ANDHRA PRADESH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[ P. T. O. ]
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

Forty-Seventh day of the Sixth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Sunday, the 27th March, 1966

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

EMBEZZLEMENT OF REVENUE BY VILLAGE MUNSIFF KROVIDI

1062—

*1985 Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya (Sattinapalli):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was a fact that the Tahsildar, Bhimavaram West Godavari has intimated the R.D.O. in his R.O. B. 33144/63, dated 5-9-64 that the Village Munisiff of Krovvidi village has embezzled the revenue collections to the tune of Rs. 13,457.14 paisa and recommended for his dismissal;

(b) if so, what was the action taken so far; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Village Munisiff is continuing in service and is collecting the same amount once again from the same ryots?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy):—

(a) & (b)—The preliminary report sent by the Tahsildar, Bhimavaram, revealed that an amount of Rs. 13,457.14 paisa was embezzled by the Village Munisiff. He was placed under suspension from 5-10-63 pending enquiry into the charges. The enquiry is in progress.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(429)
Oral Answers to Questions

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—He is under suspension and further enquiry is going on.

Sri K. S. Narayana:—Enquiry is going on in the case. There has been an opportunity to question the aged father, mother and other relations. 13 days have passed. It will take some more time. The culput will certainly be prosecuted.

Sri K. L. Narasimha Reddy:—I have no information. However, the hon. Member has got the information. The culprit will certainly be prosecuted.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—In the case of the Collector to reinstate Deputy Collector, the Collector's report is handed over. Thus, communication is going on. However, Deputy Collector is also informing the Collector about the report and about the case. The culprit has been arrested and the case is going on. Further, misappropriations have been committed. The culprit is protect as per law.

Sri K. L. Narasimha Reddy:—In the case of the Collector, the Collector is informed of the case. Further, further enquiry is going on.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Off handed case. The culprit has been arrested. Further, prosecution is going on.

Sri K. S. Narayana:—Case is going on.
BANCHARAI PORAMBOKE LANDS IN KHAMMAM TOWN

1966—

972 Q.—Sri J. Vengala Rao (Vemusor) :—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of Government Bancharai and Poramboke lands in the Municipal limits of Khammam Town;

(b) the extent of land (in acres) therein handed over to the Municipality;

(c) whether it is a fact that many people have improperly taken possession of the lands of the Government and constructed hundreds of pucca buildings; and

(d) whether it is a fact that private people sold the Government lands to others claiming it to be their own?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy.—(a) Bancharai Acrs. 870-12 guntas, Poramboke Acrs. 5-28 guntas.

(b) Acrs. 100-60.

(c) Yes, as reported by the Collector.

(d) No such transactions have been brought to the notice of the Local Revenue Authorities.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy.—According to section 87 (1) of the Municipalities Act, all vacant lands belonging to or under the control of the Government situate within the local limits of the Municipality shall be deemed to be in the possession or under the control of the Council concerned, subject to certain conditions enumerated in section 87 (1) of the Municipalities Act, 1965. Any encroachment therein made therein shall be deemed to be a violation of the Act. Any person who makes any such encroachment shall be liable to prosecution. Reclamation of such lands is also necessary.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy.—Under section 37 (2), the Council shall keep all such vacant lands free from encumbrances and shall...
restore the possession or control of any such land to the Government free of cost whenever it is required by the Government for their use or for any public purpose.

Section 37 (b): The Council shall not

(a) construct or permit the construction of any building or other structure on any such vacant land.

(b) use or permit the use of such vacant land for any permanent purpose.

(c) alienate such vacant land to any third party unless the prior permission of the Government is obtained by the Council therefor after furnishing such information as the Government may require including the usefulness of the land for any housing scheme.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Hand over 300—

There are two different aspects. So far as handing over is concerned, these 100 acres have been handed over to the municipality for all purposes—for draining, etc. For the rest of 300 acres and odd, the Municipality has not approached the Government. It is also within the municipal limits. The Municipality is expected to supervise all these things and whenever any encroachment takes place, the Municipality should take action to evict them. For all these things, there is no proper survey and unless proper survey is done nothing definite could be known. In the Collector’s report, the figures which the Government are now having, they are only approximately given. But actual survey has not been done of the 3 villages so far as this Municipality is concerned. That is why the Collector is also not definite. Action is being taken to survey the whole area. No penalties are being levied at present. Only actual land revenue is being collected from the Municipality and the Municipal Committee in turn is collecting house tax, etc.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Hand over 300—
Written Answers to Questions. 27th March, 1966.

Mr. V. K. Ganesan Rao (Anantapur) and A. Ramachandra Reddy (Ragiv):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many pumping schemes are at present working in our State; (b) in Co-operative; and (b) in State Sector;

(b) what are the maintenance charges per acre in respect of these schemes on an average; and

(c) what is the total area under all these schemes?

The Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture (Sri A.C. Subba Reddy):

(a) Co-operative Sector .... 92.
State Sector .... 16.

(b) Co-operative Sector .... The maintenance charges vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per acre.
State Sector .... Rs. 17 to Rs. 32 per acre.

(c) 94,119 acres.

Mr. V. K. Ganesan Rao:—State Sector 94,119 acres, a part of which are maintained charges.

Mr. V. K. Ganesan Rao:—The maintenance charges vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per acre.

Mr. V. K. Ganesan Rao:—Co-operative sector 94,119 acres, a part of which are maintained charges.

Mr. V. K. Ganesan Rao:—Revenue Department collect Rs. 94,119 acres, a part of which are maintained charges.

Mr. V. K. Ganesan Rao:—Law Department collect Rs. 94,119 acres, a part of which are maintained charges.

Q. 1. Hon. Miniver for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

Q. 2. State sector 9/17 acres 92, Co-operative sector 9/28 acres 90. Cost depends upon the pumping and all these things. Will the staff reduce the charges?

Q. 3. Co-operative sector maintenance charges 9/28 acres 90. Will the staff reduce the charges?

Q. 4. Crash programmes 9/17 acres 92. Will the staff reduce the charges?

Q. 5. 30-5-0 acres 90. Will the staff reduce the charges?

Q. 6. Unutilised Acreage of Irrigation Potential under the T.B. Project.


1065—

Q. 1.42 Q.—Shri C. Ball Reddy (Kolar), K. Satyanarayana (Koppal) and P. B. Swaminarasimha Bajji (Kollig) :- Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:
Oral Answers to Questions.  

(a) what is the unutilised acreage of irrigation potential under Thungabhadra Project;

(b) the steps taken to accelerate the utilisation of the irrigation potential created in that area;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a land utilisation cell; and

(d) if so, when?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy.—(a) About 50,000 acres of black cotton soil under irrigated dry agriculture.

(b) Experiments have been conducted in Agricultural Research Farm at Siriguppa and Eyyaganur which have proved that light irrigation under irrigated dry condition does not spoil the land. The Agricultural Department has been doing wide propaganda by conducting experiments on demonstration plots in ryots holdings to prove that crops like maize, hybrid, chotam have yielded good results.

(c) No, sir

(d) Does not arise.

On the 1st side of Thungabhadra Canal heavy clay soils dry irrigated conditions 6th area 6th area exclusion is a ryots area. What is the policy of the Government to set up a land utilisation cell?

(a) Whether it is a fact that the G.O. No. 1044, dated 24-6-1959 regarding fixation of salaries is not yet implemented for the Nizam Sagar and Pocharam Project Employees of all categories; and

(b) Why the G.O. No. 8012 dated 12-9-1956 for gratuity and Provident Fund to the Nizam Sagar and Pocharam Projects employees is not implemented as yet?

Sri A.C. Saba Reddy.—(a) Does not arise as G. O. No. 1044, dated 24-6-1959 does not apply to work-charged establishment.

(b) G.O. No. 8012, dated 12-9-1956 applies only to the workers of Nizam Sagar Project. The question of implementation of the benefits of Provident Fund to the workers engaged on Nizam Sagar Project is under correspondence with the Accountant General and in the meanwhile gratuity is being paid to the retired dependents of the deceased workers.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th March, 1968. 487

Mr. Gopala Reddy—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

1. District-wise number of cases of black marketing of fertilisers in the State that have come to the notice of the Government so far during this year;

2. In how many cases (district-wise) action was taken against the blackmarketers and prosecutions launched; and

3. Number of cases (district-wise) still pending?

(S) Mr. Gopala Reddy—No answer.

1067—

1835 Q.—Saroja K. Govinda Rao and P.O. Satyanarayana Raju—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) District-wise number of cases of black marketing of fertilisers in the State that have come to the notice of the Government so far during this year;

(b) In how many cases (district-wise) action was taken against the black marketeers and prosecutions launched; and

(c) Number of cases (district-wise) still pending?

