ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 27th November, 1968.

The House met at Half-Past-Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PUBLICATION OF DISTRICT GAZETTERS IN TELUGU

41—

*343 (6157) Q.—Sri Badri Vishal Pitti (Maharajgunj):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government propose to publish the Gazetters of various Districts in Telugu language; and

(b) if, not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies (Sri V. B. Raju):—

(a) & (b) The proposal whether or not to publish the Gazetteers of various Districts in Telugu language is under consideration of the State Government in consultation with the Government of India.

J. No. 105 (221)
27th November, 1938.

Oral Answers to Questions:

Sri V. B. Raju:—In July, 1967, the Editor, District Gazetteers, Government of India, Ministry of Education, called for a report from the State Editor, District Gazetteers, A.P., Hyderabad about the number of Gazetteers compiled, approved and published by the State and also the number of Gazetteers to be approved.

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Oral Answers to Questions. 27th November, 1968.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF FUNDS BY THE V. M. OF MUKKOLLU

42—

Q. 375 (6517) Q.—Sri B. Niranjana Rao (Malleswaram):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Village Munsiif of Mukkollu in Bandar Taluk, Krishna District has not produced the registers to the Tabsildar due to large scale embezzlement of Government funds;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to seize the records; and

(c) the amount alleged to have been misappropriated by the Village Munsiif?

Sri V. B. Raju:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Village Munsiif was placed under suspension pending enquiry into the charges with effect from 16-7-1967. A criminal complaint has been launched against the Village Munsiif before the Judicial First Class Magistrate, Bandar.

(c) The following are the amounts misappropriated which have been brought to light so far:

- Permanent misappropriation Rs. 1,840-43
- Temporary misappropriation Rs. 1,071-40

MISAPPROPRIATION OF LAND REVENUE BY THE ALAVALAPAD VILLAGE MUNSIFF

43—

Q. 339 (6119) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda (Darsi):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:
(a) whether Sri Kallur Kotaiah and other villagers put in a petition to the Tahsildar, Darsi, Nellore district about the misappropriation of land revenue and taccavi loans by the Village Munsiff Alavalapad of the same taluk, in the month of January, 1968;
(b) whether the Tahsildar enquired into these petitions; and
(c) how much amount was misappropriated and what is the action taken against the Village Munsiff?

Sri V. B. Raju:—(a) & (b) Yes, Sir.
(c) An amount of Rs 349-98 was misappropriated by the Village Munsiff. He was placed under provisional suspension.

Sri V. B. Raju:—The Village Munsiff was placed under suspension and he was relieved of his duties on 20-5-1968.

ELURU SUB-JAIL

(a) a proposal to construct additional cells, repairs to Bathing Ghats and latrines, re-roofing the Kitchen, and repairing locking arrangements to the cells is under consideration.
(b) There is no such proposal at present.
Oral Answers to Questions.  

Dr. M. Sarma. — 19 in S. 1966. S. 1970. Sub-jails exist. The conditions of sub-jails are worst. How to make these sub-jails effective? How to take action?

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Oral Answers to Questions.

225 27th November, 1908.

Sub-jails 14th undr trial prisoners & 10 c. 1500 & 2000 & 3000.


sub-jails are. Will the hon. Minister revise the Rules so as to provide
sanitary arrangements for the under-trial prisoners?

Sri G. Sivayya (Puttur):—The under trial prisoners are not
actually the convicted prisoners in the ider of the Government.
Under the fundamental rights, they are not to be treated on par with
the other prisoners. Atleast whether the Government try to have
sanitary arrangements for the under-trial prisoners?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:—They are not placed on par with the
other convicts. Their innocence is presumed under Law.

Dr. T. S. Murthy:—That is why he asks what prevents you to
provide atleast sanitary arrangements for them?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:—Certainly. That could be provided.
There is no objection.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—With the hon. Minister pr Health and
Medical be pleased to state:

(SUBSIDY TO RURAL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS)

*764 (6693) Q.—Sri A. Madhava Rao:—Will the hon. Minister
or Health and Medical be pleased to state:
(a) the amount of subsidy being paid to Rural Medical Practitioners at present and whether there is any proposal to increase the same;

(b) what is the necessity for the Rural Medical Practitioners with 'B' Class Ayurvedic Diplomas to undergo one year House-physicianship at Hyderabad when they have sufficiently acquired experience by treating independently 50 to 100 patients a day in the Dispensaries they are working;

(c) why is this House-Physicianship for one year prescribed for experienced persons when it is only for six months for fresh candidates;

(d) whether the provisions of the Government Memorandum No. 1656/II 2/67-3/SHealth, dated 5-2-1968 are restricted to the 'B' Class diploma holders of Guntur and Vijayawada Colleges only; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to extend the provisions to the other categories of the 'B' Class Rural Medical Practitioners also?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali):—(a) Rs. 120 per mensem is being paid as subsidy to Rural Medical Practitioners. There is no proposal to increase this subsidy.

(b) The 'B' Class diploma holders have to undergo house Physicianship as they do not have bedside clinical training, during their studies.

(c) The House Physicianship has been reduced to six months for the 'B' Class diploma holders recently.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir. As they have had no institutional training and their number is in thousands.

Dr. T.S. Murthy (Warrangal):—When was this amount of Rs 120 fixed as subsidy?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—I do not have the details, Sir.

Dr. T. S. Murthy:—Has any revision been made?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—No, Sir.

Dr. T. S. Murthy:—Why do not the Government increase the rural subsidy also in view of the recent rise in prices and consequent increase in Salaries?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—We will consider.

Sri P. Subbaiah:—When the Rural Medical Practitioners are asked to undergo apprenticeship in Hyderabad, has the Government decided to give any stipend for their stay in Hyderabad? Whether they cannot go for apprenticeship to their nearest District Headquarters?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—At present we are giving House Surgeon apprenticeship only in Hyderabad. Previously the period was one year and recently we have reduced it to 6 months. There is no objection to pay any stipend during the House Surgeonship.

Sri R. Mahananda:—When the Government deputed these people to Hyderabad City, when there is no question of giving any
stipend, how can they maintain? Are you not deputing them to the nearest Headquarters?

(No Answer)

Dr. T. S. Murthy:—Whether these Rs. 120 are paid during their apprenticeship or after?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—After completion of the training. Not before that.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—Now there are 'B' Class Diploma holders already working and those persons have been asked to undergo training at Hyderabad. Who is to bear their expenditure? How many persons are given such training in a year and what is the amount incurred so far?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—As I told you, Sir, they have not been given any subsidy during the period of training.

Dr. T. S. Murthy:—It is true? You said that they are appointed only after they are trained. As we now hear, they are already working for the last eight years or so and only then they are sent for house-surgeonship and thereafter paid Rs. 120.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—I don’t have those details. As far as my knowledge goes, they are appointed only after completing the training.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR FAMILY PLANNING

43—

* 282 (6434)—Q.—Sri T. C. Rajan (Palamaner):—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Central Assistance towards Family Planning Programme in our State and what is the total amount of expenditure towards this for the year 1967-68;

(b) is there any proposal to entrust his scheme to voluntary organisations in our State; and

(c) if so, which are those organisations?


(b) The Voluntary Organisations in the State have also been entrusted with the Family Planning Programme.

(c) The Voluntary Organisations engaged in the Family Planning Programme are the following:

1. Family Planning Association, Andhra Pradesh;
2. Andhra Mahila Sabha;
3. Indian Red Cross Society;
4. Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Board;
5. Indian Medical Association; and

Sri T. C. Rajan:—May I know, Sir, whether the Government is aware that many malpractices are going on in these family training clinics? As in the case of boosted figures of population in rationed areas, these numbers also are going up.

105—2
Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—So far, nothing has been brought to the notice of the Government. If anything is brought to the notice of the Government, certainly we will take action.

Sri R. Mahananda:—Is there any proposal with the Government to enhance the rate of subsidy as in Madras and other States?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—As it is, there is no proposal. We are paying Rs. 30 for vasectomy and Rs. 40 for tubectomy.

