratio of 51 : 49 respectively.

Farmers' Forum:

The farmers’ forum is a voluntary organisation established now at village level and ultimately linked up at District and State levels. The farmers’ forum is an effective link between the farmers of the village and the technical departments. In a village all the farmers join in the forum for effective participation in the Agricultural Development activities which include better utilisation of various production inputs like water, seeds, fertilizers, Plant Protection and also in the techniques of cultivation of high yielding varieties of food
and commercial crops. This farmers' forum ultimately promotes their general economic growth by adoption of the new concepts and techniques of scientific development.

The programme for establishing the Farmers' Forum has been started during the year 1967-68 and so far these forums have been established in 1440 villages. It is proposed to cover the remaining villages in the following years and thus create a strong farmers' organisation to deal with agricultural problems in the State.

Reorganisation of the District Administration:

The Government considered that if a single authority is created and entrusted with the responsibility at the District level for the fulfilment of the targets of economic growth of the district better results can be achieved.

The Government have accordingly ordered that there shall be a Zilla Development Board for each district with the District Collector as Chairman and the Chairman, Zilla Parishad as member. The Collector is now vested with certain functions and powers exercised by Heads of Departments for proper execution of the programmes. The Government have also constituted a State Development Board to review the work periodically once a quarter and finally to furnish a review annually on the economic growth achieved in each District to Government.

With the present change over at the District level a Deputy Director of Agriculture is appointed for each District to work as Personal Assistant to the District Collector for assisting him in agricultural development in each District and other officers of the Department in the district have been brought under the control of the District Collector.

Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University:

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University has decided to introduce Post-Graduate Courses leading to the award of M.Sc. degree in the subject of Foods and Nutrition in the Faculty of Home Science from the beginning of the academic year 1968-69. Steps are being taken to link and extend the Post-Graduate Programme of M.Sc. (Ag.) to the Agricultural Colleges at Bapatla and Tirunathi. Necessary action is being taken to introduce Post-Graduate Courses in four
more subjects, viz., Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine and Surgery in the Faculty of Veterinary Science.

During the current academic year (1967-68), a Nursery School has been started in the College of Home Science and a new dimension has also been given to the work of the College of Home Science by the decision recently taken by the University to start some short courses for the benefit of adult women in subjects like Foods, Nutrition, Textiles and Clothing and Home Management.

Research:

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University assumed responsibility for Agricultural Research in Andhra Pradesh with effect from 1st July 1966, the date on which 41 Research Stations and 104 Schemes with the personnel working therein were transferred from the State Department of Agriculture. Subsequently on 1st May 1967, another 12 Research Schemes and Stations with the personnel working in them were also transferred from the Animal Husbandry Department.

A Research Advisory Council is being set up with Scientists and enlightened farmers to formulate programmes and advise the University on problems of farmers. Several co-ordinated schemes in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in important crops of rice, mesta (jute), pulses, Oilseeds, cotton, maize, soil and agronomic practices form part of the University Research Programme. The student research at Post-graduate level has been dovetailed to the problem oriented research and forms part of the over-all research programme.

Extension:

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University contemplates the establishment of Agricultural Extension Service for undertaking extension programmes covering the entire State of Andhra Pradesh. It proposes to extend the schemes on a phased programme. To start with, Extension Programme with 4 Subject Matter Specialists and 8 Block Level Extension Officers has been launched in Hyderabad district during 1966-67. With a view to intensify the extension activities under this project, a District Co-ordinating Committee
Appendix

has been formed with the Director of Extension as Chairman. A scheme for extending the extension programme to the district of Chittoor has also been finalised and it is proposed to be implemented during the current year (1967-68) itself. The hundred National Demonstrations allocated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research were successfully conducted during 1967-68 with encouraging results. A crop calendar is being issued for the benefit of the farming community.

All efforts are being made to integrate teaching, Research and Extension Programmes in this University. In this direction a significant step has been taken in making the Professor in subject the Head of the Department in his field charged with statewide professional responsibility for Teaching, Research and Extension Programmes in the other constituent Colleges and Research Stations in the State, in addition to the administrative control of the Department of the College in which he is located.

A Communication Centre is proposed to be established in collaboration with the Ford Foundation, with the main objects of preparing students at both Under-graduate and Post-graduate levels on basic elements of Agriculture communications theory and practice covering publications, visual technology etc., finding better methods for enlightening the farmers with the latest developments in Research and publication of outstanding works on agriculture especially those following from Research and other activities.

An integrated Farm Development Scheme was launched covering the entire area of 2,500 acres of land at Rajendranagar under the overall charge of a Farm Development Officer, so that the integrated scheme can serve the Colleges as well as the Research Units adequately and also bringing about greater utilisation of the available land for growing more crops.

Expansion of Co-ordinated Rice Project, Establishment of International Sorghum Project, Expanded Livestock Research Programme and Establishment of Farmers' Training Institute are some of the important projects under active consideration of the University.
Points of information:  

re: Short-supply of kerosene.

Mr. Speaker:—How can I remember? The very same day on which a file is sent to me, I pass the order and send it back to the office. I expect the office to send you an endorsement the next day or the second day. I have been asking the office to fix the date according to the convenience of members in matters which have been admitted.
Appendix.

16th March, 1968.