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy—(a), (b) and (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

[Statement]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the district</th>
<th>Number of cases of alleged black marketing of fertilisers that have come to notice during 1963.</th>
<th>Number of cases in which action was taken against the black marketeers and prosecutions launched.</th>
<th>Number of cases referred to the subordinate officers for necessary action and disposal.</th>
<th>Number of cases in which no action was considered necessary after enquiry.</th>
<th>Number of cases under correspondence.</th>
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Total: 124  3  25  28  68
The rules are such that if a fertilizer is transported from one district to another, it is not liable to anything. I have brought it to the notice of the Central Government and asked them to give me necessary instructions so that I can put an end to this.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th March, 1906.

(1) S. S. NADELL: What is the position as regards the applicability of the Prohibition Order to Commercial Tax Officers, Commercial Tax Inspectors above the rank of Sub-Inspector, Special Agricultural Officers, and Special Agricultural Inspectors above the rank of A. C. T. O. Special Agricultural Officers for Fertilizers. There are so many others that will not come under the Control Order. There are so many others that will not come under the Control Order. After preliminary investigation, if a prima facie case is found, it goes to the Police and the Police will enquire into it.

(2) S. S. NADELL: There are so many fertilizers that come under the Control Order. There are so many others that are not. After preliminary investigation, if a prima facie case is found, it goes to the Police and the Police will enquire into it.

(3) M. M. NADELL:—In the case of rice, sugar, oil, etc., the Control Order applies. In the case of rice, sugar, oil, etc., the Control Order applies. In the case of rice, sugar, oil, etc., the Control Order applies. In the case of rice, sugar, oil, etc., the Control Order applies. In the case of rice, sugar, oil, etc., the Control Order applies. In the case of rice, sugar, oil, etc., the Control Order applies. In the case of rice, sugar, oil, etc., the Control Order applies. In the case of rice, sugar, oil, etc., the Control Order applies. In the case of rice, sugar, oil, etc., the Control Order applies. In the case of rice, sugar, oil, etc., the Control Order applies.
Sri A. C. Reddy Rddy:— The case was entrusted to the Crime Branch C. I. D. on 7-10-1965 after preliminary departmental investigation. Investigation is completed, and the opinion of the Hand-Writing Expert on certain question able documents is awaited.

(No Answer)

Written Answers to Questions.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—14 bags of standard texture Hydrobated Vermiculites from the house of Golla Venkatesham. On receipt of the opinion of the Public Prosecutor, the D. A. O. has been instructed to get the complaint drafted by the Public Prosecutor and the same filed in the Court. The case registered in Cr. No. 82-66 of Sivampet Police Station and is pending for orders of the District Collector.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is not a question of myself allowing it.
Mr. Deputy Speaker: When I wanted that we should go to the next question, the hon. Member said 'no'. Everyone is an important question.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: It is within your discretion, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Allow him to place it on the Table, Sir. Information is in the public interest.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: — They have to be placed Sir. Whether the question is not of interest to the public.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Why not the hon. Minister place those things on the table of the House?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—If they want more information, please collect it and place it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—He will do it.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—What is all this? I do not understand.

Sri Pillaamarri Venkateswarlu:—You ask the Minister why he is doing all this.连结 the seized stock to Government. As nobody claimed the seized stock, the D. A. O. was asked to sell the stocks departmentally and credit the proceeds to Government.

Sri A. C. Subbareddy:—Whatever information that I can safely put on the Table, I will put it.

Sri T. N. Viswanatham:— Tomorrow.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:— Not tomorrow. For another 10 days I cannot do it. As it is I can place it, Sir. If they want names and a list, I must send it to the districts and find out the names. If I can get it, I will do it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— He will have to collect and do it.

Black market:—

PROCUREMENT OF PADDY IN MEDAK DISTRICT.

1468—

(A) Q.— Sri A. Venkata Ram (Hoovinagur): Will the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the agencies proposed or nominated to procure the paddy in Medak district; and

(b) whether these agencies have started to procure the paddy till 30-12-1965?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: (a) The Food Corporation of India was the authorised agent of Government for procurement of paddy under the Andhra Pradesh Paddy Procurement (Levy) Order, 1965 in all the districts where the paddy levy scheme was in force. The Corporation has collected levy through sub-agents comprising of private persons and Co-operatives, operating at village level. The paddy levy order has since been rescinded with effect from 8-3-1966.

(b) Yes Sir.

Agency in Medak:— Agency in Medak as per above.

Sub-agency:— Agency in Medak as per above.

What are the agencies proposed or nominated to procure:— Sub-agencies etc.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— What are the agencies proposed or nominated to procure till order force etc.? I

Sri A. Venkata Ram:— Agency etc.

Individuals etc., co-operatives etc.
The Corporation has collected levies through sub-agents comprising of private persons, co-operatives operating at the Firkia level.

Sub-agents, co-operatives: 

Sub-agents, co-operatives: 

The Registrar was there in the field. He has to recommend and naturally the F.C.I. has given them. There is no complaint between the Co-operative department and the F.C.I.

Co-operative Stores, Consumer Co-operative Stores, District level Co-operative Stores: 

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: — The Registrar was there in the field. He has to recommend and naturally the F.C.I. has given them. There is no complaint between the Co-operative department and the F.C.I.

Co-operative Stores, Consumer Co-operative Stores, District level Co-operative Stores: 

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: — There are co-operative stores with bye-laws to conduct this business. All such stores which wanted this business were given.

They were not given as a rule. They were given to some.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: — There must be bye-laws first. All the co-operative societies are not having the bye-laws. The bye-law must be such that these co-operative institutions can do this business and such co-operative societies have applied to the Registrar and the Registrar has recommended and the F.C.I. has given.

It is all State Government, Sir.

Overhead charges: Overhead charges 10% on the total turnover: 

Consumer: Yesterday afternoon I have attended a meeting, Sir. I am giving the retailers Rs.3. They are asking for Rs.5. The F.C.I. collecting and keeping for one year... Rs.5 is nothing after all.
Oral Answers to Questions

Mr. Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—The hon. Member knows English very well, Sir. Unfortunately he is a B.L.

Mr. Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—Because he is asking me to talk in Telugu.

Mr. Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—'Unfortunately he is a B.L.'

Mr. Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—Because he is asking me to talk in Telugu.

Mr. Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—Because he is asking me to talk in Telugu.

Mr. Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—Because he is asking me to talk in Telugu.

Mr. Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—Because he is asking me to talk in Telugu.

Mr. Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—Because he is asking me to talk in Telugu.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS IN DROUGHT AREAS

1069—

(a) whether the Civil Supplies Commissioner of the State attended any official meeting in Delhi convened by the Union Government, during the first week of January, 1966; and

(b) if so, with the free distribution of foodgrains to the drought affected States, including Andhra Pradesh, was discussed therein?
Oral Answers to Questions

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

... and (b) Yes, Sir. In regard to the distribution of milk powder, this milk powder will be distributed in villages and it will be supervised by the Samithi President, etc. With regard to wheat it will be given to Supply Collectors. Supervision and all the other things will be by the Zilla Parishads and Samithis.

But now for the first phase, we have taken only 4 districts, i.e. Anantapur, Chittoor, Khammam, Nalgonda. As and when we get some more we want to include Vizag, other districts. But unfortunately we have written to the Centre only these 4 districts and that is why we wanted to include some more districts which are badly in need of it. Next time we are including it. This way this is being distributed in these 4 districts.
Oral Answers to Questions.


Sri T. K. R. Sarma:—Sir, there is one point regarding N.M.R. workers. The N.M.R. workers were illegally retrenched for a period of 7 days. The services of N.M.R. workers were terminated for want of work.

[Translation of speech in Telugu]

The N.M.R. workers were illegally retrenched for a period of 7 days. The services of N.M.R. workers were terminated for want of work.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Unfortunately this has been happening here. Every day we have been stating that the other questions of other members are left over because we are covering the whole time of one hour for the first few questions only. We will have to sit and suggest some other method by which we will have to extend our time or reduce supplements. Number of members stand to ask questions saying: “This is a very important question.” If I check, they say that justice has not been done.

Sri Teneti Venamatham:—This one hour limit started some 40 years ago when the strength of the Council was very small.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—So his suggestion is to extend it,
Sri Tendulkar Vasanatham:—Naturally, Sir, as democracy is expanding, by change of rules, we shall give more time for the questions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—If so, for discussion there will be no time.

Sri Tendulkar Vasanatham:—What is this five hours sitting, Sir? We will work even hours a day.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—In the Rules we will consider.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Because I have been allowing him, there are other members who make suggestions. We are spending that additional time here.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member has given his suggestion. I shall consult the Leaders of the Parties.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am sorry that does not arise under point of order.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The hon. Members may make a request; if I feel, I shall do that also. He was not here when others asked me to postpone their questions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—He could do it. The hon. member is again entering into a discussion and debate on this. It is not any personal matter. He will try to give another explanation.

Questions Nos. 1070, 1074 and 1075 were postponed.

