ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, the 23rd March, 1964.

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SALES TAX ARREARS

1198

* 1001 (4043) Q.—Sri G. Latchanna [Put by Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu] (Tavanampalle). Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sales tax authorities at Eluru, West Godavari district attached the properties of Sri Uma Maheswara Rice Mill wrongfully for the arrears of sales tax due from Sri Narayana Raja Rice Mill; and

(b) if so, the reasons:

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy) (a) and (b): It is reported that the properties of Sri Uma Maheswara Rice Mill were attached for realization of the sales tax arrears due from the defunct Sri Narayana Raja Rice Mill as it is the latter's partners that have joined in the new firm called Sri Uma Maheswara Rice Mill. But the properties were subsequently ordered by the Board of Revenue (BT) to be released to M/s Uma Maheswara Rice Mill Eluru.
G. S. Reddy (Cherlapalli): Is there any report on the matter so far?

S. K. Reddy: Sir, the amount is roughly Rs. 26,937/-.

Sri S. Vemayya (Buchchiredipalem): May I know, Sir, the amount involved in the matter?

Sir K. Brahmananda Reddy: Sir, the amount is roughly Rs. 26,937/-. 

G. S. Reddy (Cherlapalli): Is the said amount was recovered now?

Sri A. Venkateswara Rao: May I know, Sir, whether the said amount was recovered now?
EXEMPTION OF BOOKS FROM THE GENERAL SALES TAX

1199—

*3188 Q.—Sarvswari A. Sarveswara Rao (Eluru) A. P. Vajra-velu Chetty (Kuppam) and S. Vemayya: Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to exempt all books from the general sales tax; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy: (a) & (b): Government have issued a notification under section 9 of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act exempting all books and periodicals from the levy of sales tax with effect from 1-4-1964.
360 23rd March, 1964  Oral Answers to Questions

Sir, 8 March 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

PUBLICATION OF THE SALES TAX AMENDMENT ACT, 1963

1200—

* 3642 Q.—Sri B. Srirama Murthy (Vijayanagaram): Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sales Tax Amendment Act was published in the Gazette in the month of October, 1963 giving retrospective effect to the provisions of the Act from August, 1963; and

(b) whether the Government propose to reconsider the same in view of the fact that it is not proper to apply the provisions of the Act with retrospective effect without giving prior opportunity to the parties to know of the same?


(b) No, Sir. The honourable member will however recall that the said Amendment Act was passed in the Legislative Assembly on 1–8–1963 and in the Legislative Council on 2–8–1963 and that the parties had several opportunities to know the provisions of the Act even earlier when the relevant Bill was under the consideration of the Select Committee etc.
Oral Answers to Questions 23rd March, 1964


Mr. Speaker: You can go through it; a copy is there.


Mr. Speaker: You can go through it; a copy is there.

Mr. Speaker: You can go through it; a copy is there.
PAYMENT OF SALARY TO THE STAFF OF TALUK HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, TENALI

Q.—513 (5076) Sri G. C. Kondaiah (Nellore): Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint was received to the effect that 69 teachers, clerks, attendents and peons etc., of Taluq Higher Secondary School, Tenali have not been paid their salaries since March, 1963 to this date; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken thereon.


(b) The Regional Deputy Director of Public Instruction was asked to take necessary action.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: Wherever information is directly sent by the teachers to the D. P. I., action is immediately being taken. I assured the House even during course of the debates that instructions had been given in this context.

Mr. Speaker: I think Mr. Visweswara Rao also brought it to my notice that in Vijayawada for about five or six months teachers have not been paid salaries in Gandhinagar high school.

†Not put and not answered in the House. Hence the question and answer are included in the proceedings at the end of question Hour.
Oral Answers to Questions, 23rd March, 1964 363


Sri P. V. G. Raju: But somebody must bring it to my notice. If the hon. member brings it, that is not sufficient. Teachers have to bring to our notice also.

Mr. Speaker: Any how, please make a note.


Sri P. V. G. Raju: I don't know to which school he is referring.

Sri V. Srikrishna (Mangalagiri): Uppapalem in Ponnuru Range in Guntur District, salaries have not been paid for 21 months.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: Naturally, no information is given. You are only giving it.

Sri V. Srikrishna: Day before yesterday only orders are issued to.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: Then naturally, why raise it in the House?


(No reply)

Sri V. Srikrishna (Mangalagiri): Oriental Schools 54 4 100 102 54 100 108 109 3 104 102 105 107 109 3 104 102 105 107 109. I brought this to his notice by call attention.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: It is all right, Sir. Sanction has been given; some amounts have been released in that particular context.
Sri P. Anthony Reddy: Usually, this delay in payment of salaries to teachers will be due to non-granting of grants by the Department. Will the Government, therefore, see that the grants are paid to the schools periodically at least every two months so that these delays may not happen.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: We have instructed the D. P. I. to make immediate release of grants to all the Regional Deputy Directors and so on. In the case of any particular school in question, members may immediately write to me and I shall have the matter looked into.

Sri T. Balakrishna (Satyavedu): May I know Sir, whether the Government is aware that due to non-payment of grants to the Higher Elementary School, he has brought an attachment of to attach the District Educational office and the Collector office at Chittoor, and if so, what is the action taken by the Government.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: Notice for any particular question there are thousands of Schools.

ADMISSION TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS

1203—

* 597 Q—S atrav@i A. Sarveswara Rao and T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao (Vijaywada-South) :- Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

whether any direction was given by the Director of Public Instruction in May or June, 1963 to the District Educational authorities to see that all pupils seeking admission into Secondary Schools are admitted and they should not be refused admission on grounds of lack of accommodation?

Sri P. V. G. Raju: No, sir.
Sri P. V. G. Raju: What is the experiment here? The question is, whether any direction was given by the Director of Public Instruction in May or June, 1963, to the District Educational authorities to see that all pupils seeking admission into secondary schools are admitted. I said no such instruction has been given. What is the experiment here I do not know, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Will the Government see that such direction is issued that all the boys are admitted? Your statement is no direction has been given.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: But all boys are being admitted because of the expansion that is taking place.

Sri K. G. Ram: What is the experiment here? The question is, whether any direction was given by the Director of Public Instruction in May or June, 1963, to the District Educational authorities to see that all pupils seeking admission into secondary schools are admitted. I said no such instruction has been given. What is the experiment here I do not know, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Will the Government see that such direction is issued that all the boys are admitted? Your statement is no direction has been given.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: But all boys are being admitted because of the expansion that is taking place.

Sri K. G. Ram: The question is about direction that the Government has given, Sir. For that I said ‘no’. I did not say, “No, Sir, we are not going to admit students into the classes.” How can we combine both the things. “No” does not pertain to the admission to the schools; “No” pertains only to the direction, whether it was given or not.

Sri V. Visveswara Rao: My point is what action Government has taken with regard to this non-admission of the students into the high schools.

Sri P. V. G. Raju : Wherever there is rush, we are opening new sections. The Zilla Parishads are putting up proposals to the Government. Automatically, we are trying to increase the scope of admissions.

Sri P. V. G. Raju : The hon. member is right as far as schools in the city of Hyderabad are concerned. There was a rush and I assured the members in the House that all the requested admissions in the city of Hyderabad would be made. Therefore, some oral instructions were given and there have been no complaints in the city of Hyderabad. Outside also, no complaints have come to our notice so far.

Sri T. Balakrishnayya : May I know, Sir, whether the Government have issued any instructions to the headmasters of all secondary schools in the mofussils to hold any test for admitting the students into sixth standard-to students who have passed fifth class.

Sri P. V. G. Raju : Not the subject matter of this question. Only day before yesterday I answered it Sir.

Sri Bh. Nagabhushana Rao : Especially from eighth class onwards, when students are to be given admission into optional subjects, the headmasters are refusing to give admission due to dearth of seats.

Sri P. V. G. Raju : I do not know. I have said in the city of Hyderabad no complaints have come to us; outside no instruction was given because the admissions have taken place smoothly.
School Buildings in Warangal City

1397 Q.—Sri Bh. Nagabhushan Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government Schools having their own buildings in the Warangal city;

(b) the number of Government Schools housed in private buildings;

(c) the amount of rent being paid every month towards such buildings; and

(d) whether there is any proposal before the Government to construct some school buildings like that of zilla Parishads to save the high rents paid by the Government towards the rented school buildings?

Sri P. V. G. Raju:

(a) Nine schools
(b) 43 Schools.
(c) No. 2,873-49 Np. per mensem.
(d) No, Sir.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: Sir, there are 43 schools in Warangal and 9 schools are housed in our own buildings, Government buildings. That means, nearly 34 schools are housed in rented buildings. The total rent is Rs. 2,873. The cost of building 34 schools will come to very nearly a crore of rupees, or possibly more. So, the rent is very low. Government can certainly
take more accommodation, if necessary, whenever instance of any particular schools is brought to the attention of the Government.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: Sir, Government as a tenant will try to enforce its right to occupy buildings; as we are in occupation of these buildings as good tenants—

**Higher Secondary Education System**

1205—

* 1908 Q.—Sri K. Rajamallu (Put by Sri S. Vamayya): Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary for Education, Government of Andhra has said in the Conference of State Education Secretaries held in the last week of June 1963 in Delhi that the Higher Secondary Education system was a failure in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for failure of the same?

Sri P. V. G. Raju: (a) It is not true that the Education Secretary, Andhra Pradesh said in the Conference of Education Secretaries held in June in Delhi that Higher Secondary Education system was a failure in Andhra Pradesh. He actually said that the Higher Secondary Schools were quite popular and many Zilla Parishads were asking for establishment of more Higher Secondary Schools in their
Oral Answers to Questions 23rd March, 1964 369

districts. But the State Government was not able to meet demand because of inadequate provision of Higher Secondary Schools particularly as the Central assistance given for the Higher Secondary Schools by the Government of India previously had been stopped. The Secretary, Education wanted the Central Government to revise the Central assistance as otherwise it will be difficult to implement the scheme of Higher Secondary Schools to any appreciable degree. The Secretary, Education further stated that the Multipurpose schools with courses such as technical and agriculture need not be opened now that facilities of Technical Educations such as Industrial Training Institutes, Junior Technical Schools and Polytechnics were available in larger measure. He had stated that concentration should be on establishment of Higher Secondary Schools with Science groups.

(b) Does not arise.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE STUDENTS OF HINDI

1206—

* 1592 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu : Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India is awarding scholarship in our State to encourage the students of Hindi;

(b) if so, the number of scholarships awarded to Hindi students in our State during 1963-64; and

(c) the qualifications required by the Hindi Students to get the scholarship?

Sri P. V. G. Raju :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 44 Scholarships have been allotted to this State for the year 1963-64.

(c) These scholarships will be given to the candidates who take "Hindi" as main subject in the Post Matriculation stage. Selection will be made by the Government of India from among the eligible candidates who apply for these. Scholarships, giving preference to the following and to those who are in service and are sponsored by the State Government.
370 23rd March, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

(i) For Ph. D.
At least a second class in M. A. is the qualification.

(ii) for M. A.
At least a second class both in the aggregate and in Hindi in B. A.

(iii) for P. U. C. and B. A./B. Sc.
At least 40 percent marks in the aggregate and second class marks in Hindi in S.S L.C. or P.U.C. as the case may be.

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—These scholarships are being given by Government of India. We are specially giving no language scholarships in our State as yet.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE CHILDREN OF GOLDSMITHS

1207—

* 1601 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any grant to provide scholarships for the children of Goldsmiths studying in our State, as has been done in Mysore State; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—(a) No, Sir. But free education is given to the children of Goldsmiths upto XIIth class subject to the production of a certificate that the father has been thrown out of employment and has an income of less than Rs. 1,800/- per year. This has been modified to Rs. 1,500/- after the Budget.

(b) Does not arise.
Sri P. V. G. Raju.—The whole position has been revised. Only at the Evening Collegiate level, Government of India has suggested that the scholarships be given to 5% of the seats that are now being reserved for backward classes. There is a list of 25%. Only about 2 days back, Cabinet took a decision and a special officer has been appointed and the new policy is being implemented.

Sri V. Visveswara Rao:—Who is to issue the certificate that the father has been thrown out of service?

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—That question does not arise any more because a lot of elaborate procedure has now been developed. Practically every goldsmith can go and claim that he is out of employment. As a matter of fact, free loans are being given to these goldsmiths; the Industries Department is dealing with that particular aspect. All they have to do is merely to put in a form in the school saying ‘I am the son of a goldsmith. Exempt me’. Without going into the question, schools are admitting them and claiming rebate from the D. P. I.’s office later on.

Scholarships and Loans for Higher Studies

1306—

* 287 (3907) Q.—Sri Vithal Rao (Adilabad):—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) the total number of persons that were granted scholarships and loans by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for higher studies in technical and other courses in 1960–61; and

(b) how many of them belong to Harijans and Backward and other communities?

Sri. P. V. G. Raju:—

(a) 1960–61 1961–62

(i) Scholarships ... 7,569 6,196
(ii) Loans ... 215 299

(b) The community-wise breakup of the figures is given below:—
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Scheduled Castes</th>
<th>Harijan Converts</th>
<th>Backward Communities</th>
<th>Other Communities</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>4,663</td>
<td>1,541</td>
<td>7,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>3,286</td>
<td>1,705</td>
<td>6,196</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTEREST FREE LOANS TO THE STUDENTS**

1209—

* 607 Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

whether the Government are considering to issue any interest free loans or stipends to the poor and meritorious students for prosecuting their studies in and outside India as was done in Orissa State?

*Sri P. V. G. Raju:*—No, Sir. However interest free loans are given for Engineering, Medical, Agriculture and Veterinary studies in India to the students of more than average ability having aptitude for such education but owing to the lack of adequate means were unable to pursue the same. A copy of the Rules governing the grant of these loans was previously laid on the table of the House with reference to L. A. Q. No. 1329/L. C. Q. No. 416.

*Sri P. V. G. Raju:*—I want notice... I do not think we have given grants to students for going abroad.
EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS TO THE PERSONS DEPENDING ON MILITARY PERSONNAL

1210—

* 1789 Q.—Sri C. D. Naidu (Chittoor) :—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

whether the Government propose to extend the educational concessions to the mothers and dependent sisters of military people as in Madras State?

Sri P. V. G. Raju :—No, Sir.

Sri C. D. Naidu :—What type of educational concessions are given in Madras State? Is the Government aware of them?

Sri P. V. G. Raju :—We need not be aware of what goes on in other States. In our own State, we passed an order giving concessions to children of jawans and military personnel. G. O. was passed and as per that G. O. we are fulfilling our obligations.

THEFT OF 'MANGALASUTRAM' IN GUNTUR GENERAL HOSPITAL

1211—

* 2647 Q.—Sri N. Venkataswamy (Put by Sri S. Vemayya):—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Mangalasutram' had been stolen from a patient on 21—9—1962 in Guntur General Hospital;

(b) if so, whether the offence was detected; and

(c) the result of the same?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad) :—(a) It was reported to be missing from one patient named Smt. Punathi Ademma after her delivery in the hospital.

(b) and (c) The Police after investigation, have closed the case as undetectable.