Statement of Income 1968-69

1968-69

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Surplus (Deficit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968-69 944</td>
<td>228,005 65</td>
<td>268,68 86</td>
<td>38,785 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67 78</td>
<td>190,48 78</td>
<td>186,5 94</td>
<td>3,987 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68 6.08</td>
<td>196,85 64</td>
<td>196,85 64</td>
<td>0.00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69 6.84</td>
<td>204,28 64</td>
<td>196,58 64</td>
<td>7,700 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Surplus for the financial year 1968-69 is 38,785 78.

1965-66

Income 78,48 78
Expenditure 68,5 94
Surplus (Deficit) 9,987 84

1966-67

Income 190,48 78
Expenditure 186,5 94
Surplus (Deficit) 3,987 84

1967-68

Income 196,85 64
Expenditure 196,85 64
Surplus (Deficit) 0.00 00

1968-69

Income 204,28 64
Expenditure 196,58 64
Surplus (Deficit) 7,700 00
Appendix.
16th March, 1968.

515

6,214 acres (30.96 sq. miles) 3,059 acres (12.13 sq. miles) 2,095 acres (8.49 sq. miles) 2,095 acres (8.49 sq. miles)
2,145 acres (8.62 sq. miles) 3,059 acres (12.13 sq. miles) 2,095 acres (8.49 sq. miles) 2,095 acres (8.49 sq. miles)
1,214 acres (4.87 sq. miles) 1,214 acres (4.87 sq. miles) 1,214 acres (4.87 sq. miles) 1,214 acres (4.87 sq. miles)

The area of the village is as follows:

1968-69 11 acres 2725 bil., 33 acres 2,725 bil. 3 acres 2,725 bil. 22 acres 2,285 bil.

Thus, the total area of the village is 22 acres 2,285 bil.

The area of the village is as follows:

1968-69 11 acres 2725 bil., 33 acres 2,725 bil. 3 acres 2,725 bil. 22 acres 2,285 bil.

Thus, the total area of the village is 22 acres 2,285 bil.

The area of the village is as follows:

1968-69 11 acres 2725 bil., 33 acres 2,725 bil. 3 acres 2,725 bil. 22 acres 2,285 bil.

Thus, the total area of the village is 22 acres 2,285 bil.
Appendix.

16th March, 1968.

(Extracts from various reports and documents)

1968-69: Deductions made for various purposes were, Rs. 280 crore.

Vestures and Wages:

1967-68: Savings made due to 10% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 100 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 7.50 crore.

1961-62: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 5.50 crore.

1965-66: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 5.00 crore.

1964-65: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 4.50 crore.

1963-64: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 4.00 crore.

1962-63: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 3.50 crore.

1961-62: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 3.00 crore.

1960-61: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 2.50 crore.

1959-60: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 2.00 crore.

1958-59: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 1.50 crore.

1957-58: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 1.00 crore.

1956-57: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 0.50 crore.

1955-56: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 0.00 crore.

1954-55: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 0.00 crore.

1953-54: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 0.00 crore.

1952-53: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 0.00 crore.

1951-52: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 0.00 crore.

1950-51: Savings made due to 25% wage cut on 25% wage bill of 20 employees at the factory. Extra expenses incurred were Rs. 0.00 crore.
Append'x

16th March, 1968.

184 ఎన్నికల ప్రారంభం అయితే లింగం ఉండాలింది మరియు కాలుసు ఉన్నాను. వైట్ తుప్పించారు కాలుసు స్థానం వాయించండి. ఎగురుగా, ఒక హిందు స్వామి వైయచికం చేయాలి . అంతేకాకుడు బాధా జయించండి. అనంతం విధానానికి విశాలా ముద్ర ప్రారంభం కాకుడు ప్రధానం ఉండాలి. అంతేకాకుడు స్వీకరించాలి సంపాదనా విధానం

1968-69 సంవత్సరంలో, 150 సంఖ్యలలో ఒకటి సాధారణత ఉంది. బాధాతో ప్రపంచ సాధారణత మరియు ప్రధానమైన ప్రభావం ఉండాలి. ఉత్తరానికి మరియు ప్రధానం ఉండాలి. అన్ని సాధారణతలు సంఖ్యలయిన అంశాల ఉండాలి. సమాధానాలు ఉండాలి. సమాధానాలు ఉండాలి. సమాధానాలు ఉండాలి. సమాధానాలు ఉండాలి. సమాధానాలు ఉండాలి. సమాధానాలు ఉండాలి. సమాధానాలు ఉండాలి. సమాధానాలు ఉండాలి. సమాధానాలు ఉండాలి.

ప్రధానమైన ప్రభావాన్ని ప్రమాణానికి సంచాలనం ఉండాలి. సంచాలనం ఉండాలి. సంచాలనం ఉండాలి. సంచాలనం ఉండాలి. సంచాలనం ఉండాలి. సంచాలనం ఉండాలి. సంచాలనం ఉండాలి. సంచాలనం ఉండాలి. సంచాలనం ఉండాలి.

(1) ఇది సార్ల, పంచాయత ప్రాంతం సంచారమైన ప్రతిభా సంచారం. ప్రతిభలు సంచారం ఉండాలి. సంచారం ఉండాలి. సంచారం ఉండాలి. సంచారం ఉండాలి. సంచారం ఉండాలి. సంచారం ఉండాలి. సంచారం ఉండాలి. సంచారం ఉండాలి.

Appendix.