Questions Nos. 1071, 1072, 1078 ad 1076-1081 and 1081 to 1061, 1107, to 1170 were not put and answered and hence included under written Answers to Questions.
S.N.Q. No. 2744.—Z.—Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande (Narayanpur):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has issued directions to their officers of the Department in the district to compulsorily requisition of the stocks with the cultivators or producers under the Declaration and Requisitioning of Stocks Orders as the Government has already announced their policy of abolishing the procurement levy from the producers or cultivators; and

(b) if not, whether the Government have any proposals to do so?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He wants a reply as to whether the hon. Minister has sent the orders for collection or stopping of collection of
Levy: He says that collection of levy is going on under certain other G.O.:

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Are there instructions to the Collectors that they should collect levy?

Mr. A.C. Subba Reddy: They have got inherent powers for this requisition.

Mr. Dap: Are there instructions to the Collectors that they should collect levy?

C.R.: They have got inherent powers for this requisition.

Mr. I: Quite agree. Still it is going in a very unconventional way.

Mr. D: Quite agree. It is parliamentary but, it is going on in an unconventional manner.

Mr. Indian: In Hindu, they don't earn anything.

Mr. T.K.B. Sarma: Let there be a little more seriousness in this House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Are there instructions to the Collectors that they should collect levy?
Mr. Deputy Speaker: No, that is not the correct way. He has been putting questions in English, number of times. When he wants any reply he could do it. There is no question of restraining him from doing that. He could have in English, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu or any language which is allowed here.


Mr. Deputy Speaker: He has said they have got inherent right; they could do it. It is not necessary that the Government should send orders.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: This is only unnecessarily taking away the time of the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is not proper; in his reply he could have it. I would simply go to the next question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He has already answered that question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is not good; he has already answered that question.
Mr. Deputy Speaker: That, he has covered in his original reply.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Government has not given any instructions. That is what he has covered in his answer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Does he have any information whether they are collecting or not collecting.

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy: Yes, Sir. I have got information that Kurnool Collector is collecting not levy, but he is procuring paddy so that the paddy in Kurnool district may not go to the neighboring State.

Sri Tenali Venkatachalam: This is a new aspect, Sir. Now they have appointed a Food Corporation of India. Now it is said the Collector is also procuring. Under what orders?

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy: Procurement means—he hands over to the Food Corporation.

Sri Tenali Venkatachalam: Who is procuring? Is it the Food Corporation or is it the Collector?

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy:—The Collector under his inherent powers procures and hands it over. The levy is under; mills if the stock is not coming into mills the Collector will procure the paddy and give to the mills and from the mills the F.C.I will take.

Sri Tenali Venkatachalam: We have got to know the procedure. The Minister is saying that the Collector is procuring and handing it over. Is it under the Defence of India Rules? He says inherent powers. There is no such thing as inherent powers. Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is not that the hon. Member only has got supplementaries. Number of other members will have supplementaries. I am content with having no reply from the Minister.

BHAVANI RICE MILL

S. No. 1081-B.

S. N. Q. No. 2745-B:—Sri M. Venkatachala Rao (Pratapadu): Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a permit for constructing a mill was issued by the Board of Revenue (C.S.) on the application submitted by Sri V. V. Venkata Rao from Peddapurappadu village Kakinada taluk, East Godavari district to the Collector East Godavari for changing of site and machinery ownership in the name of "Bhavani Rice Mill" during 1950
(b) if so, whether the Collector, East Godavari district has given a licence for running the mill on the permit issued by the Board of Revenue and

(c) if not, the reasons for this extraordinary delay after the issue of permit by the Board of Revenue (C.S.)?

A. C. Subba Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir. A permit was granted by the Board of Revenue (C.S.) in 1964 and not in 1960.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Immediately after the issue of a permit an objection petition was received by Government mainly alleging that sufficient paddy was not available in the area that there is hand-pounding industry in the area. That location of the mill is in the midst of residential locality and that it would be detrimental to the health and would be a nuisance. Pending disposal of the petition, the Collector, was asked to keep the grant of licence in abeyance.
S. N. Q. No. 2448-G: Suvare P. Rajappa Naidu (Taranampalle) and Ramachandra Rao Deshpande—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that maize is being exported to other States from Andhra Pradesh and if so, to what States?

(b) which is the agency that is exporting the commodity; and

(c) what is the rate of export and rate of purchase of the commodity from the cultivators and other merchants?

(Sri A.C. Subba Reddy):—

(a) Yes Sir, to other States like Maharashtra, Mysore Gujrat, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

(b) The District Co-operative Marketing Societies in Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Warangal were appointed as agents of Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, Hyderabad for purposes of purchase and export of maize outside the State.

(c) The rates paid by the District Co-operative Marketing Societies to producers in regulated markets for maize purchased since September, 1965 range from Rs. 41 to 54 per quintal excluding incidentals and taxes depending on moisture content etc. On the average the producers were paid at about Rs. 49 per quintal.

The rates at which export of maize was made range from Rs. 60 to Rs. 66 per quintal (for despatching station) inclusive of cost of gunny, loading and unloading charges, transport charges, local taxes, godowns charges etc.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—From cultivator to merchant and merchant to Co-operative, what is the rate that is being scheduled?

A. C. Subba Reddy:—(Tamil) (x x x x)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He has not got that.

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy: It is only for the ryots, the Co-operatives will take it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is whether it is a fact that the grain is being exported and if so, which is the agency: what is the rate of export. While telling them tell them what is the rate that they have collected from the merchant or from the cultivator?

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy: That I have said as Rs. 949. It is Rs. 49 from the cultivator. The Co-operative Societies are expected to purchase only from the cultivator. Very recently it has come and I have given firm instructions that only through the Co-operatives they should be sent to the Co-operatives in the other States so that it goes at a reasonable rate to the people in the other States. That is why if the merchant wants—they are also purchasing and sending to the Co-operatives at the controlled rate fixed by the Government.

Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao:—(Tamil) 40 (x) 80 (x) Maize export. Maize is one of the main foods for the poor people. 40 (x) 80 (x) Maize export.

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao: I congratulate the Minister for Food and Agriculture, Sir, for replying in Tamil because Tamil also is one of the minority languages here. I suggest that the Speaker should be a multi-linguist.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I have translated some of his sentences.

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao:—But perhaps our Speaker does not know Tamil. Any way he has managed well, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Thank you very much.
CONSTRUCTION OF CHILLING CENTRE AT VEERANKILOCK.

S. N. Q. No. 2447-C: Sri M. Lakshmana Swamy (Kukkipada): Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for the construction of Chilling Centre at Veerankillock as part of Intergated Milk Project at Vijayawada;

(b) if so, whether the construction and other arrangements are completed; and

(c) what is the target date for the functioning of this Centre and when it is expected to function?

Sri A. C. Sudha Reddy:—

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No, Sir,

(c) 1967.
S.No 1031-B
S. N. Q. No. 2749-A: Sarvesari A. Sarveswara Rao and V. Satyanarayana—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Sri Perireddy has been entrusted with the work of conveyance of Cement from the Factory to the Nagarjuna-sagar Dam area to feed the work of North Canal;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above work is given to him without inviting tenders or quotations; and

(c) what is the nature and terms of contract, if any, entered into with the above person?

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy:

(a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Do not arise.
462 27th March, 1966. Short notice Questions and Answers

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The hon. Minister may please find out.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—I will find out.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Find out whether the above work is given without inviting tenders or quotations? Mr. Reddy.

Mr. Reddy:— "No" sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— "What is the nature and terms of contract, if any, entered into with the above persons?" Mr. Reddy.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—I will find out.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Information please.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—Mr. Reddy is putting us in a most critical position sir.
Sri A. C. Subba Reddy :—I am quite certain Sir. If he wants I will get the information with in two days and place it.

I. (3g3B?,  ex^?

But anyway I will get the information and place it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HOME GUARDS

1071—

* 48 (4910) Q.—Sarvasri Tituney Vissanatham and S. Vemaya : Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) what is strength of Home Guards Organisation in the State; whether there is absentism amongst the Home Guards; and if so, the action taken to improve the attendance;

(b) whether the allowance is paid promptly to meet the full expenditure of parade;

(c) who is the authority concerned for the promotion of Home Guards?

(d) whether any promotions were ordered at the Annual Camp of Hyderabad Home Guards if and if so, the authorities who have ordered promotions and the nature of promotions ordered and whether selection parade was held in the Camp.

(e) whether any representation was received during and after the annual camp of Hyderabad Home Guards if so, the action taken thereon.

(f) whether the actual training given in the State is of common syllabus and standard, and whether any refresher course was arranged and

(g) whether this course is of the same standard given to the Home Guards of other States?

A:—

(a) The strength of Home Guards Organisation in the State as on 1st January 1966 is 10328. There is absentism among the Home Guards. Instructions have been issued to improve the attendance by filling up the vacancies as and when they occur.
27th March, 1966

Written Answers to Questions

(b) Allowance has been paid to Home Guards during the training period of 9 months. Orders have been issued for payment of allowances for weekly refresher parades i.e., after 9 months training also.