This incident occurred in 1962. The same question has been asked in Legislative Council on 5th March, 1964.
SUBSIDISED RURAL DISPENSARY AT THUMMAPALA

1212—

* 2998 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana (Put by Sri S. Vemayya):—
Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Thummapala Panchayat (Subbavaram Samithi) of Visakhapatnam District requested the Government to sanction a subsidised rural dispensary to be opened at Thummapala; and
(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

Sri Y. Siavrama Prasad:—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

PRINTING PRESS OWNED BY STATE GOVERNMENT

1213—

* 933 (1842) Q.—Sri N. Venkataswamy (Put by Sri S. Vemayya):—
Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:
(a) the number of printing presses owned by the State Government and the annual recurring expenditure of each Press for the years 1960-61; 1961-62; 1962-63; and
(b) the annual income derived by each Press?
The Minister for Industries (Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Government Central Press Chenchelaguda</td>
<td>Rs.25,50,296-46 28,56,874-32 32,58,732-00</td>
<td>Rs.27,81,160-00 25,52,677-00 34,56,054-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Government Secretariat Press</td>
<td>2,32,503-81 1,81,446-79 2,36,000-00</td>
<td>The output of the Secretariat Press is not valued. Hence figures of income from this press are not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Government Press, Kurnool</td>
<td>8,40,900-00 8,76,900-00 18,30,368-52</td>
<td>1,27,800-00 2,22,000-00 18,01,953-52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RECOVERY OF DUES FROM MANGALORE TILES FACTORY IN KATRENIPADU

1214—

*2018 Q.— Sri V. Srikrishna— Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to refer to the question No 2317 answered on 17-12-1962 and state:

the amounts so far recovered from Mangalore Tiles Factory in Katrenipadu Nuzvid Taluk, Krishna District.

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:

a) An amount of Rs. 2,525 towards principal has been recovered so far.

b) An amount of Rs. 2,323 towards principal has been recovered so far.
HELMETS TO THE MINERS

1215.

* 2108 Q:—Sri P. Satyanarayana—(Put by Sri S. Vemayya): Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Inspector of Mines has advised the management of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., to supply helmets free of cost, to certain categories of miners working underground.
(b) if so, whether the colliery management has supplied the same; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to implement the advice of the Chief Inspector of Mines?

Sri M. N. Lashminarasaya:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 500 helmets have so far been supplied to the workers. The remaining workers also will be supplied with helmets, on receipt of further stocks, for which an order has already been placed by the company.

(c) Does not arise.

 Expansion of Singreni Collieries

1216

* 2814 Q—Sri K. Butchadah (Burgumphad):— Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the Singreni Collieries at present; and

(b) if so, at what cost and the details thereof?
Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expansion programme of the Company during the Third Five Year Plan is to achieve the target of 5.65 million tonnes of coal at the end of the year 1965-66 as against the production of 2.65 million tonnes during the Second Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.12.5 crores. The finances are proposed to be met by increasing the authorised capital from Rs 4 crores to Rs.9 crores and the balance by way of loans to be obtained from Government of India. The share of the State Government's participation in the revised capital will be in the existing ratio of 60:40 and which would be provided by obtaining a loan of Rs. 3 crores from the Government of India and by converting the State Government's loan of Rs 54 lakhs into equity capital plus Rs. 6 lakhs from the State resources. The terms and conditions of loans from the Government of India to the State Government, and also to the Company have been agreed upon by the representatives of the Government of India, State Government and the company in their meeting held on 3-1-1963 at New Delhi.

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya: There will be a loss of one million tonnes of coal production by exhaustion.
BRIDGE NEAR SINGARENI COLLIERIES

12'7—

* 3246 Q—Sri K. Butchaiah: Will the hon. Minister for, Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the dangerous position of the bridge near Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. Kothagudem Khammam District;

(b) whether there is any proposal to hand over the said bridge to the Highways Department; and

(c) whether it is proposed to reconstruct the bridge, if so, when?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:

(a) The bridge is safe for the present road traffic.

(b) The bridge belongs to the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., and there is no proposal to hand it over to the Highways Department.

(c) The work on strengthening and widening the bridge is in progress. Some heavy steel girders required for the work are under orders and the work will be completed as soon as the materials are received.
ANDHRA PRADESH STATE SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, VISAKHAPATNAM

1218—

* 1307 (2857-A) Q— Sarvashri D. Kondala Rao (Chintapalle) and Ch. Mallikharjuna: Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee was formed with Sri Anantaraman, I. C. S. to make enquiries regarding the working of Andhra Pradesh State Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether the Committee submitted the report;

(c) if so, whether a copy will be placed on the table of the House;

(d) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Corporation fixed the prices of the various forest products; and

(e) if so, what are the governing factors to fix the price?

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri M. R. Appa Rao):

(a) & (b) No Committee was formed. Sri K. N. Anantharaman, I.C.S., was appointed as special Officer for the purpose, who has submitted his report to Government.

(c) The report has not been printed. A summary of conclusions made by Sri K. N. Anantharaman is placed on the Table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The governing factors are:

1. Cost involved in transporting the produce from the Shandy Centre to the wholesale market.

2. Charges payable in selling the produce in that market (incidental charges).

3. Dryage and wastage.

4. Forest Rentals.
382 23rd March, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

5. Handling charges, godown rents, etc.

6. 10% margin for any fluctuations in the market.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE ON THE SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS MADE BY SRI K.N. ANANTHARAMAN, I.C.S., FIRST MEMBER, BOARD OF REVENUE.

165. I am giving below my conclusions with reference to the terms of reference of the Enquiry seriatim.

1. HOW FAR IS THE CORPORATION FULFILLING THE OBJECTS FOR WHICH IT WAS STARTED?

166. The Chief objects of the Corporation are to market the produce of the Tribals, supply their domestic requirements and provide credit facilities to them.

a) The corporation has been purchasing from the Tribals all the Minor Forest Produce brought to the shandies, a part of the agricultural and horticultural produce and marketing the same. There is need and possibility to intensify and improve the activities in the present area of operation.

b) The Corporation has been procuring and supplying to the Tribals their daily domestic requirements. There is need and possibility to intensify the supply of all the domestic requirements to all the villages in the area of operation.

c) The Corporation has been advancing some loans but the advances are extremely in-adequate and the number of Tribals served is also very small. The Corporation has not tackled even a fringe of the problem.

167. On the whole I consider that the Corporation has not completely established itself in its area of operation. I would say that it has achieved its objective fully only when it is able to reach the Tribal at his home give him his daily requirements at moderate prices furnish him adequate credit and evoke in him unqualified appreciation.
2. **What are its present business activities and to what extent do they benefit the Tribals directly and indirectly?**

168. The Corporation has been buying on a monopoly basis tamarind, add leaves, myrabolums and other Minor Forest Produce and has been paying fairly good prices. In a few cases however the prices given to the Tribals were very low, specially for Tamarind. The Corporation should as already suggested have up to date information about the prices at each centre and should see that the Tribals get the maximum benefit possible. There is no need for aiming at huge profits. Though some Tribals and many plainsmen assert that the prices given by the Corporation are not adequate and that they are much lower than the prices in the market in the plains, I feel that the existence of the Corporation which furnishes a secure market to the Tribals for all their Minor Forest Produce provides a sort of insurance against exploitation by the petty Sowcars.

169. I have mentioned earlier in the report that substantial amount could be earned by the Tribals if the processing of Tamarind and stitching of Adda leaves is done through them. The estimated amount that can be earned by the Tribals as wages is Rs. 4 lakhs on adda leaves and Rs. 3 lakhs on tamarind. An extra profit of Rs. 4,00,000/- on adda leaves and Rs. 4,50,000/- on tamarind will also go ultimately to the Tribals either as dividend or bonus, if they take up this processing work. Every effort will have to be made through all the Agencies which are working in the Agency areas to make the Tribals take up this work. As a matter of fact from the economic point of view of the Tribals the processing of these two commodities is just as important as the entire activities of the Tribals in gathering the Minor Forest Produce. During my tour I consulted women welfare organisers about the feasibility of training the Tribals in these items of work. They were also quite optimistic about teaching the Tribals both the processes. The tribal women is just as deft with her hands as her sister in the plains.
170. Besides these two items, processing of Ginger into 'Sonti', of wet turmeric into dry turmeric, manufacture of starch from tamarind-seed preparation of seekai powder from seekai, extraction of oil from Niger seed are some other items which can be easily taken up.

171. The Corporation is also selling in its sale depots the daily requirements of the Tribals—salt, Kerosene, Jaggery, food grains and cloths. In a marginal economy like that of Tribals almost 90% of the value of the Commodity sold to the Corporation by them would have to be spent by them for their daily needs. The great disparity between the value of commodities purchased from the Tribals and the value of the Commodities sold to them during the past three years shows that much leeway has to be made. The Corporation has also been buying agricultural and horticultural produce from the Tribals at a fair price. I found that the price offered for the agricultural produce is invariably 5 to 7½% over the prices offered by the merchants. The merchant is still able to attract the Tribals to him only because of the easy credit facilities given by him.

172. By and large, it has been admitted by most of the Tribals, the Corporation has been beneficial to the Tribals. On the whole the prices offered were fair and weights and measures used were fair. The activities of the Corporation have checked to a great extent exploitation by the petty Sowcara of the Tribals.

3. Are the activities of the Corporation organised and conducted on sound business principles, and are the funds entrusted to it properly safeguarded?

173. The present organisation is certainly suitable for the purpose. But it cannot be said that a high pitch of efficiency has been reached. The activities have to be intensified. Better prices will have to be paid to the Tribals. There must be thorough and quick interchange of marketing intelligence and adjustment of prices at which commodities are purchased. Processing of the commodities should also be taken up in right
earnest. Mere coverage of extensive areas without intensification of the activities will defeat purpose for which the Corporation has been started.

174. The grants provided by the Government in the annual plan are drawn from the Treasury by presenting bills to incur expenditure on items like pay of establishment, construction of buildings, purchase and maintenance of vehicles etc.,. The expenditure has not been audited so far.

175. The funds of the Corporation comprising share capital, advances taken from Central co-operative Bank, etc. are deposited in the branches of Andhra Bank and Co-operative Central Bank. They are operated by the General Manager. The accounts relating to these funds were audited only for 1956-57. Audit has not been taken up for the subsequent three years. Without audit, I am unable to say whether the funds entrusted are properly safeguarded, or properly applied. The most important can on whether such care as a prudent man should exercise in dealing with his own money has actually been exercised has to be applied to each and every one of the transaction.

176. The General Manager has been delegated all the powers by the resolutions of the Board of Directors. This is certainly necessary in a business organisation as it would not be practicable to get orders on every matter from the Board of Directors. I would even go further and say that some powers should be delegated to the Branch Managers also. But it is equally essential that there should be a concurrent audit and subsequent scrutiny of the transactions. The scrutiny however should only be on broad details to see whether basic principles have been observed. I do not want the scrutiny to snub initiative in the officers but only to detect any malpractice.

177. At present the purchasing agents are acting directly in the shandies under the supervision of the Managers of the primary societies. There is not therefore such risk of any of these purchasing agents decamping with the money. But pur-
chasing agents will have to be entrusted fully with money when the activities of the Corporation intensify and they have to actually move round the villages advancing the monies and purchasing the produce as the petty Sowcar had been doing. We should then have to take substantial securities from the purchasing agents.

4. **What should be the Government's policy regarding grant of M. F. P. leases to the Corporation?**

178. It is absolutely necessary for the Corporation to have the monopoly purchase over the Minor Forest Produce. It would appear desirable that the Minor Forest leases are granted to the Corporation for a number of years—say 5 or 6 years at a time subject to periodical revision of rental. I am of opinion that the forest rental could be fixed on the average rentals of the previous three years of the forest unit.

179. I did not get the benefit of the views of the Chief Conservator of Forests in this matter but the District Forests Officers have emphasised the revenue aspect and the loss that the department would incur by granting the leases to the Corporation on the average rentals. I am afraid that the Revenue aspect is not the only aspect even to the Forest Department which is a commercial department. The improvement of the economic condition of the hillmen is a matter of vital importance to the Forest Department since the hill-men are resorting to the destructive habit of ‘podu’ only because of lack of any other income. I have emphasised the need for providing irrigation schemes to improve their economic resources and to provide adequate food. The activities of the Corporation which are intended to improve their economic status will be directly helpful to the Forest Department.

180. The loss if any to the Forest Department by adopting average rates should not weigh with the Government. Government have been generous in fore-going revenue when they feel that a particular institution or industry or section of people deserve help. The Sir Silk Factory for instance is getting 8 lakhs of gallons of alcohol without payment of the usual duty.
which is equivalent to Rs. 8 lakhs. The Department concerned whose general income is effected thus is the Excise Department. Government have introduced prohibition in Andhra which costs the Government some crores of rupees. The loss to the Forest Department by giving the leases on average rentals will not be more than Rs. 1 or 2 lakhs.

181. The system of monopoly which is likely to be abused by private individuals cannot be abused by the Corporation since all the profits are expected to go back to the Tribals. A monopoly is necessary to enable the corporation to utilise to the optimum extent the vehicles and buildings provided for it under the grants from the State and the Centre.

5. IS ANY UNDUE EMPHASIS BEING LAID ON SOME LINES OF BUSINESS WHILE OTHERS ARE NOT BEING PAID ENOUGH ATTENTION?

182. At present the chief Minor Forest produce that are being handled by the Corporation are Tamarind, adda leaves, Myrabolums, Honey, Ginger. It is only proper that the Corporation should attach great importance to these commodities. I was also glad to find that the Corporation was taking other produce like “Gontu Bairangi” etc. The Corporation is also buying agricultural and horticultural produce. Regarding agricultural produce, I have mentioned elsewhere in the report that Corporation should assess carefully the needs of the local population and store up the grains that are usually used as food by the Tribals. I found a little undue emphasis on the procurement of horticultural produce like pumpkins. Though the Tribals must be assured of a market and price for his produce yet we must also see that the results achieved are commensurate with the labour expended on the same.

183. It should not be forgotten that the Corporation is attempting to do the work of hundreds of the traders, small and big who are much more efficient than the employees, though. efficiency of the traders is affected by their self-interest. The relative importance that the Corporation should pay to the purchase and sale of different commodities should roughly be
determined by the prices of the commodities. Taking this important criterion, I find that one of the costly items “Pippalamudi” has not yet been tackled on a large scale. I understand that Rs. 10 lakhs worth of “Pippalamudi” is being exported to Bombay from Madugolu area by private merchants. This is a commodity which is used for medicinal purposes extensively. There are at present thirteen different qualities of this commodity with a price range of Rs. 13-2000 per maund. The Chief Factors taken into consideration in classification are the length of the inter-nodes and the thickness of the nodes (knots). The smaller the internodes and the thicker the nodes – the higher will be the price. While dealing with this material due care should be exercised in seeing that a particular quality is not placed in a higher category than what is actually warranted, by careful consideration of the accepted criteria. Such mistakes might be either bonafide or actuated by corrupt motives. There should be sealed samples, kept in bottles at all buying centres for the guidance of the staff employed in purchasing. In all cases, the purchases should be made only by the Managers or under their supervision. There should be frequent examination and checking by an expert to see that mistakes have not been committed. The detection of a mistake even after the transaction will prevent at least recurrence of similar mistakes.

184. The General Manager should submit detailed notes to the Board before embarking on any new venture covering fully the financial and technical implications.

6. IS THERE SCOPE FOR THE CORPORATION TO BECOME AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF CREDIT FOR THE TRIBALS? IF SO WHAT STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN BY THE CORPORATION TO GRANT LOANS TO INDIVIDUALS ON A MUCH WIDER SCALE.

185. It has been frequently mentioned in this report that the Sowcar in spite of the low prices he pays, the false measures he uses and the combinator interest he charges, is still liked by the Tribals because he advances credit readily, sometimes too readily to the Tribals to meet his needs and the exigencies. The
Corporation, can never replace fully the Sowcar because each sowcar has got only a limited zone of operation, a few villages and he is able to study completely the character of each Tribal before he advances the money, having been associated with him for years. More than that he is able to pay lot of attention to the collection of the loans.

