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THE
ANDHRA PRadesh LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT.

First day of the Sixth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRadesh LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Thursday, the 18th November, 1965.
The House met at Four of the Clock.
[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL-ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

JOINT COLLECTORS IN THE DISTRICTS

104 (6117) Q Sri S. Venugopa (Bydirreddigudem).—Will hon. the
Chief Minister be pleased to state that:
(a) the names of the districts in which Joint Collectors are
appointed at present;
(b) the necessity for the posting of Joint Collectors in these
districts, and
(c) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal before the Govern-
ment to post one Joint Collector in each district at present?

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brakmananda Reddy) :—(a) (1) Hyder-
abad.
(2) Visakhapatnam.
(b) The posts of Joint Collectors in these districts were created
on account of heavy work of the Collectors and mainly to give relief
in them.
(c) No Sir.

J. No. 294
Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to know what is the broad function of the Joint Collectors. Will the orders passed by the Joint Collectors have the same authority as that of the Collectors, Sir?

Dr T. V. S. Chalapati Rao (Vijayawada-South) —Mr Speaker, Sir, will the hon Chief Minister be pleased to state what are broadly the functions of the Joint Collectors? Will the orders passed by the Joint Collectors have the same authority as that of the Collectors, Sir?

Sri K. Brahmanandula Reddy —Of course, Sir. There will be delegation and distribution of functions. The main intention is that the Collector should be relieved of much of the desk work relating to appeals, thus and that.

Dr T. V. S. Chalapati Rao (Vijayawada-South) —Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to know what is the financial implication?

Sri K. Brahmanandula Reddy —I do not think so, Sir. There will be delegation and distribution of functions. He will exercise all the functions of the Collector in relation to the work transferred to him.

Dr T. V. S. Chalapati Rao (Vijayawada-South) —Mr Speaker, Sir, subject to correction that are necessary or anybody specially called by the Minister.

Sri K. Brahmanandula Reddy —I think so, Sir, subject to correction. Such instructions.
Oral Answers to Questions
18th November, 1965.

Sir, Personal Assistant is an ordinary Deputy Collector, Sir.

Sri Pulilamaun Venkateswari—I mean, senior most Deputy Collector.

Sri K. Brahmaanda Reddy—No, no. Not necessarily. Personal Assistant is an ordinary Deputy Collector.

Sri K. Brahmaanda Reddy—750 to 1,100. 750 to 1,100. 750 to 1,100. 750 to 1,100. 750 to 1,100.
4 18th November, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sr. 890. [Question not visible in the image]

Collector practically an agent of the Government in the District.

Sr. K. Brahmananda Reddy.—Not territorial Sr. It will be functional.

Sr. 9. [Question not visible in the image]
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th November, 1965.

3. On the Motion of Natwara. — To take up the various petitions against the Christian Boards.

But that also can be considered, Sir, as to what work will be entrusted.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy. — It will be a selection based on seniority-cum-merit.

5. The Secretary to the Government of A.P. — As regards the schools in the State, as to which work will be entrusted.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy. — It will be a selection based on seniority-cum-merit.

6. On the Motion of the Member for Bangalore (South) — the Forest Department's work will be entrusted to the Forest Department in the State, as to which work will be entrusted.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy. — It will be a selection based on seniority-cum-merit.

7. On the Motion of the Member for Bangalore (North) — as regards the various petitions against the Christian Boards.

But that also can be considered, Sir, as to what work will be entrusted.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy. — It will be a selection based on seniority-cum-merit.

8. On the Motion of the Member for Bangalore (South) — as regards the various petitions against the Christian Boards.

But that also can be considered, Sir, as to what work will be entrusted.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy. — It will be a selection based on seniority-cum-merit.

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But that also can be considered, Sir, as to what work will be entrusted.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy. — It will be a selection based on seniority-cum-merit.
18th November, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions

CATEGORIES REFERRED TO THE TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

2—

*(5180) Q—Suratwri K. Moar Reddy (Rajam), S. Vemayya, and N. Mohan Rao (Ghanpur)—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases referred to the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings during 1964-65

(b) what is the nature of cases that are referred to the Tribunal, and

(c) the number of cases disposed during the above period and the nature of action taken on the proved cases?

Sr S K Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) 85.

(b) As required under the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Act, and the rules framed thereunder cases of allegations of misconduct on the part of Government servants drawing Rs 180 and above and any other case which the Government consider that the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings should enquire into, are referred to the Tribunal.

(c) 11 cases out of those referred to in clause (a) were disposed of during 1964-65, by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. Out of these 11 cases disposed of by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings only one case was disposed of finally by the Revenue Department by accepting the recommendation of the Tribunal that the officer be fully exonerated.
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th November, 1965.

CASES TRAPPED BY THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU DURING 1964

8—

*164 (1521) Q—Sri P. O Satyanarayana Raju (Konidi) —Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases trapped by the Anti-corruption Bureau during the calendar year 1964 in our state?

(b) the number of such cases booked in Kurnool district in 1964;

(c) the cadres of officers booked;

(d) the number of such officers convicted; and

(e) the number of officers acquitted?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy—(a) Twenty

(b) One.

(c) 3 Gazetted Officers—Two Superintendents of Government General Hospitals and one Assistant Engineer, P.W.D

19 Non-Gazetted Officers—Two Minor Irrigation Supervisors, Two Prohibition Sub-Inspectors, One Electrical Wireman, Three Sub-Inspectors of Police, One Head Constable, One Police Constable, One Sanitary Inspector, One Assistant Inspector of Labour, One Assistant Engineer, One Fire Station Officer, One Executive Officer, Panchayat, One Municipal Engineer, One Revenue Inspector and Two Prohibition Guards.

(d) Two non-gazetted officers.

(e) Two non-gazetted officers.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy—The remaining 10 cases have been referred by the Departments of the Secretariat to the Vigilance Commissioner for his advice on the finding of the tribunal as regards under the Tribunal of the Disciplinary proceedings.
Oral Answers to Questions.

8 18th November, 1985.

These are all rules which have to be observed.

Sri P. O Satyanarayana Roy — Will the Government consider making the Anti-Corruption Bureau work efficiently and effectively?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — Sir, it is working well and we are further strengthening the Bureau.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — This matter was discussed at great length by the Home Minister of the Government of India with the Chief Ministers, Sir. Certain steps have got to be taken by the Government of India by amending the Constitution in order to minimise the monotonous procedure.


P. W. D. Assistant Engineers, Police Department 5th Sub-Inspectors, Sales tax department 6th Commercial Tax officers, etc. are not a small job; a superintendent of a hospital gets more than Rs. 1,000. Assistant Engineers, etc. are not a small man. There are also C. T. Os, an Assistant Inspector of Labour, Sub-Inspectors of Police, etc.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — I have said on more than one occasion on the floor of this House that Government rarely interfere with the judgment of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. At any rate I have not seen any cases where Government have interfered. However, the judgment is routed through the department. After the judgment of the Tribunal is received, it is examined by the Department. Before it is examined we are now taking the advice of the Vigilance Commission and it is accepted. You also know, Sir, that under the rules, we have made regarding the Vigilance Commission, if Government deviate from the advice of the Vigilance Commission or the House has to be informed as in the case of the advice of the Public Service Commission.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy. — Because it is so, Sir.

Sri Pulla Ram Venkateswarlu — Why is it so, Sir?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy. — The judgment of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings is not effective unless an order is passed by Government. Naturally they would like to consult the highest authority, an ex-High Court Judge with a lot of legal acumen.

Mr. Speaker: — Invariably the recommendations of the Tribunal are accepted, but in cases where Government do not accept the advice of the Tribunal, the matter would be placed before the House.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — I understand the question. According to the rules, the judgment of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings is only a recommendation to the Government which is examined through the Vigilance Commissioner and accepted by Government. According to Vigilance Commission, the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings refers the order passed by it and accepts the advice of the Vigilance Commission.

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Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — We have to place it before the Legislature like any other Government order.

Mr. Speaker — What the Leader of the Opposition suggests is; a responsible officer is there as Vigilance Commissioner; when a recommendation is made by him why not Government invariably accept it?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — Certainly Invariably we accept.

Sri Pulilamaari Venkateshwarlu — It should be always.
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th November, 1965.

Sri K. Brghananda Reddy:—The question is entirely agree. There is no de jure sanctity, but there is de facto sanctity so far as the Government are concerned.

Sri M. G. Rama Krishna:—Tribunal is refer to the department, procedure department examine in Vigilance Commission, procedure of appointment delays cause action Vigilance Commission, Tribunal to amalgamate with Vigilance Commission, Department influence direct to recommendations has pass to Vigilance Commission.
Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy — Why, Sir? They also come under the purview. Except the subordinate judiciary which is under the control of the High Court right from the Subordinate Judge, everybody comes within the purview. We are putting up specific charges in a Court of Law and in fact two have been convicted. One Assistant Inspector of Labour has been convicted to a sentence of one year rigorous imprisonment by a Special Judge and a Sub-Inspector of Police was also convicted to one year R.I. Because the offence comes under the Indian Penal Code, we are putting up the cases directly without referring to the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.

Mr. Reddy — What can I say, Sir? I have been advised to say that a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner is a Government servant. I do not know about temple servants. So far as an Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner are concerned, they are Government servants and come under Government servants' Conduct Rules.

Sri Pillai Narasimha Venkateswarulu — What about an Executive Officer of a temple?

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy — I do not know about him; he is a small Officer.

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy — I have already denied it. What is the use of making a presumption?

Sri P. Jagannath — We know one case here. Don't we know one case here? A Joint Secretary to Government was trapped and dismissed. Two Superintendents
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th November, 1965.

of General Hospitals who are drawing more than Rs. 1,000 have also been trapped. It all depends on information and so many factors.

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy—Only the appointing authority can suspend. It is not a direct trap case. But it does take a few days time.

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy—So far as Executive Officers and temple employees are concerned. I shall find out what the correct position is. It is not a direct trap case.
18th November, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions

1. Will the Minister for Finance state whether the Government has restricted the introduction of any more powerlooms in the State in future?

2. Whether it is a fact that the already existing powerlooms have caused disruption and depressed the saleability of handloom goods, and if so, the precautions taken to avoid the disruption to handloom industry?

3. In 1963, the Government of India had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri Ashok Mehta to inquire into the problems of the Powerloom Industry. This Committee has submitted a detailed report to the Government of India and a policy decision is awaited in the matter.

4. No, Sir.

5. Does not arise.

ASHOKA MEHTA COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION REGARDING POWER LOOMS

5—

*724 (4417) Q—Saraswati G G Kondasah (Nellore) and A. P. Vayapalul Chetty (Kuppam) —Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

RESTRICTION OF OPENING OF POWERLOOMS

*708 (2749) Q—Saraswati Rupamal, (Chnour), S. Jagannadham and J L N Chowdary (Chirala) —Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has restricted the introduction of any more powerlooms in the State in future;

(b) whether it is a fact that the already existing powerlooms have caused disruption and depressed the saleability of handloom goods, and if so, the precautions taken to avoid the disruption to handloom industry?

The Minister for Finance (Dr M. Chenna Reddy) —Under clause 12 (6) of the Cotton Textile (Control) Order, 1948, the authority for issuing permission to acquire and install powerlooms is vested with the Textile Commissioner, Government of India, Bombay and not with the State Government. As matters stand, the policy of the Government of India is not to allow any installation of fresh powerlooms.

In 1963, the Government of India had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri Ashok Mehta to enquire into the problems of the Powerloom Industry. This Committee has submitted a detailed report to the Government of India and a policy decision is awaited in the matter.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th November, 1965.

(a) whether the State Government have implemented the Ashoka Mehta Committee recommendation regarding powerlooms,

(b) if so, the nature of recommendations made by the Committee and accepted by the Government; and

(c) the number of powerlooms supplied to the Weavers Co-operative Societies and individuals, who are working under the Master weavers, so far during the III Plan period?

Dr M. Chenna Reddy.—(a) This is a matter primarily considered with the Government of India.

(b) The Government of India have yet to take a policy decision.

(c) So far no permission was accorded under the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order 1948 to the Weavers Co-operative Societies and individuals who are working under the Master Weavers for acquisition of fresh powerlooms during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Survey for the Location of Powerlooms

6—

Q—790 (5621) S. Saravanan, V. Satyavaram and S. Venayya—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had ordered a survey for the location of powerlooms in the State;

(b) whether the survey had been completed; and

(c) whether the survey revealed that Eluru and Palkot of West Godavari District are suitable places for the location of power looms?
Dr M Chenna Reddy — (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is too early to say whether Eluru and Palakollu of West Godavari District are suitable places for the location of the power-looms.

J9r j3f (Aeima '(%) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is too early to say whether Eluru and Palakollu of West Godavari District are suitable places for the location of the power-looms.
18th November, 1968.

30. ప్రశ్న:- ఇంటగితే విషయం, మేసం వరకు అధికంగా ప్రాతిశీలింపు లభించింది. మేసం వరకు అధికంగా ప్రాతిశీలింపు లభించింది. మేసం వరకు అధికంగా ప్రాతిశీలింపు లభించింది. మేసం వరకు అధికంగా ప్రాతిశీలింపు లభించింది.

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18th November, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

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*755 (5083) Q — Sri Yavvula Gopalakrishnaiah — Will the govt. Minister for Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether the G O No 1055, Industries, (H, III) dated 29-7-1964 relating to the special rules for the Andhra Pradesh Printing Subordinate Services were implemented, and

(b) if so the number of employees whose services are regularised as per the above G O?

Dr M Chenna Reddy — (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Out of the 52 employees so far appointed under the new Andhra Pradesh Printing Subordinate Service Rules, in different categories of posts, the services of 33 employees have been regularised (upto 23-7-1965). The figure stated earlier was given in the last Assembly Session, now it has improved to 347 & 51 employees have been regularised.

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Andhra Pradesh Printing and Subordinate Service Rules

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AIR CONDITIONING OF THE OPERATION THEATRE IN GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUNTUR

307 (4611) Q — Sri Vaniaka Gopalakrishnaiah, — Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state whether the Government consider air conditioning the newly constructed operation theatre in Government General Hospital, Guntur, and if so, the stage at which the matter stands?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Y. Swarana Prasad) —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The report of the consulting architect has been received and is under consideration.

3. Will a section of the newly constructed operation theatre be air conditioned?

4. Whether the Government consider air conditioning the newly constructed operation theatre?
18th November, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions

Sr. P O Satyanarayana Raju — Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has requested our Government to give its actual requirements of X-Ray films,

(b) if so, whether our Government placed the indent for the supply of X-Ray films; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands now?