(c) The Commissioner of Police in the twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Superintendents of Police in the Districts are the authorities concerned for the promotion of Home Guards.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Committee constituted by the Commissioner of Police Hyderabad consisting of Deputy Commissioner of Police Headquarters, Commandant 1st Battalion, Andhra Pradesh Special Police and 2 Assistant Commissioners of Police (Home Guards) conducted a promotion test on 27th January 1965 at Himayatsagar Camp. Home Guards with qualities of leadership and initiative were given responsible position in Home Guards Organisation i.e., Company Commanders, Platoon Commanders, Section Commanders and Assistant Section Commanders.

(e) Yes, Sir. So far nine representations have been received by the Commissioner of Police and they have been disposed of by him on the merits of each case.

(f) The training given in the State is of a common syllabus. Weekly refresher parades are being held after the completion of six months basic training.

(g) The training programme and syllabus adopted in this State are more or less in accordance with the common pattern of training in all the other States as recommended by the Government of India.

PAY SCALES TO UNQUALIFIED TYPISTS IN ZILLA PERISHADS.

1072—

* 2147 Q.—Sri P. Narayana Reddy, (Vidanchpet).—Will the lion, Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales of unqualified typists working in the Ex-Dist. Boards and Municipal Councils were identical prior to the revision of pay scales in 1958.

(b) whether it is a fact that the scales of these unqualified typists were changed from Rs. 45-55 to Rs. 41-65 and Rs. 70-100 for the employees of Ex-District Boards and from Rs. 45-55 to Rs. 50-85 and Rs. 80-120 for the employees of Municipal Councils in 1958 and 1961 revision of pay scales respectively.

(c) if so, the reasons for the disparity in their pay scales when both District Boards and Municipal employees come under the same category of local bodies.

(d) whether the Government will consider at least now to give the pay scale of Rs. 80-120 to the unqualified typists working in
Zilla Parishads (i.e., Ex-Dist. Board employees) on a par with the Municipal Parishads (i.e., Ex-Dist. Board employees) and the Municipal and Government employees; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

A:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fact is that in 1959 the revision of pay scales (for unqualified typists etc.) was done only for Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads and not for Municipal Councils. In 1961 the revision of pay scales was made not by Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads and also the Municipal Councils. The revisions were as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Municipal Councils</th>
<th>Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads</th>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>41-2-65</td>
<td>80-2-90-3-120 70-3-100</td>
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(c) When revising the pay scales in 1961, in respect of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads the scales as fixed during the 1959 revision were taken as the basis, while in the case of the Municipalities the scale for unqualified typists which was in force in Government cadre in 1959 was adopted for purposes of revision in 1961.

(d) The matter will be examined.

(e) Does not arise.

Protected Water Supply Scheme.

1078—

* 2583 Q.—Sri S. Venugop. —Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted and spent upto 31st December 1945 on the protected water supply schemes in the State.

(b) the names of the schemes which have been completed fully and mostly and schemes under execution; and

Written Answers to Questions.

(c) the share of the Centre and the State on the above schemes?

A—

(a) Government have allotted up to end of December, 1965, a total sum of Rs. 67.00 lakhs as grant and Rs. 13.68 lakhs as loan towards the expenditure of Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes. An amount of Rs. 32.89 lakhs was spent upto 31st December 1965.

(b) 6 protected Water Supply Schemes viz., (1) Pekkur (East Godavari District), (2) Chintlapur (West Godavari District), (3) Kovali (West Godavari District), (4) Srisangapatnam (Guntur District), (5) Shamirpet (Hyderabad District) and (6) Gudur (Kurumangar District) have been completed. A list of schemes which are under execution in different stages is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Protected Water Supply Schemes are sanctioned with the following financial assistance—Andhra area excluding Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Nellore districts: Grant 75, Loan 25. Rayalaseema districts including Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nellore districts: Grant 87, Loan 12. Normally 50% of the total estimated cost of each scheme will be sanctioned by the Government of India as grant.

Statement placed on the Table of the House:

[Vide L. A. Q. No. 1073 (*2583)]

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<th>Sl. No.</th>
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Co-operative Milk Supply Society, Srikakulam.

1076—

*1281(L)Q.—Sri A. Thavatayya (Srikakulam):—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Srikakulam Co-operative Milk Supply Society has not utilised the funds entrusted to it for the supply of milk in the town;

(b) whether it is a fact that an enquiry was conducted for alleged misappropriation of the funds;

(c) whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to furnish the names of the Directors of the Society; and

(d) whether the enquiry is completed and if so, whether the report be placed on the Table?

A:—

(a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) 1. Sri D. Ganapathi Rao—President.
2. Sri I. Satyanarayana.—Vice-President.
3. Sri V. Ramakrishna Rao.—Treasurer.
4. Sri I. Joga Rao.—Director.
5. Sri P.S. Acharya.—Director.
6. Sri Kattuboyina Kannayya.—Director.
7. Sri Jamna Narayana.—Director.
8. Sri A. Ramulu.—Director.

(d) Does not arise.

Grain Banks

1077—

2412 Q.—Sri V. Venugopala Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes re-formulated for organising grain banks at the primary Co-operative Societies level; and

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

**Written Answers to Questions.**

A:—

(a) No new schemes are formulated for organising fresh grain banks at the primary level, however, steps are being taken for revival of grain banks which have been in existence in Telangana area but which have since been dormant and defunct.

(b) Does not arise.

**TAR ROADS IN VILLAGES**

1078—

*2284 Q.—Sarojini A. Sarvesara Rao and V. Salgapuraguna:—* Will the Hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government decided against having tar roads in the villages as they spoil the health;

(b) will this policy be applied to urban areas; and

(c) whether a G.O. was issued prohibiting the laying of tar roads in villages?

A:—

(a) There are no such orders.

(b) In view of (a) above, this does not arise.

(c) No such Government order was issued prohibiting the laying of tar roads in villages. It is the village panchayat which looks after the formation of roads in the village.

**PROBATION OFFICERS**

1079—

*2266 Q.—Sri S. Venapraga:—* Will the hon. Minister for Law and Prisons be pleased to state:

(a) Numbers of (i) men and (ii) women Probation officers in the State now; and

(b) number of Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and tribes out of them?

A:—

(a) (i) 80 and

(ii) 2

(b) 5 (Scheduled Castes)
LENDING OF BUSES BY THE R.T.C. TO THE T.T.D.

1080—

*1088 Q.—Sri P.O. Satyanarayana Raju:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Road Transport Corporation has lent some buses to Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam authorities;
(b) if so, the number of buses lent;
(c) the period for which the buses have been lent; and
(d) whether these buses suit the Ghat Road?

A:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): Eight buses were lent to the Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam by the Road Transport Corporation from 21st September 1965 to 5th October 1965.

(d) Vehicles of short wheelbase chassis were selected and supplied. They are suitable for Ghat roads.

G.O.I.S. CONTRIBUTION TO R.T.C.

1081—

*1984 Q.—Sri Venkata:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India released its contribution to the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation for the year 1965-66;
(b) if the amount is received; and
(c) if not, the reasons for the delay.

A:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 26.78 lakhs;

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

WET LANDS IN MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT

1051—

*1234 Q.—Shri M. Ram Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

What was the total area of wet land cultivated with paddy crops under Government sources and private wells in Mahbubnagar district?

Written Answers to Questions.

in both the seasons of Abi and Tabi during the year 1964-65 and the Abi Season 1965 up to August?

A:—

In Abi and Tabi seasons during the year 1964-65:

Acs. 2,16,399-15 and

Acs. 1,01,155-08 respectively.

During Abi season of 1965 up to August, 1965:

Acs. 1,46,580-01.

RELIEF TO FIRE VICTIMS IN KOTHAPET.

1052—

2251 Q.—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that 21 houses were burnt to ashes at Kothapet h/o Gannavaram village of Kothapet taluk on 18th December 1965; and

(b) if so, the measures that have been taken to help the victims of the fire accident?

A:—

(a) It is a fact that a fire accident occurred in a hamlet of Patha Gannavaram village of Kothapet taluk on 18th December 1965. The name of the hamlet is not Kothapet but Ambativaram.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1,500 at the rate of Rs. 50 per each family was sanctioned by the Collector.

INCLUSION OF NON-DELTA LANDS UNDER NAGARJUNASAGAR AYACUT

1058—

1998 Q.—Shri M. Lakshmana Saamy:—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have proposed to include non-delta areas of Vijayawada, Gannavaram taluk and the whole taluks of Nandigama Thiruvuru, Nuzvidu of Krishna district in ayacut under Nagarjunasagar Project;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, the names of the villages proposed to be included in Vijayawada and Gannavaram taluks and
Written Answers to Questions. 27th March, 1966. 477

(c) If parts of Nandigama, Thiruvuru, Nuzvid are proposed to be included, the names of the villages may be placed on the Table of the House?

A:—

(a) Yes Sir. It is proposed to include non-delta areas of Vijayawada and Gannavaram taluks and also the commandable areas in taluks of Nandigama, Thiruvuru and Nuzvidu taluks of Krishna District in the ayacut of Nagarjunasagar Left Canal. The proposal is however at the investigation stage only.