Sri K. Prabhakara Rao:—Is the hon. Minister aware that there is a private leper colony established at Bapatla called Bapatla Leper Colony which has asked for help from the Government for medicines?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—Leprosy has nothing to do with family planning.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state how many children are permitted per wife—if a man has got two wives how many children, three wives how many children and one wife how many children?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—If the hon. Member has any suggestion, we will certainly take note of it.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—My hon. Friend Mr. T. C. Rajan has said that there are malpractices. Is the hon. Minister aware that only thumb impressions are taken? Such being the case, will the hon. Minister be pleased to appoint a Committee to go into the malpractices, because the entire amount that is being invested in this is going to waste?

Mr. Speaker:—What the Minister has said is, so far no instances of malpractices have been brought to the notice of the Government, and if any such instances are brought to the notice of the Government we will take appropriate action.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—I say there are such things happening. May I know whether such a Committee would be appointed?

Mr. Speaker:—There are so many malpractices in every department. Are you going to appoint a Committee? Unless some instances are brought to the notice of the Government, they cannot take any action.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—In these cases, only thumb impressions are taken.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—There may be, but not there are malpractices.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—In this case, the thumb impressions are faked. If any verification is made, it can be known. So, let there be an enquiry about it.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—As I told you, so far nothing has been brought to the notice of the Government. We will take the information and see what best could be done.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—Money is not paid to the person on which the operation is done.

Sri R. Mahananda:—Is the Jana Sangh Member in favour of family planning?

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—We are against it.
ERADICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY IN THE STATE

47—* 621 (3299) Q.—Sri V. Kurmayya (Tiruvur):—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that Government is taking for the effective and speedy eradication of untouchability in the rural parts of the State especially in remote villages;


The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri A. Ramaswamy):— (a) and (b) Information is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

[Vide Answer to L. A. Q. No. 5299 (Starred; (* 47]

(a) In G. O. Ms. No. 1551 Education Department dated 13-8-1968 Government directed that Harijan Day Celebration should be revived and Celebrated as “Harijana Dinotsavam” on 30th of every month in one village in each Block, and that a grant of Rs. 50 shall be given to the Samiti towards the incidental charges.

(b) Grant-in-aid was sanctioned to the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh Andhra Pradesh Branch for the removal of untouchability as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount Sanctioned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>Rs. 47,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>„  50,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>„  6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>„  10,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>„  4,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No aid could be sanctioned to the above institution during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 for want of funds.

* Sri A. Ramaswamy:—Are the Harijan Sevaks satisfied with the steps taken by the Government?

(b) Harijan Sevaks feel that more steps need to be taken in this regard to eradicate untouchability. No timely action is being taken in this regard.
27th November, 1968.

**ISSUE OF SPIRITS TO THE LOCAL DEPOTS**

* 429 (6897) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda:—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to State:

(a) the quantity of country spirits that were issued from the Government Distillery, Narayanguda to the local depots in Hyderabad City and other depots in Telangana area in 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) quantity of country spirit that was manufactured in Kamareddy Distillery in 1966-67 and 1967-68 and issued to the Local Depots in Telangana; and

(c) the amount of Revenue that was derived in 1966-67 and 1967-68 from the above Distilleries towards Rentals and Duty?

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao):—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Local Depots in Hyderabad City</th>
<th>Other depots in Telangana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liquor in litres (60 U. P.)</td>
<td>Liquor in litres (60 U. P.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>11,03,694.6</td>
<td>6,40,983.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>14,69,458.0</td>
<td>6,19,131.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The cost of liquor collected for 1966-67 at the Government Distillery, Narayanguda was Rs. 35,51,767/-; duty was Rs. 86,17,033. Whereas for 1967-68 cost of liquor collected was Rs. 35,74,107 76 P. and duty Rs. 76,70,118/-.

In respect of Government Distillery, Kamareddy, the cost of Country spirit collected was Rs. 16,46,367-39 and duty Rs. 38,92,675 78 P. for the year 1966-67; the cost of liquor collected for the year 1967-68 was Rs. 23,47,691-62 and duty collected was Rs. 49,34,651-6.

Rentals are collected by the Excise Superintendents concerned from the shop keepers and their collection at the Distillery does not arise.
ASSIGNMENT OF BANJAR LANDS

49—

* 482 (7215) Q.—Sri K. Govinda Rao (Anakapalli):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether banjar lands in the villages of Killampudi, Sringavarapukota taluk, Visakhapatnam district have been assigned to landless poor in 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) if so, what is the extent so distributed; and

(c) what are the names of assignees?

Sri V. B. Raju:—(a) There were no cases of assignment of banjar land in Kallempudi village, during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Sri V. B. Raju:—One is encroachment and the other is assignment. If the assignment is irregular, then only the Government can interfere. It is not irregular because he possessed land, as there are various reasons for assignment. And this is a small area of a few cents.
Oral Answers to Questions.

Sr. V. B. Raja:—These are the latest figures compiled upto 30th June, 1968—for 10 months from 1-8-67 to 30-6-68; 3,05,241 acres have been distributed as banjar land; this is a recorded figure; after the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly, the Government gave instructions that distribution of banjar lands must be given top priority and all the energy that is available with the Revenue Department must be diverted for this purpose mainly.

ASSIGNMENT OF LAND

50—

*1023 (6534-G) Q.—Sri K. Muniswamy (Satyavedu):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue & Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tahsildar and Assignment Tahsildar, Sullurpet, Nellore district assigned 13 acres of land to one Mudhuram Pillai and his sons who is a big landlord of Arambakkam village of Madras State in Periyavathu, Pudi and Karpur villages, rejecting the Andhra local landless Harijans' applications;

(b) is it also a fact that land measuring Ac. 15-0 in Ponnagudu village was also assigned to one Chittibabu and his sons who is at Madras;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the above pattas will be cancelled and the land given to landless poor?
Sri V. B. Raju:— (a) No, Sir.
(b) No, Sir.
(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Mr. Speaker:— If you had given the survey numbers, he would have given the correct information.

The question is 'whether it is a fact that the Tahsildar and the Asst. Tahsildar, Sullurpet, Nellore district, assigned 13 acres to Mudhuran Pillai and his son, etc.'
Sri V. B. Raju.—The Collector has further reported that it is also not a fact that land measuring 15 acres of Peramgadu village of Sullurpet was assigned to Chittibabu and his sons of Madras. Give the complete information and I will see that the Minister gets the information before we disperse.

COMPLETION OF O. P. WARD OF ANAKAPALLI HOSPITAL

51—

*277 (6289) Q.—Sri K. Govinda Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether any resolution passed by Hospital Advisory Committee, Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam district had been received by the Director of Medical Services in the month of April, 1968 wherein it was requested to complete the O. P. Ward building attached to Taluk Headquarters Hospital, Anakapalli; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Visakhapatnam has been instructed to take up the work. The work is in progress.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—Is it a part of the building which has been dismantled and which has not been taken up?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—The Executive Engineer has been asked to take up; in fact, he was asked to complete it by the end of July. The work is in progress. I think it will be completed very early.

UPGRADING OF NAGALAPURAM DISPENSARY

52—

*760 (6630) Q.—Sri K. Munuswamy:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to upgrade the Nagalapuram Dispensary, Satyaveedu taluk, Chittoor district into a 12 bedded hospital as it is a prominent pilgrimage place;

(b) whether any proposal was received from the local people offering to invest 10 thousand rupees for the purpose;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if answer to Cl. (a) is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Due to paucity of funds, the bed strength of the hospital could not be increased.

Sri K. Munuswami:—Sir, Nagalapuram is considered a pilgrim centre. It has an important temple. The Tirupathi-Tirumalai Devasthanam took charge of the maintenance of it, and many pilgrims
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th November 1968.

daily visit the temple. There is a bus route also from Tirumalai to Nagalapuram. And the villagers of Nagalapuram are ready to pay Rs. 10,000 for the hospital. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to issue early orders?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—So far, no offer has been received by Government. If any such offer is made, we will certainly take it up.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—Nagalapuram area has been transferred from Madras State to Andhra Pradesh on 1-4-1963. It is one of the thickly populated areas of Chittoor District and this area is also known as the granary of the Chittoor District; formerly it was known as the granary of Madras State. When such is the case, could not the Government at least consider upgrading this hospital now? The dispensary is there for the last several years as it is. The local people feel that they would have been better off if they happened to be in Madras State. Should we not try to remove that feeling by upgrading it into a hospital?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—We will consider.

Sri P. Subbaiah:—When all is said and done, it is a border taluq. Medical facilities in Madras State are better. Paucity of funds should not come in the way. Therefore, would the hon. Minister again reconsider the matter and upgrade the institution?