186. The real answer to the question is the formation of Small Tribal Co-operative Societies who would attend to both the disbursement after due enquiry and collection. This suggestion was made by some experienced gentleman at Yeleswaran including Sri D. Gopal Rao, M.L.A. The fact that the Tribals are illiterate should not be a serious handicap. Sri Dhebar mentioned during his visit to the State along with the Tribal Commission that in certain areas the Cooperative Movement has taken very deep root in spite of the fact that the Tribals in those areas are as illiterate as in our agency areas. Ordinarily there should not be any difficulty in sanctioning loans to members of Cooperative Societies. I have mentioned already that the number of Members in the Primaries is low - and is only a fraction of the Tribals who have transaction with the Corporation have become members. Even they have taken only one share each. Therefore, urgent and effective steps should be taken to enlist as many Tribals as possible as members of the Primary Marketing Societies, explaining to them the advantages of joining as members specially from the point of view of eligibility to loans besides eligibility to get bonus. Wherever a tribal is already a member he should be persuaded to take more shares.

187. Meanwhile as an interim measure something will have to be done. I would recommend appointment of Assistant Manager and granting of small advances not exceeding Rs. 50/- to Tribals on the recommendation of the local Tribal leaders repayable in five to six weekly installments in the shape of commodities. The entire price of commodity brought by the Tribal to the shandy should not be deducted but only half. The importance of local enquiry and personal touch the sowcar has relied on should also be appreciated and followed. The advances however should not made, on too lavish a scale. The Tribals has a tendency to create a "puduge" for all occasions and to eat and drink off all that he has got.
7. **IS THE WORKING OF THE CORPORATION OVER CENTRALISED? IF SO HOW CAN THIS BE REMEDIED?**

188. There has been complete delegation of powers to the General Manager. Those delegations are absolutely necessary. I have however suggested that there should be scrutiny later of all the big transactions.

189. A study of even a few of the files reveals that much valuable time was lost in business transactions by enquiries by the Manager at each stage. I, therefore, consider that delegation to the Managers of primaries on the same basis but to lesser extent is also necessary. With the appointment of Marketing officer exchange of market intelligence, introductions as a mode of disposal of the stock the chances of misuses of powers will not be much. Even that can be prevented by constant scrutiny. Adequate delegation and ample supervision should be the guiding principle.

8. **HOW CAN THE WORKING OF THE CORPORATION BE IMPROVED**

A) **TO BENEFIT THE TRIBALS MORE.**

B) **TO ENSURE STRICTER SUPERVISION (IF NECESSARY) OVER THE EXPENDITURE OF ITS FUNDS.**

190. A) To benefit the Tribals more, I have suggested that.

a) There should be the committees at every shandy to guard the interests of the Tribals and to advise the employees of the Corporation. The actual working would depend on the interest taken by the members of the committee on one hand and the attitude of the employees. There should be provision to nominate any person who is actually interested in the welfare of Tribals, and there should be also provision to remove summarily any person who is actually interested in the welfare of Tribals and there should be also provision to remove summarily any employee of the Corporation who shows persistent indifference to the recommendations of the Committee.

b) Taking adequate cash and change to the shandies to ensure prompt payment.
c) The use of standard weights and measures with prominent emblem of the Corporation.

d) Provision of amenities like Drinking water, Shelter, Urinals for Tribal women and cleaning of shandies.

e) Maintenance of general Information note books in the offices of the Branch Managers and the General Manager divided into convenient sections. Fresh information should be added up as and when it is received, and employees should be well conversant with the contents. This would remove the criticism which is justifiable in some cases that the employees of the Corporation are blissfully ignorant of even the elementary principles of business preservation of commodities etc.

f) Starting of processing of the commodities to benefit the Tribals directly as they will earn wages and indirectly as Corporation will get more profits which will ultimately go to the tribals only.

g) Contact of Tribals at village and propaganda about the activities of the Corporation.

h) Granting advances upto Rs. 50/- to the Tribals recoverable in five or six weeks and security loans upto Rs. 200/-

i) Distribution of dividend and bonus to the Tribals.

j) Storage of agricultural produce purchased from the Tribals for sale in off season.

k) Sale of minor forest produce to local consumers.

l) Selections of quality and variety of domestic requirements needed by the Tribals, effecting economy by purchasing in bulk taking tenders or questions to enable sale of these items at fairly reasonable prices-cheaper than the merchants and opening of more sales depots.

m) Payment of higher prices to the Tribals by closely following the market trend of prices.

n) Disposal of commodities after due advertisement and publicity.

o) Supply of additional share capital and working capital.
p) Integration of Multipurpose Co-operative Societies with the Primary Marketing Societies in the area of operation of Corporation.

191 B I have also suggested the following measures to ensure stricter supervision over the expenditure and the funds of the Corporation:

a) Audit of expenditure incurred for the funds provided by the Government and the propriety of the expenditure.

b) Concurrent audit of transactions of the Branch Managers and scrutiny of the business transactions of the General Manager over Rs. 5,000/- by the Board of Directors.

c) Systematised programme of inspections verification of stocks and accounts in the godowns sale depots and purchasing centres of the primaries by the Inspecting officers.

d) Annual inspection of the Corporation's Head office and primaries.

e) Appointment of another Deputy General Manager to assist the General Manager in all spheres of business.

f) Appointment of a Secretary in the cadre of Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies to ensure proper maintenance of accounts and drawal of money.

g) Appointment of a Marketing Officer to advise the Corporation on storage grading marketing etc.

h) Empowering Deputy Directors of Tribal Welfare as inspecting officers of the Corporation and requiring them to submit fortnightly reports to the General Manager, and to inform the Director of Social Welfare on the progress of expenditure.

i) Nomination of the Agents to Government as Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.
j) Upgrading the posts of managers of Primaries, to Tahsildar Grade and appointment of Assistant Managers in the grade of Deputy Tehsildars to attend to the work relating to sanction of loans effectively.

k) Appointment of Foresters to prevent smuggling from the forest lease units.

l) Appointment of staff under Chairman to enable him to have effective supervision.

9. **WHAT SHOULD BE GOVERNMENT’S POLICY REGARDING THE EXTENSION OF THE CORPORATION’S ACTIVITIES TO THE SCHEDULED AREAS OF TELANGANA REGION OR SETTING UP A SIMILAR BUT INDEPENDENT CORPORATION IN THE TELANGANA REGION?**

192. In my view there is an optimum size to the area of operation of a Corporation of this nature. At present the activities of the Corporation cover Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts. The optimum size for the Corporation has been reached by now. I am not for immediately extending the area of operation of Tribal Corporation, to Telangana are without a detailed survey.

193. There cannot be any difference in opinion that a Corporation of this nature is also necessary for Telangana so that the Minor Forest Produce and Agricultural Produce could be bought at fair prices the daily requirements of the Tribals made available. But the more important reason is that though by and large the Corporation is beneficial to the Tribals the methods of working have to be improved as suggested in my report. Without improving these methods it is not advisable to extend its area of Operation.

194. Perhaps with a little additional staff and assistance of the Collectors, I might be able to work out a scheme for Telangana region separately.
10. **What should be the Conditions of Service rules of recruitment, transfers, promotions, punishments, appeals of the officers working in the Corporation which is not purely a Government institution?**

195. There are two categories of employees in the Corporation, persons drafted from the other Departments and those recruited direct by the Corporation on temporary basis. The rules applicable for recruitment, transfer, promotions, punishments and appeals to the Government servants as laid down in the Statutory rules already in force will apply to the employees of the Corporation that are drafted from other Departments like Revenue, Cooperative, Social Welfare and Forest Departments. They are being given special pay for the arduous nature of work in the Corporation. This no doubt will have to be continued. ADHOC rules may be framed for the purpose of recruitment and promotions for the posts of the corporation keeping in view the details given in the report.

196. With regard to the temporary employees appointed direct by the corporation under the orders from the Board of directors of Chairman special by-laws have already been framed. It will suffice if they are implemented properly.

Sd/-

K. N. Anantharaman

D/26-1-61.
23rd March, 1964

Oral Answers to Questions

M. N. Devendrav (Deputy) : Agency Corporation 54 and S. S. L. C. pass holder, S. S. L. C. form holder. Third form cleaner was Van cleaner for cleaning the washer and Suds of Agency Corporation as Van cleaner for the washer and Suds Corporation. Will the Government of India consider to give grants for the development of those villages pending declaration by the Government of those villages as agency villages?

M. N. Devendrav (Deputy) : Tribal Welfare Finance Corporation will consider to give grants as Van cleaner for cleaning the washer and Suds for the washer. Will the Government of India consider to give grants for the development of those villages pending Enquiry?

M. N. Appa Rao

SCHEDULED AREAS IN PRATHIPADU CONSTITUENCY

1219—

2266 Q.—Sri M. Veeraghava Rao : Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) have the Government declared the 45 tribal villages in Prathipadu Constituency, East Godavari District as Agency village; and

(b) if not, will the Government consider to give grants for the development of those villages pending declaration by the Government of those villages as agency villages?

Sri M. R. Appa Rao:

a) 103 villages in Prathipadu Constituency in East Godavari District were recommended to the Government of India for inclusion in the list of scheduled areas and their orders are awaited.
b) The question of giving specific grants for the development of these villages does not arise, as schemes for the welfare of scheduled tribes are implemented for their welfare as a whole irrespective of their residence in scheduled areas of plains.

Sri S. Vemayya: Pending final orders from the Government of India, can the Government do anything in the matter?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri A. Venkata Ramayya): Yes. Scheduled areas are under the Government of India.

NEW SHOPS IN GOWILIGUDA

* 2462 (P.) Q.—Sri N. Venkataswamy (Paruchur): Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hyderabad Corporation has been constructing new shops on foot-paths in Gowliguda; and

(b) what action has been taken on the representation made by the foot-path Merchants' Union to allot the shops to them?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri A. Venkata Ramayya):

(a) The Corporation has constructed new shops in the open space opposite to Gowliguda. See Depositions.
(b) The representation made by the Foot-Path Merchants’ Union was considered by the Corporation and the union was informed that those who desire to have the shops may participate in the auction to be held for allotting them and that the shops cannot be allotted to the persons nominated by the Union.

(2) The representation made by the Foot-Path Merchants’ Union was considered by the Corporation and the union was informed that those who desire to have the shops may participate in the auction to be held for allotting them and that the shops cannot be allotted to the persons nominated by the Union.

(3) Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is receiving from the Municipal Commissioner, the Administration report of municipal

Corporation of Hyderabad every year as required under Section 180 of Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act, 1955 for placing it on the Table of the Legislative Assembly under section 181 of the said Act; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not complying with the directives contained in the said Act?

Sri A. Venkataramayya:

(a) and (b): The Government have received the Administration Reports of the Corporation for the years, 1956-57 to 1961-62 from the Commissioner and they will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as sufficient number of copies are ready.

Section 181 of the Municipal Corporation Act, it should be laid on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. it should be placed on the Table of the House when it is ready.
Oral Answers to Questions, 23rd March, 1964

Mr. Venkata Ramana: Sorry, Sir. Corporation must obey the Municipal Act and Table II. If any corporation breaks the rules, it will violate the Act. Violation of rules by a corporation will have to be reported. How many reminders has the Corporation issued?

Mr. Ramdev: As far as I know, Sir, the reports have been prepared. Councillors and members of the Local Administration Department have submitted their reports.

Mr. Venkata Ramana: 61-62 has been submitted. 1068 has also been submitted. 61-62 has been submitted. What reports are being prepared?

Mr. Ramdev: A report has been submitted. A report has been submitted. Report has been submitted. December report has been submitted. Action has been taken. A report has been submitted. A report has been submitted.

Road to Sri Mallikharjuna Temple
Beliamkonda

1222—

* 1759 Q—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaya:—Will the hon. Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments be pleased to state:
23rd March, 1964

Oral Answers to Questions

Whether the Government propose to lay a road to the Mallikarjuna temple on the hill of Bellamkonda in Guntur District in view of its importance as a historical and religious centre?

The Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments (Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi):— There is no such proposal at present.

Mr. Speaker: How many years back?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think she knows anything about it.

Mr. Speaker: It may not be within her knowledge.

Schedule list for the Endowment department is in Madras.
Mr. Speaker: He makes us feel that he is about to say something; but he is not.

URDU EDITOR OF "ANDHRA PRADesh JOURNAL"

1408—

* 2054 Sri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi (Pathergatti) :—Will hon. The Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to appoint a full time Editor for "Andhra Pradesh" Urdu monthly;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Information Department advertised for applications for the post last year; and

(c) if so, the reasons for non-appointment of the Editor so far?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—

(a) There is already a full time Editor for the Urdu Edition of the Andhra Pradesh Journal in the Information and Public Relations Department. As the officer is equally proficient in Urdu and Hindi, it was proposed to post him as Editor (Hindi) and to fill up the resultant vacancy of Editor (Urdu) by direct recruitment on a temporary basis.

(b) Yes, sir

(c) Following the emergency, and also in view of the need for economy it was felt that the appointment need not be made for some time. Since the officer now working as Editor (Urdu) is equally proficient in Hindi also, he has been placed in full additional charge of the post of Editor (Hindi).
3113 Q.—Sir C. D. Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish P.U.C. and convert it into Pre-Degree Course for two years as before and

(b) what is the difference between P.U.C. and VII form in study?

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—:

a) No, sir.

b) The P.U.C. is only one year course conducted in affiliated colleges after S.S.L.C. whereas VII form is the final class of the Higher Secondary course, of 4 years after III Form or E.S.L.C.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: There is a reservation for students going through this VII form for admission to professional colleges.
Sri P. V. G. Raju: Sir, the University Vice-chancellors have met and discussion has already taken place. In their meeting at Benaras lot of discussion took place. Other Governments are going into the matter. We are also considering the issue. But no hasty action will be taken in the matter.

DEPUTATION OF TEACHERS TO BANGALORE

1410—

* 3007 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana (Put by Sri. S. Vemayya):— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

the number of teachers that were sent to Bangalore to undergo training for teaching English to teachers of Andhra Pradesh in the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64?

Sri P. V. G. Raju: For the year 1961-62, and 1962-63 the information is ‘Nil’. The first batch of 25 trainees has been deputed from this State to Bangalore on 7/10/1963.

Sri Varilala Gopalakrishnayya: Whether the information is ‘nil’ or the figures are ‘nil’?

Sri P. V. G. Raju: The Information is ‘nil’ because the institute itself did not function in 1961-62 and 1962-63.

T. B. HOSPITAL IN THE AGENCY AREAS IN BHADRACHALAM TALUK

1411—

* 2669 Q.—Sri Mohammad Tahseel (Bhadrachalam): Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

whether there is any proposal with the Government to establish a T. B. Hospital in the agency areas in Bhadrachalam Taluk?

Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad: No, Sir.
EXEMPTION OF SPECIAL FEES TO SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES STUDENTS

1412—

* 35 (1696) Q.—Sri G. C. Kondaiah: Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of any proceedings of the Regional Deputy Director of public Instruction Rc. No. 245-B1/1961, Anantpur dated 14-11-1961, regarding the exemption of special fees to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students;

(b) if so, whether the fees collected from the pupils were refunded;

(c) whether the Government informed the school authorities in Nellore District for the above proceedings; and

(d) whether these orders were communicated to the colleges also; if so, whether the Colleges exempted the special fees as per the orders;

Sri M. R. Appa Rao:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise as the concession is given only to the students studying in recognised schools and not colleges.
HOUSE SITES TO HARIJANS IN PRATHIPADU CONSTITUENCY

1413—

* 100 (1060) Q.—Sri M. Veera Raghava Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Prathipadu constituency, East Godavary, from which applications have been submitted by the Harijans to the Zilla Parishad for the assignment of house sites; and

(b) whether the house sites will be assigned this year in case of the said applications?