Sri Y Swarama Prasad — (a) and (b), Yes, Sri;

(c) Supplies of X-Ray films to the concerned medical institutions are being arranged

Sr. P O Satyanarayana Raju — Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

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(b) if so, whether our Government placed the indent for the supply of X-Ray films; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands now?

Sri Y Swarama Prasad — (a) and (b), Yes, Sri;

(c) Supplies of X-Ray films to the concerned medical institutions are being arranged
Grants to the All-India Telugu Writers Conference

10—

*566 (887) Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishna—Will the Hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government have given any grant to the All India Telugu Writers’ Conference, and

(b) how much was given to each conference held at Hyderabad, Rajahmundry and Thirupathi?

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri M. B. Appa Rao) —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Conference held at Hyderabad . . . 5,000

Conference held at Rajahmundry . . . 1,000

Conference held at Thirupathi . . . 1,000

Mr. Speaker —Was not any Urdu writers’ conference held? That is what Mr. Owais wants to know, perhaps.

Sri M. B. Appa Rao:—I do not know. This is Telugu writers’ conference, Sir.
2% istit November, 1965 Oral Answers to Questions.

The Government has nothing to do with it.

ADVISORY BOARD FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

11.--

*800 (1897) Q.—Saraswati A. Sarveswara Rao, V. Satyanarayana, A. Vasudeva Rao, (Hyderabad) and K. Rayamallu.—Will the Hon'ble Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government have accepted the suggestions made by the State Advisory Board of Archaeology that the village officers may be trusted with the work of looking after the protected monuments of historical interest on payment of Rs. 5 (five) a month, and

(b) who are the members of the State Advisory Board of Archaeology?

Sr. M. R. Appa Rao.—(a) The proposal is under examination.

(b) The members of the State Advisory Board of Archaeology are:

1. Sri N. Bhagwandas, I A S., Secretary to the Government, Education Department—Chairman.

2. Sri Mohd. Abdul Waheed Khan, Director of Archaeology and Museums, A. P. Hyderabad.—Secretary.


4. Sri V. D. Krishnaswamy, M.A., Dip (Arch), Cantab, Director, Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad—Member.

5. Sri Idrisullah Khan, Superintendent, A. S. I., S. E. Circle, Hyderabad—Member.


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Oral Answers to Questions. 18th November, 1965

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FOREST SCHEDULED TRIBES CUMULATIVE

12—

*369 (4938) Q — Sri P. V. Ramana (Put by Sri K. Govinda Rao) — Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state

(a) whether the Special Officer (at rank of Assistant Conservator of Forests) appointed by the Government to investigate into the working of the forest cooperative societies with particular attention to reorganization on the model of the societies in Maharashtra, submitted his report, and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi) — (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the report along with a copy of the orders issued on the report are placed on the Table of the House

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE

(Vide Answer to Part (b) of the L.A.Q. No. 12 [*369 (4938)]

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Abstract


EDUCATION (SOCIAL WELFARE) DEPARTMENT


Read.


(2) From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, letter No. 6253/60, B3, dated 3-9-1963.


(4) From the Chief Conservator of Forests, Letter No. 39724/60 D2, dated 28-12-1963.

ORDER:

In the G.O. first read above a Special Officer (Assistant Conservator of Forests) along with other staff was sanctioned to finalise the scheme "Forest Labour Co-operative Societies on Bombay Pattern" to be undertaken under the Centrally Sponsored scheme for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes during the III Five Year Plan period. The Special Officer was entrusted with the following items of work—

1. To work out the procedure for financing Forest Co-operative Societies;
2. To work out the details of staff etc., that will be required by each society in the implemention of the scheme without in any way entrusting the work to the existing staff of the Forest Department;
3. To examine the proposals of Registrar of Co-operative Societies for providing some more concessions by way of (1) Managerial subsidy, (2) Share Capital loan to the Members, (3) Management of Societies, (4) Training of workers (5) Government assistance (6) Earnest money deposits and (7) to work out the method of allottment of coups to the Societies,
4. To examine the principle under which coups will be allotted to the Co-operative Societies either under the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 558, Agriculture, dated 28-6-1959 and 1652 Agriculture, dated 28-7-1959 or on profit sharing basis according to the latest formula evolved under the Bombay pattern.

2. The Special Officer has toured the existing Forest Coupe Co-operative Societies in this state and also the Forest Co-operative Societies in Maharashtra State and submitted his report. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Chief Conservator of Forests have examined the Special Officer's report and recommended the approval of the scheme, with certain modifications.

3. The Government, after careful consideration, accept the recommendations of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Chief Conservator of Forests and approve the scheme submitted by the Special Officer subject to the modification specified below:

1. The recognition of the Societies by the State Council is not necessary as suggested by the Special Officer, since all co-operative Societies are generally registered only after satisfying the prospects for successful working of the Societies.

2. To the matter of taking over the coups on lease the attendance of the General Body is not necessary as it is only an incident to day business, which can be attended to by the Managing Committee.

3. The Special Officer has suggested that the Chief Conservator of Forests may on the recommendation of the District Committee and Conservator of Forests, lease out Forest Coups to a Forest Co-operative Society. The Conservator of Forests may himself lease out coups on the recommendation of the District Committee when the lease
amount does not exceed Rs. 10,000 and in other cases the Chief Conser-
vator of Forests may sanction the lease, on the recommendation of the
District Committee and Conservator of Forests concerned.

(4) The amount of royalty to be paid by each Society will be
fixed within a period of 5 years by the Government in the Agriculture
(Co-operative) Department in consultation with the Finance Depart-
ment.

(5) The following financial assistance will be provided to each
Society by the Government:

(i) Share capital grant . . . . . Rs. 3,000

(ii) Welfare fund for the first three years; . . . . 1,500

(6) The services of one Co-operative Junior Inspector
will be spared to each Society by the Government at
their cost for a period of 5 years to act as Secretary of the
Society.

(7) For effective supervision and periodical inspection, one Senior
Inspector of Co-operative Societies will be appointed by the Govern-
ment for a group of 10 Societies and that apart from the annual audit,
interim audit, once in a half year, will be undertaken by the Co-opera-
tive Department.

5 The expenditure connected with the scheme shall be debited
to 39-Misc. Social and Developmental Organisations—Welfare of
Scheduled Tribes, Castes and Other Backward Classes—N. Schemes in
the Third Five Year Plan. 10-Co-operation-Centrally Sponsored
Schemes—Forest Co-operative Society on Bombay Pattern.

6. This orders issues with the concurrence of Financial Adviser
(Education) vide his U.O. No. 1288/64-1 dated 30-3-1964 and Financial
Adviser Food & Agriculture vide his U.O. No. 2498/64-1, dated 24-4-1964.

(By Order and in the Name of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh).

B. R. K. SASTRY,
Director of Social Welfare &
Ex-Officio Joint Secretary to Government.

(Vide Answer to part (b) of the L.A.Q. No. 4938 (Starred)
Scheme for the Formation of Forest Co-operative Societies in
Andhra Pradesh by R. Pratab Babu, B. Sc., A. I. F. C. Special
Officer, Forest Cooperatives Andhra Pradesh, 294-4
In G.O Ms. No. 222, Education dated 31-1-68 the Government sanctioned the appointment of a Special Officer in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for finalising the scheme “Forest Labour Co-operative Societies on Bombay pattern” to be undertaken under the Centrally Sponsored scheme, for the welfare of scheduled tribes during 1962-63. The Government also sanctioned the continuance of the post till 30-6-63 in 1968-64 in G.O Ms. No. 1187 Education dated 18th May, 1968.

The writer was posted as Special Officer in G.O, Ms. 264 Food and Agriculture Department dated 12th March, 1968 and took charge of the post on 20-3-68. The other staff was appointed soon after.

In the G.O. first referred to, the Government entrusted the following works to the Special Officer.

1. To workout the procedure for financing the forest Co-operative Societies.

2. To workout the details of staff, etc., that will be required by each society in the implementation of the scheme without in any way entrusting the work to the existing staff of the Forest Department.

3. To examine the proposals of Registrar of Co-op. Societies for providing some more concessions by way of (a) Managerial subsidy, (b) Share capital loan to members (c) (d) Training Workers (e) Government Assistance Management of Societies. (f) Earnest money deposits; (g) to work out the method of allotment of coupes to the Societies.

4. To examine the principle under which coupes will be allotted to the Cooperative Societies either under the order issued in G.O. Ms No. 58 Agriculture Department dated 28-7-58 and 1052 Agriculture Dept. dated 28-7-57 or on profit sharing basis according to the latest formulae evolved under the Bombay pattern.

The writer undertook a tour of the representative areas in the State to study the functioning of the existing forest Co-operative Societies. The tour covered the districts of Kurnool, Nellore, Vishakhapatnam, Khammam and Adilabad. A special study was made of the departmentally sponsored Chenchu Cooperative Societies at Atmakur and Dornal in Kurnool District, Srikakulam Cooperative Stores in Nellore District, Godavari Valley Co-operative Rural Development Society at Kudah in Khammam district with a view to reorganise them. The Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation Visakhapatnam, was also visited and the possibilities of its taking timber and bamboo Coupes for exploitation were discussed.

I also visited Maharashtra State to obtain a first hand knowledge of the organisation and working of Forest Labour Co-operative Societies. The tour programme suggested by the Chief Conservator of Forests
and the Joint Registrar Industrial Co-operatives, Maharashtra State was followed. It included visits to Forest Labour Co-operative Societies in Thana, Nasik East and Nasik West Forest divisions. I also attended the 11th Conference of the Forest Labour Co-operative Societies held at Pal (Jalgaon District) from 25th to 27th May 1963, where policy matters were discussed. I concluded my tour with a study of the training courses run by the Maharashtra State of the Co-operative Union to train workers of Forest Labour Co-operative Societies.

The discussion on the points of reference of the Government and my recommendations are contained in Part I of this report, while in Part II, the detailed schema has been described. While preparing the impressions of tour of Maharashtra of the Chief Conservator of Forests (Andhra Pradesh) and his recommendations, the scheme of Forest Co-operative Societies on Maharashtra pattern submitted by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies Andhra Pradesh, and the suggestions at the meeting of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Director of Social Welfare held at Hyderabad on 12-9-62 have also been considered, besides the suggestions and views of the various Officers of Forest and Co-operation Departments and social workers of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, given during the course of discussions on tour.

I am thankful to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies and the Officers and staff of Cooperative Department, the Chief Conservator of Forests, Officers of the Forest Department of Andhra Pradesh for their suggestions and assistance during my tours. I also had an opportunity to thank the Chief Conservator of Forests of Maharashtra and Divisional Forest Officers N. Thana, East and West Nasik and Jalgaon and the Deputy Registrars of Cooperative Societies Thana and Nasik Districts and the Special Forest Officer, Maharashtra State for their assistance in enabling me to get a correct knowledge of the organisation and working of the Forest Cooperatives in their State.

R. Pratap Bahadur.

PART—I

1 Financial Assistance to the Forest Cooperatives:

In Maharashtra, the State Government makes available the working capital to the forest Cooperative Societies through the central financing agencies as a loan. The State Government places the amount at the disposal of the Central Financing Agency i.e., the District Co-operative Central Bank. The loan carries an interest of 44% and is repayable in two years. Extension by one year is possible in exceptional circumstances. The central financing agency gives the loan on the recommendations of the departmental officers. The borrowing capacity of the society is worked out as follows:

Borrowing capacity = Paid up share + Reserve + Building capital Fund + Fund (Minus) Accumulated losses
From the borrowing capacity, deductions are made to the extent of the liabilities in the form of Bank loans, Government Loan, and other borrowings, such as deposits from members and non-members, and trade deposits, and only the net amount is advanced as loan to the Society.

Besides this, the Central Government gives grant to the newly registered societies as shown below:

(a) Rs 3,000 for the first year only towards share capital contribution.
(b) Rs 1,200 for first two years for management expenses.
(c) Rs 1,500 for the first three years for welfare activities.

Recommendations (1):

In our State also, the Central Government grant can be utilised. The pattern of societies proposed for starting the movement is different and does not require the Societies to maintain a large working capital in the initial stages. The Forest Department will pay the remuneration from time to time for the works done by the Society at the standard rates.

After the Societies get established, they will be required to have a sizable working capital to work independently. The pattern of financing as prevalent in Maharashtra State can be adopted. The State Government should make available sufficient funds to the Cooperative Central Banks who in turn will advance the amounts to the individual societies on the recommendations of the District Committee, if the members of the District Committee are unanimous in their opinion. If the members of the District Committee have differing opinions, the matter should be referred to the State Council, whose decision shall be final. The members of the District Committee shall consider the following points while recommending the loan:

1. Share capital.
2. Reserve Funds.
3. Other assets (Funds invested).
4. The capacity of the society to repay the loans.
5. General Working of the Society.
6. Other debts and liabilities.
7. The actual requirements of the Society.

The District Committee shall also recommend to the District Cooperative Banks the amount of loan to be given to the Society.
The borrowing capacity of the Society should be 5 (five) times its net reserves. The net reserves being calculated as in Maha-stra State.

\[
\text{Paid up shares} + \text{Reserve fund} - \text{Accumulated losses}
\]

From the gross borrowing capacity, the liabilities like Government dues, Government and Bank loans, deposits by members and non-members and trade deposits will be deducted and the net borrowing capacity will be calculated. This will represent the maximum amount, the society can borrow.

The loan given to the Societies will be repayable in 2 years and will have a rate of interest on the following scale:

- If repaid within 6 months: No interest.
- If repaid after 6 months and within one year: 2%
- If repaid after one year but within 1½ years: 3%
- If repaid after 1½ years: 4%

The idea is to give an incentive for the Society to repay the loan as early as possible. The Government, while advancing loans to the Central Government agency, will charge no interest for the first year, and (1) interest for the second year. The Societies will be required to apply for the loan at least two months in advance, so that the necessary procedure can be gone through.

The Central Government gives grants to the newly formed societies, if more than 75% of its members are from scheduled tribes and backward classes. This concession and assistance can be utilised to the extent available. This has been discussed under "Government Assistance".

2 Staff Required by Each Society:

In Maharashtra State, the Societies are managed by the sponsoring agencies whose members act as Chairman or Secretary of the Managing Committee of each Society. They are paid for this work. Besides, there are Mukadams, Assistants to Mukadams etc., appointed and paid for by the Society. The function of Mukadam is to organise labour and work and general supervision in the coupe. Only one official of the Forest Department usually a first grade forest guard etc., as a "Coupe agent"). The duty of the Coupe agent is to maintain timber accounts, outturn of produce, issue of transit permit, and general supervision on behalf of the Department. His pay etc., is initially paid by the Government debited later on to the Society. This forms one of the items of expenditure which is paid to the Society. Ultimately the cost of the Coupe agent is met with by the Government itself.