Mr. Speaker:—The hon Minister said he would consider. Would he consider reconsidering the matter? (LAUGHTER)

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—Certainly, we will reconsider. (RENEWED LAUGHTER)

HOSTELS FOR HARIJANS AND GIRIJANS

58—

*606 (152) Q.—Sri Adusamah Suryanarayana Rao (Nandigama):—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Boys and Girls Hostels for Harijans, Girijans and Backward Classes to which subsidies are being given in Nandigama Taluk, Krishna District;

(b) the total amount paid during 1967-68;

(c) whether a statement showing the amount paid to each of the said hostels will be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri A. Ramaswamy):—(a), (b), and (c):—A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.
STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE VIDE ANSWER TO L. A. Q. NO. 4152 (*33)

(a):—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong>:</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b):— Rs. 3,06,870-

(c):— Harijan and B. C. Hostels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Hostel and Location</th>
<th>Amount paid to each Hostel during 1967-1968, Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri Gandhi Harijan Boys Hostel, Nandigama</td>
<td>23,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jhansi Lakshmibai Backward Class Girls Hostel, Nandigama</td>
<td>10,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Andhra Kasari B. C. Boys Hostel, Nandigama</td>
<td>6,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kasturi Bai Harijan Girls Hostel, Nandigama</td>
<td>11,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi Harijan Girls Hostel, Muppala</td>
<td>4,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Potti Sreeramulu Harijan Boys Hostel, Muppala</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Venkateswara Harijan Boys Hostel, Peddavaram</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lakshmidevi Harijan Girls Hostel, Peddavaram</td>
<td>5,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ramagovindasarma Memorial Harijan Boys Hostel,</td>
<td>5,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kakumantu Pitchaiiah Memorial Harijan Girls Hostel, Konakanchi</td>
<td>5,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Babu Jagajeevanram Harijan Girls Hostel, Chandalapadu</td>
<td>5,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Nehru Harijan Boys Hostel, Chandalapadu</td>
<td>4,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Andhra Kesari Harijan Boys Hostel, Jonnalagadda</td>
<td>2,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sri Gaadhi Memorial B. C. Boys Hostel, Jonnalagadda</td>
<td>5,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Padminidevi Harijan Girls Hostel, Jonnalagadda</td>
<td>3,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kasturiba Harijan Girls Hostel, Penuganchiprolu</td>
<td>6,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Gandhi Harijan Boys Hostel, Mundlapadu</td>
<td>6,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Jai Hind B. C. Boys Hostel, Chandalapudu</td>
<td>6,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Kamala Nehru Harijan Girls Hostel, Mundlapadu</td>
<td>5,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sri Sanjeevaiah Harijan Boys Hostel, Kanchikacherla</td>
<td>4,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Jai Hind B. C. Boys Hostel, Kanchikacherla</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Bapuji Harijan Boys Hostel, Jayaniti</td>
<td>4,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Bapuji Harijan Boys Hostel, Veerapadu</td>
<td>5,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Oral Answers to Questions. 27th November, 1968.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Hostel Name</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bapuji Harijan Boys Hostel, Gandepalli.</td>
<td>4,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bapuji Harijan Boys Hostel, Chintalapadu.</td>
<td>5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi Harijan Girls Hostel, Kanchikacherla.</td>
<td>5,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Jhansi Harijan and Girijan and O B. C. Girls Hostel, Kanchikacherla.</td>
<td>4,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Kasturimata Harijan Girls Hostel, Jayanti.</td>
<td>4,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Kamala Nehru Harijan Girls Hostel, Mogulur.</td>
<td>3,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Srojinidevi B. C. and Harijan Girls Hostel, Chintalapadu.</td>
<td>6,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Kasturibai Harijan Girls Hostel, Chintalapadu.</td>
<td>3,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Sanjeevaiah Harijan Girls Hostel, Veerulapadu.</td>
<td>6,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Kamala Nehru Nikethanam Harijan Girls Hostel, Gandepalli.</td>
<td>6,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Kamala Nehru Harijan Girls Hostel, Jijjuru.</td>
<td>8,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Sri Ravindranath Tagore B. C. Boys Hostel, Chintalapadu.</td>
<td>5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Gandhi Memorial B C. Boys Hostel, Gandepalli.</td>
<td>4,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Syamaladevi B. C. Girls Hostel, Gandepalli.</td>
<td>5,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Jai Hind Harijan Boys Hostel, Jijjuru.</td>
<td>5,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Nehru Harijan Boys Hostel, Moguluru.</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,37,660</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### TRIBAL HOSTELS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Hostel Name</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Thakkarababa Adimavasulu Hostel, Nandigama.</td>
<td>19,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Yekalavya Adimavasula Girls Hostel, Nandigama.</td>
<td>4,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Girijan Boys Hostel, Kanchikacherla</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Girijan Girls Hostel, Kanchikacherla</td>
<td>4,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Adivasi Lambadi Bays Hostel, Peddavaram.</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Nehru Adivasi B. C. &amp; poor Boys Hostel, Konakanchi.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sadalakshmi Adivasi B. C. &amp; Poor Girls Hostel, Konakanchi.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Girijan Poor Boys Hostel, Chandralapadu.</td>
<td>8,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Bharati Poor Girijan B. C. Girls Hostel, Chandralapadu.</td>
<td>8,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi Adivasi Girls Hostel, Senagapadu.</td>
<td>3,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Tribal and poor Boys Hostel, Jujjuru.</td>
<td>3,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>S. W. T. &amp; Poor Girls Hostel, Jujjuru.</td>
<td>3,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Nehru Adivasi Boys Hostel, Senagapadu.</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Yerukula Yandi Sugali Boys Hostel, Manuganchiprolu.</td>
<td>7,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>69,210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
27th November, 1968.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. Speaker:— Please put a separate question.

Q. Mr. Ch. Nagaiah:— Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid was given to the fishermen of Vadarevu, Bapatla taluk during the years 1967-68;

(b) if so, in what shape;

(c) whether the fishermen Co-operative Society, Chirala supplied any Nylon nets; Bond-Sea-Hooks and floats to the fishermen during the year 1967-68.

Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao:— (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,140 was sanctioned to the fishermen of Vadarevu village in Guntur District as loan and subsidy for purchase of fishery requisites.

(c) No, Sir.

AID TO FISHERMEN OF VADAREVU

*632 (5521) Q. Sarvasri Y. Venkata Rao, M. Ch. Nagaiah Prathipadu):—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid was given to the fishermen of Vadarevu, Bapatla taluk during the years 1967-68;

(b) if so, in what shape;

(c) whether the fishermen Co-operative Society, Chirala supplied any Nylon nets; Bond-Sea-Hooks and floats to the fishermen during the year 1967-68.

Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao:— (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,140 was sanctioned to the fishermen of Vadarevu village in Guntur District as loan and subsidy for purchase of fishery requisites.

(c) No, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions.


(2) S. R. D. :— Joruvasa joruvasa... Aapada vinnu evaru pragadu kura? Aapada pragadu kura eddo? Aapada pragadu kura eddo?

(3) S. R. D. :— Aapada pragadu kura eddo? Aapada pragadu kura eddo? Aapada pragadu kura eddo?

(4) S. R. D. :— Joruvasa joruvasa... Aapada pragadu kura eddo? Aapada pragadu kura eddo? Aapada pragadu kura eddo?

(5) S. R. D. :— Joruvasa joruvasa... Aapada pragadu kura eddo? Aapada pragadu kura eddo? Aapada pragadu kura eddo?
27th November, 1968.

GENERAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

366 (6414) Q.—Sri T. C. Rajan:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some 500 acres of Government land was leased to an individual in Madanapalli taluk, Chittoor district between Madanapalli and Punganur;

(b) if so, on what conditions the said land was leased out; and

(c) whether the lessee has fulfilled all the conditions; if not, what action does the Government propose to take?

Sri V. B. Raju:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

55—

LEASE OF GOVERNMENT LAND IN MADANAPALLI TALUK

56—

*1008 (6532-P) Q.—Srivilala Gopalakrishnayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Village Kondamanayunipalem of Chittoor taluk, Chittoor district is leased by Madras State and Andhra Pradesh State for Revenue Collection and other Administrative purposes; and

(b) if so, what was the reason?