(b) and (c) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

[Vide answer to L. A. Q. No. 1033 (1968*)]

The Nagarjunasagar Left Canal provides for the irrigation of about 8.66 lakh acres in Jaggaiahpet, Nandigama, Tiruvuru, Vijayawada, Gannavaram and Nuzvid Taluks of Krishna District.

Localisation of ayacut in Vijayawada, Gannavaram, Nandigama (areas situated beyond Muniveru), Tiruvuru and Nuzvid taluks of Krishna District has not been taken up, since investigation by the Public Works Department in those reaches has not been completed yet. The correct particulars would therefore be known only after the localisation of ayacut is completed.

A statement showing the tentative list of villages to be included in the ayacut under Nagarjunasagar Left Canal in Vijayawada, Gannavaram, Nandigama, Tiruvuru and Nuzvid taluks of Krishna District is appended:

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF VILLAGES PROPOSED TO BE INCLUDED IN VIJAYAWADA AND GANNAVARAM TALUks.

Krisna district: Vijayawada Taluk.

1. Chimalapadu.
2. Rudravaram.
3. Morusumallii.
5. Pallur.
6. Dasulapalem.
7. Janagulapalli.
8. Chandragudem.
10. Velagaleru.
11. Velvadam.
15. Kuntamukkala.
16. Loys.
17. G. Konduru.
18. Gaddamadugu.
22. Rayanapadu.
23. Kottur.
24. Paidurapadu.
25. Mutyalammypadu.
27. Bhimavarampadu.
28. Tummalapudem.
29. Trilochanapuram.
30. Iirchimpetaana.
31. Pinapaka.
32. Cherrumadhavaram.
33. Munagala.
34. Kotkanakonda.
35. Atkuru.
36. Kaachavaram.
37. Gallapudy.
38. Chilokuru.
39. Sabjapadu.
40. Gudurupadu.
41. Pondugula.
42. Mylavaram.
43. Gorajupalam.
44. Venkatapuram.
45. Chevatur.
46. Kadimipothavaram.
47. Sannampadu.
48. Telladeverapadu.
49. Petrampadu.
50. Duggiralapadu.
51. Gudem Madhavaram.
52. Damudur.
53. Kotikalapadu.
54. Guntupalli.
55. Narasayagudem.
Written Answers to Questions. 27th March, 1966

(Krishna District Vijayawada Taluk. (Contd)

56. Kandulapadu.
57. Ganginenipalem.
58. Malkapuram.
59. Machavaram.
60. Kavuluru.
61. Navapothenavaram,
63. Patanaguluru.
64. Kanimerla.
65. Kecethiripapitvagudem.
66. Veduribeddem.
67. Chandrala.
68. Tummalaagunta Gannavaram.
69. Ganapavaram.
70. Koduru.
71. Chekireddipadu.
72. Kondapavuluru.
73. Tadepalli.
74. Veerapanenigudem.
75. Jakkampudi.
76. Veerapanenigudem.
77. Shahabad.
78. Ambapuram.
79. Prasadampadu.
80. Enikepadu.
81. Mutyalarepadu.
82. Gunadala.

Gannavaram Taluk (Krishna District)

1. Venkatnarasimhapuram.
   (Kesarapalli)
2. Purushothapatnam.
5. Veerapanenigudem.
7. Veenavalli.
8. Temapalli.
10. Amapapuram.
11. Teleprolu.
12. Pottipadu.

Written Answers to Questions.

Gumvaram Taluk (Krishna District) Contd.

18. Narayanapparaoopet.
15. Peddavrutupalli.
17. Pathapedu.
18. Nantu.
20. Gollanapalli.
22. Sunapurilli.
25. Kevdaspavuluru.
27. Purashothapatnam.
28. Savarigudem.
29. Jakkulamekkaluru.
31. Payakapuram.
32. Kandavari Kembika.
33. Bhalabalemendruguadu.
34. Allagapuram.

List showing the Names of Villages which are Commandable under N.S. Left Main Canal in Taluks: Nandigama Tiruvuru and Nuzvid.

Nandigama Taluk.

1. Kakaraya.
2. Kambhampedu.
3. Machinipalem.
5. Talluru.
6. Anignidlapadu.
7. Gammediluru.
8. Jonnalagadda.
9. Ramireddipalli.
10. Koduru.
11. Konatmakuru.
15. Rudravaram.
Written Answers to Questions. 27th March, 1966

Nandigama Tahsil (Contd)

17. Gollamudi.
18. Salyavaram.
20. Damulur.
22. Vemulanarva.
23. Pochavaram.
24. Važsayañi.
25. Alluripadu.
26. Lingala.
27. Polampalli.
29. Vemavaram.
30. Robhavaram.
31. Doodabearapalli.
32. Annavaram.
33. Mulugumadu.
34. Gottumukkala.
35. Narasimhamopalem.
36. Ramapuram.
37. Bodavada.
38. Bottinapadu.
40. Mogullur.
41. Paritala.
42. Zuzzuru.
43. Vellangi.
44. Konatalapalli.
45. Vemulapalli.
46. Lakshmipuram.
47. Kunikenapadu.
49. Dachavaram.
50. Chevithikallu.
51. Mamsur.
52. Jamdevaram.
53. Tadigummi.
54. Nandaluru.
55. Amaraavaram.
56. Ponnavaram.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Village</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Gandepalli</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Pendalapadu</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>Perikalapadu</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>Saidapuram</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>Kanchikacherla</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>Pallampalli</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td>Jagannadhapuram</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>Gokarajupalli</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>Chillakur</td>
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<td>Eredapadu</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>Alluru</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>Chennaraopalem</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>Peddapuram</td>
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<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Timmapuram</td>
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<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Tsattanavaram</td>
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<td>73</td>
<td>Tsavrapalli</td>
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<td>74</td>
<td>Nandigama</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>K. Kandrika</td>
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<td>76</td>
<td>Buchavaram</td>
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<td>77</td>
<td>Indugapalli</td>
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<td>Peddamadugapalli</td>
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<td>Kaneveedu</td>
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<td>Chinnamadupalli</td>
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<td>Bhimavaram</td>
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<td>Lingalapadu</td>
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<td>Penuganchiprolu</td>
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<td>Sanagapadu</td>
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<td>Mundlapadu</td>
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<td>95</td>
<td>Konkanchi</td>
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<td>96</td>
<td>Nawabpet</td>
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<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Thotacherla</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Written Answers to Questions.

Surveyana Tula (Contd.)

98. Munagacherla.
100. Pochampalli.
101. Peddavaram.
102. Tukkelapadu.
103. Lachannapalem.
104. Chandrapuram.
105. Adivinvalapadu.
106. Kethaveerunipadu.
107. Malakapuram.
108. Thondlapadu.
110. Thirmavaram.
111. Kanchella.
112. Thotaravulapadu.
113. Gandrai.
114. Veerabhadruinipalem.
115. Dechnapalem.
116. Ravikampadu.
117. Tirumalagiri.
118. Shermohammadpeta.
119. Torraguntapalem.
120. Jaggeshipteta, Chilkalallu.
121. Jeyanthipuram.
122. Gunduboyanapalem.
123. Muppala.
124. Bobbellapadu.
125. Lingagudem.
126. Chilkalallu.
127. Medipalem.
128. Munagalapalli.
129. Konipalem.
130. Popuru.
131. Vibhareenuthlapadu.
132. Chintalapadu.
133. Euter.
134. Gudimetla.
135. Ustepalli.
136. Gudimetlapalem.
137. Tsandralapadu.

27th March, 1966. 468

Written Answers to Questions

Nandigama Taluk (Contd)
139. Pokkunur.
140. Kodavilkallu.
141. Brahmanabothapalem.
142. Patlapadu.
143. Veladri.
144. Punnavalli.

Block 16 Between Mummuri to Kothaluru.
145. Damuluru.
146. Konathamathakuru.
147. Touragudipadu.
148. Govindavaram.
149. Mulugumadu.
150. Annavaram.
151. Doddadevarapadu.
152. Polempalli.

Block 19 (Jaggiahpet Sub-Taluk.)
153. Shermohammedpeta.
154. Veerashadrusipalem.
155. Takkalapadu.
156. Ramachandrasripet.
157. Anamenchipalem.
158. Revillapadu.
159. Jaggiahpet.
160. Garikapadu.
161. Gandrai.
162. Balusupadu.
163. Annaram.

 Tirupuru Taluk (Krishna District)
1. Akkapalem.
2. Munnakollu.
3. Pedavaram.
4. Vavilala.
5. Vamsukunta.
7. Yerramadu.
8. Gollapudi.
9. Multikunta.
10. Lingala.
11. Arlapadu.
12. Vutukuru.
Written Answers to Questions. 27th March, 1966.

Tiruvuru Taluk (Krishna District) Contd.