Recommendation (2):

In the proposed set up, the Secretary of the Society will be a paid employee. In case an educated person from the tribals, capable of handling the society affairs is available, he shall be appointed as a
Secretary If he is also a member of the Society, he shall be paid honorarium subject to a maximum of Rs 150 - p.m. depending on his qualifications, quantum of work etc. In case such people from among the tribals are not available, a Government employee preferably a Senior Inspector of Cooperative Societies, or a Deputy Ranger of Forest Department will be appointed as a full-time Secretary. His services will be lent by the concerned departments and he will be governed by all the rules and regulations of the department. For the administrative purposes, he will be under the control of the Managing Committee.

The Secretary will be paid by the Government even if he is not a Government employee. His cost will be given as a subsidy by the Government.

It is not proposed to entrust the societies with transport, and sale of produce immediately, and therefore there may not be any necessity for extra staff. The Secretary is expected to maintain the accounts and supervise the work in the field as well. However, when societies conduct their own sale of produce etc., the following minimum staff will be required:

1. Secretary .. One
2. Coupe Supervisor .. One for each coupe (F G's grade)
3. Depot Manager .. One for each depot (Forester's grade)
4. Depot Maistry .. One or two for each depot depending on quantity of material
5. Watchman for depot .. One or two.

3. (i) MANAGERIAL SUBSIDY:

In Maharastra Rs 800 per year per Society is given as a managerial subsidy to all societies except those in the tribal area. In the tribal areas each newly registered society is given Rs 1200 as management expenses for two years. Thereafter the societies have to bear the management expenses from out of its funds.

The Registrar of Cooperative Societies (Andhra Pradesh) has proposed, that the Government should subsidise the societies to maintain a clerk, to write the accounts as the members are illiterate. He has proposed that the managerial cost should be subsidised as at a sliding scale of full cost for the first and second years subject to a maximum of Rs 720, 2/3rd cost during third year up to a maximum of Rs 480; and 13rd cost to a maximum of Rs 240 per annum during the fourth and fifth years. From the sixth year, the assistance will be withdrawn.
In the scheme it is proposed that the services of a Cooperative Senior Inspector or Deputy Ranger of Forest may be lent from the Departments till such a time that the members of the societies are able to manage its affairs. The Secretary has to maintain accounts and carry on the day to day correspondence, receive, and disburse large sums of money and therefore it is necessary that there is sufficiently educated person at least upto the Higher Secondary stage. Most of the tribals are illiterate and till such a time as they attain the educational proficiency it is better to appoint a departmental man as the Secretary. The entire cost of the Secretary to be borne by the Government by way of a subsidy. The financial position of each society will be reviewed annually by the State Council. It will have power to direct the Societies to meet a part of the management expenses to the extent prescribed. The managerial subsidy will thus be reduced gradually and ultimately withdrawn.

8. SHARE CAPITAL LOANS

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has proposed that the members of the societies are very poor and unable to subscribe the share capital. Because of poorer reserves, the borrowing capacity of the society will be very less. The Share capital loan will help to increase the borrowing capacity. The Government should advance a loan of Rs 50 per member repayable in two years by recovery from out of the wages of the members.

The idea of giving a share capital loan to members in the initial stages is, to boost the borrowing capacity of juvenile societies. The tribals are too poor to contribute even Rs 5 per head at a time. The society will have very little reserves for borrowing adequate amounts to meet the working expenses.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The societies do not require a big working capital in the early stages under the system of working now proposed. The Forest Department will pay the work charges on piece rate basis according to the schedule of rates. As such there is no necessity for a share capital loan to members. It is proposed that 10 np. per rupee should be deducted from the wages and bonus of each of the members as their contribution to share capital. In course of time this will accumulate to a sizable amount. The members can also add from their savings. This method will also help to inculcate the thrift habit among the members.
Management of Societies

Constitution of the Managing Committee,

The Registrar of Cooperative Societies has suggested a management committee of 9 members, 4 being elected from the labour members, 2 from the sympathisers and one nominee each of the cooperative Department, Forest Department and Central Co-operative Bank.

Recommendations:

This scheme provides for a management committee consisting of 11 members and made up of -

1. B.D.O. or M.P.P.O (President).
2. Forest Range Officer (Vice-President).
3. Co-operative Extension Officer or a representative of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
5,6 & 7. Nominated members of societies preferably head man of villages.
8,9,10 & 11. Elected members of the Society.

The Secretary of the Society will be paid employee. He will either be -

(i) An educated tribal if available.
(ii) A Deputy Ranger or Senior Trained Forest Officer of the Forest Department.
(iii) A senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies.

The services of the Secretary will be lent by the Government, and his services will be subject to all the rules and regulations of the Government. He will be the subordinate of the territorial Forest Range Officer or Co-operative Extension Officer as the case may be, but for administrative purposes he will be controlled by the Managing Committee.

In the present set up of Panchayat Raj, most of the activities in the villages are carried out by the block and it is therefore necessary to have the Block Development Officer as the President. In the non-block areas the Forest Range Officer can be made the President. A representative of the Social Welfare Department is included because the management committee and the Secretary will be responsible for execution of the welfare works, and hence a representative of that Department will be useful in Planning and execution of work under the general directions of the council.
Seven representatives of the members are proposed to be included in the management Committee. Of this three will be nominated by the President, and the other four will be elected. The idea of having nominated members is to see that such of their members who are not keen on the election, but whose presence in the management will be useful, may also be in the board of management. Usually in the villages, more so in tribal areas, the headman of each village exercises control over the other inhabitants. His assistance is required for organising the labor force for the work. They will also be useful in planning and execution of welfare works. The nomination will also ensure a fair representation for most of the villages comprising the society. A member from a village or group of villages whose representative is not elected, can be nominated to give representation for that group of villages. The members will be given lectures about their responsibilities and functions. Thus gradually they will get acquainted with the principles and procedure, and before long will realise their responsibility and exercise their powers.

Functions of the Managing Committee:

The function of the managing committee will be:

1. To approve the expenditure incurred by the Society from time to time.

2. To Carry out the welfare activities as per directions of the Governing Council.

3. To carry on the business and arrange for the distribution of profits on the basis of audit certificate.

4. To convene general body meetings at least once a year.

5. The managing committee shall control the Secretary whose duty shall be,

(i) To carry on the day to day correspondence of the Society;

(ii) To receive and disburse the amounts on behalf of the Society.

(iii) To maintain accounts of the Society in cash transactions and also timber accounts.

(iv) To execute the welfare work for the community as directed by the managing committee.

(v) To attend to all other works entrusted to him by the managing committee.

The society accounts may be seen by the Officers of the Indian Department of and above the rank of a Deputy, the Co-operative Department of and above the rank of a Sub-Registrar and the members of the society.
3 (ic) Training of Workers.—Forest Co-operative Societies consist of Workers. Most of them are illiterate and have no knowledge of the business, and are incapable of organising the work. The members of the Forest Co-operative Societies have to be properly trained and guided. Initially, it is proposed to lend the services of paid forest or Co-operative official as a whole-time Secretary and other staff like Accountant and Field Supervisors if necessary. But the ultimate aim is that the members should themselves manage the society and carry on its day to day working. For this it is necessary that the worker members should be trained in Principles of cooperation, importance of forests, and elements of forests, accountancy and business correspondence. They should also be taught the use of better implements.

In Maharashtra, a training course of two months duration is held at different centres to train the workers. Separate courses are held for Secretaries, Mukadams, managing committee members, etc. The syllabus covers principles of cooperation, Accountancy, and forestry and practical training in the form of visits to coupes under working, and society office to study the accounts, etc.

The course for Secretaries and Accountants is of 4 months duration during which the trainees are given a stipend of Rs. 40 per month and travelling expenses of Rs. 80. Each course or session for 80 Secretaries and Accountants costs Rs. 7,000. One such session is conducted annually.

The course for Mukadams, and Depot clerks is of two months duration. The syllabus is the same for both the courses. Three sessions or classes are held for the depot clerks annually.

The training courses are organised and conducted by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union on the request of Department of Industrial Co-operatives. The scheme is financed by the Co-operative Department. The Co-operative Union advises the District Co-operative Boards to make the necessary arrangements in consultation with the Deputy Registrars and District Co-ordination Committee of the F L C. Societies. The District Co-ordination Committee invites names from the Societies and thereafter the selection is made by the State Co-operative Union or the District Co-operative Board. The Co-operative training instructor is the employee of State Co-operative Union, and he teaches general co-operation subjects, and general lessons in technical subjects. The District Forest Officers, and other Forest Officers deliver extra lectures to supplement. The Special Forest Officer also gives necessary guidance about conducting the classes. At the end of the class an examination is held and the successful candidates are awarded certificates.

In Maharashtra it is now proposed to have a central training school for Forest labourers. This is expected to overcome the difficulties of accommodation, reading room, hostel, etc.

In Andhra Pradesh at present there is a co-operative training institute run by the Department for Inspectors etc. There is also a co-operative training College, sponsored by the Hyderabad Co-operative
Union to train supervisors, etc. Similarly there are three institutes at Rajahmundry, Anantapur, and Vijayawada managed by the Andhra State Co-operative Union. The course is of 11 months duration including 8 months practical training. The trainees are sponsored by their respective Societies and are paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per month. An examination is held at the end of each session and successful trainees are given certificates.

Recommendations:

Such extensive training will not be necessary for personnel of the Forest Co-operative Societies. A brief course of 8-10 months duration will be sufficient. The trainees will normally be Secretaries. They should be given pay and an additional allowance of Rs. 20 per month, besides a consolidated travelling allowance of Rs. 80 per trainee. The training should include at least a month's practical training consisting of visits to good co-operative societies, and nearly forest coupes and study of accounts, measurements of timber, etc.

For the worker members it will be better to have a small class of short duration at the villages. The class can be organised if at least 10 literate members are available in the particular village. In the absence of the literate members, the Secretary, and the local forest Range Officer, and co-operation extension officers can hold meetings at regular intervals and explain to the members about co-operative movement, the responsibilities and duties of the members, importance and usefulness of forests, forest protection, and such subjects. It is necessary to train them in accountancy and other subjects up to a standard of education up to 8th or 7th class.

There is need for including co-operation as one of the subjects at the forestry training schools. A few lectures can be devoted to the teaching of co-operation and the forest Co-operative Societies, in Yellandu Forest School and the forest guards training school Sudikonda in East Godavari district. This will keep the forest subordinates abreast of the times and change their outlook which is very necessary for the successful implementation of the scheme. It should also be one of the subjects of examination. Similarly in the co-operative training College few lectures can be devoted to elements of forestry and maintenance of timber accounts. The lectures in co-operation can be given by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Co-operative Extension Officers and the lectures in forestry by the District Forest Officer and Range Officers.

Syllabus.

For the training classes for Secretaries and Accountants of the Forest Co-operative Societies.

CO-OPERATION.

1. Principles of Co-operation.

2. Different classes of Co-operative Societies; their aims and objects.
8. Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act and Rules

4. Role of Cottage Industries in Rural Economy

6. The role of Co-operative Movement in reconstructing social and economic life of the Tribals

7. Functions of the Federation of Industrial Co-operatives and the Federation of Labour Co-operatives in relation to Primary Labour Co-operative Societies

ACCOUNTANCY.


FORESTRY.

Silviculture: Different types of forests, advantages and disadvantages of forests to the nation, systems of working with more emphasis on the local systems, preparation of nurseries, planting, cooping, identification of important trees available in the locality.

Utilisation: Methods of felling, methods of extraction, knowledge of different kinds of timber logs, beams, rafters, posts, etc., conversion of timber measurements, conversion of timber and calculation of volume with the help of a ready reckoner. Different method of manufacture of charcoal, local method of preparing kilns, minor forest products with particular reference to those available in the locality.

Use of timber returns in vogue in the Forest Department, classification of forest produce.

Forest Law: Andhra Pradesh Forest Act and the Rules made thereunder with particular reference to transit rules. Use of passes and how to fill them, wild life, preservation at local privileges

Management: Knowledge of provision in the sale notice of Coupes, tender notices and agreements to be entered into by a forest labourers' society, maintenance of master file, sanitation, social activities, with particular reference to improve the lot of the tribals, different methods of fire tracing, preparation of sales, burning of raflets.

Practical Training: Visit to nearest couple under working during the course of training. The trainees should be shown felling of trees, conversion, maintenance of accounts, etc., in the couple.
8. **Government Assistance**—The financial aids in the form of grants of the Forest Co-operative Societies whose 75% of the members are scheduled tribes or which are situated in tribal areas notified by Government, as scheduled area, come from the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of the clause 275 (c) of the Constitution of India on a matching basis to the newly registered societies in the following manner:

1. Rs. 3,000 for share capital of the first year only.
2. Rs. 1,200 for management expenses for the first two years.
3. Rs. 1,500 for welfare activities for the first three years.

**Recommendation**—Since most of the Societies are proposed to be in tribal areas consisting exclusively of the tribals, the central assistance may be available for these societies. If any of the tribal areas are not notified as scheduled areas, the Government may declare them to be so for this purpose. The share capital is proposed to be built up in course of time and to start with, the Government assistance of Rs. 3,000 can be availed of.

The Secretary of the Society proposed to be an employee of the Forest Co-operative Department whose services will be lent. The Government will bear the cost of the Secretary. As such, Rs. 1,000 towards management expenses need not be paid to the society.

Instead, this amount can be transferred to the concerned Department towards meeting the partial cost of the Secretary. Balance of Rs. 2,000 may be taken by the State Government as its assistance to the Secretary. This paid employee will continue till such a time that the society establishes itself and the members are sufficiently trained to take over the work of the society. The Government financial assistance for the Secretary can be withdrawn when the society finances improve and it is able to pay for the Secretary. The Central assistance of Rs. 1,500 for welfare activities for the first three years can be utilised very well as the society will not have any funds of its own during its infancy.

3. **Earnest Money Deposits**—In the normal sales of the Forest Department, the practice is that each intending bidder deposits a specified sum (usually Rs. 300 for leases below Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,000 for other leases) before taking part in auctions or sales. This is a sort of guarantee to show the earnestness in taking part in sales and to prevent stray people not genuinely interested from bidding. This earnest money is returned at the end of the sale to the unsuccessful bidders and the full amount of the successful bidders is adjusted towards the payments to be made immediately.