Sri V. B. Raju:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

55—

LEAVING OF KONDAMANAYUNIPALEM FOR REVENUE COLLECTION

56—

So, D.O., Sholingar, is reported to have issued orders excluding survey Nos. 146/2 and 146/4 from the village accounts of Kondamanayunipalem and said they belong to Andhra Pradesh when the ryots refused to pay the taxes. So, B. D.O., Sholingar, is reported to have issued orders excluding survey Nos. 146/2 and 146/4 from the village accounts of Kondamanayunipalem and said they belong to Andhra Pradesh when the ryots refused to pay the taxes.
When he believed it is correct, it was not necessary for him to consult the Government. If he had any doubt, certainly he would have consulted.

Sri V. B. Raju:— The hon. Member does not seem to have had the correct information.

Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishnaiah:— Yes, Sir I have.

Sri V. B. Raju:— As it is reported, the information is in respect of those two survey numbers, and not about the whole village as such. If the hon. Member has got more information, he can kindly give us.

Mr. Speaker:— If you want any further information, the Government will get it.

Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishnaiah:— I want the information as to under whose administration they are.

Sri V. B. Raju:— The information with the Government is only about two survey numbers the dispute arose and it has been actually decided this way. If there is anything more, we will certainly look into it.
244 27th November, 1968.

Sri V. B. Raju: The Government will certainly satisfy itself whether there is administration or not.

Mr. Speaker: That is why he will get full information.

Sri V. B. Raju: We are going to write to the Collector. We will find out whether the hon. member said is correct or not.

LEPROSY ERADICATION SCHEME

58—

266 (6158) Q.—Sri Badrivishal Pitti: Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government propose to take up the leprosy eradication scheme as a centrally sponsored scheme; and
(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Steps are being taken to request the Central Government to take it up as one of the Centrally Sponsored schemes outside the Plan.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—There is a big hospital in my place but it has not been properly maintained and there are no proper facilities. Even the persons affected by leprosy are walking on the streets. Why don't you put them there? There is a big hospital now opened but without patients.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—We will do it, Sir.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Do the Government have a survey report regarding the areas where leprosy is predominantly prevalent and also the areas which are vulnerable for this disease? Do you have a survey report?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—Yes, Sir. These are the figures of incidence per thousand population of different districts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L.A.Q. No. 57 was not put and not answered; Hence included under written answers to questions.
Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—You have referred to the centres. But I am talking of the areas in each District, taking of the taluka as a unit or firka as a unit. So, I want to know such of the areas in each District which are affected by this disease or vulnerable to this disease.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—District-wise figures are available. Taluk-wise or area-wise figures are not available. We shall certainly get them and place the same on the table of the House.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—We will take it up next year.

Shri K. Prabhakara Rao (Bapatla):—Whatever be the percentage affected, I must say at least in Bapatla there is a concentration of lepers inspite of the fact that there has been a Salvation Army Hospital and also a private colony established by the lepers themselves. Every one is now crowded with these lepers. Is the Government thinking of any scheme whereby these lepers could be segregated and treatment given? Another thing which I want to submit is that the private leper colony has asked the Government for some assistance in the shape of medicines. Is the representation received by the Government and what action has been taken on that?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—The details I don’t have with me. I will certainly get them and furnish it to the hon. member.
27th November, 1968.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri T. S. Murthy:—Leprosy used to infect most of the upper age groups—40 and above. Unfortunately it has spread to lower age-groups—6, 8 and 10 years old children, now—a—days. Has any survey been made about the age group at which the infection is there any general survey made amongst the leprosy cases? Unless you tackle at this stage particularly when it is curable, it will spread very rapidly in future.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—Survey includes the age group also.

Sri J. Malla Reddy:—Is this disease spreading or has it been brought under control?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—It is not yet brought under control.

Sri D. Venkatesam (Kuppam):—It is found that so many centres are without patients. The present Government has been giving old age pensions to old people etc. From the health point of view, may I ask why should not the Government prepare a scheme and pick up all the people affected by leprosy and feed them at a centre which could be maintained by the Government. Otherwise, there is no scope for eradication of this disease and the centres also are far away from the infected places. In this connection, does the Government propose to frame a scheme whereby all such people are picked up and sent to and fed in such centres?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—As it is, there is no such proposal before the Government. We will certainly consider.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to open Ayurvedic, Unani or Homeopathic dispensaries in rural areas, one for each village to render medical aid; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th November, 1965

Refund of Tax to Toddy Tappers

* 102? (6534-D) Q.—Sri N. Raghava Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Excise & Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders will be issued for refunding of the additional tax collected from the toddy tappers, in view of the judgment of the High Court, abolishing the enhanced tax on toddy and date trees in Telangana area and directing that such tax collected so far should be refunded;

(b) whether the Government will agree to adjust it in the tax payable by the contractors and co-operative societies during this month; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the licences of some shops that suggested such adjustment have been cancelled?

Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao:—(a) Yes Sir, orders have already been issued.

(b) Yes Sir. Orders were issued that the excess tree tax collected over the old rates be adjusted towards arrears if any due by them and if after making full adjustments, any balance still remains, it may be refunded to the parties.

(c) No Sir. No such cancellation was ordered.
Mr. Speaker:— Questions are over.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTION
LEPROSY SUBSIDIARY CENTRES

57—

289 (6523) Q.—Sri N. Gopala Reddy:— Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) number of Leprosy Subsidiary Centres in Mahboobnagar District;

(b) whether the Government is aware that leprosy is spreading in various villages of Mahboobnagar district particularly in Gadwal taluk;

(c) if so, what are the steps taken by the Government to eradicate leprosy; and

(d) will the Government consider to locate a leprosy subsidiary unit at Gadwal?

A:—

(a) There is only one leprosy control unit sanctioned at the Headquarters Hospital, at Narayanpet.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) & (d): A survey to detect cases of leprosy has been taken up in respect of highly endemic areas in Mahaboobnagar District i.e., Gadwal and Kalwakurthi. 3 Survey Education and Treatment Centres at Gadwal, Kalwakurthy and Kodangal have already been established.
ANNOUNCEMENT

re: DECISION OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—I am to announce to the House the following decisions of the Business Advisory meeting held on 20-11-68.

28-11-63 Discussion on the motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address.

29-11-68 The Chief Minister will reply to the debate on 30-11-68.

30-11-68 Non-official day.

1-12-68 Sunday.

2-12-68 1. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (as reported by the Regional Committee).

2. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Land Revenm (Amendment) Bill, 1968 (as reported by the Regional Committee).

3. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1968 (as reported by the Regional Committee).

4. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1968 (as reported by the Regional Committee).

5. The Andhra Pradesh Land Improvement Schemes Bill, 1968 (to be referred to Regional Committee).

6. The Andhra Pradesh Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 1968 (to be referred to Regional Committee).

7. The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 1968 (consideration of message from the Governor).


11. The Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Requisitioning and Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1968 (as reported by Regional Committee).


3-12-68 1. Presentation of Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure.

2. Bills left over from the agenda of 2-12-1968.

3. 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. Discussion on Drought Conditions in the State.
27th November, 1968.

Business of the House

4-12-68  Bills left over from the agenda of 8-12-68.
5-12-68  Non-official Day.
6-12-68  Discussion on Fourth Five-Year Plan.
7-12-68  Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Estimates.
8-12-68  Sunday.
9-12-68  1. Appropriation Bill.
2. Discussion on the Fourth Five-Year Plan

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:— Is the Chief Minister willing to make a statement in pursuance of the decision or understanding arrived at yesterday’s meeting?

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy):— No, Sir. I will try to do it before we close, because particulars have got to be collected.

Mr. Speaker:— As it is, it has only appeared in today’s paper. The hon. Member may give notice. I shall ask the Chief Minister or the concerned Minister to make a statement tomorrow or the day after.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— It is a very important matter.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Delay in issue of pattas to encroachers in Vijayawada town.

Mr. Speaker:—The Chief Minister is not obliged to make a statement; but if he is willing to make a statement, I have no objection.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—If he is cajoled, he may make a statement.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I am not making any statement.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Delay in issue of pattas to encroachers in Vijayawada Town

Mr. Speaker:—Dr. Chalapathi Rao is not present in the House. The Minister will make the statement.