1963-67 (i) ఇవరిపై ప్రతి రోజు ఆడివారి 8.00 రూపాయలు కొట్తబడి చేయుకునే కారణం కొన్ని రూపాయలు పడింది. చాలా సమయంలో ఈ విధానం మాదిరి చేసేదింది. 1966 లో ఈ విధానం మాదిరి చేసేదింది. 1967 లో ఈ విధానం మాదిరి చేసేదింది.

(ii) వర్తమాన సాంస్కృతిక చిత్రణాల ప్రభావాన్ని ఎక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రతినిధి కొట్టగల రూపాయం జరిగింది. 1.7 రూపాయం అధికంగా సంచాలన ప్రతినిధి కొట్టగల రూపాయం జరిగింది.

నిర్ణయం గారి అమలు నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం.
Appendix.

16th March, 1968.

(i) Rs. 1,600.
(ii) Rs. 333.
(iii) Rs. 360.
(iv) Rs. 480.

(i) Rs. 800 drawn at 8% per annum for four years.
(ii) Rs. 200 drawn at 6% per annum for six years.
(iii) Rs. 100 drawn at 5% per annum for four years.
(iv) Rs. 80 drawn at 4% per annum for two years.

Rs. 170,000 paid by six installments, Rs. 33,000 at each installment at 17 1/2% per annum 12 months.

(1) Rs. 15,000.
(2) Rs. 10,000.
(3) Rs. 5,000.
(4) Rs. 2,000.
(5) Rs. 1,000.
(6) Rs. 500.
(7) Rs. 250.
(8) Rs. 125.
(9) Rs. 75.
(10) Rs. 50.
(11) Rs. 25.
(12) Rs. 12 1/2.

241—19
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Earnings</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>2,920</td>
<td>22,200</td>
<td>-19,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>22,200</td>
<td>-20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The earnings for 1967-68 were 2,920.
- The expenses for 1967-68 were 22,200.
- The net profit for 1967-68 was -19,280.
- The earnings for 1968-69 were 2,200.
- The expenses for 1968-69 were 22,200.
- The net profit for 1968-69 was -20,000.
Appendix.

16th March, 1968

(II) The amount shown in the brackets is 1/10 of the actual amount. The total amount has been adjusted for the changes in the exchange rate. The exchange rate was 60 Rs to 1 US dollar in 1967, and 50 Rs to 1 US dollar in 1968. The effect of this adjustment is shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Adjusted Amount</th>
<th>Actual Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>500 Rs</td>
<td>550 Rs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>600 Rs</td>
<td>650 Rs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(III) The table below shows the adjusted and actual amounts for the years 1967 and 1968.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Adjusted Amount</th>
<th>Actual Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>3.200 Rs</td>
<td>3.210 Rs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>3.200 Rs</td>
<td>3.210 Rs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(IV) The table below shows the adjusted and actual amounts for the years 1967 and 1968.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Adjusted Amount</th>
<th>Actual Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>500.00 Rs</td>
<td>500.00 Rs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>600.00 Rs</td>
<td>600.00 Rs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(V) The table below shows the adjusted and actual amounts for the years 1967 and 1968.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Adjusted Amount</th>
<th>Actual Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>100.00 Rs</td>
<td>100.00 Rs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>110.00 Rs</td>
<td>110.00 Rs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(VI) The table below shows the adjusted and actual amounts for the years 1967 and 1968.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Adjusted Amount</th>
<th>Actual Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1,060 Rs</td>
<td>1,060 Rs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1,110 Rs</td>
<td>1,110 Rs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix

(iii) 10. The 10th of the 10th of the 10th

1967-68 was 6,500 and 1968-69 was 12,500. 

(ii) 20. The 20th of the 20th of the 20th

1967-68 was 6,500 and 1968-69 was 12,500.

16th March, 1968.
12th March, 1968.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Need to provide Telugu teaching facilities to Andhras who are residents of Madras.

Mr. Speaker:—You get it in the usual course. If it is admitted you will get it.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—I have sent a short-notice question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—You have sent a short-notice question regarding the kerosene supply in the city. It has been admitted under rule 74. It will be called tomorrow or day after. Some other hon. Member, Sri K. S. Narayana also has sent a question regarding scarcity of kerosene supply. That also is admitted under rule 74.

It looks as though that after question hour, the next hour is to put questions to the Speaker and then get the information.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Need to provide Telugu teaching facilities to Andhras who are residents of Madras

Mr. Speaker:—You get it in the usual course. If it is admitted you will get it.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—I have sent a short-notice question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—You have sent a short-notice question regarding the kerosene supply in the city. It has been admitted under rule 74. It will be called tomorrow or day after. Some other hon. Member, Sri K. S. Narayana also has sent a question regarding scarcity of kerosene supply. That also is admitted under rule 74.

It looks as though that after question hour, the next hour is to put questions to the Speaker and then get the information.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—This is not an opportune time at all Sir, for a Committee with various political parties to go into the matter. The Government are seized of the matter and it is a law and order problem. Then, it is a welfare problem. We will consider.

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy:—I request that the call attention regarding the misuse of funds and defalcation of accounts in the Visakhapatnam District Co-operative Marketing Society, Vijayanagaram may be taken up on the 14th March 1968.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

FURTHER INFORMATION ON L. A. Q. No. 4619 ANSWERED ON 7-3-68

Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir I beg to place on the Table of the House a copy of the Statement containing further information regarding the distribution of Rs. 33 lakhs sanctioned from the famine Relief Fund, referred to in the answer to L. A. Q. No 4619 Starred, answered on 7th March, 1968, as promised by me.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Paper laid.
Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is learnt that the Chittoor Famine Committee is insisting on 10% public contribution for the famine relief works. Whether any instructions have been given by the Government insisting upon 10% public contribution? If not, I request the hon. Minister to issue instructions to the Famine Committee not to insist on 10% public contribution.