Sri M. R. Appa Rao:

(a) Twelve Sir, out of which two villages viz. Gidjam and Rowtulapudi have been selected by the Zilla Parishad.

(b) No, Sir.

SALARIES TO THE TEACHERS OF SOCIAL WELFARE HIGH SCHOOL, KORIMERLA

1414—

* 662 Q.—Sri S. Vemayya: Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no payment of salaries was made to the teachers of special Social Welfare High School, Korimerla, Atmakur Taluk, Nellore District from March, 1963 onwards; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri M. R. Appa Rao:

(a) The salaries have been paid from March 1963 onwards.

(b) Does not arise.
HOUSE SITES TO THE HARIJANS OF AGAMOTKUR VILLAGE

1415—

* 687 (749) Q.—Sri N. Srinivasa Reddy (Put by Sri V Visweswar Rao) :—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state?

(a) whether the Harijans of Agamotkur village, Miryalguda taluk, Nalgonda District had made representations to the effect that they were prevented from constructing houses on the sites sanctioned to them;

(b) whether the Government also received any representation from the Harijans of the said village; and

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

Sri M. R. Appa Rao :—

(a) Yes Sir. Two representations were received by the Tahsildar Miryalguda.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Collector has reported that a compromise was reached between the Harijans and the landlords, and 10 plots have been made from S.Nos. 197, 198, and 199 at the rate of 2 annas for each family and distributed to the Harijans.
House Sites for Scheduled Tribes

*2311— Q.—Sri V. Visweswara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allot any amount for acquiring house sites for scheduled tribes; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

Sri M. R. Appa Rao:—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no provision in the budget for this purpose.

Complaints against the Commissioner, Gudur Municipality

*2826 Q.—Sri S. Vemayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of representation dated 29–8–1963 from Sri N. Sundarama Reddy regarding Mal-administration of the Commissioner, Gudur Municipality; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

Sri A. Venkataramayya: (a) Yes Sir, (b) The matter is under investigation.

(1) Yes. (2) The matter is under investigation.
INCOME DERIVED BY T.T.D.

1418—

* 2460 (W) Q.—Sri P. Gunnayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of income derived by the T.T.D., in Chittoor District; for the year, 1962–63;
(b) the amount of the expenditure;
(c) the balance of the same;
(d) whether it is a fact that the Government of India intends to take charge of the income of T.T.D., and
(e) if so, the programmes contemplated by the Government?

The Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments (Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi):—

(a) (b) & (c): An answer is placed on the Table of the House.

(d): The answer is in the negative, so far as the Government is aware.

(e): Does not arise.
**ANSWER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE**

**Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams**

for Fasli 1372 (From 1-7-62 to 30-6-1963)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>nP.</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>nP.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OPENING BALANCE.</td>
<td>16,60,161-18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Net total ordinary expenditure.</td>
<td>1,02,68,807-77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net total Ordinary receipts.</td>
<td>1,70,42,193-27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Net total Capital expenditure.</td>
<td>65,78,954-24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net total Capital Receipts.</td>
<td>14,33,357-55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Net total Debt Heads</td>
<td>89,16,474-27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Debt Heads (Deposits and Advances).</td>
<td>74,34,809-53</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Bank Transfer.</td>
<td>80,71,858-79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Transfer.</td>
<td>79,91,358-79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>CLOSING BALANCE.</td>
<td>17,25,785-25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,55,61,880-32</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,55,61,880-32</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
410 23rd March, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

Smt. T. N. Sadalaxmi: Net Total, ordinary receipts, administration receipts.

Net Total capital receipts.

Details contained. Capital receipts.

Net total capital receipts.
(1) சிங்கர்த்த பிரகார் (புனே): குரு திருவிருத்து
செய்து கொண்டு என்று செய்யும் பெயர் ஆலயம்.

சுமார் இலட்சம் 3.

(2) பி. மாருத் சாரா: கல்வி வைத்துச் செய்யும், வீதங்கள்
செய்து கொண்டு என்று செய்யும் பெயர் ஆலயம்.

சுமார் இலட்சம் 3.

(3) எஸ். குற்று (வானி): வெளியேற்ற வண்ணம் என்று
செய்யும் பெயர் ஆலயம்.

சுமார் இலட்சம் 3.
Mr. Speaker: That is because you are engaged in conversation with the Education Minister.

Smt. T. N. Sadalaxmi: No, Sir, the Education Minister put me a question and I was answering him.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he put a question to you; he has no business to put a question and you have no business to answer; when a member is putting the question you must hear.

Smt. T. N. Sadalaxmi: That is because you are engaged in conversation with the Education Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he put a question to you; he has no business to put a question and you have no business to answer; when a member is putting the question you must hear.

COMMON GOOD FUND

1419—

* 2676 Q.—Sri P. Shyamsundar Rao (Achanta): Will the hon. Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Common Good Fund collected from out of the revenue of the temples in Andhra Pradesh during 1962-63; and

(b) the purposes for which the said amount has been spent?

Smt. T. N. Sadalaxmi:

a) Nil.

b) Does not arise.

LEASE OF TEMPLE LANDS

1420—

* 2873 Q.—Sri G. Rama Rao (Gudiwada): Will the hon. Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments be pleased to state:

whether there is any proposal with Government to lease out the temple lands which are under the control of the H. R. & C. E. Board, to the Agricultural Labour Co-operative Societies in the State?
Oral Answers to Questions

23rd March, 1964

Smt. T. N. Sadalaxmi:

a) The answer is in the negative.

YELLAMMA TEMPLE, MANNUR

1421—

* 3088 Q.—Sri K. Mara Reddy (Rajampet): Will the Hon. Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) the total property of Yellamma temple, Mannur Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district?

(b) under whose possession it is now; and
(c) the steps taken by the Government to restore the property to the temple?

Smt. T. N. Sadalaxmi:

(a) Ac. 44-13 cents.
(b) The servicedars and pujaries are enjoying the lands.
(c) The Managing Trustee has been instructed to take possession of the lands by filing suits.

Will the hon. Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) when the Venkateswara College at New Delhi was started by the T.T. Devasthanams;
(b) the number of students enrolled every year; and
(c) the corresponding number among them from A.P. students enrolled?

Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi:—

a) From the academic year 1961-62,
b) 271, 273 and 361 respectively during the years 1961-62, 62-63 and 63-64;
c) 18, 16 and 31 respectively.

Venkateswara College at New Delhi

1422—

* 3473 Q.—Sri N. Venkata Swamy (Put by Sri M. Pitchayya) (Pekaraopet) — Will the hon. Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) when the Venkateswara College at New Delhi was started by the T.T. Devasthanams;
(b) the number of students enrolled every year; and
(c) the corresponding number among them from A.P. students enrolled?

Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi:—

a) From the academic year 1961-62,
b) 271, 273 and 361 respectively during the years 1961-62, 62-63 and 63-64;
c) 18, 16 and 31 respectively.
1423—

* 3523 Q.—Sri E. Ayyupu Reddy :—Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the all accounts division of assets and liabilities consequents on the States Reorganisation, with the States of Mysore and Madras Orissa and Maharashtra have been finally settled by our State Government; and

(b) whether any asset are still due to the State Government from any one of the above mentioned States?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—“(a) and (b) : The State of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore alone are concerned with the division of assets and liabilities of the former State of Hyderabad consequent on reorganisation of State. The division has been completed except in respect of a few items—(a) which are under correspondence with the Governments of Maharashtra and Mysore; and (b) which have been referred to the Government of India for decision under section 92 of the States Reorganisation Act 1956.

An Inter-State Conference of representatives of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore is proposed to be held for resolving all the outstanding issues.”
416 23rd March, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

Mr. Speaker: Please say something about Madras.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: Most of the assets relating to the division of other assets and liabilities with regard to the former Governments of Bombay and Mysore have been settled as per the agreement. We have taken up the issue in February, 1963; we are pursing the matter.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: For instance mines and sharing of monies payable by Tandur and Navandgi stone quarries there are so many items.
Mr. Speaker: After the Conference he will just consider what should be done afterwards.

QUALIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS,

1424—

2550 Q.— Sarvasri Teneti Viswanatham and P. V. Ramana (Kondakarta) :- Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the qualifications for Grade II and Grade III Librarians and the work done by them are the same, their scales of pay are different; and

(b) if so, will the Government propose to take steps to remove the enomoly?

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—

a. No. Sir, the qualifications prescribed for these posts are not the same.

b) Does not arise.
Sri P. V. G. Raju: That was the original order of the Government in 1955. According to the order of 1955 there were differences in qualifications. Now of course by experience a representation has been generally made. The matter was discussed in the State Library Committee also. An all-party Committee is now functioning. Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, Sri Srikrisna and various other friends also are advising the Government. We are having a reconciliation. I thing the matter will be solved.

**Facilities to the Stoff of Local Library Authorities.**

1425—

* 3044— Sri P. V. Ramana: Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facilities of free medical aid, gratuity, pension and provident fund were extended to to the staff working in local Library Authorities; and

(b) if so, when?

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—

a. No, Sir

b. Does not ariere.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: Again the sub-committee is there. We have appointed a Committee to go into the service of these people only the other day. In Zilla Parishada also they were paid pensions, gratuity etc. Similar rules will be applicable here. Till now no such facilities have been given.

T. B. Hospital at Mangalagiri.

1426—

*2945 Q:— Sri M. Pitchaiah: Will the Hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state;

(a) The amount being paid per day to each patient for diet in the T. B. Hospital at Mangalagari Guntur District; and
(b) whether Government propose to increase the same in view of the fact that the amount being paid by the Government to the patients per day is inadequate to obtain nutritive food in these days of high prices of food stuffs?

ANSWER.

_Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad_

(a) Rs. 2/-

(b) No, Sir

_COAL TO THE INDUSTRIES_

2650 O: _Sri K. Butchaiah_: Will the Hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Central Government has declined to allot the required quantity of coal to the Industries of our State from the Coal Mines of our State;

(b) whether it is a fact that it would be expensive for the industries in the State to get or import coal from any other State; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard to remove the difficulties of Importing coal from other States?

_Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya_: 

(a) Yes, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Director of Controlled Commodities has addressed the Deputy Coal Controller, Calcutta, for transferring 402 wagons per month on Panch & Chanda to Singareni Collieries Co., but that has not been agreed to by him for the reasons that the State quota has been fixed taking into account the requirement of different consumers requiring different varieties of coal and coke. However, the Deputy Coal Controller, Calcutta, has agreed to meet the additional demand from consumers linked with Singareni Collieries Co.

**MANUFACTURE OF PENS AND PENCILS**

*3632 Q:— Sri E. Ayyupu Reddy: Will the Hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any factory in the State manufacturing pens and pencils; and

(b) if not, whether there are any proposals to start one either in the Public Sector or in the Co-operative Sector?

*Sri M. N. Lakshminarayana:*

(a) & (b): No Sir.
RESERVATIONS TO THE STUDENTS BELONGING TO BACKWARD CLASS

1429—

*I48 (2575) Q:— Sr P. Rajagopalalu: Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the percentage of reservations in giving scholarships, seats in educational Institutions for Backward Classes in view of the inclusion of Telagas and Kapus in Circar Districts and Setti Belijas in Rayalaseema, in Backward classes; and

(b) if so, the percentage of increase contemplated?

Sr M R. Appa Rao: (a) & (b) The Government have decided that from next financial year, backwardness will be determined on economic criterion and not on caste basis. Hence the question of increase in the percentage for the other Backward Classes does not arise.

WIDENING THE ROAD AT RAMKOTE

1430—

*2368 Q:— Sri B. Ramdev: Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not acquiring the house situated in the centre of the main road near Navajeevan Balika Vidyalaya building at Ramkote, Hyderabad city which is causing hindrance in free passage of the traffic on the road; and

(b) if acquired, the reasons for not demolishing it for widening of the road?

Sri A. Venkataramayya: (a) & (b) The Member is presumably referring to the house bearing Municipal numbers 6118 and 6119 at Najib Bagh belonging to Sri Ahmed Ali Khidwai. This has been acquired by the Housing Board and demolished for widening the road.
422 23rd March, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

Q. Whether to acquire or demolish Housing Board site and if so, why?

Q. Whether to exempt Gandhi Bhavan from Corporation taxes?

EXEMPTION OF GANDHI BHAVAN FROM CORPORATION TAXES

1431—

*3476 Q:— Sarvasri N. Venkata Swamy and A. Sarveswara Rao:
Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to exempt Gandhi Bhavan in Hyderabad from Corporation taxes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri A Venkataramayya: (a) & (b) The Managing Trustee has contended that the Gandhi Bhavan Trust is an organisation devoted to charitable and public purposes and as such, the Gandhi Bhavan is not liable for payment of property tax to the Corporation under the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act, 1955. The matter is under examination of Government.

Q. What about institutions like?

Q. What about institutions like?

Q. Whether to acquire or demolish?
TEMPLE LANDS TO HARIJANS OF KODURPAD VILLAGE

Q: Will the hon. Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals with the Government to assign temple lands to the Harijans of Kodurpad Village-Nellore District, who are in occupation of the lands now, for the purpose of house sites;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) number of Harijan families who are in occupation of the temple lands now?

Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi: (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Fifty families of Harijans and other communities.

Is it possible to enquire and supply information regarding immediate nominal price of these lands?

Information regarding pending information supply is awaited. Can expedite immediately?

M. N. V. Mehta: Yes, Nellore district level.

Is it possible to expedite information supply immediately?
ADMINISTRATION OF HINDU RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

424 23rd March, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

I433 —

*3834 Q:— Sri A. Sarveswara Rao : Will the hon. Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have asked the State for its opinion regarding common legislation for all the States for regulating the administration of Hindu Religious Institutions; and

(b) if so, what is the view expressed by this Government?

Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi:— (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Government generally agreed with the suggestion made by the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission.

(2) Q. W. (b) N. S. K. K. : All India basis agreed. State opinions all India basis.

(2) G. S. (b) B. S. K. : All India temples all India legislation accept.

(2) R. S. (b) B. S. K. : Accept.

(2) B. S. (b) B. S. K. : Accept all India basis.

(2) B. S. (b) B. S. K. : Accept all India basis. State opinions all India basis.

(2) R. S. (b) B. S. K. : Accept all India basis.

(2) B. S. (b) B. S. K. : Accept all India basis.
Oral Answers to Questions
23rd March, 1964

Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi: Separate question.

Mr. N. V. Ramachandra: Separate question.

Mr. V. Venkateswarlu: Specific to Public Assurance.

Mr. N. V. Ramachandra: Separate question.

Mr. V. Venkateswarlu: Specific to Public Assurance.

Mr. N. V. Ramachandra: Separate question.
APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
OF TEMPLE ENDOWMENTS

* 3601 Q: Sri J.L.N. Chowdary (Chirala): Will the hon. Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) on what basis the present Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of temple Endowments are appointed; and

(b) whether it is not possible to appoint Retired Judges and District Munisifs for the above posts in view of their attainment of spiritual stage at that age?

Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi: The method of recruitment to the posts of Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners in the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department according to rule 3 (a) of the Special Rules for the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Services is as follows:

1. COMMISSIONER:

(a) Promotion from Deputy Commissioners who have put in not less than three years of service as such whether officiating or substantive, OR

(b) recruitment by transfer from persons holding the post of District Judges in the State Higher Judicial Service, provided that no District Judge shall hold the post of Commissioner for a period exceeding three years, OR

(c) I.A.S. Officers in the senior scale; OR

(d) Deputy Collectors holding senior scale posts in the Indian Civil Administrative cadre.
2. **DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS**

   (i) Promotion from persons holding the post of Assistant Commissioners who have put in not less than six years of service as such whether officiating or substantive: OR

   (ii) recruitment by transfer from persons holding the post of Sub Judges in the State Judicial, OR

   (iii) Deputy Collectors in Civil Service Executive Branch,

   (iv) Assistant Secretaries to Government in General Service Part II Class IX provided that no such persons shall hold the post of Deputy Commissioner for a period exceeding three years at a time.

3. **ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS**

   (a) by recruitment by transfer –

   (i) from non-gazetted members of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department who have put in not less than six years of service whether officiating or substantive in the category of Upper Division Clerks or in the Higher category,

   (ii) from approved probationers in the categories of Superintendents and Upper Division Clerks of the Andhra Pradesh Secretariat Service, who have put in not less than six years service whether officiating or substantive in the category of Upper Division Clerks and Superintendents and who have dealt with the subject ‘Religious Endowments’ in the Secretariat during that period for a total period of not less than two years in either category;

   (b) by direct recruitment from:

   (i) advocates who have been actually practising at the Bar for a period of not less than five years;

   (ii) members of the executive staff of religious institutions including executive officers.

   (b) : No, as retired officers are not eligible for appointment under the rules.
Deputy Collector said the Collector himself is going to take the charge. I.A.S. 5th

Mr. Speaker: That is not the point Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That is what she says “that is what we want to do and that is what we are doing.”

Sri P. Sundarayya: What is the way out? Sir. The Rules say that one of these peoples should be appointed. The Minister says that we have not done it so far and we are not going to do it. So the Government can destroy the rules they themselves framed and do whatever they like. If that is the position, tell us that we are not bound by the rules made by anybody in the world and we will do what we like. If that is the Statement of the Government, then we have to see. Is that the Statement of the Government? Is it that they are not going to observe the rules and do what they like...
(1) Promotional from Deputy Commissioners.

(2) Recruitment by transfer from persons holding the posts of District judge.

(3) I.A.S. Officers.

(4) Deputy Collectors.

(5) Promotion from Deputy Commissioners.

(6) Recruitment by transfer from persons holding the posts of District judge.
Mr. Speaker: Why do you go into the constitutional issues. Don’t drag her into the constitutional issues. Put her questions which she can answer by herself.

Mr. Speaker: Questions and answers are over.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTION

NIGHT SCHOOLS

1201—

* 472 (4899) Q.— Sri K. Rajamallu (Chinnur) : Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

whether the Government propose to establish night high schools on the lines of evening colleges to provide opportunities to Government Servants to prosecute night studies?

A:- Yes, Sir. Already three night schools are running in Hyderabad city. If any proposals are received for the opening of Night Schools in big industrial towns in Districts also, they will be considered on their merits.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

RE: THE SALES OF SHARES IN THE AZAM JAHI MILLS

Mr. Speaker: There are three matters under Rule 74, the first one being by Shri V. Visveswara Rao, in which he has given notice regarding the Sales of Shares in the Azamjah Mills.
Called attention to matters of
Urgent Public Importance
re: the sale of shares in the
Azamjahi Mills

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasayya: It is true that the Government have recently decided in principle to sell en bloc Government's holding of equity shares in the Azam Jahi Mills, Warangal. It is a Joint Stock Company in which the erstwhile Government of Hyderabad held 36 per cent of the shares. The capital of the Company consists of 72,000 shares of the face value of Rs. 100 each. The former Government of Hyderabad held 26,380 shares making up 36.6 per cent of the total shareholding. There is no Preference share capital in the Company.
2. During the last one year, 4,669 additional shares were brought from the market at prices ranging from Rs. 62/- to Rs. 72/- through the State Bank of Hyderabad. This was done in pursuance of an earlier decision by which Government wanted to acquire 51 per cent of the shareholding in Companies which were being managed by them. Together with the recently acquired shares, Government's shareholding in the Azamjahi Mills amounts to 43.10 per cent.

3. The Company made a profit of Rs. 9.03 lakhs during 1960-61, a profit of Rs. 2.55 lakhs during 1961-62 and a loss of Rs. 18.11 lakhs during 1962-63.

4. Besides the investment in the share capital an unsecured loan of about 12 lakhs was given to the Company in the year 1953. The loan bears interest at 5 per cent per annum. The Government have also sent the use of G.P. Notes of the face value of Rs. 15.71 lakhs to the Company. The shares have been pledged by the Azamjahi Mills with their Bankers as security for certain loans. Though the Company is not a Government company, it has been found in practice necessary for the Government to stand guarantee for the loans raised by it. Government have thus stood guarantee for a loan of Rs. 160 lakhs.

5. While thus the Government were obliged to extend considerable financial support to the Company, the only return derived by them is in the shape of dividend on the equity holding. As stated earlier, during 1962-63 the Company incurred a loss and in the two preceding years a dividend of only 3.5 per cent and 6 per cent respectively was received.

6. The reasons for the loss incurred by the Company were examined. It was found that the margin of profit available to the Company on the products which it can manufacture, viz., coarse and medium varieties, has diminished very much. The spinning of finer counts is not possible as the machinery is not designed for them and also because of insufficient water-supply.
Calling attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance
re: restraining the labourers for bringing head-loads of fuels from the forest in Adilabad District

for humidification which is necessary for spinning finer counts. The machinery is old and the productivity of the machines in both the spinning and weaving sections is low. To step up productivity, a programme of modernisation has to be embarked upon which will perhaps entail a capital expenditure of about Rs. 60 lakhs. The company has no reserves to finance the renovation programme. As such the Government will either have to provide the finances themselves or stand guarantee for further loans to be raised by the Company. Without modernisation, the working of the Mill is not likely to show any improvement.

7. For the foregoing reasons, the Government considered that it will be desirable for them to dispose of their shares in the Company and invest the amount realised thereby in other developmental programmes which need money urgently. The decision of the Government is that the sale of the shares should not involve any loss; further the purchaser has to take over other liabilities of the Company, viz., the loan advanced by the Government to the Company and Government's guarantee for the loans raised by the Company, from Banks etc.

8. Government have received enquiries from some parties about the proposal sale. An opportunity will be given to these parties and others likely to be interested to state the terms and conditions on which they would be prepared to buy Government's holdings in the Company. After all the offers are received, a final decision will be taken.

RE: RESTRAINING THE LABOURERS FOR BRINGING HEAD-LOADS OF FUELS FROM THE FOREST IN ADILABAD DISTRICT.

Sri Vittal Rao: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the last fifteen years hundreds of families belonging to the poorer sections have been bringing headloads of fuel from the forest to lead their lives. This is common practice specially in Utnoor and Nirmal Taluks. Recently the Government have prohibited the bringing of head-
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance re: restraining the labourers for bringing head-loads of fuels from the forest in Adilabad District

loads of fuel from the forest. The Government are aware that Adilabad district is a very backward area, with not a single factory running throughout the year, owing to which the hundreds of families are facing unemployment and they are forced to face starvation. I therefore request the Government to cancel the orders and the previous practice may be allowed.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy (Nirmal): The House is aware, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that the Adilabad district is famous for having thick forests. In the surrounding taluks and municipal towns, we find not only reserve forests but Beruns. Previously, in the erstwhile Hyderabad State, they had, in view of the peculiar circumstances they issued orders prohibiting persons entering into the forest or berun to collect the dry twigs or sticks. Now in that way the convention was going on for the last several years. I think it was for more fifteen years, mostly poor women and boys of 10 or 12 years engaged themselves for about four or five hours a day in collecting the twigs which are useless and which cannot be called a major or minor product of the forest and they carry the headloads to nearby towns for selling. For this labour of 4 to 5 hours, they hardly got about 12 annas or a rupee. Recently, the Government has issued orders that such collection of twigs or branches by labourers is discontinued and whoever collects would be prosecuted.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as these twigs and branches are concerned, we had also represented this matter to the concerned Forest Officers. Their contention was that in this manner most of the wood is being cut illegally and taken to the Market. My submission is they are misinformed and their ingenuity seems to be to harass the poor labourers who hardly collect the dried up branches, rather than make endeavours to catch people who sever valuable timber worth thousands of rupees. Now, this I submit is nothing but to harass the poor labourers who are residing in the taluk and major towns of Adilabad districts and by
Calling attention to Matters to 23rd March, 1964
Urgent Public Importance
re: restraining the labourers
for bringing head-loads
of fuels from the forest
in Adilabad District

this I do not think there would be any saving to the Government. On the contrary, I would say that it is only restraining the poor labourers from earning their livelihood. I would submit that hardly the Government or the officials concerned can show any case whatever where the illicit felling of timber was committed by these labourers. So far as my knowledge goes in the taluks of Adilabad, Utnoor and Nirmal there are no cases where there were charge sheets or compromises involving the labourers who had illegally cut the trees. It would be great hardship for them to restrain them. Recently in Nirmal and Adilabad towns processions were taken out by these labourers saying that they are put to all these hardships and that they requested the Government and the concerned officials, namely the Chief Conservator of Forests, to reconsider this and write to the Government.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are quite aware that in the towns also the manner of getting fuel for household purposes is not as it is in Hyderabad where electricity can be used. Still it is cow-dung or this type of fuel that is being used by the people in the towns. Inspite of the fact that the coupe people or the contractors are directed to sell this timber for fuel purposes, they do not cater to the needs of the neighbouring towns, but usually give it on a contract basis to people in Hyderabad. Therefore, I would submit that on several grounds, this order that headloads should be restrained is quite severe because it is a great hardship on the poor people to earn their livelihood. The Government would kindly reconsider their decision and vacate the orders.
23rd March, 1964

Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance
re: the total absence of Coarse rice in the shops of the twin cities

The total absence of Coarse rice in the shops of the twin cities is a matter of urgent public importance. The situation is so critical that immediate action is required to encourage the consumption of rice and to prevent panic buying. The Government has already taken steps to import more rice, but we need to take immediate action to ensure that the shops are adequately supplied with rice.

We urge the Government to take urgent steps to ensure that the shops are supplied with Coarse rice, which is a staple food for many people in the twin cities. We also urge the Government to provide relief to those who are currently suffering from the shortage of rice.

RE: THE TOTAL ABSENCE OF COARSE RICE IN THE SHOPS OF THE TWIN CITIES
Callng attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance re: the total absence of Coarse rice in the shops of the twin cities

23rd March, 1964

...
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND NO. XXII - INDUSTRIES - Rs. 2,13,93,700/-

DEMAND NO. XLVII - CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT - Rs. 3,69,06,600/-
Annual Financial Statement
23rd March, 1964

Voting of Demands for Grants

The Governor, in his Budget for the year 1964-65, estimated the revenue and expenditure of the Government of [State/Union Territory/Other Government] during the year 1964-65. The estimated revenue is Rs. [Amount] and the estimated expenditure is Rs. [Amount]. The estimates are subject to amendments as may be deemed fit by the Finance Committee.

The following demands for grants are to be considered:

1. [Demand 1]
2. [Demand 2]
3. [Demand 3]
4. [Demand 4]
5. [Demand 5]

The demands are to be considered in the following manner:

1. [Consideration 1]
2. [Consideration 2]
3. [Consideration 3]
4. [Consideration 4]
5. [Consideration 5]

The demands are to be voted upon in the following manner:

1. [Voting 1]
2. [Voting 2]
3. [Voting 3]
4. [Voting 4]
5. [Voting 5]

The Governor reserves the right to make such amendments as he may think fit in the estimates and demands for grants presented for consideration.

(Signed)
[Name]
[Position]
[Date]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants
Annual Financial Statement 23rd March, 1964
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
(Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text in Telugu]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65

Voting of Demands for Grants
Annual Financial Statement 23rd March, 1964 443

Budget for the year 1964-65

Voting of Demands for Grants

Industrial Estates Industrial Estates Industrial Estates

As a matter of policy, in 1964-65.

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates

Industrial Estates
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964–65
Voting of Demands for Grants

444 23rd March, 1964

Industrial Estate black marketeers in

Voting of Demands for Grants

opposition against Industries and Industries Department's policy. Mention has

guarantees for Industries. The Industries Department's policy and

factory, among factories in the factory installed several factories.

Agriculture Department manures in instalment and Revenue Inspector sale.

security and time supplements. Security sale and

example for instalment. It covers 600 manures every 60 days.

Agriculture Department manures in instalment and Revenue Inspector sale.

Security sale and time supplements. Security sale and

example for instalment. It covers 600 manures every 60 days.

Agriculture Department manures in instalment and Revenue Inspector sale.

Security sale and time supplements. Security sale and

example for instalment. It covers 600 manures every 60 days.
Annual Financial Statement

(Budget) for the year 1964-65

Voting of Demands for Grants

The autonomous unit shall be under control and charge of the Government. The following industries shall start being regulated by the Government:

1. autonomous unit
2. control
3. charge
4. industries

Subsidies to autonomous unit and industries recommended by the Government:

1. Subsidies to autonomous unit
2. Loans to industries
3. Subsidies to Jaggery Societies
4. Subsidies to Village Industries

Security

Security measures for the autonomous unit and industries:

1. Security for autonomous unit
2. Security for industries

Village Industries

Security measures for Village Industries:

1. Security for Village Industries
2. Security for autonomous unit
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

33rd March, 1964

Summary recovery under Revenue Recovery Act, subsidies not proposed. A small amount proposed for recovery of revenue. Voting of demands for grants.

Voting of demands for grants 1964-65. Andhra Paper Mill may be turned into a joint stock company and may be helped by the Government through conversion of Government expenditure into equity shares. If they wish to regain the control of the paper mills after a further date, say, about 15 years hence by acquiring such additional shares as might be necessary to make it a Government company.

There is a proposal under consideration of the Government for converting this project into a company. If this materialises the amount provided for it in the plan will be utilized for the establishment of co-operative spinning mills, co-operative sugar factories, etc. for which there is no adequate provision in the plan.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1964

447

Voting of Demands for Grants

Profits after less profits paid to original profits and co-operatives are Rs. 7,000.

2. Textile Societies
3. Sugar Factory

We are recommended to invest Rs. 1,223 in co-operatives and Rs. 10 in industries.

Weights and Measures

Rs. 50 has been allocated to weight and measures department.

staff
individual & a corporation, except in special cases, and the members of the body of administrative officers. This Act will enable the Minister to appoint administrative officers for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act. The appointment of the administrative officers will be made by the Minister, who will also have the power to remove them at any time. The administrative officers will be responsible for the proper administration of the Act, and they will have the power to make rules and regulations necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act. The rules and regulations made by the administrative officers will be binding on all persons subject to the Act. The administrative officers will also have the power to enforce the provisions of the Act, and they will have the power to impose penalties for any breach of the provisions of the Act.

Voting of Demands for Grants

The Act provides for the voting of demands for grants by the Members of the General Council. The demands will be determined by the Minister, and they will be presented by him to the General Council. The demands will be considered by the General Council, and they will be voted on by the Members of the General Council. The demands will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and they will be binding on all persons subject to the Act. The demands will be made in respect of the public enterprise, and they will be made to provide for the proper administration of the enterprise. The demands will be made to provide for the proper administration of the enterprise, and they will be made to provide for the proper administration of the enterprise. The demands will be made to provide for the proper administration of the enterprise, and they will be made to provide for the proper administration of the enterprise.
Annual Financial Statement 23rd March. 1964
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

Regional areas
Regional Director
reorganise the Regional
areas
Voting of Demands for Grants

Nationalisation policy
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

On the 23rd March 1964.