**Recommendations**—The forest Co-operative Societies are not entering the open sales, but the coupes are proposed to be allotted to them after careful consideration of their financial position. A Government employee is engaged as the Secretary to carry on the business, and the day to day works in coupes will be supervised by other forest Department staff. As such, I feel there is no necessity for the societies to pay Earnest Money Deposits with the Forest Department.
3  (viii) Method of allotment of coupes—in Maharashtra the allotment of Forest Coupes to the Forest Labourers societies is made either by the Conservator of Forests who have been authorised to do so in case of societies which are prima facie eligible for such allotment, and on the recommendations of the Planning Committee in case of societies which are not prima facie eligible and the cases which are referred to the committee. The societies which fulfil the following conditions are considered prima facie eligible for allotment of coupes by Conservator of Forests.

(i) The societies should clear off the dues of the Forest Department according to the orders issued by Government from time to time.

(ii) The Assistant Director, Cottage Industries should satisfy that the societies possess adequate borrowing capacity and that they can secure requisite finances for coupe operations.

(iii) It is sponsored by a Government recognised social organisation.

(iv) The Society must have been sponsored Registration and has applied for coupes before 28th February of the year in which the allotment is made.

(v) The coupe applied for must be from the area of operation of the society and it should be recommended by the sponsoring agency.

Societies which do not fulfil any or all of the above mentioned conditions may also apply, but their cases are decided by the planning committee of the Forest Labour Co-operative Societies.

The existing practice in our State is that societies desirous of taking coupes within their respective areas of operation apply for the coupes, three months in advance. The District Committee consisting of the Collector, the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and the District Forest Officer concerned examines the request. The District Forest Officer calculates the price of the each coupe on the basis of the level of auction sales in the neighbourhood during the preceding year. The proposals with this negotiated rate are submitted to Government through the Chief Conservator of Forests. The Government sanctions the leases. At times it was found that the orders of Government were received late, in spite of the request of the society 3 months in advance. The result of this was, that the working period of the coupe was reduced. Some times when the societies did not agree with the negotiated rates, the coupe could not be sold as the general auction would be over by that time.

Recommendation:—In our State the coupes in most of the areas proposed are to be worked on a system akin to the “logging contract system” of Maharashtra. Besides the exploitation charges, a part of the realisation is also to be paid to members. For payment of the profits, the ad hoc rates are to be calculated by the District Forest Officer. There are also other forest co-operative societies in the State which will continue to function under the old practice of giving leases.
on the upset price, based on the average revenue of the past years. It is therefore necessary to have a different procedure for the allotment of coupes to societies under this scheme. The following system is proposed.

1. Every society covered by this scheme shall be recognised by the Government Council.

2. The District Forest Officer will inform all the societies the coupes proposed to be worked departmentally or by contractor. This intimation should be sent at least 4 months before date of sale in case of contractors coupes, or starting of the working season in case of departmentally worked coupes. This early intimation is very essential, because the society has to convene a general body meeting, and the other procedure has to be gone through.

3. The Society in its general body meeting will resolve to take one or two coupes (depending on its strength). This resolution must be supported by at least 50% of the total members on roll of society. Thereafter the members, particularly those voting for the resolution will be bound to work the coupe, if allotted. This measure is to guard against any contingency of members backing out after a coupe is given, which will force the society to employ outside labour to complete the work. In a co-operative venture like this, the main aim is to improve their economic backwardness by providing employment, and the members are expected to work themselves. The very purpose of the scheme will be defeated, if the members do not work and outside labour is employed.

4. The resolution will be considered by the managing committee, who will send it to the District Committee with the copies of the latest balance sheet. The District Committee will consider the resolution with reference to the financial condition and past performance of the secretary, and send it to the Chief Conservator of Forest through the Conservator for orders.

5. The coupe will be allotted by the Chief Conservator of Forests. Since this procedure is likely to take considerable time in correspondence the following time table is proposed which should be adhered to, so that the full working period is utilised and works are completed well within the schedule and there is no delay in the regeneration operations.

1. Intimation of coupes by Forest Department. 4 months before general sales or starting of working season.

2. General Body Meeting. Must be held at least 8 months before commencement of the work.

3. District Committee Meeting. At least 2 months before the date of commencement of work.

4. The final allotment by the Chief Conservator of Forests should be made at least 15 days ahead of the date so that the necessary preliminaries like organising of labour, execution of agreements, construction of sheds, etc., are completed.
Principles of allotment of coupes and profits:

The hitherto existing system in the State is to allot the coupes to forest co-operative societies on the principles laid down by Government in G.O Ms No 588 Agriculture Department dated 23rd March 1959 and G.O Ms No 1652 Agriculture Department dated 23rd July 1959. According to these orders, the Forest Co-operative Societies were given Forest Coupes on concessional terms to be fixed in each individual case on the basis of the level of auction sales in similar coupes in the neighbourhood during the preceding year, and the societies as and when they were given coupe stood on par with the other private contractors as far as payment, discipline, rules, concessions, etc., were concerned.

The auction value does not always represent the true potential of the coupe. Very often the contractors enter into competition as a matter of prestige and raise the prices very high, un-comparable with the value of the crop. By this method the Societies sustained losses because the price calculated was high. The contractors have an organised labour fleet and have adequate resources for quick transport and disposal by negotiation etc. The Secretary of the Society who is usually responsible for execution of works, disposal and produce cannot act as an individual and has to adhere to certain procedures and rules. The finances of the societies are also meagre compared to that of the society. The social position of the contractor enables him to get large amounts as loan from others. His business provides adequate funds for working expenses and dealings with traders, credit facilities, knowledge of market trends, and negotiations with purchases, etc., give him a good chance for quick and profitable disposal when the societies cannot do. The tribals are economically very backward and will not be able to contribute much towards capital. Without an adequate reserve, even the banks will not provide finances sufficient to pay the Forest Department, and to cover the working expenses till the produce is sold.

For the reasons described above, it is not proposed to give the coupes to the Forest Co-operatives on the basis of upset prices.

In Maharashtra State the old procedure was to allot the coupes on upset prices only. The society paid the upset price to the Forest Department and the resulting profit or loss was shared on a 50:50 basis between the society and the Forest Department. The upset price was fixed on the basis of estimated quality or the estimated yield, its value and the operational cost. At the end of the year, estimated cost was to be compared with the actual resultant loss or profit and was shared by the Government and the society on the 50:50 basis. Societies were also required to furnish securities for an amount equal to the upset price, plus 10% of the price representing the deposit to the Forest Department, before taking possession of the coupe. The prices of the coupes were to be paid to the Forest Department as and when the sale proceeds were realised. This formula gave rise to many disputes in the matter of fixation of upset prices and other difficulties such as excess expenditure or excess yield.
Because of the defects, the old method of working of coupes on upset prices was given up and the two systems in vogue are discussed briefly below.

1 Logging contract system.—This system is prevalent in Nask district and parts of Jalgaon, Dharu. The society is given the coupe for working. The work of the society consists of felling, conversion, and transport of produce and hand over the same to the Forest Department, at the Government depot. The Society pays for all these works. The rates for these works are precalculated and agreed to, by the Department and the society. After completion of work, the society is paid the operational costs or working expenses, as per the rates agreed to. Besides these, the society is given 10% of the operational cost as profit. The sale of produce is done by the Forest Department as for the other departmentally extracted timber. The society's share of profit has no bearing on the net realisation, but only on the working expenses.

Profit sharing on revised formula method

This system is similar to the logging contract method as far as the calculation of the working expenses and their remittance. The essential difference lies, in that the produce is transported to the society's depot and the sale is done by the society, under the supervision of the Forest Department. The net realisation is shared by the Forest Department and the society according to a sliding scale. Net realisation is calculated by deducting the admissible expenses agreed to before handing over the revenue realised by the sale of produce. The profit shared as a % of the net realisation amounts to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of society</th>
<th>Government share</th>
<th>Society's share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 3 years</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 3-6 years</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 6-9 years</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 9 years</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both the systems have their own merits, but they cannot be applied as such in our State for the following reasons:

(a) The expenditure incurred by the society for various operations usually exceeds that allowed by the department, although the amounts were agreed to by the society. To illustrate this fact the rate for transport by trucks is fixed by the transport authority and only that amount is admitted by the department while the society claims that this cannot be done as the approved rates were not available, and that they were therefore engaged a truck at a higher rate. Similar increases have been observed in other items of work. Appendix II and III give an idea of the expenses actually incurred by the society and those admitted by the forest department, and its resultant effect on society's net income. The figures are actuals taken from the annual reports of the societies in Nask and Tana districts of Maharashtra. Considerable part, and some times entire gross profit is used up in making up the loss.

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(b) The society cannot undertake the sale of produce in the initial stages. Sale of timber and particularly fuel requires considerable experience in Timber trade. The produce has to be disposed so as to get the maximum price without allowing the material to deteriorate. Usually the produce has to be transported to some important timber market for sale. This gives a better price and attracts more customers. From the interior forests areas the produce has to be transported by lorries or rafts over long distances to the sale depot. The members of the society do not undertake this work. Even if the work is given to the society it will have to engage a different agency for this part of work. Control, and check of produce over long distances, with the meagre staff of the societies is not possible.

(c) All produce of a coupe is not sold immediately. In some cases it may take one year or two, before the entire stock is disposed. The society’s capital will thus be locked up.

(d) The social service organisation or the sponsoring agencies which are the vital organs of the Forest Labour Co-operative Societies in Maharashtra do not exist in our state on that organised basis. The past Secretary will be responsible for the management, till such a time as the members take over.

Recommendations — Under the conditions prevailing in our State, a modified system of the logging contract system of Maharashtra State is recommended. Initially, two societies in each circle are proposed. The number may gradually be increased to cover all the tribal areas, depending on the availability of funds and the working of societies. The scheme envisages formation of co-operative societies for the welfare of the scheduled tribes and it is proposed to restrict the membership to the scheduled tribes only. It is also proposed to start these societies in areas where the departmental working is in progress. The following areas are proposed:

(i) Karnool Circle — Atmakur in Nandyal division and Dornal in Giddalur division for the benefit of Chenchus

(ii) Kurnool Circle — Upper Godavari Division for Koyas and Hill Reddys and Srahankota island in Nellore South Division for Yanadis.

(iii) Warangal Circle — Konday in Palvancha Division for Koyas (existing society to be reorganised) Mahadevpur range of Karimnagar Division and Etimnakaram range of Warangal Division for Gonds and Koyas.

(iv) Nizamabad Circle — Jannaram Range of Mancherial Division and Peddar Range of Nirmal Division or Utnoor Range of Adilabad Division.

In areas not covered by the working plans, the District Forest Officers will work the coupes to be worked at least an year in advance and intimate to the concerned societies.

The following procedure is suggested for the allotment of coupes and apportioning of profits.
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Coupes will be worked by the societies without subletting and work only to the extent possible will be taken so as to provide employment for the members. The contingency of employing outside labour should not arise, at the same time the members should not be without work. The Forest Department will maintain all records and accounts of timber etc., as is done now. It will also pay the members through the Secretary the remuneration for the work done at the schedule rates. The secretary will maintain account of the work done by each member and the amounts to be paid to them. If the members possess sufficient number of carts, and if the material is to be carted, this work will also be undertaken. Otherwise the produce will be handed over to the Forest Department at the coupe itself. The Forest Department will calculate the output and the probable value of the material extracted. This will be worked out by applying the prevalent market rates in the neighbourhood, or the sale price reduced by the further expenses involved in further transport and sale of produce from the gross realisation of the coupe, net realisation will be calculated by deducting all paid and anticipated expenses. The society will be given 10% of the net realisation as its share of profit. The share of profit may be revised after an experience of one year or two if it is felt that the profit is not adequate. The profits will be divided as described in the scheme.

This system should be followed for a period of at least five years during which the societies are expected to build up their capital and will have sufficient experience of the co-operative movement. Later on the coupes can be given to them independently. The State Council will lay down the principles and procedure of working. A system is expected to be followed which may be considered at the appropriate time.

The Forest Department will carry out making of trees in the coupes as is normally done. It will also prepare an estimate of yield and the upset price. The coupes (one or two depending on the capacity and membership of each society) will be handed over to the society who will work independently. The periodical wages etc., to its members will be paid by the society itself. The society will fell, convert, transport and arrange for the sale of its produce. The society will pay to the forest department "Royalty" at the rates agreed to before commencement of work. The unit of payment will be cubic metre in case of timber and cubic metre or metric tonne in case of firewood. The rate of Royalty will be worked out on the basis of the average rate obtaining in the neighbouring coupes, in the immediately preceding years. The officer calculating the rate will give due consideration to the market trend, difficulties of working and transport etc.

The Forest Department will keep a “coupe agent” as their representative to maintain record of the actual yield of timber and firewood on which the Royalty will be calculated.

This system is expected to allow the society to work the coupes independently and allow the society to do its own sale of produce. The administration and allowing of expenditure to the societies, and the disputes arising out of them are eliminated. The society will also have an incentive to work the coupe in the most economical and efficient manner. The Government is also assured of the revenue as it gets at present from the sale of coupes to contributors.
At present there are a few Co-operative Societies in the tribal areas which are working forest coupes. They mostly take bamboo and M. F. P leases. The important among them are:

1. Godavari valley Co-operative Rural Development Society, Koidah, Khammam District

2. Chenchu Co-operative Society, Atmakur, Kurnool District

3. Chenchu Co-operative Society, Domal, Kurnool District

The present administrative set up should be changed and re-organized on the proposed basis. These societies can be given the leases of Timber and Bamboo coupes.

1. The Godavari Valley Co-operative Rural Development Society, Koidah

It has a total membership of 320 Tribes, with a paid up share capital of Rs 3058.97 np. The Managing Committee consists of 11 members, 6 of whom are non-officials. The District Social Welfare Officer is the Ex-Officio President. The Social Service Organiser, Koidah acts as Ex-Officio Manager of the Society. The Society takes bamboo coupes on lease from forest department. The society conducts its own sales and 25% of the gross realisation is paid to the forest department as royalty, and 75% is retained by the Society towards the working expenses and its share of profit. The society has adequate reserves. The following changes are proposed:

(a) Change the Managing Committee as proposed in the scheme and appoint a forest official as its Secretary, to guide the exploitation of work.

(b) The sale of bamboo should be under the supervision of Forest Department. It is by tender, the tender should be received by and opened in the presence of the District Forest Officer and Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(c) The forest department to exercise its control and check to ensure efficient working of the coupe and correct accounting of the produce.

2. Chenchu Co-operative Society, Atmakur

The total membership of the society is 277 consisting of Chenchus only. The paid up share capital of the society is Rs. 1,990.40 np. There are 16 Directors on the Board of management 12 of whom are elected Chenchu members. The District Collector is the Ex-Officio President. The Forest Range Officer is the Ex-Officio Secretary. The society takes M. F. P leases by payment of annual royalty of Rs. 1,500. The financial position is very sound and has been making profits every year successfully since it started working in 1960. The society can also be re-organized and given other coupes.
3 Chenchu Co-operative, Society, Dornal.