18. Gampalagudem.
15. Peddakomirapadu.
17. Danurlapadu.
18. Tunkapadu.
19. Pengolamu.
20. Rajavaram.
22. Nonali.
23. Konijerla.
27. Rejup.
29. Kamamu.
30. Nadimi Tiruvuru.
31. Kokilapadu.
32. Laxmipurnam.
33. Kakarla.
34. Anjaneypuram.
35. Chittala.
36. Bolupada.
37. Putolela.
38. Marapalli.
40. Mallela.
41. Kamhampadu.
42. Poljeetipadu.
43. Vajjampetla.
44. Gollamadala.
45. Vettirediapolli.
46. Telludevarapalli.
47. Repudi.
48. Atlapragada.
49. Hanumallanka.
50. Vissadana.
51. East Madhavaram.
52. KummaraKuntala.
53. Kedapa.
54. Narikampadu.
55. A. Konduru.
56. West Madhavaram.
57. Kothapalli.
58. Madlapurav.
59. Konapurajupur.
60. Raddigudeni.
61. Rangapuram.
63. Muchimapalli.
64. Chondrupalli.

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### Written Answers to Questions

**Nambid Taluk (Krishna District)**

1. Totapalli.
2. Agripalli.
4. Pothavarampadu.
5. Advinckalam.
7. Mallewaram.
8. Vadamadu.
11. Enamadula.
13. Chopparametla.
15. Sagguru.
17. Rangamagudem.
18. Kallatum.
19. Edulagudem.
20. Tadepalli.
22. Tukkularu.
23. Ramannagudem.
24. Ravicherla.
27. Gollapalli.
29. Murribandam.
30. Mallavalli.
31. Mirzapuram.
32. Anantasagar.
33. Sitaramapuram.
34. Hapurapadu.
35. Veluru.
36. Suravaram.
37. Subhanadripuram.
38. Koduripadu.
40. Mallaboinavalli.
41. Pinnaareddipalli.
42. Yellapuram.
43. Boomuluru Kandrika.
FOODGRAIN GODOWNS

1054—

Q.—Sri S. V. S. Chalapathi Rao and B. Dhamma Bhiksham: Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foodgrain godowns that are there in our State belonging to Central and State Government:

(b) the places where they are located;

(c) what is the cost of construction of godowns of State Government; and

(d) how many new foodgrain godowns are under construction (i) belonging to Central Government and (ii) the State Government?

A.:—

(a) There are 11 Central Government Godowns and 96 State Government godowns in the State.

(b) A statement showing their location is placed on the Table of the House;

(c) Not readily available Sir. Will be collected and placed on the Table of the House;

(d) At present godowns are being constructed by the State and Central Warehousing Corporations only and not by the State or Union Governments;

(Statement placed on the Table of the House (Vide Answer to clause (b) of L.A.Q. No. 1054 (*1867))

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PLACES WHERE THE FOODGRAINS GODOWNS OF CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS ARE LOCATED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the places where Godowns are located.</th>
<th>No. of Godowns at each place.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central Government Godowns</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>. . 1 Unit.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>. . 1 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Krishna Canal</td>
<td>. . 1 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Timmacherla</td>
<td>. . 1 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Tadepalligudem</td>
<td>. . 1 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bhimavaram</td>
<td>. . 1 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kakinada</td>
<td>. . 1 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Bobbili</td>
<td>. . 1 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Masulipatnam</td>
<td>. . 1 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Kavali</td>
<td>. . 1 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Gudur</td>
<td>. . 1 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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11 Units.
<table>
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<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>(Civil Supplies)</th>
<th>Godowns</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nampally</td>
<td>..</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Kachiguda</td>
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<td>VA</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Anakapalli</td>
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<td>Vijayanagaram</td>
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<td>Cheepurupally</td>
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<td>Kanchilli in Sompeta Taluk</td>
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<td>27th March, 1966</td>
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<td>21. Siddipet .. ..</td>
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<td>.. 1 M.B. Shed</td>
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<td>VI Nizamabad.</td>
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<td>27. Kamareddy .. ..</td>
<td>28. Nizamabad Railway Station .. ..</td>
<td>.. 1 Double Unit Hyderabad Shed,</td>
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<td>29. Mirzapur .. ..</td>
<td>30. Moosra .. ..</td>
<td>.. 1 -do-</td>
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<td>31. Durki .. ..</td>
<td>32. Kotigir .. ..</td>
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<td>33. Huzurnagar .. ..</td>
<td>34. Thaded .. ..</td>
<td>.. 1 'C' Type Godown,</td>
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<td>35. Kokabham .. ..</td>
<td>36. Sivannaguda .. ..</td>
<td>.. 1 'C' Type Godown,</td>
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<td>37. Azimpur .. ..</td>
<td>38. Mokhali .. ..</td>
<td>.. 1 -do-</td>
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<td>VII. Mahaboobnagar.</td>
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<td>39. Mahaboobnagar .. ..</td>
<td>40. Tilakapally .. ..</td>
<td>.. 1 Hyderabad Shed,</td>
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<td>41. Alampur .. ..</td>
<td>42. Huzurabad .. ..</td>
<td>.. 1 T.N. Hut,</td>
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<td>VIII Karimnagar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>43. Mantlani .. ..</td>
<td>44. Koratla .. ..</td>
<td>.. 1 Paesa Godown,</td>
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<td>45. Jagtial .. ..</td>
<td>46. Sircilla .. ..</td>
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<tr>
<td>IX  Warangal</td>
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<tr>
<td>47. Warangal</td>
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<td>3 T.N. Sheds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>48. Mahbubabad</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1 T.N. Shed.</td>
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<td>49. Jangnag</td>
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<td>1 -do-</td>
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<td>50. Mulag</td>
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<td>1 Pucca Godown.</td>
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<td>51. Ghanpur</td>
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<td>1 'B' Type Godown.</td>
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<tr>
<td>52. Pasra</td>
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<td>1 'C' Type Godown.</td>
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<tr>
<td>X  Adilabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>53. Adilabad</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1 T.N. Hut.</td>
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<tr>
<td>54. Nirmal</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1 -do-</td>
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<tr>
<td>55. Mudhole</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1 M.B. Shed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>XI  Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>56. Nampally (Block 14)</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1 Hyderabad Shed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>57. Nampally (Block 9/10)</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1 -do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. Nampally (Block 11/12)</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1 -do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. Nampally (Block 15/16)</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1 T.N. Hut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. Nampally (Block 117/18)</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1 -do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. Kachiguda</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>7 Hyderabad Sheds</td>
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<tr>
<td>62. Kachiguda</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1 Pucca Godown.</td>
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<tr>
<td>63. Tandur</td>
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<td>1 T.N. Hut.</td>
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<td>64. Pargi</td>
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<td>1 -do-</td>
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<tr>
<td>65. Ibrahimpatnam</td>
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<td>1 -do-</td>
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<tr>
<td>66. Morangapalli</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1 'C' Type Godown.</td>
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<tr>
<td>67. Bharat</td>
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<td>1 -do-</td>
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<tr>
<td>68. Vikarabad</td>
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<td>1 -do-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

G.T.F. godowns already sold, leased out to Colleges, P.W.D. Agriculture Department etc. which are not likely to be available for Civil Supplies purposes are excluded from the list.
Written Answers to Questions.  27th March, 1986.  491

ALLOTMENT OF PLOTS IN TWIN CITIES

1055—

*422 (5284) Q. —Shri S. Venayya: Will the hon. Minister fo Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals with the Housing Board to acquire land in the twin Cities and allot it in plots in individuals; and

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

A:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a proposal under consideration of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board to sell the major portion of the 4,400 acres of land under acquisition at Kotapatnam as building plots.

1056—

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

* 1756 Q.—Shri F. Gun Magic: Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state

(a) blockwise-number of Primary Health Centres established in the State so far during 1965-66; and

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred for the same?

A:—

Name of the Block.  No. of Primary Health Centres established.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sribakulanam District.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Vearaghattam</td>
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<td>2. Tekkali</td>
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<td>3. Kasibugga</td>
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<td>4. Chepurupalli</td>
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<td>5. Kothuru</td>
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<td>Visakhapatnam District.</td>
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<td>6. Madugula</td>
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<td>7. Nellimarla</td>
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<td>8. Srungavarapukota</td>
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<td>9. K. Kotapadu</td>
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<td>Krishna District.</td>
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<td>10. Vuyyuru</td>
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<td>11. Kankipadu</td>
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<td>Guntur District.</td>
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<td>12. Pennur</td>
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<td>18. Prthapadu</td>
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### Chittoor District.

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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Satyavedu .. .. 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Gajadinamallore .. .. 1</td>
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### Anantapur District.

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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Madakasira .. .. 1</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Tadipatri .. .. 1</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Dharmavaram .. .. 1</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Gooty .. .. 1</td>
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### Cuddapah District.

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<td>20</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Jammalamadugu .. .. 1</td>
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### Kurnool District.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Pathikonda .. .. 1</td>
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### Mahabubnagar District.