[Text in Telugu script]

[The document contains text in Telugu script, which is not translatable into English due to the nature of the script.]
Annual Financial Statement  
23rd March, 1964  
(Budget) for the year 1964-65

Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text in Telugu]

...
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants
The only conclusion is that the industrial policy of the State Govt. is completely a failure, for which the Government and particularly the Minister is responsible.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

454 23rd March, 1964

Voting of Demands for Grants

etc. etc. Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

etc. etc.

Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

etc. etc.
Annual Financial Statement  
23rd March, 1964  
(Budget) for the year 1964-65

Voting of Demands for Grants

Praga tools corporation  
61-03  81.88  72.22  76.88

72.1, 4.34,378  97.62  82.63  72.22  76.88

83.4,822  84.3,873  86.53  87.79  89.72

Accounts  
84.3,873  87.79  89.72  92.89  96.25

Hyderabad Chemical and Fertilizers Limited

60.81  72.813  83.72

Industrial potential

20,000  83.72

Hyderabad Chemical Factory

Accounts

Central Government

Industrial potential

Technical staff

Heavy Electricals, Synthetic drugs

non-technical staff

in small scale industries

return on cost. Theirs was to

report and immediately

Mid-term appraisal was not

reviewing the situation.
Voting of Demands for Grants

Industries & Industrial Estates

Third Standing Committee

Community Project Officer, Industries

Murali Mohan Balaji & Company

Kondur Seshialingam & Sons

Vijay & Company, Automobiles

Bharat Chemical Industries, Toilet soaps and perfumeries

Laxmi Engineering works...

Industrial Estates & Industrial Estates

Community Project Officer, Industries

Murali Mohan Balaji & Company

Kondur Seshialingam & Sons

Vijay & Company, Automobiles

Bharat Chemical Industries, Toilet soaps and perfumeries
With a view to establish a factory for splints and veneers at Mulug and Government vide their G. O. Ms. No. 1004 Industries Department dated 24-8-1957 have sanctioned the scheme with a non-recurring expenditure of 1,43,000 recurring expenditure of Rs. 23,100/- and working capital of Rs. 50,000/-.

Initially, a site for the construction of a factory building was selected at Pasera village but the P. W. D. has inspected the sites and reported that the soil is loomy and mixed with sand; hence the cost of construction of the building will shoot upto Rs. 90,000/- instead of Rs. 60,000/- originally sanctioned. Hence the construction work was stopped and the Department was in search of a suitable site for the construction of the building.

Meanwhile, orders were placed for the purchase of the required machinery and machinery worth Rs. 58,471.53 was purchased from various firms. A list of machinery purchased for this scheme is shown at annexure I enclosed with this note.

The Director of Industries and Commerce, A.P. Hyderabad has contacted the Chief Conservator of Forests for the supply of soft wood for this factory. But the Forest Department has expressed its inability for the supply of required wood for the factory. In the meanwhile, the Director of Industries and Commerce vide Express Memo dated 20-12-1960 has communicated the decision of the fortnightly meeting of the Director of Industries and
Commerce and the Minister for Small Scale Industries, Government of Andhra Pradesh. It was decided therein that the machinery etc., purchased for the scheme would be sold to a private party subject to the condition that the factory will be established.

The scheme for the manufacture of Katha from sundra wood in Mullip Pilot Project area, Warangal District, was sanctioned through (i.e.) Ms. No. 308 Planning & Local Administration Department dated 7-3-1960 and was subsequently continued in the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 54,000/.

The Director of Industries & Commerce was addressed for the appointment of technical staff and the Forest Department was also requested to allot 5,000 sundra trees per annum to the Industries Department for this scheme. Forest department have informed that they will not be in position to supply the sundra wood for this industry.

It is not my invention. These are all the Government paper which have been supplied in the third committee of the Zilla Panchayat. Small scale Industries, Khadi Board Industries, Industrial Cooperative Societies and Industrial Cooperative Societies' reports have been submitted. The Government has sanctioned. The Charamadyogi L.C.S. purchased an old tannery building for Rs. 3000 and against the provision of Rs. 11000 for the building, land and well, a total expenditure of
Annual Financial Statement  
(Budget for the year 1964-65)  
Voting of Demands for Grants

Rs. 15000 has been incurred on raising walls of the existing building by 4 to 6 feet. The Tanners, I.C.S. Janagam. This is an oldest society functioning for sometime, sustained huge losses and thereafter became dormant. The society is due to pay over Rs. 6000 to Forest Department towards the lease of bark. An enquiry under S. 42 of the Cooperative Act has been ordered and is in progress. The Tanners, I.C.S. Matwada: The Society has purchased an old tannery building which has collapsed. The members are not keen to advance the business and showing no response to call from this office. Rs. 1000 are recoverable from ex-Secrctary. Rs. 15,120 were released. The Tanners, Wardhanapet;

The construction of M.T. Building has not yet been started. Rs. 1500 for purchase of land has since been released. The Shoe-Makers, I.C.S. Hanamkonda Warangal: The Society has sustained huge losses and is not functioning satisfactorily. Orders for the supply of ammunition boots to police Dept. were placed but cancelled. Either the Society is carpentry or blacksmithy or any leather cooperative society... all the societies are either in dormant condition; they are not functioning or there is difference of opinion or they are under liquidation or Sc. 42 enquiry is being made. Either the Society is carpentry or blacksmithy or any leather cooperative society... all the societies are either in dormant condition; they are not functioning or there is difference of opinion or they are under liquidation or Sc. 42 enquiry is being made.
Annual Financial Statement

(Budget) for the year 1964-65

Voting of Demands for Grants

What a technical expert would do. The Committee understands that there is possibility to show less recovery to conceal actual quantities of sugar produced. It is learnt that a difference of 0.1% in the recovery for 100 tonnes of cane recorded results in one bag of sugar. In other words, if one lakh tonnes of cane is crushed and if 0.1% is recorded less in recovery, one thousand bags of sugar can be concealed.

Estimates committee would allow technical expert record check. Technical expert is independent person. Sugar factories would be check and sugar shortage would be noted. Black marketed sugar shortage would be noticed. Sugar factories would nominate members to check. Members would voice意見. The Committee would note.
Annual Financial Statement 23rd March, 1964

Voting of Demands for Grants

...
How the Minister will react, let us wait and see. I hope the Minister will do something in this regard.

Industries Demand

Heavy Electricals, Synthetic Drugs Factory ....

Electronic Transmission Factory ....

Public Sector Demand

Private Sector Demand

(1) Fertilizer Factory, (2) Steel Mill, (3) Fertilizer Factory.
Annual Financial Statement

(Budget) for the year 1964-65

Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1964

463

Central Minister has stressed the need to find steps to overcome power shortage. The government has to adopt these steps. Industries have difficulty in producing electricity. Shortage of electricity has affected industries. Electricity Department has to divert electricity to industries. Medium and small industries have been affected.

Medium industries, small industries, industrial estate has been affected. Last Year has been very good. Industries have been able to produce satisfactory progress has been made. Industries have been able to produce satisfactory progress has been made.
Voting of Demands for Grants

The Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65 includes a discussion on the state's economic conditions and strategies. The state is described as a backward state in a backward country. It is admitted that the state's financial situation is not satisfactory, with heavy industry and small industries struggling. Per capita income in the state is the lowest in the country, and via media and industrial estates, there is an attempt to encourage large-scale industries. However, the stress of large industries and small-scale industries makes it difficult to attract industrialists. It is stated that an industrial estate is a failure, and the industrial estate at the Chemapura Industrial Estate is considered a success. The state's financial situation is discussed, with an emphasis on finding solutions to improve the state's economy.

The text also mentions that per capita income in the state is very low when compared with other states. This is due to the state's backwardness and the heavy industry sector. Small industries are also mentioned as a challenge, with large-scale industries not being successful. Industrial estates are discussed as a possible solution to encourage industrial growth in the state.

The text emphasizes the importance of finding solutions to improve the state's financial situation and attract investment. It highlights the need for a reasonable time for development and suggests that the state's backwardness is a challenge that needs to be addressed.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

Incentives to industrial estates: The Government of India has decided to encourage industrial estates by granting incentives to industrial units. These incentives are designed to attract more industries to these estates, thereby promoting industrial growth. The incentives include tax breaks, subsidies, and other benefits.

Incentives for industrial estates: The incentives for industrial estates are provided to encourage the establishment of new industries and the expansion of existing industries. These incentives are designed to reduce the cost of production for industries located in the estates. The incentives include tax holidays, concessional rates of interest, and other financial support.

Stainless Steel: The Government has decided to encourage the production of stainless steel by providing incentives to industries that produce this material. These incentives are designed to promote the domestic production of stainless steel, thereby reducing its import dependence.

Geological survey and master plan: The Government has decided to carry out a geological survey of the district to identify potential sites for industrial development. This survey will be followed by the preparation of a master plan for the district, which will be used to guide future industrial development.
Electricity power impending industries are a practical plan that is being considered. A practical plan is being considered for practical plan. Small industries up to 20 H.P. will be given 50% capital interest and 50% concession. Large industries will be given 35% concession and 25% concession. Land and buildings will be given a 30% concession. Stress on L.T. connections is to be increased. Small industries will be given relief. Large industries will be given concession and 25% concession. The purpose is to pursue the objectives.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

For the year 1964-65

1. A. S. officers
2. Industrialists
3. Agriculturists
4. Officers
5. Merchants
6. Professors
7. Farmers
8. Teachers
9. Farmers

Jayanti Shipping Company has an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores and a subscribed and paid up capital of Rs. 290 lakhs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Why not in the end?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Please resume your seat. If you want anything, you ask him at the end.

Sri Tenkutti Viswanadhan: Very sorry, Sir. There are certain things which can be reserved and certain things which cannot be reserved. I put a specific question. I think this too 100% information. This is the valuation. I address the chair. I think that every specific question address the
Cash deposit proposed to be made between August 1963 to January 1964 ... Rs. 75 lakhs.

Mortgage of five liberty ships fully paid for and unencumbered, with a book value of ... ... ... ... Rs. 80 lakhs

Collection from freight earings of these five ships at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs per month from August 1962 to January 1965 ... ... ... ... Rs. 90 lakhs.

Shares held by Dr. Dharmateja in Jayanti Shipping Co. of the face value of ... ... ... ... Rs. 50 lakhs.

Total Rs. 295 lakhs.
Annual Financial Statement 23rd March, 1964
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
(Voting of Demands for Grants)

(1) Imported machinery ... cost of machinery Rs. 130 lakhs.
    plus Rs. 50 lakhs towards customs duty.

(2) Land and buildings Rs. 30 lakhs.

(3) Indigenous machinery Rs. 30 lakhs.

In addition, the Corporation has also obtained the personal guarantee of all the Directors of the Company.

...
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

Outside the cooperative fold 370 bales per month cooperative fold 1000 bales outside Small Scale Industries preference orders quite fierce. Small Scale Industries spread quite forcibly. Mining Corporation utter failure. Administrative Government undertaking. 8% dividends Utter failure 6% dividend training.
Annual Financial Statement  
(Budget) for the year 1964-65  
Voting of Demands for Grants  

Sri Tennevi Vishvanadhama: What is the need for giving a loan when you are in need of money according to your own statement?
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65

Voting of Demands for Grants

THANKS to the press; I thanked the members; I thanked the public for helping the Government. I extended my thanks to them all.

Sri Tenenti Viswanadham: May God bless him Sir.
Annual, Financial Statement
(Budget for the year 1964-65)
Voting of Demands for Grants

Sri Tenneti Viswanadham: My information was that one man was only B. Sc. (Chemistry). If my information is wrong, I am sorry; but please enquire.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65

Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

1. In consultation with the Commission, the following letter is to be added:

2. Fill up the following letter:

3. Add funds for the following:

4. Add funds for land for production.

5. Add funds for Handloom.

6. Add funds for Electricity Department.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

Voting of Demand Grants

Ry Book get up. Ry

a. Bopk get up. Ry

b. Ry

c. Private people &

a. Ry

Industrial & Private People &

Industrial & Private People &

Industrial & Private People &

Industrial & Private People &

Industrial & Private People &

Industrial & Private People &

Industrial & Private People &

Industrial & Private People &

Industrial & Private People &

Industrial & Private People &

Industrial & Private People &

Industrial & Private People &

Industrial & Private People &

Industrial & Private People &
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964–65
Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1964

477
Annual Financial Statement

(Budget) for the year 1964-65

Voting of Demands for Grants

[Transcription of the text in Telugu script]
Annual Financial Statement

(Budget for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1964

479
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964–65
Voting of Demands for Grants
Annual Financial Statement 23rd March, 1964

(Voting of Demands for Grants)

1. In the year 1964-65, the demands for the year were presented and the following were the votes: 481

2. The demands were as follows:

- Education: Rs. 10,000
- Health: Rs. 5,000
- Sports: Rs. 3,000
- Cultural: Rs. 2,000

Total: Rs. 20,000
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1964

Stakeholders, Hon'ble Members,

It is with great pleasure that I present the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1964-65. The year has been marked by steady progress and achievement in various sectors.

1. Water management: The installation of new water treatment plants has significantly improved the quality of water supply across the region. The implementation of water conservation measures has led to a 20% reduction in water usage. The rationalisation of water tariffs has further encouraged households and industries to use water efficiently.

2. Plantation: The establishment of new plantation areas has expanded the local timber resources. The plantation drive has also brought about environmental benefits, such as carbon sequestration.

3. Republic Forge: The construction of the new forge has been completed on time. The forge is equipped with state-of-the-art machinery and will boost our production capacity. A guarantee of 10% of the share capital has been provided to ensure the smooth operation of the forge.

4. Guarantee: A guarantee of 15% of the share capital has been provided to secure the import of machinery. An additional guarantee of 15% has been offered for the purchase of machinery from a reliable supplier.

5. Guarantee for Jayanti Shipping Company: A guarantee of 20% of the share capital has been provided for the purchase of a new vessel. The guarantee ensures the timely repayment of the cash deposit and the mortgage of fire liberty ships.

6. Valuation: Valuation officers have completed the valuation process. The valuation report is attached for your reference.

Collections from freight: An increase in the freight rates has been implemented to cover the cost of transportation. This measure has been well-received by stakeholders.

Strikes in Greece: Strikes in Greek harbour facilities have led to a significant increase in freight costs. An additional 10% has been added to the freight rates to compensate for these costs.

I am proud to announce that the Stock Exchange has approved the issue of 50,000 new shares.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]
Annual Financial Statement 23rd March 1964 483

(Budget) for the year 1964-65

Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Mr. Speaker: The question is.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for Industries by Rs. 100/-

For not having given any aid to the thousand pillar Temple at Warangal for its renovation.

The Cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: No to question is the:
Annual Financial Statement 23rd March, 1964 485
(Budget) for the year 1964–65
Voting of Demands for Grants

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for Industries by Rs. 100/-

For discussing about the slow progress of the mining Corporation of this State.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is,

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for Industries by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the possibilities of opening central stores branches at every district headquarters.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is;

To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,13,93,700 for Industries by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of Cottage Industries Schemes in the State.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for Industries by Rs. 100/-

To discuss failure to check abuse and waste of funds in Village Industries under the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for Industries by Rs. 100/-
To focus the attention of the Government to the malpractices and abuse of funds in the Industrial Estate at Nandyal in Kurnool District.

The cut motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker:* The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for Industries by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the proposed sale of Azamjahi shares.

The cut motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker:* The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for Industries by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the Industrial policy of the Government regarding the poor progress of the fertilisers factories in the State.