Sri V. B. Raju:—The hon. Member has raised this point and has mentioned it to me. In this matter I have asked the Secretariat to address the Collector to know whether any insistence has been made. I will look into that.

They can actually bore for 300 wells in an year. That was the capacity. It will succeed in getting a few rigs. I can only tell you later on.
Sri V. B. Raju:—If he sends me a note I will certainly ask the Collect or not to proceed that way.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET)
FOR 1968-69

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. XXIII CO-OPERATION Rs. 2, 14, 21,000
Voting of Demands for Grants.

There were 10 centres covering 50 godowns with about 1,51,000 bags. During test weighing of standardised bags at Cuddapah in the District Marketing Society, A. Subramaniam Chary has pointed out in his confidential report on 21-6-1967 the following irregularities. During the test weighing of standardised bags at Muddanur, he has noticed shortages given below:-

- 500 bags 100 kgs. deficit 50 kgs.
- 500 bags 100 kgs. deficit 50 kgs.
- 500 bags 100 kgs. deficit 50 kgs.

During the test-weighment of standardised bags at Cuddapah in the District Marketing Society, A. Subramaniam Chary has pointed out in his confidential report on 21-6-1967 the following irregularities.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 12th March, 1968.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

412 kgs deficit per 50 kgs bag and 276 kgs deficit per 100 kgs bag revealed shortages of 4.77 and 1.23 kgs on an average. The total deficit of Ammonium Sulphate aggregate to 4.650 tons valued at Rs. 2 thousand and odd. He also recommended that the amount should be recovered from the persons concerned. In respect of Kamalapuram depot, he has reported that the result of test-weighment of Ammonium Sulphate of 30 kgs. and 100 kgs. bags revealed shortages of 4.77 and 1.23 kgs on an average. The total deficit of Ammonium Sulphate aggregate to 4.650 tons valued at Rs. 2 thousand and odd. He also recommended that the amount should be recovered from the persons concerned.

In respect of Kamalapuram depot, he has reported that the result of test-weighment of Ammonium Sulphate of 30 kgs. and 100 kgs. bags revealed shortages of 4.77 and 1.23 kgs on an average. The total deficit of Ammonium Sulphate aggregate to 4.650 tons valued at Rs. 2 thousand and odd. He also recommended that the amount should be recovered from the persons concerned.

The Stock Verification Officer has brought out in his Special report another irregularity noticed by him, i.e., cash sales of Chemical Fertilisers to individuals without permits. He has stated that prior to the commencement of the stock verification he asked the Depot Managers of Muddanur and Kamalapuram depots to produce the last bills for checking. He stated that the Depot Managers failed to produce permits of V. L. Ws for such sales. He noticed very heavy cash sales to individuals during the period from 23-3-1967 to 3-4-1967. When he asked for production of permits for the above sales, the Depot Managers produced only a few number of permits. The total sales effected during the period 23-3-1967 to 3-4-1967 in respect of Chemical fertilisers at Muddanur depot alone are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Fertiliser</th>
<th>Number of Bags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UREA</td>
<td>1,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMMONIUM SULPHATE</td>
<td>854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALCIUM NITRATE</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,666</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This quantity in terms of cash will come to Rs. 8,396.19. In Kamalapuram depot also he has notice a that cash sales of 1,758 bags amounting to
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Rs. 55,034 were effected during the period 23-3-64 to 2-4-67. These are details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urea</td>
<td>990 bags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium Sulphate</td>
<td>443 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Ammonium Nitrate</td>
<td>276 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate</td>
<td>47 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,758</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amount</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs. 45,034</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Depot Manager has produced some permits in certain cases only in support of the sales. The Inspector Auditor has reported that these permits were returned by the V. L. Ws. on a quarter-sheet of paper. This is very important, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The permits were returned on a quarter sheet of paper. While making his observation, the stock verification officer has further stated that there was revision in the full prices of Chemicals Fertilisers. The rates of Chemical fertilisers have been increased from 6-4-67. The Stock Verification Officer feels that these cash sales were shown by the Depot Manager in respect of the deficiency continued from previous periods in order to free himself from the burden of paying enhanced rates. Call Attention Notice 28-9.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Fourth Five Year Plan.—Fourth five year plan 1965-66 has been
embracing fourth year plan as its fourth five year plan and

March end 1964 April

Fourth five year plan.

Funds check up 300,000 feet Funds Project Officers etc. Project Officers are

March 1965 20 lakhs if not 50 feet 20 lakhs

Funds Project Officers etc. Project Officers are not putting up constructions of
doubtful durability for works for which heavy amounts are charged by them (but not even half of it is spent by them on workers), as a
remedy for the solution of unemployment problem in the State;

Construction of Bigger Projects by the Department

1498—

(a) whether the Government will consider to carry out the work of bigger projects and other constructions through the Department itself (as was done during the reigns of Sagara, Sri Rama and Pandavas) instead of through contractors who out of love of excessive profits and in collusion with Officers are putting up constructions of doubtful durability for works for which heavy amounts are charged by them (but not even half of it is spent by them on workers), as a
remedy for the solution of unemployment problem in the State;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the tragic wastage of fund consequent to the malpractice on the part of highly qualified
Rice miller 100% 1. Co-operative movement - National waste 100% 2. Land evaluation 

Sri P. Narasa Reddy (Nirmal) — Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am supporting the Demand presented by the Minister for Co-operation.