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<tbody>
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<td>Kodangal .. .. 1</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Nagarkurnool .. .. 1</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Jaggnerla .. .. 1</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Wanaparthi .. .. 1</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Achanpet .. .. 1</td>
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### Warangal District.

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<td>30</td>
<td>Jangaon .. .. 1</td>
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<td>31</td>
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### Karimnagar District.

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### Adilabad District.

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### Hyderabad District.

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<td>35</td>
<td>Ibrahimpattanam .. .. 1</td>
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### Khammam District.

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### Medak District.

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<td>Dabhak .. .. 1</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Gazwel .. .. 1</td>
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</table>
Written Answers to Questions. 27th March, 1968. 493

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred for the same?

Rupees 4,58,536 (Rupees four lakhs fifty three thousand, five hundred and thirty six only) was incurred in the above Primary Health Centres excluding the Primary Health Centres at Ponnur, Kodangal and Wanaparthy Blocks. The expenditure particulars in respect of the Primary Health Centres in these blocks will be placed on the Table of the House soon after receipt.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STATE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

(a) what are the recommendations of the State Evaluation Committee on the working of District Panchayat Officers; and

(b) the recommendations accepted and implemented by the Government?

A.—

(a) and (b) The answer is placed on the Table of the House.
(c) and (d): The recommendations of the Evaluation Team of the State Evaluation Committee on the "Work Study of District Panchayat Officers", the decisions of the State Evaluation Committee thereon and the action taken by the Government are indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Recommendation contained in the Evaluation Report</th>
<th>Decision taken by the State Evaluation Committee</th>
<th>Action taken by the Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Annual inspection of the work relating to Panchayat Administration should be arranged. The Inspecting Agency and the manner of inspections may be decided by Panchayati Raj Department in consultation with the Board of Revenue.</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
<td>.. Under consideration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The duty list furnished in Appendix III (copy enclosed) under the broad heads viz., (a) Administrative (b) Inspection (c) Appellate and Statutory (d) Developmental and (e) Miscellaneous functions may be prescribed as the broad duty list of the District Panchayat Officers.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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</table>
8. The priority among the various functions of the
District Panchayat Officers may be as indicated in Appendix IV (copy enclosed). This priority list is just a suggestive one and should be adhered to with discretion.

4. The work load of a District Panchayat Officer should normally be fixed at 450-600 panchayats. Viewed against this, the assistance of an additional D.P.O. should be provided to the Districts of Chittoor, Kurnool, Nellore, Guntur, Krishna, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam.

5. The scale of pay of the D.P.Os., may be increased to at least Rs. 375-800, the same as that of the Revenue Divisional Officer.

6. The work load of a Divisional P.O. may be fixed at 200 Panchayats and his jurisdiction should be coterminous with taluk boundaries. Basing on this work load 10 additional Divisional P.Os. may be appointed as indicated in para 8 (Copy enclosed).

It was decided that there was no need to indicate specifically the priorities in the duty list.

Accepted, for further examination by the Panchayati Raj Department.

Deferred in view of the emergency.

In view of the decision of the State Evaluation Committee, no action was called for.

Deferred in view of the emergency.

Deferred in view of the emergency.

Decided that the proposals might be examined in details in consultation with the Finance Department. The Committee felt that these recommendations merit consideration. While examining the proposals to revise the scales of pay of the D.P.Os., and Divil. P.Os., the pay scales of the other District Officers, should also be kept in view.

Referred to the Pay Commission.

Referred to the Pay Commission.

Deferred in view of the emergency.
7. The scale of pay of the Divisional P.O.s., may be increased to Rs. 250-500, the same as that of Tahsildar and B.D.O., and his post may be made Gazetted.

8. The workload of Extension Officer may be fixed at 80-50 Panchayats. The actual number of Panchayats to be kept under the charge of each Extension Officer may be decided on the following considerations:
   (i) size of the Panchayats;
   (ii) Average Revenue Receipts excluding Adhoc grants; and
   (iii) Topography of the jurisdiction.

Each Extension Officer should have a group of Panchayats whose aggregate revenue receipts will not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs. Applying these considerations, it is considered that the existing 488 Extension Officers may be adequate and they may be redistributed following the above criteria.

9. The duty list of the Extension Officer Panchayats classified under regulatory and developmental functions may be broadly as indicated in para 11 (copy enclosed).
Do. Referred to the Pay Commission.

Accepted  Under consideration

Do.  Do.
10. It is not necessary to divest the Extension Officer (Pts.) of his regulatory functions. He may be authorised to correspond directly with the Divl. P.Os. D.P.O., in regard to the regulatory functions. A copy of his reference in these matters should be marked to the B.D.O., for such action as may be considered necessary.

11. The post of Superintendent in the office of the D.P.O., may be upgraded to that of the Divl. P.O. and designated as P.A. to D.P.O., to assist the D.P.O., in his office work.

12. The office of the Divl. P.O. may be provided with a typist clerk so that on an uniform pattern each office of the Divl. P.O. might have 1 U.D. Clerk, one L.D. Clerk and 1 Typist-Clerk. Wherever this pattern does not exist steps should be taken to create the required posts to conform to the above scale in each office of the Divl. P.O.

13. The following functions may be delegated to the Divl. P.Os.

(i) Review of reports to audit objections;

(ii) Approval of journeys performed by Executive authorities of Panchayats;

(iii) Sanction of posts like sweepers etc., to Panchayats for a period of one year;
Accepted under Considerations

Not accepted

In view of the decision of the State Evaluation Committee, no action was called for.

Accepted

Under consideration.

Accepted

Items (i) to (v) implemented.
14. The number of Samithi meetings to be attended by the D.P.O. may be reduced from 5 to 2 a month. The Panchayati Raj Department in consultation with the Board of Revenue may examine whether a further reduction in the number of various meetings to be attended could be made with advantage.

15. It should be made obligatory on the part of the D.P.O. to visit each Block once in a quarter and review the work.

16. The Panchayati Raj Department in consultation with the Board of Revenue, may prescribe a standard questionnaire for the inspection of the offices of the Divl. P.Os., and E.Os. (Pts.)
17. The Panchayati Raj Department may issue necessary instructions to the D.P.Os., to have a list of items which they should inspect while visiting Blocks and Panchayats and also to see that the predecessors have the inspection notes for the follow up action by the successors.

18. The objectives of the inspection should be as follows:

(a) Inspections should focus attention on the end-result and not merely on office routine. The inspection questionnaire should keep this object in view. It should specifically state the aspects of inspection in detail. The professional aspect of work must be carefully gone through;

(b) The nature and scope of inspection should be intimated in advance to the subordinate office;

(c) Periodicity of inspection should be clearly planned. There should be at least one annual inspection for each institution which should be comprehensive and thorough;

(d) There should be a clear follow up of inspections. Even the questionnaire needs periodical review based on the results of inspection;

(e) The inspection should bring out whether the benefits intended have actually accrued and reached the people.
Accepted  ..  .. Under consideration.

Accepted  ..  .. Under consideration.

Written Answers to Questions.

27th March, 1966

610
19. The number of periodicals to be despatched by each officer may be as indicated in Appendix VII (copy enclosed).

20. A Departmental Manual may be issued by the Panchayati Raj Department in consultation with the Board of Revenue.

21. It is suggested that the Audit Report of the Examiners of L.F. Accounts should be in Telugu as most of the Sarpanchas of Panchayats are not conversant with English and much of the delay in replying to the Audit objections is due to language difficulties. Consequent on this recommendation it has to be suggested that adequate number of posts of Telugu Typists and Telugu Typewriters should be sanctioned to the Offices of the Examiner of L.F. Accounts and Assistant Examiner of L.F. Accounts.
Accepted. .. ., Under consideration.

Accepted. .. ., Under consideration.

Accepted .. ., Recommendation regarding sending Audit reports in Telugu language was accepted and implemented as an experimental measure in Krishna and Mahabubnagar Districts. It is not possible to appoint Telugu Typists in view of non-availability of Telugu Typewriters.
ENCLOSES

APPENDIX III. (Vice Recommendation No. 2)

COMPREHENSIVE DUTY LIST OF THE DISTRICT PANCHAYAT OFFICER

I. Administrative Duties:
(1) Establishment matters.
(2) Review of Progress reports of the Divisional Panchayat Officers and Extension Officers.
(3) Review of the collection work of the Divisional Panchayat Officers.
(4) Enquiries into allegations of Subordinate Officers.
(5) Preparation of Annual Administration Reports of Class I and Class II Panchayats.
(6) Review of Audit replies.
(7) Approval of Tour Programmes of Divisional Panchayat Officers.
(8) Submission of fortnightly diaries to Collectors.
(9) Review of Inspection work of Divisional Panchayat Officers and Extension Officers.

II. Inspection Duties:—
(1) Inspection of Gram Panchayats.
(2) Inspection of amenities provided by the Panchayats.
(3) Inspection of Panchayat works executed with matching grants.
(4) Inspection of the work of revision Officers.
(5) Inspection of Technical aspects of the Panchayat Samithis.
(6) Inspection of the Officers of the Divisional Panchayat Officers and Extension Officers.