It has 206 members on its roll with a paid up share capital of Rs. 346. Its organisation and functions are similar to the Atmakur Society. The only difference is that a Senior Co-operative Inspector is the Secretary, instead of a forest Range Officer. This society also took some bamboo coupes besides M. F. P. lease. In 1960-61 the society was given the lease of a bamboo coupe which it had to sub-let. During 1962-63, another coupe was given which is under working. The coupes were allotted on the previous year’s price plus an increase of 10%. This society should be able to function well if reorganised.

(II) Minor Forest Produce leases

The forest co-operative societies can collect the Minor Forest produce very conveniently. Even the contractors engage the tribals for the collection. At present leases are given on payment of an amount equal to the price realised in the past year with such increase or decrease depending on market price. I suggest that the procedure proposed by the chief conservator of forests in his letter No. 632/63 dated 12th April 1968 may be adopted where the leases are given on payment of fixed royalty as in the case of Atmakur and Dornal societies, the same may be continued.

SCHEME FOR THE FORMATION OF FOREST CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Co-operative is the rule of nature. Every living organism shows some form of Co-operation. Cooperation from different constituent parts is necessary for the individual to perform its works. In an organised society the need for co-operation is all the more necessary for the maximum development of its members.

Forest and forest dwellers are inseparable co-operation and co-existence between them is of utmost importance, both for the well-being of the dwellers and for efficient management, and better protection of the forest wealth. Unlike the other types of property, forest stands in a peculiar state of vulnerability. It is an unguarded treasure, and cannot be locked up, though more valuable than the others. The protection and maintenance of forests, needs active co-operation of the people living in and around it. Without their assistance, it cannot be safeguarded, however tight, the administration may be. The people living in jungles are in a better position to check the smugglers, and other unsocial elements than a single forest guard who has a vast area, and open treasure to watch.

The total tribal population of Andhra Pradesh is 3,66,993 concentrated in the districts of Adilabad, Mahabubnagar, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, East and West Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and Kurnool. They are mostly confined to the hill tribes. They live in the interior, often inaccessible areas, far from the civilized habitation, and retain their customs and traditions. Unfortunately,
they have not enjoyed all the benefits of development available to the people in the more accessible areas. They continue to remain in a state of misery. Their economic and social conditions, to say the least, are very backward. They are very hardy people and best suitable for all types of manual work, particularly, the forest works. They are often called "labourers" or "Coolie". In common usage, this term has come to represent a backward class, often looked down upon, though literally it means an honest worker. Even the tribals resent being called as such.

Their main occupation is forest works, besides a primitive type of shifting cultivation. The earnings from these occupations is barely sufficient for their subsistence. Where departmental operations are carried out, they are assured of a fairly decent wage. But where contractors are employed, the remuneration is very much inconsistent with the quantum of work. Very often the contractors advance small sums of money to these innocent people, and extract much work in return than the amount advanced. Those unscrupulous people took advantage of the helplessness of the poor men. Their ignorance and illiteracy were fully exploited. While the contractors collected large profits by exploiting the forests, the actual workers remained what they were.

Under these circumstances, some of these people were tempted by the crafty smugglers to indulge in unlawful activities like clearing of forests and theft of timber, etc. The tribals were employed as agents for the ultimate benefit of the traders. Generally the tribals are law-abiding and simple people unaware of the cunning tricks of trade. Hunger often drives them to a stage where they are forced to abandon the path of righteousness.

Their condition can be improved only if they are weaned away from all exploiters. One of the ways is, to give them higher wage and secondly a share in the profits of timber trade. The forest co-operative societies aim to provide these two. This will help in bringing about an awakening in them and make them realize their responsibilities and rights. They will feel that they are equal partners in the ownership of the national forest wealth, and its protection is as much their responsibility as that of the Forest Department.

Forest Co-operative Societies were first started in the old Bombay State in 1947. Sri B G Kher, then Chief Minister, declared the Government Policy to form Adivasi Forest Labour Co-operative Societies. This step was aimed at improving the economic conditions of Forest Labourers, and to put an end to the exploitation of the illiterate and ignorant tribals by the Forest contractors. It was expected that the profits hitherto earned by the contractors would go to the workers. Since then, the idea has gained momentum, and at present there are over 300 Forest Co-operative Societies in Maharashtra. In the districts of Thana and Nasik, the contractor has mostly been eliminated.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh also decided to form Forest Co-operative Societies on the Maharashtra pattern, with a view to improving the living conditions of the tribal lot. The Government of India giving financial assistance for this.
Name of the Scheme—"The scheme can be called "Scheme for formation of "Forest Labour Co-operative Societies".

Aims and Objects—The main aim of this scheme is to improve the social and economic condition of the Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh by organising them into Co-operative Societies, to carry out forest operations, particularly, by exploitation. The Scheme envisaged payment of a share of profit, besides remuneration for the work. It is also proposed to train the members to shoulder the responsibility and ultimately to carry out the forest exploitation independently.

Administrative set up —

(A) State Council:—At the State level, there shall be a "State Council" for "Forest Co-operatives". The council shall consist of 13 members as follows:

1. The Minister for Forest or Co-operation (Chairman)
2. Secretary to Government Food and Agriculture Department
3. Secretary to Government Co-operative Department.
4. Dy. Secretary to Government Education (Social Welfare) Department.
5. Chief Conservator of Forest
6. Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
7. Director of Social Welfare.
8. Special Forest Officer (Secretary.)
9. General Manager, Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation.
10. A Representative of the Central Financing Agency.
11, 12. Prominent Social Workers.
13. An elected representative of the Forest Co-operative Societies.

The Deputy Secretary Finance Department may also be invited when necessary.

The functions of the State Council will be as follows:

(i) to accord recognition to the Forest Co-operative Societies.

(ii) to frame the rules and regulations regarding the working of the Societies.

(iii) to give directions for the welfare work to be taken up.
(iv) to revaluate the progress of the Forest Co-operative Societies from time to time.

(v) to lay down the principles of financial assistance to the Societies.

(vi) to decide policy matters. Any major changes in policy involving the state revenue only will need Government approval.

I. DISTRICT COMMITTEES

The district Committees formed in G.O.Ms. No 1698 II C & L. Dated 25-2-59, consisting of the District Collector as Chairman and Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies and the District Forest Officer among others should continue with the addition of the Chairman of Zilla Parishad, District Social Welfare Officer and Asst. Director of Industries if necessary. The District Committee will examine the request of the society for allotment of Coupes, with reference to their past work and financial position. It will also give necessary instructions for the welfare works to be carried out. The District Committee will recommend for the recognition of societies by the governing council. The members of the District Committee will inspect the works done by the societies, during their tour.

III. MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Each Society will have its managing committee of 11 members as follows:

1. Block Development Officer (President).
2. Forest Range Officer.
3. Co-operative Extension Officer.
5. to 7. Nominated members by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
8 to 11. Elected members of the general body of the Society.

The Secretary of the society will be a paid employee. If there is any educated member of the Society, capable of discharging the duties of Secretary, he will be so appointed, and paid honorarium. In other cases the Secretary shall be a paid employee of the Government, of the rank of a Co-operative Senior Inspector or a Deputy Ranger of Forests or a Senior Trained Forester. The services of the Secretary will be lent by the departments concerned, and the expenditure will be met from the central grant.

Functions of the managing committee.

(i) to approve the expenditure incurred by the Society from time to time.
(ii) to carry out the welfare works as per directions of the State Council and the District Committee.
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(iii) to lay down detailed methods for carrying out the business and to arrange for the distribution of profits earned by the society in each co-operative year.

(iv) to convene the General Body meetings.

The managing committee will control the Secretary whose duties shall be (1) to carry on the day to day correspondence of the Society (2) to receive and disburse the amounts on behalf of the Society (3) to maintain the accounts of the society with cash transactions as well as timber and other Miscellaneous accounts. (4) to execute the welfare works (5) to attend to all other items of work connected with the society entrusted to him by the managing committee.

The society accounts may be seen by the officers of the forest department of and above the rank of a Ranger, the Officers of Cooperative Department of and above the rank of Co-operative Sub-Registrar and the members of the managing committee.

IV WAGE BOARD:

(a) There is no necessity for the separate wage board as it exists in Maharashtra State. Each Forest Division in our State has its "schedule of rates" approved by the Conservator of Forests, in which rates for each item of work are given on the basis of field data. These rates will be applicable for the societies also. Where necessary the managing committee shall resolve for the revision of rates and send proposals to the Conservator of Forests through the district committee. The Secretary, while recommending the rate, shall consider the prevailing daily wage rate, and actual field data about the work collected in the field.

PROCEDURE FOR ALLOTMENT OF COUPES:

(b) In Maharashtra State allotment of coupes is done by the Conservator if the societies are prima-facie eligible. In other cases the matter is referred to the State Planning Committee. The existing practice in our State is that the desiring societies apply for the allotment of coupes three months in advance through the district committee. The Government allot coupes at a concessional rate calculated on the basis of the rate obtained in similar coupes in the preceding years.

The proposed procedure for allotment will be as follows:

Each year, the Divisional Forest Officers will inform the societies in their divisions the coupes proposed to be worked and suggest the coupes to be taken up by the society. This information should be given about 4 months before the proposed date of seek or the date of commencement of work.

The society in its general body meeting will resolve to take one or two coupes depending on its strength. The resolution must be supported by at least 50% of the total members on roll. All members supporting the resolution will be bound to work in the coupe. Thus

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to ensure that the non-members, or outside labour will not be called in to complete the work. The General Body meeting should be convened soon after receipt of information.

The resolution should be considered by the District Committee with reference to the latest balance sheet and will be sent to the Chief Conservator of Forests with recommendation for orders through the Conservator of Forests. The coupes will be allotted by the Chief Conservator of Forests.

PAYMENT OF WORK CHARGES AND SHARING OF REALISATION

The Forest Department will carry out the usual marking of trees and the society will do the felling, conversion of produce and collect them at the coupe depot situated near the coupe. If the members possess carts, they will also undertake transport to the river bank or to the depot, from where the produce can be transported by lorries. The coupe forester or guard of the Forest Department will maintain the timber accounts. The Secretary of the society will supervise the work of the members and keep account of each man's work.

The Forest Department will pay the work charges to the society on the basis of "Schedule rates". The amount will be distributed to members on the basis of the quantity of work done by each. The payments will be made weekly.

The Forest Department will calculate the value of the produce extracted in the following manner.

The exact quantity of timber and fire-wood will be known from the accounts. This will be multiplied by the adhoc rate to determine the total expected gross realisation from the coupe. The rate per unit is a Cft or Cubic meter in the case of timber, and Cub-yard or cubic meter or tonne in the case of Fire-wood. The rate will be based on prevailing market rate in the neighbourhood or at the average rate for that class of timber at the nearest Government Depot. From the gross realisation, the felling, conversion charges paid, the anticipated transport and other charges to be incurred, to transport the produce to the nearest sale depot will be deducted 10% of the net realisation thus calculated will be paid to the society as its share of profit. This share may be changed by the State Committee if it is found that the profits are very meagre. Government approval will be necessary as it involves the State Revenue. The payment of profit to the society will be done soon after the work of the felling etc., in the coupe is completed by the society.

Formation of Societies

The main object of the scheme is the upliftment of tribals, and it is proposed that the new societies be initiated only in the tribal areas. A modest beginning has to be made. Under the proposed scheme, the works and responsibilities of the Forest Department will also be increased. They will have to transport the material felled by the societies and arrange for its sale. It is therefore, suggested that the societies may be started in the areas where the departmental timber operation are being carried out. This scheme can be started by forming...
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two such societies in each of the Forest Circles of Kurnool, Kakinada, Warangal and Nizamabad. More societies may be formed, and they may be extended to the other areas on the funds available and the performance of these societies.

The following areas are proposed:

1. **Kurnool Circle**—Atmakoor in Nandyal Division and Dornal in Giddalur Division
2. **Kakinada Circle**—Srihari Kota in Nellore South Division and Upper Godavari Division.
3. **Warangal Circle**—Palvancha Division, Etturnagaram range of Warangal Division, or Mahadevapur range of Karimnagar Division.
4. **Nizamabad Circle**—Jannaram range of Mancherial Division, Peddir range of Nirmal Division or Utnur range of Adilabad Division.

The society shall be organised by the concerned Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies. The broad principles governing formation should be that the membership is restricted to Scheduled Tribes and no other sympathisers may be admitted.

**Registration and recognition by the State Council:**

Every society shall be registered with the concerned Deputy Registrar under the provisions of the Madras Cooperative Societies Act and the Forest Co-operative Societies Act. As soon as a society is registered, it is entitled to recognition by the State Council. The District Committee shall satisfy itself about the following conditions before submitting proposals:

(a) that all the members of the society are tribals.
(b) that the society has sufficient number of members to carry out the coupe works.
(c) that the members do not have other works in the coupe working season. If the coupe working season overlaps with the agricultural season that sufficient number of people will be available to work the group without employing outside labour.

The benefit of a share in the net realisation would be available to only those societies which are recognised by the State Council. The recognition by the State Council will also be a guarantee for the Central Financing Agencies to advance loans.

**Conditions necessary for registration:**

As per the Madras Co-operative Societies Act of 1932, one of the requirements for registration of the primary society is that there should be at least ten members em_promoters about the age of 18 years. But it would be futile to form a Forest Co-operative Society with not less than 30 members. So the following conditions are prescribed as prerequisites for the formation of a Forest Co-operative Society.
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1. There are at least 30 members in the society; only these people who depend on Forest works for their living will be eligible to membership.

2. Each member pays at least Rs 1 as the registration fee for membership.

3. Each member agrees to purchase at least two shares of Rs 5 each.

4. The area of operation should contain at least 1 and not more than 2 felling series for working.

GENERAL BODY MEETING

The first general body meeting should be called immediately after the registration of the society. This first meeting should be held within three months of registration. The business of the first general body meeting will be:

I. To elect members to the Management Committee.

II. To formally adopt by-laws.

III. To admit new members.

IV. To receive statements of accounts and report on all the transactions entered into by the Secretary up to 7 days before the meeting.

The general body meeting cannot be proceeded with unless there is a quorum as fixed by the by-laws. Subsequent general body meetings may be held as many times as necessary, but at least twice every year. The annual general body meeting should be held promptly after close of every year. The general body will decide the manner in which the Bonus should be paid in kind or Cash. The general body will also be governed when more than half of its members desire by a written application addressed to the President with the specific subjects desired to be discussed.