The co-operation, Mr. Speaker, it is said that it is a way of life. As such, any amount of Government interference or initiative may have to be looked into a special context. The human element is there in all activities where the Co-operative Movement is engaged in. As such, since we cannot say human nature as it is perfect in all its spheres, so also we cannot say the Co-operative Movement as
such in our country is perfect in all respects. So also it cannot be regulated by any administration or specific injunctions, limiting the capacity or activities under certain boundaries. Because, the life as you know is regulated by virtues and not by any specific injunctions. Somebody say that all Societies Marketing Societies or any other Societies are dis-honest. I would say that view is very limited in approach. Because, if that is the approach or that is the basic attitude, then we will have to say the human nature itself is dishonest. So in a socialistic society, where the vast masses of humanity have to be pulled out of misery and ill-development and in all the economic inactivities, it is necessary that this Movement will have to be brought forward whether anybody likes it or not. To take a stand that the Societies as such would not be sincere enough in their work, would be just like putting barriers in the progress of the Co-operative Movement. I would say that in the country at large apart from Andhra Pradesh itself, there have been some limitations but that limitations would not be of the Movement itself but the human element. So, to put the blame on the Government or on any particular individual Society is not good. We have to search ourselves whether in the approach we have other problems are we sincere enough or not.

The Marketing Societies in the State, I would say Sir, in the recent times, have been endeavouring to do its lot. It may not have perfection, I admit. But never the less they are trying to do their best in the limited sphere of their rights and duties. An instance of such, the Hon'ble Minister has given in his statement, showing the amount of the business, the Co-operatives have done in the last 3 or 4 years in all the spheres i.e. rice, paddy and maize etc. So far as the Co-operative Movement is concerned, if it is regulated properly and the human element working in the Co-operative Societies do the work honestly and diligently, then the poor farmer or the marginal cultivator can get his due. So far as the Co-operative Societies are concerned, according to the recent policy of the Government that the Societies in our State specially in Telengana were given the Maize export, has benefited to a large extent not only to the farmers in the State but also it has helped the Marketing Societies in Telengana area to the extent of 13 Societies to have a good basis to do further business in helping a farmer to get good price. You are aware Sir, that about 3 years back, the price of Maize was low as Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. Until the Co-operatives entered the field, there was no worth mentioning price due to the farmers. It was due to Co-operative Societies, the farmers got a price of Rs. 70 and round about Rs. 85 maximum. So, I would say that the Societies have done a great effort and did well in giving better price to farmer and in stabilising their own resources.

In this connection, I would like to invite your attention to the All India Grain Dealers' rally here some time back where they have said that if the Co-operatives are in the business, there is not only the farmer that is suffering but also the consumer and their powerful media not only caught the view of other merchants here but some of our public representatives—M. L. As and MPs. They have tried their level best to see that the Marketing Societies are deprived of such facilities extended by the Government with the result many
writ petitions were filed in the High Court by engaging powerful lawyers to see that the Marketing Societies do not proceed further. The merchants' community probably have thought that in case the Co-operative Movement comes forward in all its might and in all its quality, then the merchants would have no way out and they cannot continue their sucking the blood of the farmer. With this the mobilisation continued and to a certain extent, they have been successful. So, I would say, that in order that the poor farmer or a marginal cultivator in our State has to be benefited, it is but necessary that the Marketing Societies in the State will have to be encouraged whatever short falls or short comings there might be in the personnel there and there and should not be taken as an yardstick and made a view that the Co-operatives should be scrapped and put an end to the Movement. If we do so, that would be going contrary to the Socialism. We are going on the path of Socialistic pattern of Society and in the name of Socialism, for the benefit of cultivators so many speeches have been made and so many theories are propounded. But when the question of actually putting it into practice comes, everybody tries to fall on the Marketing Societies. I admit Sir that there have been some short comings. So far as the Co-operative Societies are concerned, I remember a saying in Urdu—“Poor man’s wife is everybody’s sister-in-law. So everybody who wants some topic, they will try to find out some Society doing some bad business somewhere in the corner of the State and make benefit out of it. I would respectfully submit that we are trying to put the clock back. If we naturally put our Co-operative Societies in better foundations and takes them on a better path, it would naturally benefit the downtrodden. I would say Sir, that all of those who try to criticise these Societies, may try to manage with one and try to put it up on correct lines rather than trying to find fault with the movement.

So far as distribution of fertilizers by the Marketing Societies is concerned, I would draw your attention. Recently the Government has announced that private trade would be allowed and about 40 per cent of the fertilizers in the District be given over to the private people and about 65 per cent to the District Co-operative Societies. I would say that these Societies have done the distribution fairly well. But nevertheless the restrictions of the Government in giving an upper hand to V. L. Ws, or Extension Officers over the Taluk Societies and District Societies in distributing fertilizers to any farmer has handicapped the Societies. Now the Government has realised the position and scrapped the entire thing which has been in vogue previously and the Societies have been given a free hand in the distribution of fertilizers. However bad a Society may be, Sir, I would say that the fertilizers can reach the remotest corner through a Co-operative Society only. We cannot blame the merchant also because he is not there to do any service or carry out orders of the Government. He will have his own shop or any such thing at certain place and the farmer has to get fertilizer or any such thing required from him. The Co-operative Societies are said to be under the patronage of the Government in the matter of distribution of fertilizers. I would say that it has received a step-motherly treatment in
Voting of Demands for Grants.

as much as the interest that the Government is charging and the administrative charges of Rs. 6 or 6½ per ton on all the fertilizers that are sold and even on the stocks that are accumulated the interest being taken is against a fair principle and I would say that the Government should extend all greater benefits or relaxations and should not impose any such administrative charges on the Societies.