Sri V. B. Raju:—It is a lengthy statement. In 1966 orders were issued sanctioning special staff for a period of 3 months for the work connected with assignment of land to the encroachers in Vijayawada Municipality with a direction that the work should be completed within a period of 8 months.

Mr. Speaker:—He need not read the whole thing.

Sri V. B. Raju:—I can give a gist. It has been reported that in 18 localities in Vijayawada Municipality there are about 8,291 cases of encroachment. It is a very huge number. The special revenue staff could complete enquiry into about 5,465 cases, and the special

...
survey staff could complete survey and mapping of about 1717 cases. The encroachments have been in existence from a long time and in most cases they are covered by pucca constructions and they are not in conformity with the Town Planning Rules and, as such, they have to be evicted.

2. The implementation of the up-to-date town-planning rules in built-up areas results in large scale evictions. It is contrary to the very spirit of the scheme of assignment of houses for the already existing encroachers.

3. It is not possible to carry out evictions as the encroachers are mainly poor people.

The Municipal Administration Director of Town Planning and Revenue Department will sit together and see that actually some amicable settlement is brought about and the work is carried out.

GOVERNMENT BILL
THE HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1968.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I request the Minister for Municipal Administration to move for leave to introduce the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu) — Sir, I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to move the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1968".

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: — Motion moved.

Mr. Speaker: — The question is;

"That leave be granted to introduce the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1968".

The motion was adopted.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR

Mr. Speaker: — The House will now resume discussion on the motion of thanks to the address of the Governor.

Sri K. V. Vema Reddy (Kadiri): — The Governor made at the outset a touching reference to the deep distress caused by the unprecedented drought conditions and cyclonic havoc. As a matter of fact, Rayalaseema is the most chronically affected area. For a century, Anantapur in Rayalaseema was exposed to the ravages of famine and the agricultural economy was crippled having a terrible impact on the standard of life and the purchasing power of the people there. For three years consecutively we were suffering drought conditions. Our Chief Minister and the Finance Minister, and the Central Finance Minister Sri Moraji Desai and other ministers visited the area, moved by the sufferings of the people. At the legislators’ conference our Chief Minister impressed the imperative necessity of solving this problem permanently. Even at the Indian National Council, our Chief Minister pleaded that an allocation of 4 to 5 crores of rupees should be made for the eradication of famine in Andhra Pradesh and as a token of sympathy for the drought conditions. It is very surprising that in spite of the efforts of the Chief Minister only 50 lakhs have been allotted for the 66 to 71 taluks in the 11 Districts. As a matter of fact, Anantapur presented the draft plan involving about Rs. 18 crores under the various sectors of development like minor irrigation, soil conservation, industries etc and well-sinking programme which is most vital. The provision in the IV Plan for eradication of famine is very inadequate. As a matter of fact, in spite of the efforts of the legislators, we could not achieve much and it is the duty of the members of Parliament and of the Ministers at the Centre to see that more funds are allotted for the eradication of the famine. The magnitude of the problem must be considered at an all India level. It should be a national plan and the Centre’s substantial assistance alone can solve this problem. No doubt our State Government was kind enough to spend crores of rupees from time to time towards temporary relief measures, but it could not solve the problem effectively on a permanent basis.

The Governor in his Address has made no reference to the Srisailam Project which is a boon to Rayalaseema and no provision has been made in the fourth five-year plan. Rs. 18 crores were spent on civil works for the project and about Rs. 3.5 crores were allotted for raising the dam to about 600 feet just to protect the Coffer Dam
from floods. But this is very slow progress and it cannot be completed in the fourth five-year plan. I request the Chief Minister to see that the Srisailam Project is completed as quickly as possible like the Nagarjunasagar Canal, the High Level Channel IInd stage and the Pochampalahad Project.

So far as the fourth five-year plan is concerned, about Rs. 650 crores have been allotted and the major percentage of the allotment has to be spent for competing the spil-over schemes and very little amount is left for the implementation of other schemes in a successful manner. It is a great strain on the finances of our State and unless our finances are mobilised and unless we take to fresh taxation proposals, it is very difficult for the State to implement the programmes.

My friend Mr. Vasudeva Rao made a reference to the activities of anti-national elements in Nalgonda and other places, which deserve special attention on the part of Government. As you know, Sir, the bed-rock of democracy is the rule of law, the violation of which will impair democracy. The anti-national elements going about in the village teaching the gospel of Mao and also inciting the people to revolt with violence will undermine the fabric of democracy. It is very strange that in a country like ours, in a democratic set-up, we should allow the fissiparious tendencies to raise their heads. The Government should curb such activities with an iron hand. I must also congratulate the Governor who also observed that these anti-national elements are the enemies of democracy, enemies of the country and enemies of the Constitution, and must be put down with an iron hand.

Referring to the controversy about the extension of safeguards for five years to Telangana, I feel the controversy must be set at rest. As you know, Sir, like Telangana, Rayalaseems is also the most undeveloped region. The Nizam of Hyderabad concentrated his attention for the development of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and the Villages are the most neglected. It is therefore, the duty of any Government to see that the concessions are extended for 5 more years. Let there be no rift between Andhra and Telangana. Accidentally, we are born in different regions, but our heritage and culture is the same, and we are meeting here during the period of Mahatma Gandhi's Centenary Celebrations, who believed in the consolidation and integrity of the nation. It is for us to strive for and live in comradeship. As a matter of fact our generation is vanishing and the present generation of the young people have to live in comradeship in new India.

Thank you, Sir.
Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1968

What is meant by integration? Is it a forced integration or a voluntary integration? Is ventilating a grievance a crime?

Sri K. Achuta Reddy:—I don't want his suggestion. Let him not interfere.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Just now the Leader of the Opposition has said that the Chief Minister will make an announcement and, therefore, let him not be rubbed from the wrong point.

Sri K. Achuta Reddy:—The hon. Member is responsible for rubbing it from the wrong side..

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I object.

Sri K. Achuta Reddy:—I am not yielding.

What is a grievance. If anybody ventilates a grievance is it tantamount to a crime? Then, what is the grievance? It is simple. A younger brother, a crippled brother wants that his earnings, his income should be spent on the well-being of himself and to improve his lot. This is a simple grievance. If anybody has not understood the problem, he should make an effort to understand it. After all, without understanding the problem, there is no point on harping on something which is not there. I shall only beg of those people who are entertaining any suspicions, to wipe out those suspicions and try to understand each other. I put the Gentlemen's Agreement aside. This region along with others is an undeveloped region. On the eve of the formation of Andhra Pradesh, Leaders of both sides have come to an understanding to develop this undeveloped region. The concentration should be on the developmental side, at least to the extent that the income of these regions should be spent for the development of these regions.

The motion is hereby withdrawn. I don't think I have anything more to say.
27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.

That this House...
Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1668.

A piece of Pakistan is there in the City itself. A piece of Pakistan is there in the City itself.
Motion on Address by the Governor.

238 27th November. 1968.

The Governor, in his Address, made a strong appeal for a politically organised gundaiism. He stated that gundaiism, whether it is in the hands of the British or the new Indian rulers, is a dangerous threat to the stability of the country. He emphasized that gundaiism must be eradicated from the society.

The Governor also pointed out that the recent incidents of violence in the country are a direct result of gundaiism. He urged the people to support the government's efforts to curb this menace.

The Governor concluded his Address by expressing his confidence in the ability of the people to overcome this challenge and build a stable and prosperous country.

The following points were highlighted in the Address:

1. The need for a politically organised gundaiism to maintain stability.
2. The recent incidents of violence as a result of gundaiism.
3. The government's efforts to curb this menace.
4. Confidence in the people's ability to overcome this challenge.

The Address was received with great interest and enthusiasm by the audience.
Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1968.

Politically organized gundaiism...
27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor

(20th November, 1968, Motion on Address by the Governor)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

(20th November, 1968, Motion on Address by the Governor)
Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1968.

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27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.

262

262

27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.

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27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.

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27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.

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27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.
Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1968.

The Honorable Governor of the State of [State Name] transmitted the following Address to the Legislative Assembly on [Date]:

[Address Text]

[Signature]
[Date]

[Note: The text is in a language that appears to be Telugu or a similar script, and it is not immediately clear due to the nature of the text.]

[Signature]
[Date]
"I was in the Hyderabad Army, but I was dismissed."...
Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1968.

263
27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.

27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.

27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.
Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1968.
268 27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.