Financial Assistance

The Government will give the following assistance to all the forest societies recognised by the State Council for forest Co-operatives:

1. Initial Share Capital, subsidy: Rs 3,000.

2. Welfare Fund: Rs 1,500 (for the first three years).

3. Managerial Subsidy: Equal to the pay of the Secretary. Till such a time that the society is able to sustain itself.

4. Facility of a loan up to 5 times its share capital and Reserve Fund.
Procedure for advancing Loans

Each society requiring loan shall apply for loan to the Central Financing Agency through the District Committee. Along with the application, a resolution of the general body should be enclosed. The application should state clearly the purpose for which the loan will be utilised and the manner in which it will be repaid. A last Balance Sheet of the society should also be enclosed. The District Committee shall consider the applications in the light of society's Assets and Liabilities and recommend to the financing agency for the loan.

- If repaid within six months . . . No interest
- If repaid after six months but within one year 2% PA
- If repaid after one year but within 1½ year 3% PA.
- If repaid after one and half years . . 4% PA.

The loan is repayable within two years. Interest for the entire period will be calculated at the rate applicable, for instance, if a loan is repaid after one year nine months, interest for the entire period of one year and nine months at 4% PA only will be charged. These sliding rates of interest are applicable only if repayment is in a lumpsum. If however, the repayment is made in instalment, interest will be charged at a rate applicable (as per the sliding rate) when the last instalment is paid.

The Government will place funds at the disposal of the central financing agency at an interest of 1% for the first year and at an interest of 1% for the second year. Losses if any in the transactions will be borne by the Government and the Central Financing Agency in the ratio 2:1.

Staff of each society

The following will be paid staff of each society.

1. Secretary
2. Coupe Supervisor . One for each coupe to be appointed when the society undertakes independent working.
3. Coupe maistries .. One Do.
4. Depot Manager .. One For each depot to be appointed when the society undertakes independent working.
5. Depot Maistries .. Two Do.
6. Watchman .. One Do.
7. Accountant .. One If necessary.
8. Forester .. One
In the initial stages only the Secretary will look after the work in the field and maintain the accounts. Only the cost of the Secretary will be met by the Government, the rest of the staff will have to be paid for by the society from its own funds. Appointment of staff will need the approval of the general body.

Accounts of the Society:

Every society shall maintain account as per the books prescribed by the State Council. In order to see that the societies have maintained their accounts properly, continuous half-yearly audit will be undertaken by the Co-operative Audit Officer concerned. Besides this, supervision over the working of the societies is affected through the departmental supervisory staff.

Training of Personnel of Forest Co-operative Societies

The ultimate aim of the scheme is to bring about a gradual non-violent social and economic revolution amongst the tribals. They will be educated and so trained, that in course of time they take over the management of the societies on their own. For this purpose two types of training courses are proposed:

1. Secretary's Course—The Secretaries and Accountants will be given training in the elements of Co-operation and Forestry at the Central Training College, Hyderabad or at any of the other Co-operative Training Institutes in the State. The minimum educational qualification proposed is the Higher Secondary Standard. The duration of the course will be 4 months including a month's practical training. The trainees will be given an allowance of Rs. 20 per month besides the pay, and a consolidated travelling allowance of Rs. 30 per trainee. One session per year is proposed with a minimum of 10 trainees.

2. Short Course for members, etc.—A short course of 60 to 40 days will also be held at the headquarters of the society or at any other central place within the area of operation. During this period lectures will be given on Co-operation and Forestry, the role and responsibility of the members and such other topics. Slide shows and film shows will also be arranged. The programmes may be sponsored by the Government or the State Co-operative Union.

The candidature of the trainees will be sponsored by the society. The cost of training including stipend, etc., will be met by the Government.

Supervision at the State Level:

A special Forest Officer of the rank of an Assistant Conservator of Forests will be appointed to render necessary help and technical advice to the societies in exploiting the coupes. He will also act as the Secretary of the State Council for Forest Co-operatives. The following staff is proposed for the Special Officer in the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
18th November, 1965.

1. Co-operative Sub-Registrar/Superintendent .. One.
2. Senior Inspector to (be appointed if necessary) .. One
3. L D. Clerk .. One.
4. Steno-Typist .. One.
5. Peons .. Three

Distribution of profits:

It is proposed that 10% of the net realisation of the forest produce of each coupe may be given as profit to the society. This amount is payable as soon as work in the coupe is completed. This profit may be distributed as under:

- 80% bonus to workers in proportion of the work done
- 20% dividend on share capital subject to a maximum of 10% of share value
- 80% Community Welfare fund
- 20% Reserve Fund

The bonus to the workers may be paid in cash or in kind. It may take the shape of food grains in scarcity period, timber for construction of houses or for agriculture implements, clothing, warm blankets and other articles of daily use as desired by the members.

Welfare activities

The forest co-operative Societies are not an end in themselves, but a means to the ultimate object of the upliftment of the scheduled tribes, from the drudgery of social and economic backwardness. They have to be made masters of their environment, instead of creatures of circumstances. They have to be brought on par with the rest of the nation, so that they also contribute to the progress of the nation.

This is more like an ideal, and can be achieved only if the attempts are persisted with. A provision has been made in the bye-laws, to set apart 80% of the profits towards community welfare fund. The amount is to be utilised for sanitation, medicine and education and other similar programmes. Government of India also give Rs 1,500 to the newly registered societies for the first three years for the welfare works. This amount is to be utilised for providing clean and good drinking water, medical help, and nourishing food for the workers.

The state committee for forest co-operatives will lay down the broad principles of the welfare works to be taken up. The details of the scheme will be formulated by the managing committee in the general manner prescribed by the general body. The Secretary and the managing committee will be responsible for execution of works with the guidance of the District Social Welfare Officer and his subordinate staff.
Financial Implications of the Scheme in the First Year of Implementation.

Recurring Non-recurring.

1. Share Capital subsidy at 8,000 per society for 8 societies 24,000

2. Welfare works grant at 1,500 per society for 8 societies 12,000

3. Training of 10 Secretaries every year allowance at Rs 20 per month for 4 months per candidate 800 1,900
   Travelling allowance at 80 per annum 800
   Allowances to staff 4 instructors at 50 p.m for 4 months 800.

4. Pay of 1 Secretary for 12 months, Co-operative Senior Inspector (140-5-155-7½-200-10-250) 1,920
   Rs.
   Pay 140.00
   D.A. 10.00
   C.A. 10.00
   ——— 160.00 x 12—1,920.

5. Travelling allowance for non-official members of the State Council 1,000

6. Staff at State Level 17,196
   (a) Special Forest Officer, Assistant Conservator of Forests (850-750).
   Pay 850.00
   Spl. Pay 100.00
   Average monthly T.A. 100 00
   ——— 550 00 x 12—6,600

   (b) Co-operative Sub-Registrar/Superintendent (220-10-820).
   Pay 220.00
   Spl. Pay 25.00
   D.A. 20 00
   C.A. 15.00
   ——— 280 00 x 12—8,880
(c) One Co-operative Senior Inspector

Pay  140 00  
D.A  10 00  
C.A. 10 00  

160 00 x 12—1,920

(d) One Stenotypist (50-4-100-5-150)

Pay  80 00  
D.A  10 00  
C.A  10 00  
Spl. Pay  15 00

115 00 x 12—1,380

Recurring Non-
Rs. recurring. Rs.

(e) One Lower Division Clerk (80-1-100-5-150).

Pay  80 00  
D.A  10 00  
C.A  10 00  

100.00 x 12—1,200

(f) Three Peons (50-1-50-2-65)

Pay  50 00  
D.A  10 00  
C.A  10 00  
T.A  10 00

76 00 x 12—2,736

(g) One Jeep Driver (80-120)

Pay  80 00  
D.A  10 00  
C.A  10 00  
T.A  10 00

110 00 x 12—1,320

7. One jeep with trailer for the use of Special Officer

14,600

Total 32,824—32,824
18th November, 1965.

Cost of one Forest 80-150 + D A & + C A + F T.A.

**Financial Assistance for each Society (excluding State Level Expenses)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-Occurring</th>
<th>Recurring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Share capital subsidy at 8,000 per society</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Welfare works grant</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Pay of Secretary for 12 months</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>1,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Proportionate cost and training for one Secretary</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,110</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appendix I.**

Statement showing the items of expenditure and a specimen of the rates agreed to by the Forest Department and the society for working coupes allotted on revised formula basis in West Nasik Division Maharashtra State during 1962-63

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Barhe Vibhag Adiwasi Jungle Kamgar Sahakari Society Ltd, P S II C.No 30 Thangaon (Main)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Area of the coupes</td>
<td>114.50 Acs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46.336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Estimated yield timber tons</td>
<td>478.00 Cu Mtres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>150.00 tones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firewood</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Distance of the coupe from Nasik</td>
<td>Miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakka Road</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>75.899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaccha Road</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9.661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>85.235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Clearing of Brushwood</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. (a) Felling including Trimming of stools as per Jahirmuma Rate</td>
<td>Trees 5,945</td>
<td>Rs 3,017.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) Conversion including back removal 1' wide at the log centre.  
6.50 per ton  
4.50 per Cu. Metre

3. Fashioning  
4. Polishing  
5. Billeting and stacking firewood  

6. Dragging 100 00  
Rs 11 per ton.  
7.76 Cu Metre.

7. Charcoal manufacturing  
39.28 per ton  
38.80 per Metric ton

8. Pay of makdam at Rs. 60 per month  
Timber 2 Mukadams for 8 months.  
Charcoal 1. Makadam for 6 months.

9. Preparation of "Rab" work 1' height  
at Rs. 82.50 per acre (Rs. 203.83 per Hectors).  
A. G  
34.00  
13.7593 Hect.

10. Hire transport: Rs. 72.60 per mile  
25 miles 44.60  
44.60 Rs. Per Kilo.

11. Erection of mandava in lump  
Rs 50.

12. Pay of Coupe agent for a period of 9 months  
Appointed by the Forest Dept. (Pay D.A. etc., will be intimated to the society separately).

(a) Loading and unloading of timber  
if transported by truck  
per ton 5  
per Cu M 3.52

(b) Charcoal if transported by truck,  
including stitching of bags and weighing;  
per ton 6 12  
per M. Ton 6.02

16. Transport (1) Timber by Spl. Cart  
Rs 2 per ton per mile.  
Rs. 0.88 per C.M. per K.M.

(2) By cart  
Rs 2 per ton per mile.  
Rs. 0.88 per C.M. per K.M.

(3) By truck  
Rs. 1.50 per ton per mile.  
Rs. 0.66 per C.M. per K.M.

(4) Charcoal by truck  
Rs. 0.76 per ton per mile.  
Rs. 0.46 per M. per K.M.
18th November, 1965.

Kachala

Cost of transit pass book

Octroi charges
1. Timber Rs 3 75 per ton
2. Charcoal Rs 3 50 per ton.

Ground rent for 12 months

Office rent for 12 months

Sale Depot Expenses

A-1 Arranging of timber in lots
   (Timber by carts)
   Timber by trucks

A-2. Spreading logs for measurement

B. Numbering of logs including
   measurement of timber at Rs 1 10 per ton
   Rs 0 77 per Cu. Metre

C Charges for printing of sale notices and advertisements

D. Miscellaneous charges such as lighting, sanitation, water
   supply etc.,

E Watchman at Rs 45 per month

Measuring timber in coupes

Weighing Charcoal in coupes

Loading of timber in sale depot

Pay of staff

Oral Answers to Questions.

Actuals

Rs 2 61 per Cu Metres.
Rs 8 44 per Metric Ton

Rs. 2,310 to be distributed over 6 coupes on tonnage basis

Rs. 600 to be distributed over 6 coupes.

Rs. 32 per 100 logs.
Rs. 14 per 100 logs
Rs. 4 per 100 logs.

Rs 1 10 per ton
Rs. 0 77 per Cu. Metre
Actuals limited to Rs. 500 for 6 coupes.

Actuals

Rs. 4 per 100 logs

Rs. 1 00 per ton
Rs. 0 70 per Cu. Metres.

Rs. 3 per ton
Rs. 2 11 per Cu. Metre.

Two watchmen at sale depot for 12 months.

Rs. 1 00 per ton
Rs. 0 70 per Cu. Metres.

Nil

Rs. 2 11 per Cu. Metre.

One Secretary—cum-
Accountant for 12
months at Rs. 125 per
month (for six months),

One Clerk in the office
for 12 months at Rs 75
per month (for 6 coupes)

One additional clerk in
depot for 12 months at
Rs 75 per month (for
six coupes).
Oral Answers to Questions

28. Travelling Allowance . Rs. 250 per 6 coupes
30. Interest on loan . Actuals.
31. Commission and Dalah . Deleted as per G.R. & A.
Department No. FLC 1060/34208-E (IV) dated 19-7-1961.

32. Depreciation value on Dead stock articles connected with coupe working stock articles. 5% of the value of dead articles.

Welfare charges such as water supply, Medical aid, compensation of hutments to the labourers etc. 1% of wages and transport charges paid provided the society acts as per conditions laid down in G.R.

(Sd.)
Divisional Forest Officer, West Nashik.