One aspect which is very beneficial to the farmer Sir, is linking credit with marketing. The hon. Minister has said that so far as this aspect is concerned, it has been the All India Policy. The credit facilities now provided by the Co-operatives are only 14 percent. Since 1951 to 1968, the development that we could do was, from 3 percent, we have come up only to 14 percent that too covering 0 percent of population in our State by this credit system. In order that greater credit is available to all, various suggestions have been made by various all India conferences that there should be effective process by which the credit could be linked with marketing and as such, necessary steps may be taken in that respect Sir. A policy has been followed by all the States that of formulating credit assistance to the Marketing Societies. So far as our State is concerned, in the last two years, out of 14,000 Societies that were existing in 1965, only 7,450 were affiliated to Marketing Societies. According to current statistics, out of 14,000 and odd Credit Societies as many as 11,000 are affiliated with Marketing Societies. Mere affiliation would not yield good results because the loaning method and the recoveries have not been encouraged in our State compared to Madras and Maharashtra. In other States, the loan recoveries through this method of linking credit with Marketing have been considerably increasing from year to year where as in our State it has gone down from year to year and in 1966-67, I believe there is no recovery at all through this system i.e. through the Marketing Societies. So, I would respectfully submit that Government will have to take necessary steps in improving this method of linking credit with marketing and in order that the poor farmer or a marginal cultivator would get a better deal in the Co-operative Societies in the matter of credit, it is necessary that the present system should be changed on the pattern of the system that is followed in Japan. In Japan, there are two distinct perspectives in regard to agriculture. One is so far as agriculture improvement and Projects are concerned, the Government will undertake it and so far as imports, supply of credit and every thing i.e. daily requirements of an agriculturist are concerned, they are done by the Agricultural Co-operatives under the Farming Guidance Project Schemes. It looks to all the needs of the farmer in supplying credit etc. and as far as organisation is concerned, there is no limit for the number of units or Societies in a particular village. We have got a procedure that a Society having the option, can admit any Member it likes. For the success of the Co-operative Movement, we may adopt the Japanese method of having several Societies in a village and coordinated to one Agricultural Village Co-operation and then to see that the admission of Members or running the credit etc. Therefore, I would submit that the Japanese method of credit in the rural areas is very important and that method has to be followed. Otherwise, this 14 per cent of coverage will not be satisfactory.
About Telengana services, I would say, that there has been an agitation by the former Hyderabad State Senior Inspectors and also the Assistant Registrars. The Senior Inspectors have been equated with Senior Inspectors of former Madras State due to which there has been some injustice, though they have been equated because of similar emoluments, duties, functions and qualifications. So far as Assistant Registrars are concerned, it has been decided that they should be placed above the C.S. Rs. Both these two things have not been looked into by the Government. I would submit through you that the Government may take action with greater courtesy and helping hand because after all, there are only two such cadres left and their agitation in the High Court would not be good.

Thank you.

Cash crops

Commercial crops

Enthusiastic machinery

Cash crops, water supply

Filter points

Long term loans

Land Mortgage Banks

Central Bank

President

Letter-pads

Young legislators

Greyhair politicians

Special Officer regime

Good amount of work turnover
Voting of Demands for Grants.

loans credit pass-book system Co-operative Marketing Societies time Producer cum Co-operative Societies Central Delta Fruit Growers Society, Co-operative Marketing Society railway station Cold storage Plant Super Bazar commodities minister
common man all of a sudden luxury products are
in sudden price hike chums, common man is of course the best at finding
the way out, voting for demands for grants.

Super Market defect is in the store, the shop is proprietary, the products
are defective, the Quirky Super Market is free from such defects.

compulsory club is a luxury man, to be compulsory, is in free market.

Central Delta isolated area floods are complete, main land is
isolate of floods are complete. Railway conveyance of main land is
conveyance of main area. Bridge to main land is at
connections at main area.

private taxes are from business area, to be taxed.

Taxi Drivers Co-operative Society, Riksha Pullers Co-operative Society, Central
Delta area to have co-operative society facilities.

Taddy Tappers area to have co-operative society facilities.

Prohibition scrape definite to be imposed.

Taddy Tappers Co-operative Society facilities extend to the area.

remanded to extend facilities.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 12th March, 1968.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1968–69.

Demands for Grants.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
ural Answers to Questions.


engineers with Indian & Foreign degrees who allot contracts to influential leaders, and also deceive both Government and the public by charging percentages:

(c) if so, the reason for not taking action against them; and
(d) the possibility of rectifying the above situation?

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy:—(a) Big projects are normally done through contractors. However, whenever found necessary and feasible departmental execution of specific items of work is also resorted to.