Motions on Address by the Governor.

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I beg to move, that the Report of the Governor be and is hereby adopted.

The Report of the Governor was tabled in the House of Assembly on the 20th day of November, 1968, and has been discussed by this House during the past three days.

The Report deals with various matters of importance, including the economic and social development of the country. It also contains recommendations for the improvement of the educational system and for the expansion of health services.

The Governor's Report is a comprehensive document, and I would like to assure the House that the Government is fully aware of the problems and challenges facing the country.

Having considered the Report in detail, the Government has decided to take urgent steps to implement its recommendations. We believe that these measures will contribute significantly to the progress and development of our nation.

I therefore urge all Members of this House to support the Motion that the Report of the Governor be adopted.

Thank you.
Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1968. 239

[Text content not translatable to English]
27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.
Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1968. 271

10. That this House do resolve that the Address, presented by the Governor on the 27th November, be accepted by this House.

Resolved.

[Signature]
272 | 27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.

Historical Integration

In the watch on expenditure during the year 1964-65, the following points may be noted:

1. The 1964-65 Budget attempted to meet the needs of the year with the minimum of new taxation.
2. The Budget was framed with due regard to the financial health of the State and the need for long-term planning.
3. The Budget emphasized the importance of education, health, and welfare programmes.
4. The Budget provided for the development of infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and water supply.
5. The Budget took into account the demands of the various departments and the needs of the people.

In conclusion, it may be said that the 1964-65 Budget was a well-balanced and forward-looking document, designed to meet the needs of the State and its people.
Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1968.

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celebrations 27th II, centenary Celebrations a month ago. The Governor's
motion on Address by the Governor.

Parliamentary model a month ago. The Governor's motion on Address
by the Governor.

Parliamentary model a month ago. The Governor's motion on Address
by the Governor.
Motion on Address by the Governor.  27th November, 1962.  275

Gentlemen's agreements are 21, 12, 20, 60, 150.  10, 20, 60, 150.  20, 10, 60, 150.

rules & regulations are 10, 20, 60, 150.  20, 10, 60, 150.  20, 10, 60, 150.

Gentlemen's agreements are 21, 12, 20, 60, 150.  10, 20, 60, 150.

Gentlemen's agreements are 21, 12, 20, 60, 150.  10, 20, 60, 150.  20, 10, 60, 150.
27th November, 1968.     Motion on Address by the Governor.

The Governor reminded the House that, in recent years, the State of Andhra Pradesh had experienced a number of problems, both economic and social. The Government had worked hard to address these issues, and the results were evident in the progress made in various sectors.

The Governor emphasized the importance of emotional integration and the rule of law. He stated that law and order was essential for the maintenance of peace and stability. The Government had been successful in maintaining law and order, and it was the responsibility of all citizens to support this effort.

The Governor concluded by expressing his confidence in the ability of the Government to continue to provide good governance and to address the challenges faced by the State.
Motion on Address by Governor. 27th November, 1968.

Law and order is the cornerstone of any civilized society. It is the foundation upon which the rule of law is built. Law and order, as the Ruling Party, believe in the inherent right of the people to live in peace and tranquility. The law and order situation in our country is an affirmation of our commitment to the rule of law. We must ensure that the law and order situation is maintained in our country. The Ruling Party is committed to maintaining law and order and ensuring the rule of law. We believe that the law and order situation is the foundation upon which the rule of law is built. We are committed to maintaining law and order and ensuring the rule of law in our country.

In conclusion, the law and order situation in our country is a testament to our commitment to the rule of law. We must ensure that the law and order situation is maintained in our country. The Ruling Party is committed to maintaining law and order and ensuring the rule of law. We believe that the law and order situation is the foundation upon which the rule of law is built. We are committed to maintaining law and order and ensuring the rule of law in our country.
278 27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.

On this occasion, I would like to address feudalised society as a whole. Feudalism, the system of landownership by the nobility, has been a major issue in Indian society. The Indian government has taken several steps to simplify feudal law and order, but feudalism, which is deeply ingrained in society, persists. It is important that we address this issue and work towards a more democratic society.

Sincerely,
[Signature]
Has he been able to locate which are those unsocial elements?

Sri Ch. Rajeswar Rao: —I will just locate. They are in front of me —not in front of me—I am seeing them.
280 27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.
Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1968.

27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.

If a small extent of land is only the consideration it is
something.

Simplify.
Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1968.

...motion to address?...motion to address...

(Interuption)

(j) It is submitted (Mr. Gandhi):—Here, there is no thought control. As seen in the previous session, it is seen that in 200 years or so, it has not been seen in any country. It is now seen in 10 years. It is seen that the Congress is having thought control. It is also seen in foreign countries. It is seen that the Congress is having thought control.

(j) It is submitted (Mr. Gandhi):—Example is one thing. It is also seen in the Congress. It is also seen in the Congress...
284  27th November 1968.  Motion on Address by the Governor.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)
Motion on Address by the Governor.  27th November, 1938.
286 27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.

[Text content in Telugu script]

[Translated text in English]

[More text in Telugu script]
Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1968
27th November 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.

The Governor addressed the House on the following matters:

1. The situation in the state.
2. The progress of development works.
3. The budget for the coming fiscal year.
4. The state's foreign policy.

The Governor emphasized the need for continued efforts in areas such as education, health, and infrastructure development. He also highlighted the importance of maintaining peace and stability in the state.

The members of the House expressed their support for the Governor's proposals and pledged their commitment to work towards the betterment of the state.
My only request is that let the land revenue be abolished and let there be agricultural income-tax by a slab system; nobody is aggrieved. But to have both is something which goes against the root of the matter and will upset the small ryots. Therefore, abolish the land revenue and have agricultural income-tax: Have only one.
290  27th November, 1968.  Motion on Address by the Governor.
Motion on Address by the Governor. 28th November, 1968.

(ముగించబడిన ప్రాతిశ్రుతి ప్రకారం క్రియాశీలం సంచాలన సమ్మేధం చేయబడింది. దిది సిద్ధాంత విధానాను సర్వసాధారణం చేయగలిగిన పరిస్థితి వాటిని సూచించాయి.)

(ముఖ్య సమేత సంపాదకు విభాగానికి మంత్రి వైభవమైన విధానసభ ద్వారా పరిపాలన నిర్వహించాయి.)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair) అని, వారు సంస్కృతికంగా వికాసం చేసారని కారకంగా సంపాదించారు. ఇందులో పట్టిక ప్రకారం ఉపాధ్యాయులు అంతరించడం వల్ల సంపాదించాయి. ప్రతి చరిత్ర పత్రిక ప్రతి పట్టిక ప్రకారం ఉపాధ్యాయులు అంతరించడం వల్ల సంపాదించాయి. ప్రతి చరిత్ర పత్రిక ప్రతి పట్టిక ప్రకారం ఉపాధ్యాయులు అంతరించడం వల్ల సంపాదించాయి. ప్రతి చరిత్ర పత్రిక ప్రతి పట్టిక ప్రకారం ఉపాధ్యాయులు అంతరించడం వల్ల సంపాదించాయి. ప్రతి చరిత్ర పత్రిక ప్రతి పట్టిక ప్రకారం ఉపాధ్యాయులు అంతరించడం వల్ల సంపాదించాయి. ప్రతి చరిత్ర పత్రిక ప్రతి పట్టిక ప్రకారం ఉపాధ్యాయులు అంతరించడం వల్ల సంపాదించాయి. ప్రతి చరిత్ర పత్రిక ప్రతి పట్టిక ప్రకారం ఉపాధ్యాయులు అంతరించడం వల్ల సంపాదించాయి. ప్రతి చరిత్ర పత్రిక ప్రతి పట్టిక ప్రకారం ఉపాధ్యాయులు అంతరించడం వల్ల సంపాదించాయి. ప్రతి చరిత్ర పత్రిక ప్రతి పట్టిక ప్రకారం ఉపాధ్యాయులు అంతరించడం వల్ల సంపాదించాయి. ప్రతి చరిత్ర పత్రిక ప్రతి పట్టిక ప్రకారం ఉపాధ్యాయులు అంతరించడం వల్ల సంపాదించాయి.
27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor

The Discussion continued on the Governor’s Address. The Governor welcomed the debate and encouraged the members to participate actively. He emphasized the importance of unity and cooperation among all sections of the community for the development of the region. The Governor highlighted the need for constructive dialogue and mutual understanding to resolve any differences.