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the abstract of expenses actually incurred by the Society and that admitted by the Forest Department and its effects on society's profits, Bari Vihag Jungle Kamgar Sahakari Society Limited, Nashik District, Maharashtra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Share members</th>
<th>No of capital</th>
<th>Expenses on working of coupes incurred by the Society.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coupes worked.</td>
<td>Labour charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>Rs. 43,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>8,490</td>
<td>Rs. 44,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>6,410</td>
<td>Rs. 46,792</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Oral Answers to Questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labour charges</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Other expenses &amp; Transport charges</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,68,440</td>
<td>34,676</td>
<td>10,006</td>
<td>1,08,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,11,892</td>
<td>56,122</td>
<td>9,122</td>
<td>1,23,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,59,290</td>
<td>13,807</td>
<td>11,311</td>
<td>90,518</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total amount not admitted</th>
<th>Percentage of Share of profit not admitted</th>
<th>Net profit earned by society in net realisation as per its books</th>
<th>Percentage of gross profit utilised towards the extra expenditure by the society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,841</td>
<td>9 7 %</td>
<td>46,479</td>
<td>36,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,752</td>
<td>10 7 ″</td>
<td>55,972</td>
<td>37,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18,639</td>
<td>8.5 ″</td>
<td>31,076</td>
<td>20,117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### APPENDIX III

Statement showing the expenses incurred by the Societies and that admitted by the Forest Department and the effects of excess expenditure on the societies earnings in Thana District of Maharashtra state during 1961-62.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Society</th>
<th>Date of Registration</th>
<th>Total expenses incurred by Society in working the coup</th>
<th>Total expenses admitted by Forest Dept.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kamal VJKSS</td>
<td>10- 2-48</td>
<td>Rs. 49,216.80</td>
<td>Rs. 39,960.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadam VJKSS</td>
<td>23-9-48</td>
<td>Rs. 69,518.80</td>
<td>Rs. 52,818.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akhal VJKSS</td>
<td>27-10-48</td>
<td>Rs. 54,575.12</td>
<td>Rs. 38,930.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaswan VJKSS</td>
<td>28- 1-50</td>
<td>Rs. 55,842.11</td>
<td>Rs. 48,861.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madgion VJKSS</td>
<td>10- 8-50</td>
<td>Rs. 68,696.82</td>
<td>Rs. 60,692.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalu Agar Bhandur VJKSS</td>
<td>28-11-50</td>
<td>Rs. 60,848.48</td>
<td>Rs. 47,265.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sayavah VJKSS</td>
<td>20- 8-55</td>
<td>Rs. 1,55,101.84</td>
<td>Rs. 1,32,047.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thilhar VJKSS</td>
<td>21- 9-55</td>
<td>13,110 03</td>
<td>31,811 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapna Poon VJKSS</td>
<td>23- 2-1956</td>
<td>44,044 90</td>
<td>30 14 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kondugam VJKSS</td>
<td>23- 2-56</td>
<td>42,815 30</td>
<td>31,139 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharsh Ambalpalem VJKSS</td>
<td>23- 2-56</td>
<td>14,582 11</td>
<td>34,800 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahe VJKSS</td>
<td>26- 2-57</td>
<td>18,032 80</td>
<td>12,673 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamnion VJKSS</td>
<td>26- 4-57</td>
<td>17,091 01</td>
<td>11,217 72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gross value of produce</th>
<th>Net realisation from sale of produce</th>
<th>% of Society's share</th>
<th>Net profits of Society</th>
<th>(+) or loss to Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,18,186 17</td>
<td>82,223 05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8,222 80 (—) 10,034 38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,45,202 81</td>
<td>91,944 04</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9,194 38 (—) 8,803 63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,23,905 32</td>
<td>91,164 80</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9,166 47 (—) 8,228 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86,565 91</td>
<td>42,704 67</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6,405 69 (—) 5,373 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,08,430 05</td>
<td>1,88,844 89</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20,826 71 (+) 1,812 38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,89,981 45</td>
<td>97,716 05</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18,074 40 (+) 830 37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,70,558 03</td>
<td>2,38,400 14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>45,692 01 (+) 24,688 08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,32,858 44</td>
<td>99,146 76</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18,829 36 (+) 10,229 04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,14,110 66</td>
<td>88,961 27</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16,792 25 (+) 2,876 74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73,282 77</td>
<td>48,128 57</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10,780 88 (—) 275 28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,61,889 51</td>
<td>66,458 61</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16,614 65 (+) 6,938 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37,009 02</td>
<td>25,298 78</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8,038 65 (+) 949 39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28,687 00</td>
<td>14,299 28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3,597 32 (+) 94.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPENDIX IV**

**LIST OF CHARCOAL AND FOREST COUCE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH AS ON 30-6-1962**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of the Deputy Registrar-Circle in which the Society is working.</th>
<th>No Names of the societies and address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>1 The Chittoor Cooperative Forest Supply Society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tirupati</td>
<td>1 Renigunta Charcoal Production Society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cuddapah (North)</td>
<td>1. Renigunta Forest Cooperative Society.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Oral Answers to Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Thippuedipalli Forest Co-</td>
<td>operative Society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bhoomireddipalli Forest Co-</td>
<td>operative Society</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Akkulareddipalli Forest Co-</td>
<td>operative Society</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Thummapalli Forest Co-</td>
<td>operative Society</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Perumamittla Forest Co-op-</td>
<td>erative Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Cuddapah (South)</td>
<td>1. Guvvalacheruvu Forest Co-</td>
<td>operative Society</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Narayanavaripalli Forest Co-</td>
<td>operative Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Puttur Forest Co-operative</td>
<td>Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Settagunta Forest Co-op-</td>
<td>erative Society</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Ravulapalli Forest Co-op-</td>
<td>ervative Society</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Nagasanipalli Forest Co-op-</td>
<td>ervative Society</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nagasanipalli Forest Co-op-</td>
<td>ervative Society</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Kakinada</td>
<td>1 Lovakothuru Dadwod Forest Co-</td>
<td>operative Society Gutter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ehuru</td>
<td>1 The Polavaram Agency Hill</td>
<td>Tribes Forest Coupes Co-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Kurnool</td>
<td>1 The Velugodu Forest Coupe</td>
<td>Co-operative Society</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Nandyal</td>
<td>4 1. Giddalur Forest Coupe</td>
<td>Co-operative Society</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2 Thummapuram</td>
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<td>3 Lingapuram</td>
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<td>4 Thummnarajupalli</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 Nellore (North)</td>
<td>7 1. Kuntavallipadu</td>
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<td>2. Rajupalem</td>
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<td>3. Inskapalli</td>
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<td>4. Bata</td>
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<td>5 Chavolu</td>
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<td>6 Chapurallapalli</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Nellore (South)</td>
<td>8 1. Gonupalli</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Kulur</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Devulapalli</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th November, 1963.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telangana Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Adilabad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. The Bham Forest Coupe Contract Society, Taluk Nirmal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7. The Dilawarpur Forest Coupe Contract Society, Taluk Nirmal.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8. The Bagh Forest Cooperative Contract Society, Taluk Bagh.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10. The Hidhola Forest Cooperative Contract Society, Taluk Bagh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 45

Note — Besides, there are 10 agency Cooperative marketing societies i.e., the Primaries of the Ambika Scheduled Tribes Cooperative finance and development corporation functioning in the State. The Bamboo Cooperative Societies are under the Administrative Control of Director of Commerce and Industries.

294—9
MONEY SPENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

**Q** 237 (1209)  *Sri S. Vemayya*:—Will the hon Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state the amount allotted and spent in the State during 1963-64, district-wise, for the construction of houses for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

**Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi**:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Allotment 1963-64</th>
<th>Expenditure on 1963-64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nellore</td>
<td>8,800</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chittoor</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Krishna</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Guntur</td>
<td>8,400</td>
<td>3,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Anantapur</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50,000 43,400

Scheduled Castes: There was no provision for Scheduled Castes for construction of houses.
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th November, 1965.

Mr. Speaker:—For one year, for the entire district that was the amount allotted. If only one building is constructed...

Check measurements district-wise.

Mr. Speaker:—The Minister is not expected to know in every case whether it is in good condition or not unless he puts a separate question. The Ministers are not expected to know every detail.
LOANS TO TRIBALS

142 (5364) Q—Sri S Venugopa—Will the hon Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state

(a) amount of (i) emergency loans and (ii) security loans that have been sanctioned to the tribes for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65, and

(b) number of individuals benefited by getting the loans referred to above?

Smt T N Sadalakshmi—(a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE

(Vide Answer to the L A Q No 14 [*442 (5364)]

The General Manager, The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation, Ltd Visakhapatnam has furnished below the required information for 1963-1964 and 1964-1965 regarding the emergency loans and security loans issued to the tribes by the Agency Produce Cooperative Marketing Societies affiliated to the Corporation.

Amount of loan sanctioned and the number of tribes benefited

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Security loans</th>
<th>No of individuals benefited</th>
<th>Emergency loans</th>
<th>No of individuals benefited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963-1964</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,130</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>4,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1-7-1963 to 30-6-1964)</td>
<td></td>
<td>27,595</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>1,490</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Speaker:—Answers for the other questions will be laid on the Table of the House.
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
BHAMIJI GIRJAN COLONY, SRIRAKULAM DISTRICT.

15—

* 472 (5012) Q.—Sri P. Guanayyo:—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred for the construction of Bhamini Girijan Colony in Srikakulam District;

(b) the number of houses in the said colony;

(c) whether the work has been completed; and

(d) the extent of land given to each Girijan family resident in the colony?

A—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allotment</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
<td>7,792.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>88,268.00</td>
<td>892.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>12,033.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) 10 twin houses for 20 families.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) 5 acres of land is proposed to be given to each family.

DIPLOMA IN COMMERCIAL PRACTICE.

16—

* 280 (8812) Q.—Sri M. Lakshmana Swamy (Kanipadu):—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced Diploma in Commercial Practice in certain Polytechnics of our State;

(b) the names of the Institutions where it was introduced?

(c) how many students have passed this examination and how many have been provided jobs during 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(d) whether this Diploma is treated as equivalent to lower examination in shorthand and typewriting or as equivalent to any other technical examination; and

(e) whether these Diploma-holders are given diploma and steno allowance?
A —

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Diploma course in Commercial Practice two years' duration has been introduced in Kamala Nehru Girls' Polytechnic, Hyderabad and the Government Polytechnic for Girls' Kaknada.

(c) The number of students passed as follows —

April, 1968 — 37, April, 1964 — 51, November 1964 — 2 (Supplemental).

The exact number of students, who were able to secure jobs, is not available. The Director of Technical Education has however reported that a good number of passed candidates have been absorbed in Government Departments, as well as in private establishment.

(d) The integration Committee in Commerce has recommended the equivalence of this Diploma to the Lower Grade Examination in Short-hand and Typewriting. The final proposals of the Director of Technical Education are awaited by the Government.

(e) The Director of Technical Education has reported that in certain cases steno allowance is already being paid. Government have issued orders that a pass in the diploma course in Commercial Practice awarded by the Technical Education Department be treated as equivalent to the minimum General Educational qualification prescribed in Andhra Pradesh State and Subordinate Service Rules.

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR S. C. S. & T. S. IN ENGINEERING COLLEGES

17—

Q 311 (489) A.P. Vajroolu Chatthy — Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) what is the present percentage of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the matter of admission to Engineering Colleges in the State; and

(b) whether the Government of India or the All-India Council for Technical Education has suggested a higher percentage of reservations for them?

A. —

(a) 20% of the seats in the Government Engineering Colleges in the State are reserved for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, with a distinct reservation of 14% to Scheduled Castes and 6% to Scheduled Tribes. Sir. The same percentage is being maintained in respect of the College of Engineering Osmania University, Hyderabad. About 15% of seats for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are reserved in the Sri Venkateswara University Engineering College.
Written Answers to Questions. 18th November, 1965.

Tirupati 17% of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are reserved in the Andhra University Engineering College. Further 13% of seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 3% for Scheduled Tribes in the Regional Engineering College, Warangal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**SHORT TERM B.E COURSE IN OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**

18—

*521 (6254) Q—Sri N. Subba Reddy—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a short term B.E. course has been started in Osmania University, Hyderabad from 1963;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the number of seats for students fixed in the said Engineering College, is very small;

(c) if so, whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to increase the number;

(d) whether L.C.E., L.M.E & L.E.E. Diploma holders with service and experience to their credit, who are admitted into this college are required to undergo (4) years course; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not reducing the period in the case of such pupil?

A—

(a) Sir, Part-time Evening Degree courses in Engineering and not short-term B.E Courses, for Diploma Holders were started by the Osmania University in August 1963.

(b) The total number of eighty (80) seats in four branches has been fixed considering the facilities available at the College, the main consideration being the capacity of the Laboratories and the Workshops.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) the University does not consider that there could be any reduction in the duration of the course because of the lower academic standard of the Diploma holders.

**TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY**

19—

*532 (6336) Q—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Rau.—Will the Hon Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether textile technology course is taught in any of the Engineering Institutions in the state:
(b) if so, its duration of the course, and

(c) the number of students studied the course during the last academic year?

A —

(a) \& (b) A post graduate diploma course in Textile Technology of three years' duration is taught at the M.B.T.S. Government Polytechnic, Guntur with an annual intake of 30. The course was instituted during the year 1964-65

(c) the number of students studied during the last academic year is 30.

CONVERSION OF MINING INSTITUTE AT KOTHAGudem INTO A POLYTECHNIC

20—

*555 (374) Q.—Sri A Ramchandra Reddy—Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the proposal to convert the Mining Institute at Kothagudem to a Polytechnic Institute is pending now,

(b) at what stage of the construction of quarters for the teaching staff of Mining Institute at Kothagudem is pending now, and

(c) the reasons for not taking up this work so far?

A —

(a) The Director of Technical Education has recently submitted proposals for the conversion of the Mining Institute at Kothagudem to a Polytechnic. They are under the consideration of the Government.

(b) the proposal to construct staff quarters at Kothagudem is proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period

(c) the proposal could not be taken up during the Third Plan Period for want of adequate funds

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS

21—

*417 (5263) Q.—Sri S. Venkaya—Will the hon Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state—

(a) number of Municipal Commissioners now in the State Grade wise, and

(b) number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes out of clause (a) above?
A —

(a)  |  Grade  | No of Municipal Commissioners (now Secretaries)
---|---|---
Selection Grade  |  | 5
Special Grade  |  | 12
I Grade  |  | 11
II Grade  |  | 52
III Grade  |  | 48

(b)  |  Grade  | Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes.
---|---|---
Selection  |  | Nil
Special  |  | 1 (One, (Scheduled Caste).
First  |  | Nil
Second  |  | Nil
Third  |  | 2 (Two) (Scheduled Caste).

Representation by the Municipal Commissioners Association

22—

*593(1833) Q — Sarvasti A. Varudra Rao and K. Rajamala. — Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether Municipal Commissioners Association represented that the Local Self-Government Diploma as a preferential qualification for appointment as Municipal Commissioners might be deleted from the Municipal Commissioners Service Rules; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rule has since been deleted.

Deforestation in Nizamapatnam and Alluru Blocks, Guntur District

2S—

*74S (4814) Q — Sri K. Satyanarayana: — Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state.

294-10
74  18th November, 1965.  Written Answers to Questions.

(a) what is the extent of land deforested in Nizamapatnam and
Alluru Blocks in Guntur district, which is called ‘Maddilipara’;

(b) what is the extent of land allotted to the landless poor out
of the same; and

(c) what steps will be taken by the Government to expedite the
distribution of entire land to the landless poor?

A.—

(a) (1) Nizamapatnam Reserve Forest, 1464 acres
     (2) Alluru Block, 510 acres
     (b) 100 acres were assigned to Ex-tappers in 1961 in Nizam-
         patnam Block.
     (c) Action is being taken to sanction special staff to expedite
         the assignment of land to the landless poor.