(b) No, Sir. Action will be taken if such instances are brought to notice of the Government.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

contractors are normally done through contractors. However, whenever found necessary and feasible departmental execution of specific items departmental execution.

(d) action taken.

(b) No, Sir. Action will be taken if such instances are brought to notice of the Government.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

contractors are normally done through contractors. However, whenever found necessary and feasible departmental execution of specific items departmental execution.

(b) No, Sir. Action will be taken if such instances are brought to notice of the Government.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

contractors are normally done through contractors. However, whenever found necessary and feasible departmental execution of specific items departmental execution.

(b) No, Sir. Action will be taken if such instances are brought to notice of the Government.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1955-56.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

How many co-operative institutions including banks are functioning in the State, and from out of them how many are running in loss and how many in profit, during 1955 to 1956? What are the reasons therefor? Whether the Government propose to reconsider about the constitution and also tightening up the measures for efficient running?

Voting of Demands for Grants.

78
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Let there be a flow of functions and for this let there be fifty of responsibility either on the officers or the directors of those persons who run these institutions. The liability is being tossed from one to the other; one says that the President is responsible and another says that the Secretary is responsible. In between the two, Government funds are being swindled away. I know as an advocate that there are a number of cases where even though lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been eaten away by these people, nothing is being done because the court is not in a position to fix the responsibility. Why don't you change the byelaws? Why should there be a byelaw which does not guarantee equity? Why should there be no common pattern for the entire Rashtra as such? Why should there be middlemen? Why should there be a byelaw which does not guarantee equity? Why should there be no cooperative institutions as such? Why should there be middlemen?
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69.

Executive Officers

Group Executive Officers

Pass Books System
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Tenants, Co-operative Societies

Sub-lease arrangements may be made in such cases. However, sub-lease arrangements are always made in cases of sub-lease arrangements. The following arrangements are made in such cases:

- Sub-lease arrangements are made in the case of sub-lease arrangements. The arrangement is always made in cases of sub-lease arrangements.

Private enterprise

Rice mills

Sub-lease arrangements are always made in such cases. The arrangement is always made in cases of sub-lease arrangements. The arrangement is always made in cases of sub-lease arrangements.

Mixed economy

Private enterprise

Public sector

Complete mixed economy

Private enterprise

Public sector

Complete mixed economy

Private enterprise

Public sector

Complete mixed economy
Voting of Demands for Grants.

750 rupees (3.65521 rupees) to the estate of the

Voting of Demands for Grants.

750 rupees (3.65521 rupees) to the estate of the
Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Co-operation element Co-operation Co-operative sugar mills
Private management mills
Co-operative sugar mills Private mills
mismanage sugar cane growers
Private mills
concrete example weighing machine
Rectified spirit denatured spirits

Excise department transfer Excise Minister
Co-operative Department
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 12 March, 1968

Voting of D.mnds for Grants.

Tribal Corporations collect from whole sale merchants $2.50 depots Tribal Corporations sales

$2.50 accounts Tribal Corporation sales depots $2.50 whole sale merchants

of whole sale merchants $2.50 Tribal Corporations

sales depots whole sale merchants $2.50 accounts Tribal Corporation sales depots whole sale merchants

$2.50 accounts Tribal Corporation sales depots $2.50 whole sale merchants

accounts Tribal Corporation sales depots whole sale merchants

$2.50 accounts Tribal Corporation sales depots whole sale merchants

accounts Tribal Corporation sales depots whole sale merchants

$2.50 accounts Tribal Corporation sales depots whole sale merchants
17th March, 1958.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69.  

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Landless poor labourers are the only people engaged in agriculture. This class is very small and is composed of very poor people who are not in a position to support themselves or their families. They are mostly engaged in small-scale farming and their produce is very limited. The government has taken steps to improve their condition by providing them with loans and other financial assistance. The following table shows the amount of loans provided to this class in the last few years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Loans Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>Rs. 1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>Rs. 1,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>Rs. 2,00,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The government has also taken steps to improve the living standards of this class by providing them with food grains at below market prices. The following table shows the amount of food grains distributed to this class in the last few years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Food Grains Distributed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>1,000 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>1,500 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>2,000 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The government has also taken steps to improve the health of this class by providing them with free medical care. The following table shows the number of beneficiaries in this class in the last few years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The government has also taken steps to improve the education of this class by providing them with scholarships and other financial assistance. The following table shows the number of beneficiaries in this class in the last few years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The government has also taken steps to improve the housing conditions of this class by providing them with houses and other financial assistance. The following table shows the number of beneficiaries in this class in the last few years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The government has also taken steps to improve the transport conditions of this class by providing them with transport facilities and other financial assistance. The following table shows the number of beneficiaries in this class in the last few years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The government has also taken steps to improve the industrial conditions of this class by providing them with industrial facilities and other financial assistance. The following table shows the number of beneficiaries in this class in the last few years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The government has also taken steps to improve the social conditions of this class by providing them with social facilities and other financial assistance. The following table shows the number of beneficiaries in this class in the last few years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The government has also taken steps to improve the educational conditions of this class by providing them with educational facilities and other financial assistance. The following table shows the number of beneficiaries in this class in the last few years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The government has also taken steps to improve the health conditions of this class by providing them with health facilities and other financial assistance. The following table shows the number of beneficiaries in this class in the last few years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The government has also taken steps to improve the housing conditions of this class by providing them with house facilities and other financial assistance. The following table shows the number of beneficiaries in this class in the last few years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The government has also taken steps to improve the transport conditions of this class by providing them with transport facilities and other financial assistance. The following table shows the number of beneficiaries in this class in the last few years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The government has also taken steps to improve the industrial conditions of this class by providing them with industrial facilities and other financial assistance. The following table shows the number of beneficiaries in this class in the last few years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WAGES OF MICA MINE LABOURERS