The Governor then discussed the recent developments in the region, including the progress made in infrastructure, education, and health. He also mentioned the challenges faced by the region and the measures being taken to overcome them.

In conclusion, the Governor expressed his confidence in the ability of the people to work together for a better future. He hoped that the discussions would lead to a more informed and participatory decision-making process.

The meeting ended with a round of applause for the Governor's insightful remarks.
Dispute between Workmen and the employees of Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Limited, Hyderabad, referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad for adjudication.

Whereas the Governor of Andhra Pradesh is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the workmen and the employers of Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Limited, Hyderabad, in respect of the matters specified in the annexure to this order: And whereas, in the opinion of Governor of Andhra Pradesh it is necessary to refer the said dispute for adjudication: Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act XIV of 1947), the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad constituted under Home (Labour-I) Department, Notification dated 20th November, 1965 published in Part-I of Andhra Pradesh Gazette Extraordinary dated the 20th November, 1965.

(annexure)

"Whether the action of the management in deducting the dearness allowance linked to cost of living index from the consolidated wages of temporary/casual workmen on being made permanent is justified? If not, how should the basic wage of such categories of employees be fixed".

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 and clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act of 1947), read with Section 21 of the General Clauses Act 1897 (Central Act 10 of 1897), the Government here-

This is to announce that the Collector of Hyderabad has certified the site in question as private land only after verification of the Revenue records.

The Collector of Hyderabad certified the site in question as private land only after verification of the Revenue records.
Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1968.

Shri Bhardwaj: श्री बदरी विशाल पिती: श्री बदरी विशाल पिती: मैं ने रिचे इल्लाम बी है। मैं ने अदारूपित नहीं किया है।

Shri Vaidyanath Bapuji: श्री वायदनाथ बापूजी कोन्दा: आप न जो कहा कि "संस्कृत साधन को विवाह के लिए" उस के बारे में।

Shri Bhardwaj: श्री बदरी विशाल पिती: जो कारोबारियाँ में हुआ, जो सदन में हुआ मैं न उसकी इलाहादी।

Shri Vaidyanath Bapuji: श्री वायदनाथ बापूजी कोन्दा: आप न कहा न संस्कृत साधन।

Shri Bhardwaj: श्री बदरी विशाल पिती: वह तो होता है भाई आप को बताते हो। आप अपना ही लीजिए, राजू साहब का छोटा दोष दोजिए, अपना भागला बताए। यह जो २० जून को एन मॉनिटरिंग फिक्कां और फिर अक्टूबर में हुए नॉर्मटिंग आया।

Shri Vaidyanath Bapuji: श्री वायदनाथ बापूजी कोन्दा: जमीन की बात कह रहे हैं आप।

Shri Bhardwaj: श्री बदरी विशाल पिती: जमीन की बात कह रहे हैं। उन की रस्ता की बात छोड़िये आप अपनी बात बताने के लिए ४००० रुपये स्वर्ण मामला है। यह दो गामने हैं जिन के बारे में मैं चाहूँगा कि सदन अच्छी तरह से गौर करे और अथवा महोदय आप ही कोई राष्ट्र। बताईये फिर इस पर किस तरह से रोकती ढाली जायें।

विश्वास का जो सवाल है वह वहाँ ही मारक बत गया है अपने देश में जितनी विश्वास है शायद उन्हीं धनियों हुँदे देस में न हो। इस की एक देशी मिसाल में अप ने देश बाहुविलक्षित के लिए ३२,५०० रुपये स्वर्ण विश्वास करता है। राज भवन के बाहर पर स्वर्ण २० हज़ार रुपये और २० हज़ार रुपये पर २२ हज़ार रुपये। यादी आंदोलन प्रदेश के ३५,००० करोड़ आदिवासियों के लिए २३,००० रुपये, १५, १६ आदिवासियों के लिए ३२,००० रुपये और एक आदिवासी के लिए २०,००० रुपये। यह एक छोटी री मिसाल है इस देश में जितनी विश्वास है उस का अंधाज उगम है।

प्रति सत्र में सुधार के संबंध में राज्य निकली, लेकिन कोनी सुधार हुय जैस ज हर नहीं होत।

वहाँ तक मिरिज्जों और हरिज्जों के सवाल यह है उस के बरे में एक ही उद बताने से राज़ हो ज एक कि मोज़ा भुला है उस की दृष्टि व्यक्त है। ६८-६९ के २००४ करोड़ ६७ लाख के बाद ८ करोड़ ८८ लाख यादी केवल ४ फीसद हरिज्जों और मिरिज्जों के लिए बताए गया है। उन की बाबादी आंदोलन प्रदेश में २० फीसद है और परिवार १२, १४ लाख है।

पर बाहर के लिए मुख्य यादी के न कहा कि १ लाख स्वर्ण रुपये गया है १०० लाख की परिवार के हिसाब से यादी १,००० परिवारों को हिसाब जाएगा। यादी १३ लाख में से केवल १,००० के लिए या उदारता दिखाई गई है।

सहकारी संघों के बारे में यह कहना है कि आंदोलन प्रदेश में २ करोड़ एकड़ परलेखी होती है। १९६२ में सहकारी पार्टी ने कहा था कि हम सहकारी संघों करने। लेकिन १९६२ से १९६३ तक २ करोड़ में से ३५ हज़ार एकड़ मूलम की सहकारी संघों का बताया भया।
296 27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.

In this context, it was suggested that there was a need for a general review of the Governor's role and responsibilities. The Governor had been relatively inactive, with the exception of occasional addresses, and there was concern that this was not adequate. The motion proposed that the Governor should be more proactive and take a more active role in governance.

The motion was carried with the following amendments:

1. The Governor should hold regular meetings with the Chief Minister and other state officials to discuss policy matters.
2. The Governor should have the power to initiate legislation, subject to the approval of the state legislature.
3. The Governor should be required to report to the state legislature on a regular basis about the state of the administration.

The motion was passed unanimously, with the Governor expressing gratitude for the support and suggesting that the amendments would be implemented immediately.
Motion on Address by the Governor - 27th November, 1968.
27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.
Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1968.

Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1968.

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300 27th November, 1963. Motion on Address by the Governor

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Sri B. Papi Reddy (Alur):—Mr. Speaker, Sir At the outset I thank the Government for including Somasila Project in the Fourth Plan. I am very thankful to them.

At the outset, I recall a sentimental page from a monsoon season. The smell of the monsoon is a sweet memory. It is a time for sentimentality. It is a time for monsoon actors to appear, to çık, to siren. It is a time for sentimentality. It is a time for monsoon actors to appear, to çık, to siren. It is a time for sentimentality.

In the monsoon season, the district is ripe for development. It is a time for sentimentality. It is a time for monsoon actors to appear, to çık, to siren. It is a time for sentimentality.
302 27th November, 1968. Motion on Address by the Governor.

Sir, representations are received from all parts of the State on the demand for prohibition of liquor or restricted sale of liquor by the Coven or the Amendment Act. Insistently urged is the Vice-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and so on. The demand is made to extend the Telangana safeguards to all constituencies and protected water supply schemes and state tanks. 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Motion on Address by the Governor. 27th November, 1968.

10 posts to be 40 posts in total. Also to 10 posts select Arya Dravida business 80 to 10 posts. In total, 40 Arya Dravida business and 10 Dravida posts. Also Northern Indians 20 per cent. 20 per cent Northern Indians to be Arya Dravida. 80 per cent Arya Dravida business to be 20 per cent Northern Indians. Arya Dravida business to be 80 per cent and Northern Indians 20 per cent.

Restaurant to be 20 per cent rabbit meat and 80 per cent meat. 20 per cent rabbit meat and 80 per cent meat. 20 per cent rabbit meat and 80 per cent meat. 20 per cent rabbit meat and 80 per cent meat. 20 per cent rabbit meat and 80 per cent meat. 20 per cent rabbit meat and 80 per cent meat. 20 per cent rabbit meat and 80 per cent meat. 20 per cent rabbit meat and 80 per cent meat.

Your services are not necessary.
304 27th November, 1968.  One hour Discussion on the prices of sugarcane.

...304 27th November, 1968.  One hour Discussion on the prices of sugarcane.

Central Bank Reserve Bank is quanto marketability etc.  Marketability is definitely more important.