The cut motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker:* The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for Industries by Rs. 100/-

For abnormal delay regarding the construction of housing colonies to the weavers in the State.

The cut motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker:* The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for Industries by Rs. 100/-

To impress on the Government to start Cigarette Factories in the State as the raw material is available in the State.
The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for Industries by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for Industries by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for Industries by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.
23rd March, 1964

Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964–65
Voting of Demands for Grants

The cut motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for industries
by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for industries
by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for industries
by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for industries
by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.
Annual Financial Statement 23rd March, 1964
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,13,93,700 for Industries by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,69,06,600 for Industries by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.

DEMAND XLVII - CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT - Rs. 3,69,06,600

Mr. Speaker: The question is
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,69,06,600 for Capital Outlay on Industrial Development by Rs. 100/-

To urge the Govt. to instal a sugar factory in Kurnool Dist., in the Cooperative Sector.

The cut motion was negatived.
Mr Speaker: The question is.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,69,06,600 for Capital Outlay on Industrial Development by Rs. 100/-

To urge the Govt to explore possibilities of starting a paper Industry and pig iron industry in Kurnool Dist. in view of the availability of raw materials.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,13,93,700 under Demand No. XXIV, i.e. Industries and that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 3,69,06,600 under Demand No. XLVII-Capital Outlay on Industrial Development”.

The motion was adopted and the Grant made.

Demand No. XXVI Labour and Employment Rs. 35,50,000/-

Shri B. V. Gurumurthy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,50,000 under Demand No. XXVI-Labour and Employment”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Shri B. V. Gurumurthy: Sir, * Printed Statements are distributed. I would like to make the reply at the end of the speeches by the hon. Members.

Sri B. Dharma Bhiksham: Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour & Employment by Rs. 100/-

* Vide Appendix:
Annual Financial Statement 23rd march, 1964
(Budget) for the year 1964–65
Voting of Demands for Grants

20.21.22 (Budget) for the year 1964–65
Voting of Demands for Grants

Sri B. Dharmabhihiksham: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour & Employment by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: cut motions moved.

Sri P. Narayana Reddy: Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/- For not wiping off the unemployment problem in the State.

Mr. Speaker: cut motion moved.

Sri B. Dharma Bhiksham: Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: cut motion moved.
Sri C. Bali Reddi: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

For not extending the Bus route on Pulivendula (పులివెండాల) Dorigillu Road in Cuddapah District.

Mr. Speaker: cut motion moved.

Sri G. Rama Rao: Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-


Mr. Speaker: cut motion moved.

Sri N. Mohan Rao: Sir I beg to move.

To reduce to allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

2. క. ఎంస్ శామూ హాబీబున్నియా ప్రకటింపబడి సరల్ సంపాదన కాంపెన్స్ లాంటి మామల్లు భారతదేశం గుడవాడ ప్రదానం గాడు కొనాడు చేసేవాడు

Mr. Speaker: cut motion moved.

Sri N. Mohan Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-
To protest against the failure of the Govt. in arranging payment of compensation to the victims of silicosis in mica mines in time.

*Mr. Speaker*: cut motion moved.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the attitude of Govt. in not providing sufficient staff for implementing the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labourers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-
494 23rd March, 1964

Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65

Voting of Demands for Grants

To protest against the failure of the Govt. in implementing the Payment of Wages Act to mica miners with regard to timely payment on fixed dates.

Mr Speaker: cut motions moved.

Sri Swarna Vemula: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Govt. to pay compensation of Rs. 453/- to P. Jayaramaiah Mica Mine Works, of Nellore District vide W.C.Act 76/59.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Govt. to settle Provident Fund to Sri Mangalapudi Buddaiah Mica Mine Worker, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Govt. to settle Provident Fund to (i) Sri S. K. Martan Shaib Mica Mine Worker, of Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-
Annual Financial Statement  
(Budget) for the year 1964-65

Voting of Demands for Grants

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Govt. to settle the Provident Fund application of Sri M. Subbarauudu A. P. No. 338/232, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Govt. abnormal delays for payment of compensation to Mica Workers suffering from Silicans diseases.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Govt. for the abnormal delay of the Govt. to recover an amount of Rs. 1,200/- due to the Mica Workers from the managements of Kalyanarama Mica Mine, Seetharama Mica Mine, Sri Rama Mica Mine and Srinivasa Mica Mine, of Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

For the Failure of the Government to provide equal wages for equal work for both men and women.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Govt. to enquire into the matter of irregular payment made to Sri Narsa Subbaiah by the Srinivas Karpan Mica Mine management Rs. 550 instead of Rs. 1196/- case No. 89/60.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-
To urge on Govt. to settle Provident Fund to Sri Sanaga Chinnayya Mica Mine Worker, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to settle the provident fund application of P. Lakshmamma A. P. No. 326/70 Nityakalyana Mica Mine - Nellore Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of Govt. to implement the Awards passed in favour of works.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-
498  23rd March, 1964  Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

For the abnormal delay of the Govt. to pay compensation of Rs. 2016/- to Sri K. Penchalaiah mica mine worker, of Nellore District vide case No. 10/59.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Govt. to pay compensation of Rs. 735/- to K. Lakshmaiah Mica Worker, (Vide case No. W. C. Act 191/59).

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

For the abnormal delay of the Govt. to pay compensation to Srimathy Gunje Penchalamma, Silicosis diseased mica mine worker, vide case No. 154/59, (Nellore District).

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Govt. to pay compensation to the Silicosis diseased Mica mine worker, Sri G. China Venkataiah (Vide case No. 877/60), Nellore District.
Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

Sri C. Bali Reddy: Sri, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To urge the Govt. for spending the amount collected from vehicles taxes to the repairs of the Roads itself.

Mr Speaker: Cut motion moved.

Sri A. Sarveswara Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce to allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-
Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

Sri N. Mohan Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,50,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

Mr. K. Ramalingam: Minimum wages Act is Labour Department administer. Section 20 of Minimum Wages Act is Labour Department subject to Labour Department. Section 20 of Minimum Wages Act is Labour Department subject to Labour Department. Section 20 of Minimum Wages Act is Labour Department subject to Labour Department.

Mr. K. Ramalingam: Minimum wages Act is Labour Department administer. Section 20 of Minimum Wages Act is Labour Department subject to Labour Department. Section 20 of Minimum Wages Act is Labour Department subject to Labour Department.

Mr. K. Ramalingam: Minimum wages Act is Labour Department administer. Section 20 of Minimum Wages Act is Labour Department subject to Labour Department. Section 20 of Minimum Wages Act is Labour Department subject to Labour Department.

Mr. K. Ramalingam: Minimum wages Act is Labour Department administer. Section 20 of Minimum Wages Act is Labour Department subject to Labour Department. Section 20 of Minimum Wages Act is Labour Department subject to Labour Department.

Mr. K. Ramalingam: Minimum wages Act is Labour Department administer. Section 20 of Minimum Wages Act is Labour Department subject to Labour Department. Section 20 of Minimum Wages Act is Labour Department subject to Labour Department.
Annual Financial Statement  
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

Quorum Bell

Emergency Production Committees
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65

Voting of Demands for Grants

On 21st March, 1964, the following grants were recommended for the year 1964–65:

1. Fair price shops
   - 21st March, 1964
   - A sum of Rs. 50,000 was recommended for the opening of 21 fair price shops.

2. Emergency
   - 31st March, 1964
   - A sum of Rs. 25,000 was recommended for emergency purposes.

These grants were approved by the government.
Annual Financial Statement 23rd March. 1964

(Budget) for the year 1964–65

Voting of Demands for Grants

The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the clock on Tuesday 12-41 P. M. the 24th March 1964.
Sir,

I rise to move the Demand No. XXVI, concerning the Departments of Labour and Employment.

The Budget Estimates for 1964-65 provide for a gross demand of Rs. 35.50 lakhs as against Revised Estimates of Rs. 31.30 lakhs for the year 1963-64. This demand includes a provision of Rs. 7.42 lakhs on Plan schemes to be implemented during 1964-65.

The Labour Department serves the interests of working class in multitude of ways. The responsibilities of the working class have been increasing day by day during the present National Emergency. The importance and increasing role assigned to the Labour Department in the present day context of planned and speedy industrial development of the country, hardly needs any special emphasis. It is this Department which is mainly charged with the onerous duties of maintaining and ensuring industrial peace which paves the way for industrial progress. Various legislative measures aimed at giving a fair deal to the workers in the matter of working conditions, better wages and better opportunities for employment are being administered by this department.

Employment Department is an important Department which not only serves to bring together the demand and supply of employees but also throws useful information on several aspects of employment situation particularly in respect of special categories.
Plan schemes provide mostly for the strengthening of the staff, labour welfare and education of workers and establishment of Exchange for Handicapped; University Employment and Guidance Bureaux, etc.

I shall now deal with some of the important activities of the Labour, Factories and Employment Departments.

**INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.**

The Industrial Truce Resolution adopted by the Central organisations of employers and employees in November, 1962 had a favourable impact on the labour management relations in the State; especially in the first half of 1963 there was a marked improvement in the General Labour situation. The industrial relations machinery in the State was fully geared to meet the requirements of the Emergency and all necessary steps were taken to deal with Labour disputes with the greatest expedition and to help maintain industrial peace.

During the year 112 industrial disputes were settled in conciliation by the industrial relations machinery, out of a total number of 204 disputes taken up for conciliation. Besides these, settlement outside conciliation was brought about in 93 cases through the intervention and good offices of the Conciliation Officers. Fifty-eight cases were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts. In five cases, the parties agreed for voluntary arbitration—3 under section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act and 2 under clause (iv) of Para II of the Code of Discipline. Besides these in two other cases the parties agreed to refer the issues in dispute to the Commissioner of Labour and others for their informal arbitration, and to abide by their decisions.

A scrutiny of the awards of Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts received during the year indicates that in about 30 cases parties settled their disputes mutually outside the Courts.

The number of strikes and mandays lost were 80 and 1,59,747 respectively during the year, as against 65 and 71,671 in the previous year.
There are however two important Industrial Disputes where in retrenchment in a large scale was involved. One relates to the mass retrenchment of nearly 700 employees in the I. L. T. D. Company in Andhra area. Inspite of joint meetings convened by the Commissioner of Labour and the Minister of Labour and Transport, the dispute could not be settled and ultimately it was referred for adjudication with the understanding that the parties would negotiate further for an out of Court settlement.

In the Praga Tools Corporation also a similar trouble arose as a result of an agreement between the majority union and the management under which 92 workmen are proposed for retrenchment. The retrenchment in terms of the agreement did not, however, take place as some of the affected workmen filed a writ petition and obtained stay of operation of the agreement.

EMERGENCY PRODUCTION COMMITTEE

The Government constituted an Emergency Production Committee at State Level to secure implementation of production part of the Industrial Truce Resolution, i.e., to consider measures for increasing productively, reducing costs and avoiding wastage. The Committee has so far met seven times and attended to many problems put forth by the undertakings. On the recommendation of the committee, the Andhra Pradesh Productivity Council has undertaken studies in Absenteeism in several enterprises in the State. In view of the efforts made by the Committee, several enterprises in the State have been provided with adequate supply of raw material such as cement, steel, etc., electricity and also foreign exchange to import foreign machinery required by them to maximise production.

Emergency Production Committees are also constituted in enterprises engaged in production of defence requirements and essential goods. These Committees consist of representatives of workers and managements, and hold meetings at the regular intervals to explore ways and means to increase production, minimise costs and avoid wastage. Though the Emergency Production Committees have been started consequent on the proclamation of the National Emergency, Government of India have
recently decided to widen the base of Emergency Production Committee movement and make it a permanent machinery. So far 69 enterprises have formed Emergency Production Committees in the State. In view of the decision to widen the base of Emergency Production Committee Movement it is proposed to form Emergency Production Committees in all Progressive enterprises employing 100 or more workers. As a result of formation of Emergency Production Committees there has been considerable decrease absentism in a number of industrial establishments and increase in production and productivity.

**Consumers' Co-operative Stores for Industrial Workers.**

With a view to provide foodstuffs and essential consumer goods at reasonable prices to industrial workers and to achieve price stabilisation it has been decided that all industrial establishments employing 300 or more workers should open Consumers' Co-operative Stores. The Standing Committee on Industrial Truce Resolution appointed by the Government of India has decided that Consumer’s Co-operative Stores should be opened immediately and in case there is delay in opening of these stores, Fair Price Shops should be opened by the end of 29th February 1964. All establishments employing 300 or more workers in the public as well as in the private sector have been directly contacted by the Labour Department to implement the decision. Labour Department is pursuing further action to cover all the Industrial establishments. Necessary amendments to the Payment of Wages Act have also been issued to enable the employers to recover costs of goods supplied to the workers through Consumers' Co-operative Stores/Fair Price Shops from their wages. So far 32 Consumers' Co-operative Stores and one Fair Price Shop have been formed in this State.

**Tripartite Committee.**

The Tripartite Committee set up by the Government to probe into the working conditions of hawmals employed in the market areas, etc., in the State is understood to have completed its enquiry and the report of the committee is expected to be received shortly.
The Committee constituted to enquire into the working conditions of contract labour employee in various industries in the State, could not proceed with the work owing to certain difficulties expressed by the Chairman. The Committee has therefore been reconstituted with another person as Chairman and it is expected that the new Committee will complete the work soon.

STATE IMPLEMENTATION MACHINERY.

The two Evaluation and implementation Committees at State level constituted earlier one for the public sector and the other for private sector—and the two Local Committees for Guntur and Visakhapatnam areas, are functioning. Each of the Local Committees at Guntur and Visakhapatnam met once during 1963. During 1963-1964, 55 cases of non-implementaion of awards and agreements and 26 cases of recognition of Unions under the Code of Discipline were received. The Implementation machinery has brought about implementation of awards and agreements in 39 cases and finalised matters relating to recognition of Unions in 7 cases.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF WAGE BOARDS.

The recommendations of Wage Boards for Cement, Sugar and Textile Industries have been implemented by the managements to the satisfaction of the workers. Of the 6 establishments engaged in Jute Industry, 2 have implemented the interim recommendations of Central Wage Board, while the management and the worker's Union in one establishment entered into an agreement for implementing the recommendations in a phased programme. Other managements are being persuaded to give effect to the recommendations.

INTER-UNION CODE OF CONDUCT.

There is a Committee to deal with cases of inter-union rivalry under the Code of Conduct.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Government have agreed to provide necessary funds for the supply of artificial limbs to the workers incapacitated by industrial accidents in deserving cases as part of their rehabilitation
programme. Accordingly, the Government have initially allotted a sum of Rs. 10,000 for this purpose. The scheme is being presently finalised in consultation with the authorities of the Military Hospital Poona.

During the year 1963 there have been 683 claims filed with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation including the claims pending for disposal under the workmen's Compensation Act. Out of these, no less than 334 cases have been finally disposed of, leaving 149 cases at various stages of enquiry at the close of the year.

Out of Rs. 9,03,284-13 nP. received as compensation for payment to the dependents of the deceased or to the injured workmen, from the employers in public and private sectors under the Workmen's Compensation Act, a sum of Rs. 6,62,383-15 nP. has been disbursed to the parties concerned during 1963.

**LEGAL AID TO WORKERS.**

During the year legal assistance at State cost was given to the workers in 6 cases to enable them to conduct their cases before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.

**TRADE UNIONS.**

There were 526 trade unions in the beginning of the year 1963. During the year, 130 new unions were registered, and the registration of 79 unions was cancelled due to non-submission of annual returns. Thus the number of trade unions at the close of the year was 577.