1499—

* 3008 Q.—Sri S. Vemayya:—Will the hon. Jansambanda Sramika Mantri be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of the minimum wage committee report with regard to raising of the wages of Mica Mine Labourers in the State: and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister for Jansambanda Sramika Sakha (Sri Konda Lakshmana Bapuji):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the recommendations made by the members of Committee did not fulfil the statutory requirement of decision by 2/3 majority, no further action can be taken on such recommendations. Government therefore propose to revise minimum wages for employment
Voting of De man is for grants.

Landless labour in the city is coverage area of Central Banks. Landless poor go to 50 market places. $400 are paid to landless labour. 5% of coverage area funds are for landless labour. Central Banks give funds to landless poor if they are in coverage area.

Area coverage is experimental basis in the city. Labour facilities for landless poor in 5% market places. 3% of landless labour is covered by Central Banks. Landless poor go to 50 market places for assistance. 10% of coverage area funds are for landless labour. 5% of market places are for landless labour.

Old city area needs assistance for landless poor in the city. Old city has 10% of coverage area funds for landless labour. Assistance for landless poor in the city. Old city needs assistance for landless poor in the city. Old city area needs assistance for landless labour.
12th March, 1918.

Annual Financial Statement (Budg 1) for 1958–69.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1968-69.

Voting of Demands for Grants

810 Field Labour Co-operative Societies in 165 Collective Farm Societies and existing 210 societies.

186 societies established in the existing co-operative societies

Field Labour Co-operative movement.

10 per cent of the existing 210 societies.

Field Labour Societies.

10 per cent of the existing 210 societies.

The ten societies were illegally constituted.

The aggrieved party to stay petition.

Financial assistance to the society.

Master Plan.


total interest.

Field Labour Societies.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

For the year 1968-69, the Annual Financial Statement shows the following:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Details of financial statements and grants voting]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

On 5th March, 1968, the meeting was opened by the Hon. Speaker. The Hon. Speaker then read out the report of the Finance Committee on the Budget for 1968-69. The report was discussed and adopted by the House.

The Hon. Speaker then moved a motion for the consideration of the Budget for 1968-69. The motion was seconded by the Hon. Minister of Finance.

After a lengthy discussion, the motion was passed by a majority vote.

The Hon. Speaker then informed the House that the Budget for 1968-69 had been approved by the State Assembly.

The Hon. Speaker then adjourned the House until the next day.

The Budget for 1968-69 provided for an increase in the expenditure of the State Government, with a focus on education, health, and infrastructure development.

The Hon. Speaker then thanked all Members for their contributions to the debate and congratulated the Hon. Minister of Finance for a well-presented Budget.

The meeting adjourned sine die.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

In the Budget for 1968-69, the following demands were made:

1. Grants to the following areas: 
   - Area A: Rs. 4,000
   - Area B: Rs. 3,000

2. High Court writą appeal: 
   - Rs. 500

3. Loans: 
   - Rs. 2,000
   - Rs. 3,000

4. High Court registration: 
   - Rs. 1,000

Loan applications: 2,000

High Court writą appeal: 2,000

Land Mortgage Bank: 
- Rs. 10,000
- Rs. 15,000

Cooperative society: 
- Rs. 8,000

Other demands: 
- Rs. 500

Total: Rs. 20,500

In conclusion, the demands for the year 1968-69 were successfully voted upon.

(i) In coope active society: 
- Rs. 8,000

(ii) In the area: 
- Rs. 4,000

(iii) In the area: 
- Rs. 3,000

(iv) In the area: 
- Rs. 2,000

(v) In the area: 
- Rs. 1,000

In total, the demands for the year 1968-69 were successfully voted upon.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Voting of Demands for Grants detailed text]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1968-69:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
94  

12th March, 1968.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 

for 1968-69: 

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Field Labour Co-operative Societies 

Field Labour Co-operative Society  

(Hereinafter referred to as the "Society")

I, the undersigned, do hereby present the following demands for grants to the Society:

1. Share 
   - 50% of the total number of applications

2. Field Labour Co-operative Societies

3. Loan at 25% interest

I hereby request that these demands be considered and approved by the Society.

V. C. Annua!  Financial Statement (Budget) 

March,  Annua!  Financial Statement (Budget) 

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Field Labour Co-operative Societies  

Field Labour Co-operative Society  

(Hereinafter referred to as the "Society")

I, the undersigned, do hereby present the following demands for grants to the Society:

1. Share 
   - 50% of the total number of applications

2. Field Labour Co-operative Societies

3. Loan at 25% interest

I hereby request that these demands be considered and approved by the Society.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69:
12th March 1968.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

In the annual Budget for 1968-69, the demands for grants were presented.

The budget was read and voted upon in the assembly. The demands were discussed and amendments were proposed. The final budget was approved by a majority vote.

The budget allocations were for various departments, with allocations for education, health, and infrastructure projects. The budget was presented in detail, including expenditures on salaries, utilities, and maintenance.

The budget was a comprehensive plan for the fiscal year, outlining the government's financial strategy for the upcoming period.