PURCHASE OF AN ANIMAL BY ZOO AUTHORITIES

24—

*969 Q.—Sarveswari S. Vemmasa and P. O. Satyanarayana Raju—Will
the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the animal which was purchased at the cost of
Rs. 25,000 for the Zoo recently; and

(b) the place from which it was brought?

A.—

(a) Rhino
     (b) Gauhati, Assam State.

25—

*358 Q.—Sarveswari S. Vemmasa and P. O. Satyanarayana Raju—Will
the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals with the Government to pur-
chase white tigers now for Zoo; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the white tigers to be purchased?

A.—

(a) No, Sir.
     (b) Does not arise,
CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

re: DEATH OF SRI K. VENKAT SETTY, FORMER MEMBER OF THE ANDHRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Speaker:—I regret to announce to the House the demise of Sri K. Venkata Setty, Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council. I request the Hon'ble Chief Minister to move the Condolence Resolution.

Sri K. Brahmendra Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move the following motion.

"That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri K. Venkata Setty, a former Member of the Andhra Legislative Assembly and conveys its deep sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
Condolence Resolution:

re: Demise of Sri K. Venkata Selly,
former Member of the Andhra Legislative Assembly

Sri Tejendra Visanathar. — I heartily associate myself with what has been said by the Chief Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Latchamma. We all personally know Mr. Selly and he is certainly entitled for all the qualities which have been enumerated. I express my condolences to the members of the bereaved family.
Condolence Resolution.

re: Demise of Sri K. Venkata Setty, former Member of the Andhra Legislative Assembly.

1. స్రీ క. వెంకట సెట్టి (అంద్రా నాయకుడు) యొక్క మరణం. తన జీవితం సాధారణంగా మనం నిలుస్తున్నది. తన సేవలు మన దావా సెట్టి ప్రస్తుతంగా విశిష్టమైనది. తన పాశ్చాత్య కాలంలో పుస్తకానికి ముఖ్యమైన రింగీ పై యొక్క పిలిచడంపై ఆధారం చెందిన సమాచారం. తన సమాచారం మీద శతాబ్ది మపై ఆధారం చెందిన సమాచారం. తన సమాచారం మీద శతాబ్ది మపై ఆధారం చెందిన సమాచారం. తన సమాచారం మీద శతాబ్ది మపై ఆధారం చెందిన సమాచారం.

2. తూర్పు సమాచారం (అంద్రా నాయకుడు) యొక్క మరణం. తన జీవితం సాధారణంగా మనం నిలుస్తున్నది. తన సేవలు మన దావా సెట్టి ప్రస్తుతంగా విశిష్టమైనది. తన పాశ్చాత్య కాలంలో పుస్తకానికి ముఖ్యమైన రింగీ పై యొక్క పిలిచడంపై ఆధారం చెందిన సమాచారం. తన సమాచారం మీద శతాబ్ది మపై ఆధారం చెందిన సమాచారం. తన సమాచారం మీద శతాబ్ది మపై ఆధారం చెందిన సమాచారం. తన సమాచారం మీద శతాబ్ది మపై ఆధారం చెందిన సమాచారం. తన సమాచారం మీద శతాబ్ది మపై ఆధారం చెందిన సమాచారం.

3. మంచి సమాచారం — తన జీవితం సాధారణంగా మనం నిలుస్తున్నది. తన సేవలు మన దావా సెట్టి ప్రస్తుతంగా విశిష్టమైనది. తన పాశ్చాత్య కాలంలో పుస్తకానికి ముఖ్యమైన రింగీ పై యొక్క పిలిచడంపై ఆధారం చెందిన సమాచారం. తన సమాచారం మీద శతాబ్ది మపై ఆధారం చెందిన సమాచారం. తన సమాచారం మీద శతాబ్ది మపై ఆధారం చెందిన సమాచారం. తన సమాచారం మీద శతాబ్ది మపై ఆధారం చెందిన సమాచారం. తన సమాచారం మీద శతాబ్ది మపై ఆధారం చెందిన సమాచారం.

18th November, 1965.

Condoence Resolution:

re: Demise of Sri K. Venkata Setty,
former Member of the Andhra Legislative Assembly.

Now number of the Aadhra

Legislative Assembly.

7§ isth Nowmber^ Condolence  Resolution;

Demise of Sri K* Venkata Setty,
former Member of the Andhra

Legislative Assembly.
Business of the House. 18th November. 1965.

The question is:

“That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri K. Venkata Setty, a former Member of the Andhra Legislative Assembly and conveys its deep sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.”

The Resolution was adopted nem con., all Members standing in silence for one minute.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—We will do one thing. At 5-30 in the evening the Business Advisory Committee will be meeting. There the Chief Minister and every one of us will be present. We will decide as to how we should do it. All of us are agreed about that. It is a good thing. In what shape and how it should be done should be decided in the Business Advisory Committee this evening.

Sri Tenny Vaswanatham:—I learnt that the Government themselves are going to move a resolution on that.

Mr. Speaker:—The Business Advisory Committee is meeting at 5-30 this evening and it will be considered there.
18th November, 1965.

Point of Information

re: Official Language Bill

Mr Speaker—Not in the Assembly. We will have a separate meeting.

Mr Speaker—Please do not refer to it here. We will have it separately.

POINT OF INFORMATION

re: OFFICIAL LANGUAGE BILL.

Mr Speaker—I think, once or twice some statement was made once or twice some statement was made...
Point of Information. 18th November, 1965

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy—We are not indifferent to the question, Sir.

Mr Speaker—Has the Minister for Law anything to say about the Official Language Bill? When is it likely to be ready?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy—he is not likely to say anything more than I said, Sir.

Mr Speaker—Some kind of an assurance was given.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy—That is true, Sir. I am not denying that.

Mr Speaker—The Government do not want to postpone it for long. They will come before the House as early as possible. That is what the Chief Minister is saying.

Sri Pullabommu Venkatapati—Is it during this session itself, Sir?

Mr Speaker—So far as I know, I do not think the Bill is ready.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy—It does not seem to be ready, Sir.

Mr Speaker—We are thinking of closing the session by about the 5th December. There are some urgent matters. For instance, we know the University Bills are there. There will be some discussion on seasonal conditions. I want to move a Government Resolution regarding seasonal conditions, etc. There will be some time. There may be a taxation Bill. Therefore, this time at our disposal.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy—Sir, presently we are thinking of closing the session by about the 5th December. There are some urgent matters. For instance, we know the University Bills are there. There will be some discussion on seasonal conditions. I want to move a Government Resolution regarding seasonal conditions, etc. There will be some time. There may be a taxation Bill. Therefore, this time at our disposal.

(The Speaker) We are just thinking whether we cannot do it in February. As you know, I want to put it before the Business Advisory Committee also, and consult you and the leaders of the Opposition... This year we may take a decision to divide the Budget Session into two sittings; i.e., with 7 days interval—we are thinking that it would be a proper one, but of course subject to the consent of the Government. Therefore, as it looks now, there may not be a possibility of putting this matter on a Bill of that type during this sitting. It will be in about the middle of February.

294—11
Mr Speaker—5th December

Sri Tenneti Venkatasami —Why? This session has been specially dated to allow the Prime Minister to address the Members of the Legislature. Some¬one or other the visit has been postponed. If tax is postponed we have to continue our session till he comes. It stands to reason and common sense, therefore, as he says that there is no time, I am putting out the time. There is time between the Prime Minister’s visit. Let us take the Language Bill then. The drafting is no difficulty according to him, therefore, and there is no difficulty according to him, and there is no difficulty with it. Therefore, let us have it.

Mr K Brahmamandla Reddy—Regarding the visit of the Prime Minister Sir, as I have already announced he will be here on the 11th and 12th December. He will be going to the districts also. Apart from Hyderabad, he is going to Nagaonpurasar. That means Nalgonda and Suryapet districts. Then he is going to Rajahmundry. Members of the Assembly and Council and others of West Godavari and East Godavari have to be in their respective places. He is also going to Visakhapatnam. Friends from Vizagapatnam and Srikakulam and others should be there and a little in advance also. Therefore, it may not be possible to sit beyond 5th December. If it is necessary we may adjourn for two more. But it cannot be till the Prime Minister’s visit.

Sri K N. Venkatachalam—Do we not, be given the privilege of being addressed by the Prime Minister of India at this juncture of our history? We are now at a fairly successful moment. The whole of India is looking with great admiration at the Prime Minister and I thought we would be given an opportunity, and that is all. To say that we will be at our respective places and that not much meaning because he comes in a plane, he is there for about half an hour or one hour and then goes away by plane to another place and another place and another place. We (both the Houses of the Legislature) would like to be addressed as an official body by the Prime Minister. I want the Chief Minister to consider this.
18th November, 1965

Mr Speaker—We will discuss all about this in the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Padmanabha Reddy: Sir, today two announcements are made in the House. First a Business Advisory Committee has been referred. Will you, Sir?

Mr Speaker: I want to introduce this Committee in the next session. If you accommodate, and if you have created a Committee, it will discuss and will announce the report.

Mr. Ambedkar: Sir, I want to move a motion that it is not in order, Sir?

Mr Speaker: I want to inform the House that Sri Arvind Ramachandra Reddy, M.L.A. was arrested under Sections 147, 447 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code on 25th August, 1965, and released on personal bond the same day.

This was the information which was furnished to me some time back. I have to inform the House about this fact.

Mr. V. Sadasiva Rao: Sir, I want to announce a personal bond is released in connection with the false report case against the person. The personal bond is placed. I have no information whether the announcement has been intimated. I have information that the personal bond has been intimated. Sir, I have information that the personal bond has been intimated.

Mr. Sadasiva Rao: Sir, I have no information in connection with the false report case against the person. The personal bond is placed. I have no information whether the announcement has been intimated. I have information that the personal bond has been intimated.

Mr Speaker: Sir, you might have given an assurance. I have heard that assurance.
84 18th November, 1963

Announcement:

re: Arrest and release of Sri A. Rama-
chandra Reddy, M. L. A.

Personal bond is different from personal security
information. I have to intimate to the House
writing. "What has happened" writing should be made an
that

Mr. Speaker — I think So. A Proper query
should be made an that

Mr. Speaker — I asked him to give it in writing.

Mr. Speaker — Thank you, Sir

Mr. Speaker — I do not know what has happened. The hon.
Member is present here. I am prepared to accept his statement

Mr. Speaker — When a Member denies, I will have to take it
in writing from him and conduct necessary enquiry and ultimately
come to a decision. Simply because one member says something all
of a sudden on the strength of that statement, we cannot take another
man to task. He must also be given an opportunity to explain his
position

Mr. Speaker — Let us not go to the interpretation of the language.
Bond may be written or oral. English language is a very peculiar
language. We can give any number of interpretations for any kind of
word.
Mr. Speaker — So let us not go to the interpretation of the words. Sometimes even legal experts like us give different interpretations. One lawyer gives one interpretation and another lawyer gives another interpretation. So why cal to into discussion.

I am prepared to accept all these things. Let there be something in writing from the Member. Then I will consider as to what action should be taken on that.

Sri Vanamala Gopalkrishnaiish — I am raising a privilege question.

Mr. Speaker — Please give me notice of it. I will consider it. Why should the hon. Member tell me before hand that he means raising a privilege question? He is so full liberty to give notice of anything and I have got full liberty whether to allow it or disallow it.

Mr. Speaker — I am to announce to the House that I have nominated the following to be the members of the panel of Chairmen for the sixth session

1. Sri Bittam Sreeramamurthi
2. Smt. Kumudini Devi
3. Sri P V Sivayya

Mr. Speaker — I am to announce to the House that under Rule 212-B (s) of the Assembly Rules, I nominate the following to be members of the committee on petitions for the Sixth session in addition to the Deputy Speaker who shall be the Chairman of the said committee.

1. Sri Mohammed Ismail
2. Sri S. Jayaraju
3. Sri C. Kulasivakumar Reddy
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—We are strictly following the convention.

Mr. Speaker:—We are considering about it seriously.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not think we will be able to complete these Bills today. Tomorrow or day after we will decide.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and the Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation for the year ended 31-3-1965


Amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations 1963.

[G.O. Ms. No. 1405 General Administration (Services-A) Dated 26-7-1965]

2. Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy—I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 1405, General Administration (Services-A), dated 26-7-1965, making an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations 1963 in accordance with clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.

Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Postponement of Elections) Ordinance 1965.


Mr Speaker — Papers laid on the Table.


The Minister for Revenue (Sri N Ramachandra Reddy) — I will move.

* I beg to present the Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abolition of Jagirs Bill, 1965

Mr Speaker — Report presented.

GOVERNMENT BILLS


Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy—Sir, I beg to move,

that leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1965

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)
18th November, 1965


Mr Speaker — Mr. Rajagopal Naidu says that we adjourn now and take up the Bills one by one tomorrow.

The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Areas) Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1965"

The motion was adopted

(The Indian Soldiers (Litigation) (Extension to Proceedings Under the Estates and Jagir Laws), Bill, 1965.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy. — I beg to move

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) (Extension to Proceedings under the Estates and Jagir Laws) Bill, 1965"

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy. — The reasons for withdrawing the Bill are simple. An amendment is proposed by the Government of India. It falls in the concurrent list also. That is why we are withdrawing this

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy. — The definition of ‘courts’ is not comprehensive. That is why the Government of India has suggested that all other Acts abolishing the intermediaries should be comprehensive. The Act abolishing the intermediaries will also be incorporated there so as to cover all these things.
Government Bill:


Mr. Speaker:—The Central Government is thinking of enacting a similar Act covering this Bill.

So we are communicating all these things.

Mr Speaker:—We will now give permission to the Minister to withdraw the Bill. After the Central Government’s Bill is passed we will see whether it is necessary to bring forward any Bill. After all, it is going to be a very simple Bill.

Sri Varikala Gopalakrishnaiah:—I entirely agree with you. Mr. Speaker, simple as it seems, the Act looks complex. Can the Central Government interfere with the Legislature of the State? As it stands now, the Central Act enables the tenant to extend tenancy up to three years. The tenancy remains Central in nature. The tenant is bound to pay two times a year. As per the provincial Act the tenant is bound to pay six months. The tenant is bound to pay the rent in advance. It is a serious constitutional matter.

Mr. Speaker:—5 Acts cover the same Act as per the Constitution. More details will be added.
Mr Speaker:—What has the Hon. Minister to say against Mr. Vavilala’s suggestion:

Srira N. Ramakunhara Reddy: I think it will be comprehensive to cover all these things. If there is anything left out, we can consider it at a later date.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That permission be granted to withdraw Indian Soldiers (Litigation) (Extension to Proceedings under the Estates and Jagir Laws) Bill, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The House is adjourned till 8-30 a.m on 19-11-1964.

(The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock on Friday, the 19th November, 1965).