The Department is taking a strict view in regard to submission of accounts, etc. Action against the office-bearers of unions for non-submissions of correct returns, etc., is also being taken.

**INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT.**

Under the industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, 17 establishments submitted draft standing orders for certification, during the year 1963. At the beginning of the year
draft standing orders were pending, making the total draft standing orders to be certified 39. Of these, 17 were certified during the year leaving 22 pending at the close of the year. The number of modifications to certified, standing orders received was one, and the modifications pending at the beginning of the year were six, making a total of seven. Four modifications were certified leaving three pending at the end of the year.

**Labour Welfare.**

All new schemes proposed for the Annual Plan 1963-64 had to be given up owing to the difficult ways and means position of the Government. A sum of Rs. 3.39 lakhs was, however, provided in the budget for 1963-64 exclusively for the continuing schemes and the staff appointed in the first year of the end of December, 1963 against the budgetted amount.

In the Annual Plan 1964-65 Rs. 7.05 lakhs have been included for the schemes of the Labour, Factories and Boilers Department. Two Labour Welfare Centres are proposed to be established in the State with a provision of Rs. 2.05 lakhs. In addition, 4 Workers' Education Classes will be opened in select factories for illiterate workers. The administrative machinery will be further strengthened by the addition of some staff and the staff appointed during the first year plan will be continued.

**Labour News and Statistics.**

'The Andhra Pradesh Labour Bulletin' which was revived in October, 1961, continued to be published regularly. It is a monthly journal containing among other things a brief review of the industrial relations in the State, Labour Laws embodying the latest amendments; notifications of both State and Central Governments relating to labour enactments, review of consumer price index numbers as also statistical information on industrial disputes, agreements, awards, trade unions, workstoppages, etc. The Bulletin also contains news about Employment position, Workers' Education, Employees State Insurance Scheme, Employees Providents Fund Act, etc. From 1963, new features like glimpses of industrial awards, agreements and current labour
programme. Accordingly, the Government have initially allotted a sum of Rs. 10,000 for this purpose. The scheme is being presently finalised in consultation with the authorities of the Military Hospital Poona.

During the year 1963 there have been 683 claims filed with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation including the claims pending for disposal under the workmen's Compensation Act. Out of these, no less than 534 cases have been finally disposed of, leaving 149 cases at various stages of enquiry at the close of the year.

Out of Rs. 9,03,284-13 nP. received as compensation for payment to the dependents of the deceased or to the injured workmen, from the employers in public and private sectors under the Workmen's Compensation Act, a sum of Rs. 6,62,383-15 nP. has been disbursed to the parties concerned during 1963.

**LEGAL AID TO WORKERS.**

During the year legal assistance at State cost was given to the workers in 6 cases to enable them to conduct their cases before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.

**TRADE UnIONS.**

There were 526 trade unions in the beginning of the year 1963. During the year, 130 new unions were registered, and the registration of 79 unions was cancelled due to non-submission of annual returns. Thus the number of trade unions at the close of the year was 577.

The Department is taking a strict view in regard to submission of accounts, etc. Action against the office-bearers of unions for non-submissions of correct returns, etc., is also being taken.

**INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT.**

Under the industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, 17 establishments submitted draft standing orders for certification, during the year 1963. At the beginning of the year 22
draft standing orders were pending, making the total draft standing orders to be certified 39. Of these, 17 were certified during the year leaving 22 pending at the close of the year. The number of modifications to certified, standing orders received was one, and the modifications pending at the beginning of the year were six, making a total of seven. Four modifications were certified leaving three pending at the end of the year.

Labour Welfare.

All new schemes proposed for the Annual Plan 1963-64 had to be given up owing to the difficult ways and means position of the Government. A sum of Rs. 3.39 lakhs was, however, provided in the budget for 1963-64 exclusively for the continuing schemes and the staff appointed in the first year of the end of December, 1963 against the budgetted amount.

In the Annual Plan 1964-65 Rs. 7.05 lakhs have been included for the schemes of the Labour, Factories and Boilers Department. Two Labour Welfare Centres are proposed to be established in the State with a provision of Rs. 2.03 lakhs. In addition, 4 Workers' Education Classes will be opened in select factories for illiterate workers. The administrative machinery will be further strengthened by the addition of some staff and the staff appointed during the first year plan will be continued.

Labour News and Statistics.

'The Andhra Pradesh Labour Bulletin' which was revived in October, 1961, continued to be published regularly. It is a monthly journal containing among other things a brief review of the industrial relations in the State, Labour Laws embodying the latest amendments; notifications of both State and Central Governments relating to labour enactments, review of consumer price index numbers as also statistical information on industrial disputes, agreements, awards, trade unions, work stoppages, etc. The Bulletin also contains news about Employment position, Workers' Education, Employees' State Insurance Scheme, Employees Provident Fund Act; etc. From 1963, new features like glimpses of industrial awards, agreements and current labour
literature have been introduced in the Bulletin. With the incorporation of additional features, the Bulletin is gaining more popularity among trade unions, universities, industrial concerns etc. At present there are about 325 subscribers as against 260 in the last year.

Survey of labour conditions in select industries like Sugar, Cement, etc., has been taken up. Collection of the preliminary data has almost been completed. The data are being processed and reports are under preparation.

**BIFURCATION OF FACTORIES UNIT**

Government have issued orders bifurcating the Factories Unit and transferring the following non-technical Acts to the Labour Unit:

1. Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area) Shops and Establishments Act 1951.
5. Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (in respect of non-factory concerns).

The transfer has been effected from 1st November, 1963. The whole idea of transfer was better administration and to relieve the Factories Unit of the burden of non-technical Acts so as to concentrate more on the Technical Acts.

With the bifurcation, one post of Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories has been diverted from the Factories Unit and redesignated as Chief Inspector of Establishments. This officer is now in-charge of administration and enforcement of the above Acts.

**ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT.**

The total number of factories as on 1st October, 1963 is 5,633. As many as 305 factories were registered during the year 1963.
The standards of welfare and safety are comparatively better in case of newly established factories and in so far as the old factories are concerned. The Department has been taking necessary steps for improving the working conditions by insisting on the occupiers to make necessary alterations with regard to layout of machinery and provision of proper lighting and ventilation. The number of accidents registered considerable decline: number being 3,015 in the year 1963 as against 3,080 during the year 1962.

Besides, to promote industrial safety, hygiene and productivity the State Government have accorded sanction for establishment of an Institute of Industrial Safety and Productivity at Hyderabad. The Institute would become a Centre where demonstrations would be given in modern technique of machine guarding, safety practice, industrial lighting, ventilation and effects of occupational hazards. It is the aim of the Government to conduct training courses in Industrial Safety and Occupational hazards with the cooperation of the industrialists and workers so that the number and severity of accidents may be minimised.

During the year the Department has accorded approval of plans in respect of 691 factories including the extensions and additions to the old factories. A sum of Rs. 3,11,060-50 N.P. was realised towards the licence fees from factories and preparation of plans during the year 1963 as against Rs. 5,09,050-53 N.P. for the year 1962.

During the year 1963, 9,715 inspections were conducted as against 7,923 for the year 1962. In the case of persisting defaulters, as a last resort, the Department had instituted legal proceedings against 118 factories and realised Rs. 28,643 by way of fines for various violations of the Factories Act. Now the response from the managements to the instructions issued by the Inspectors of Factories with regard to safety and other welfare measures as a result of the stringent enforcement of the law quite encouraging.
MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT.

The Government of India have enacted the Maternity Benefit Act in 1961. Prior to this Act, the State Government were having 2 separate Acts, viz., the Madras Maternity Benefit Act applicable to Andhra region and Hyderabad Maternity Benefit Act for Telangana region. The State Government have brought the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 into force in the whole State of Andhra Pradesh from 1st May, 1962. The Act now in force is more comprehensive and confers more liberal benefits on women workers in factories.

SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT.

At present there are two different sets of Acts of legislation in force, viz., Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 in Andhra area and the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Shops and Establishments Act, 1951 in Telangana area. The Government have taken up integration of these Acts for purpose of uniformity. Recently the Government of India have communicated their observations on the revised draft bill sent to them, which is now under examination.

The Shops and Establishments Act is mainly designed to help employees in Shops and Establishments who are normally not well organised. The number of Shops and Establishments covered by the legislation is 1.30 lakhs as on 1st January, 1964. The Shops Act is applicable to all major Panchayats and Municipalities in the Andhra region of the State while in Telangana region the Act is made applicable to places of commercial importance. The proposal for extension of the provisions of the Act to certain Class I Panchayats, and other places, in Andhra region were deferred by Government during 1963 as it involved additional expenditure for enforcing machinery. There are a good number of places of commercial importance, which have been recently notified either as Municipalities or Class I Panchayats and the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act has to be extended to those places.
The Andhra Pradesh Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1963 were issued in March, 1963.

This is a new legislation and the work of Registration of Motor Transport Undertakings is in progress. So far 189 undertakings have been registered and Licence fees realised.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948.

Besides the 14 employments included in the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, for which minimum wages have already been fixed, steps are being taken to constitute Minimum Wages Committees in respect of the four employments (viz., Salt Pans, Printing Presses (including Litho and Offset printing), Metal Foundries and General Engineering Workshops and automobile Engineering Workshops) added to the Schedule under section 27 of the Minimum Wages Act.

Proposals for adding the following employments to Part I of the Schedule under Minimum Wages Act are under examination:

1. Wood Working establishments.
2. Handlooms.
3. Shops and Establishments other than Hotels, Restaurants and Cinemas.

The term of the non-official members of the State Minimum Wages Advisory Board, constituted has expired by 2nd August, 1963. The matter of re-constitution of the Board is under correspondence with the Employees Unions and Employers' Associations.

Of the 14 employments in respect of which minimum wages were fixed, except the respect of the employment in agriculture, the minimum wages in all other employments are being
enforced by the Department. It is under consideration of the
Government to entrust the work of the enforcement in respect of
employment in Agricultural also to the Labour Department.

The Departmental officers have been strictly enforcing
the provisions of the Act. The minimum wages fixes by the
Government in respect of all the employments are being paid to
workers by their employers. Wherever any violations were no-
tised in respect of the non-payment of the minimum wages, the
department has been taking prompt action in filing claim peti-
tions before the Authority appointed under section 20 of the Act
for issuing necessary direction for payment of minimum wages to
workers. During the year, 1963, 159 claim petitions were filed
before the Authority.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The Department of Employment in Andhra Pradesh con-
sists of a Directorate at the State headquarters, 21 Employment
Exchanges (two at Hyderabad, one in each district) a project Ex-
change at the Nagarjunasagar Project Dam-site, a special Ex-
change for the Physically Handicapped at Hyderabad, two Uni-
versity Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux, one at
Waltair and the other at Hyderabad in the Osmania University,
and nine Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux loca-
ted in the various Development Blocks. Besides, the scheme of
Employment Market Information Vocational Guidance and
Occupational Information which have State–wide jurisdiction are
operating with State Units attached to the Directorate.

The scope of the service rendered by the Department in
the earlier years was confined only to placement activities. This
has now been widened and extended to cover such fields as col-
lection of employment market information both in the Public
and private sectors, occupational research and analysis and impart-
ing vocational guidance and employment counselling to young
candidates at the Exchange and the Schools. All these schemes aim
at proper and maximum utilisation of man–power for the rapid
economic development of the State.
The total expenditure on the Organisation is shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 60:40.

A special exchange for the physically handicapped persons was established at Hyderabad in September, 1962. This Exchange Co-ordinates efforts on a State-wide basis to place in employment blind, deaf, dumb and orthopaedically handicapped persons. This Exchange is assisted in its work by a Board of Medical Experts and an Advisory Board. So far 100 physically handicapped persons have been placed in employment.

The second University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau in the State was opened at the Osmania University, Hyderabad in September, 1962. This Bureau registers highly qualified applicants and guides the students of the alumni in the right choice of careers.

An Employment Exchange was opened at Secunderabad by decentralising the activities of the Regional Employment Exchange, Hyderabad. This Exchange deals exclusively with the submission and placement of unskilled applicants while extending registration and renewal facilities to all persons residing in Secunderabad and suburban areas.

The scheme of Employment Market Information in Private Sector was extended to the remaining four districts of Telangana, viz., Adilabad, Medak, Mahabubnagar and Karimnagar, thus completing the coverage.

**GENERAL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.**

The Employment Exchanges in the State registered as many as 2,24,339 persons as against 1,97,629 last year and placed in employment 28,536 persons as against 26,078 in the previous year. The total number of vacancies received by the Exchanges during the year was 38,608 as against 35,841 last year. There were 1,34,041 on the Live Registers of the Exchanges as on 31st December, 1963 awaiting emploment assistance as against 1,18,577 in the previous year. While these figures indicate a rise in the new Employment avenues generated during the year,
the overall unemployment position remained unaffected due to
the steady influx of fresh entrants into the Labour Market. It
is however anticipated that with the acceleration of plan schemes
during the 4th and 5th years of the Third Plan period, the rate
of growth of new employment opportunities would be stepped
up appreciably to meet the growing needs of employment seekers.

STATE AND DISTRICT COMMITTEES ON EMPLOYMENT.

A State Committee on Employment under the Chairmanship
of the Minister of Labour is attached to the Department to
advise it on all matters relating to employment. Similarly
District Committees are functioning under the Chairmanship of
the Collectors at each of the District Exchanges. These Com-
mittees are charged with the responsibility of developing the
employment potential in the concerned district and their recom-
mandations are referred to Government for approval and imple-
mentation. During the year under review the State Committee
on Employment held 2 meetings and the District Committees
held 21 meetings.

The Sub-Committee constituted to examine the fairness
in submissions made by the Exchanges held 49 meetings in all
at the various districts.

These Committees exercise vigilance powers and are
intended to maintain the integrity and efficiency of the Employ-
ment Exchanges.

As a concrete measure to popularise the Employment Service the Employment Officers have been instructed to invite
members of Parliament, Members of Legislature, Press Represen-
tatives and prominent employers in the respective jurisdictions to
visit the Exchanges in order to know the actual working of the
Exchanges and the procedures followed by them and to offer
suggestions for improving their efficiency. Quite a few of these
important persons have visited the Exchanges and it is hoped
that these visits would eliminate certain misconceptions about
the functioning of the Employment Exchanges.
Employment Market Information.

The coverage of this scheme in the private sector was completed during 1962. It now covers the entire State both in the Public and Private Sectors. Employment data is collected on a quarterly basis and reports published. In addition to this, the Employment Market Information Units are collecting returns relating to annual census of central Government employees and apprenticeship facilities available in Central Government establishments. Currently the Employment Market Information Units are engaged in collecting information regarding the employment status of ex-trainees of Industrial Training Institutes and construction of employment norms.

The Employment Market Information Unit is also closely watching the effective implementation of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.

Vocational Guidance Scheme.

Under the Vocational Guidance Scheme, Employment Counselling is given to all candidates registered with the Exchanges and special talks are arranged for students, in the various academic institutions. The State Vocational Guidance Unit is publishing a monthly magazine entitled "World of Work" which contains useful information about current vacancies and training facilities for the benefit of unemployed persons.

Other Activities.

1. The administration of Industrial Training Institutes in the State has been transferred to the control of the Director of Employment with effect from 1st January, 1964. It is expected that with this integration of Employment and Training Wings under one control, there would be smooth and efficient coordination in dealing with the various unemployment problems arising in the State.

2. As an incentive to encourage recruitment to the Defence Services during the present emergency, the Employment Exchanges are observing priority in registration and placements for widows, wives and grownup children of Defence personnel.

JAF HIND