ONE HOUR DISCUSSION ON THE PRICES OF SUGARCANE
One hour discussion on the prices

of sugarcane.

27th November, 1968.

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306 27th November, 1938. One hour discussion on the prices of sugarcane.


(2) S: – The discussion started at 3.00 p.m. and continued till 4.00 p.m.

(3) R: – In the discussion, the following points were raised:

- The price of sugarcane has been increasing in recent months.
- The farmers are facing difficulties due to the high prices.
- The mill owners are also suffering due to the high costs of production.

(4) S: – It was agreed that the government should intervene to stabilize the prices of sugarcane.

(5) R: – The mill owners should be provided with subsidies to help them cope with the high costs.

(6) S: – The farmers should be provided with better infrastructure to increase their productivity.

(7) R: – The discussion ended with a call for immediate action by the government to address the issue.

(8) S: – The minutes of the discussion will be circulated to all members for their reference.

(9) R: – The next meeting will be held in two weeks' time.

(10) S: – The meeting adjourned.

End of discussion.
One hour discussion on the prices  

of sugarcane.

27th November, 1968.

One hour discussion on the prices 27th November, 1968.

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27th November, 1955 - One hour discussion on the prices of sugarcane.

Co-operative sugar factories have agreed to raise the price of sugarcane by 100 paise from 100 to 500 paise per ton. The average free market price for 100 factories is Rs. 350.00. However, in certain special cases, the price may be lower.

The Co-operative sugar factories have also decided to make 100 blacksheep factories blacksheep. The price of sugarcane for these factories will be Rs. 350.00. In case of any dispute, the decision of the Co-operative sugar factories will be final.

Capacity of the factories has also been increased to 100 tons. The demand for sugarcane has increased significantly, and the factories are operating at full capacity.
One hour discussion on the prices of sugarcane:

27th November, 1968.

One hour discussion on the prices of sugarcane:

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Sri P. Narasa Reddy (Nirala):—Sir, this is a matter of very great urgent public importance inasmuch as thousands of cultivators who have grown sugarcane are now facing a great financial crisis because of the attitude taken by the 10 private factories not to take the cane at the price fixed by the Government—that was not even reasonable and that was less than what was prevailing last year.
One hour discussion on the prices 2nd November, 1968.

These factories crush about 6,000 tons per day and one ton is equivalent to one bag and there would be colossal loss for the country and the State Government is losing its income of about Rs. 80,000 daily and the Central Government is losing Central excise of 5.64 lakhs. Apart from the thousands of cultivators, the State is also losing and the consumer is also not getting sugar. One doubts what the policy of the Government of India is. Neither it has been a policy to have a full control right through nor de-control right through. It has been a partial policy. The Central Government perhaps thought that they could see that the farmer would get a better price and the private millers would get some more profit so that there may be an incentive for the cultivator and the private miller. Last year under the policy of 60% control and 40% open trade the private persons earned colossal profits in the private sector. For example, Bodhan with a crushing capacity of 6½ lakh tons when it could crush 2,31,000 tons earned a profit of Rs. 2.44 crores. Can we just imagine what the K.C.P. at Vuyyur and the other private factories would have earned when they crushed 3,90,000 tons and 2,60,000 tons at their respective places. Therefore, Sir profits have gone to colossal digits to crores of rupees. I would congratulate the Government for guaranteeing a minimum price of at least Rs. 10 but the private millers also want more profits; they are not content with what they had last year; it must be a case of fat growing with eating. They think that it is so easy--a few, handful millers to control thousands of ryots by refusing to take their sugarcane; they not only make the State suffer, but the consumer also suffer and more so the cultivators who are the backbone of the industry and who are the persons who toil and bring raw material to them. In disregard of all this the factory owners are only mindful of their profits and they want to dictate terms not only to the Government but also to the thousands of cultivators. I also say that this would be a law and order problem. The cultivators cannot be so easily led away. The private millers think that they can get away by their just trying to bring up a lobby at the Central Government or at any other level to show that they are at a loss. Pрактически, я думаю, что если заводы следуют этому政策 of not taking the cane at the price fixed, I am afraid we will have to take forcible possession of these mills if the Central Government does not come forward and nationalise these mills.

The present existing rate in Bombay market per bag of sugar is Rs. 289 to 335. The argument of the Industry people was that the price would not go beyond Rs. 250 per bag and that they would be put to loss if they gave Rs. 10 per ton of sugarcane. The existing price in Bombay is more than what they had visualised and therefore there can be no impediment whatever for them to accept the rate of Rs. 10. The State Government has already taken sufficient action not only against the industrialists but they have also informed the Central Government to take action in the matter. I would urge that the Central Government must take necessary economic sanction against these industrialists and warn that in case they do not give the minimum price fixed by the Government then they should either quit or the Central Government may take over those mills or may organise separate Co-operative factories and see that the interests of the cultivator and the grower are not jeopardised and the stand taken by the State Government is sufficient and the millers
must realise that the popular Governments are not for those few handful industrialists but for the thousands of cane growers of this State.

27th November, 1968. One hour discussion on the prices of sugarcane:
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27th November, 1968.

313
314 27th November, 1968. One hour discussion on the price of sugar cane

One hour discussion on the price of sugar cane:

During the meeting, the price of sugar cane was discussed. The price was set at 120 rupees per ton. The chairman mentioned that the price was negotiated after considering various factors such as supply and demand, production costs, and market trends. He also emphasized the importance of stabilizing the price to ensure fair trade practices.

The discussion was well-attended, and members were encouraged to share their opinions and concerns regarding the pricing. The meeting was concluded with a decision to implement the new price immediately, ensuring a smooth transition for all stakeholders involved in the sugar cane trade.
One hour discussion on the prices 27th November, 1968.

of sugarcane:

(1) Dr. B. S. Pandey (Secretary):—We had a discussion on the sugarcane prices for the last week. The average price for 2,000 quintals was Rs. 2,000, and the highest price was Rs. 2,000. The lowest price was Rs. 1,000. The average price was Rs. 1,500. Dr. B. S. Pandey said that the prices for sugarcane are very fluctuating. The farmers are not getting the fair price for their produce. The government should take measures to stabilize the prices of sugarcane.

(2) Dr. A. K. Verma (Member):—Dr. A. K. Verma said that the farmers are facing a lot of difficulties due to the fluctuating prices. The government should provide some stability in the prices. He suggested that the government should fix a minimum price for sugarcane to protect the farmers.

(3) Dr. V. P. Sharma (Member):—Dr. V. P. Sharma said that the farmers are facing a lot of problems due to the fluctuating prices. The government should take some steps to stabilize the prices. He suggested that the government should fix a minimum price for sugarcane to protect the farmers.
November 27th, 1968. One hour discussion on the prices of sugar cane:

Asad had a chance to discuss the prices of sugar cane. The price, 110 rupees per ton, was under consideration. A committee of 100 members was in charge of the discussion. The committee met at 4 p.m. and had the following members: 125 rupees per ton. A part of the discussion was about the prices of the sugar cane. The committee decided that the price should be increased by 100 rupees per ton.
One hour discussion on the prices 27th November, 1968.

...
318 27th November, 1968. One hour discussion on the prices of sugar cane.

This State has fixed a very reasonable price of Rs 100 per ton for sugarcane for 1968-69. Cooperative Factories are also paying likewise. But the Private Factory Owners are refusing to pay. Lakhs of tonnes of cane is getting burned. Lakhs of cane growers are getting affected. Serious situation has arisen. Probably the law and order situation will arise in the near future. I request you to use your powers to see that this unfortunate situation is broken and the owners of factories are ordered to pay Rs 100. This matter need your kind immediate attention.
One hour discussion on the price: 27th November, 1968.

of what that Government has done or this Government has done.

... is not my purpose. But the sugarcane producers are demanding 100, 120, 150

annas per maund. ... the price of sugarcane, but ... Government has done or this

Government has done is no purpose. State Governments are. ... sugarcane producers, and, as such,

therefore, it is very necessary for the State Governments to do something for the sugarcane

producers. The States have not yet taken any steps in that direction. The demand of the sugarcane

producers is reasonable. It is a matter of risk. ... sugarcane producers to face such a situation.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—That matter is under examination.

(The House then adjourned till Half-Past Eight of the Clock on Thursday, the 28th November, 1968)