III. Appellate and Statutory Duties:—
(1) Enquiry into the maladministration in the town and city Municipalities entrusted by the Collector.
(2) Enquiry into the complaints against the administration of Panchayats.
(3) Conduct of elections both regular and casual.
(4) Division of Assets and liabilities between Panchayats.
(5) Delimitation of wards.

110—10
(6) Authorising a member of a Panchayat to discharge the functions of the President in the absence of the Vice-President.

(7) Prohibiting the executive authority of a Panchayat from drawing money of the Panchayat for a specified period for specified reasons.

(8) Appeals in regard to refusal or cancellation of licences.

(9) Enquiries into allegations against Presidents, Vice-Presidents and members.

(10) Sanction of Panchayat staff except the posts of Executive Officers and Sanitary Inspectors.

(11) Arranging for levy and collection of all mandatorv taxes in Panchayats.

(12) Sanction of law charges upto Rs. 100 for the suits.

(13) Court duty for execution petitions and election dispute.

(14) Supersession of Panchayats and appointment of Special Officers.

(15) Adjudication of disputes, trade proposals, classified crops, markets, payment of contributions etc.

IV. Developmental Duties: —

(1) Attending meetings of Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti.

(2) General guidance to Panchayats.

(3) Supervision of the work relating to Defence Labour Banks and Village Volunteers Forces.

(4) Sanction of Panchayat works.

(5) Encourage Agriculture production Programmes of the Panchayat.

(6) Auditing the Accounts of the District Panchayat Presidents Association.

(7) National Savings Scheme.

(8) Payment of teaching grants to Elementary Schools.

(9) Levy of Agricultural Tax.

(10) Attending District Co-ordination Committee Meetings.
V. Miscellaneous Duties:—

1. Arranging declaration of local areas as Panchayats.
2. Review of Budgets of class II Panchayats.
3. Quinquennial Revision of House tax.
4. Supervision of implementation of Building Rules.
5. Classification of encroachments in Panchayats.
6. Apportionment of Professional tax.
7. Maintenance of Statistical data relating to Panchayats.
8. Supervision of the implementation of the Food Adulteration Act.
9. Regulation of the use of perambokes.

APPENDIX IV.

( Vide—Recommendation No. 3 )

ORDER OF PRIORITIES OF THE DUTIES OF THE DISTRICT PANCHAYAT OFFICERS:

1. Attending meetings of Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis.
2. Inspection of technical aspects of Panchayat Samithis.
3. Inspection of the offices of the Divisional Panchayat Officers and Extension Officers.
4. Inspection of Gram Panchayats.
5. To inculcate help Panchayats in embarking upon food production programmes with special emphasis on compost manufacture, tree planting and distribution of improved seeds.
6. Verification of the proper regulation of the use of perambokes vested in the Gram Panchayat.
7. Verification whether the provisions of Food Adulteration Act are being implemented properly.
8. Supervision of the implementation of the building rules wherever they are in force.
9. Enquiry into the complaints against the Administration of Panchayats.
10. Conduct of elections both regular and casual.
27th March, 1966. Written Answers to Questions

11. Enquiries into the allegations against the subordinate Officers.

12. Enquiries into the allegations against Presidents, Vice-Presidents and members.


14. Arranging for the classification of all encroachments in Panchayats and their disposal.

15. Verification of proper functioning of Panchayats in the matter of provisions of amenities.

16. Inspection of works in progress under matching grants.

17. Court attendance for filing execution petitions and giving evidence in election disputes.

18. Inspection of the work of the Revision Officers.

19. Collection of loans and savings under the National Savings Scheme.

20. Supersession of Panchayats and appointment of Special Officers.

( Vide—Recommendation No. 6 ).

Work Load of Divisional Panchayat Officers

8. Considering the work load of the Divisional Panchayat Officer, it will be seen from Appendix IV that it is distributed unevenly between the various Divisional Panchayat Officers. While the Divisional Panchayat Officer, Hyderabad has only 90 Panchayats, the Divisional Panchayat Officer, Parvathipuram has 963 Panchayats. After a careful examination of the issues involved, the Evaluation Team considers that normally, no Divisional Panchayat Officer should have more than 200 Panchayats under his charge. It is however necessary to enable that the jurisdiction of the Divisional Panchayat Officer should be coterminous with the taluk boundaries and in any case there should be one Divisional Panchayat Officer for each division. On the basis suggested above an additional number of 19 Divisional Panchayat Officers should be appointed and they may be distributed as follows. The territorial jurisdiction of the additional Divisional Panchayat Officers may be decided by the Panchayati Raj Department in consultation with the District Collectors and Zilla Parishads.
who while taking a decision in the matter might keep in view factors like terrain, communication facilities and contiguity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Divisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anantapur and Penugonda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chaudragiri, Madanapalli and Chittoor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kandukur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Guntur and Narasaraopet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nuzvid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kovvur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rajahmundry and Poddapuram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vizianagaram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Srikakulam, Tekkali and Parvatipuram (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Vide Recommendation No. 9) (i)

11. Alongside the restriction of the jurisdiction of the Extension Offices to enable them to function more efficiently, it is necessary to spell out their functions also broadly so that their activities might be supervised more meaningfully. The functions of the Extension Officer fall under the broad categories, namely—regulatory and development. The functions falling under these two categories are summed up below. In fact, this should serve as their broad duty list and should enable the supervising Officers to judge how effectively and efficiently they have been discharging their duties.

(A) Regulatory Functions:

(i) Inspection of Panchayats.
(ii) Audit work.
(iii) Supervision of the work of Revision Officers.
(iv) Conduct of casual elections to Panchayats.
(v) Enquiries into allegations against the administration of Panchayats.
(vi) Enquiries into allegations against executive Officers of Panchayats as well as elected representatives;
(vii) Work relating to the constitution of Panchayats.

(B) Developmental Functions:

(i) Ensure that the meetings of Panchayats and Gram Sabha are convened as required under rules;
(ii) Ensure that the Panchayats constitute functional committees as required under the Act and that they are convened regularly.
(iii) Attend meetings of Gram Sabha, Panchayats and their functional committees and ensure that the Block staff also attend them.

(iv) Check-measure works costing below Rs. 250.
(v) Ensure that the following Acts and rules framed thereunder are extended to the Panchayats and that they are implemented properly.

(a) Building rules and the relevant sections of the District Municipalities Act.
(b) Town Nuisance Act.
(c) Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.
(d) Places of Public Resort and Entertainment Act.
(e) Ensure that the Panchayats declare residential and non-residential areas and wherever necessary industrial areas;
(f) Supervise works;
(g) Assist Presidents of Panchayats in respect of collection work;

(h) Guide the Presidents of Panchayats in respect of preparation of Budgets, Administration Reports etc;
(i) Assist the Presidents of Panchayats in respect of maintenance of accounts, files etc;

(j) Undertake intensive outdoor visits to verify how far the work done has been provided and offer suggestions;
(k) Verify how far the Panchayats have augmented their resources and suggest ways and means of doing so;
(l) Encourage Panchayats to apply for grants, loans etc;

(m) Ensure that all the amounts due to the Panchayats are credited to their accounts properly.
**APPENDIX VII**

*(Vide Recommendation No. 19)*

**List of Periodicals to be Maintained by the Executive Officers of Panchayats.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the periodical</th>
<th>To whom due</th>
<th>Due date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Diary of the Executive Officer of Panchayats</td>
<td>Divisional Panchayat Officer</td>
<td>20th and 5th of succeeding Fortnight.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Incoming—Nil.*

*Outgoing*

*(Fortnightly)*

1. Diary of the Executive Officer of Panchayats
2. Monthly statement of D.C.B. of notified Panchayats
   Encroachment—Progress of removal of encroachments (Notified Panchayats).
1. Taxes-Fixation of demand in notified Panchayats—Divisional Panchayat Officer certificate from the Executive Officers of Panchayats.
   - Divisional Panchayat Officer
   - 20th of June.

2. Immovable properties possessed by the Executive Officers.
   - District Panchayat Officer
   - 10th of January.

3. Budget of Notified Panchayats
   - Panchayat Samithi
   - 1st December.

4. Administration reports of notified Panchayats
   - Do.
   - 1st May.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the periodicals</th>
<th>To whom due</th>
<th>Due date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**List of Periodicals to be Maintained by the Division Officers.**

- **Incoming—Nil.**
- **Outgoing**
- **Fortnightly.**

1. Diary of Revision Officer
   - Divisional Panchayat Officer/
   - District Panchayat Officer.
   - 20th and 5th of succeeding fortnight.

Monthly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Due Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>District Panchayat Officer 5th of succeeding month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-yearly</td>
<td>Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of Periodicals to be Maintained by the Extension Officer (Panchayats)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the periodical</th>
<th>From whom due</th>
<th>Due date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incoming.

(Forinightly—Nil.)

Monthly,


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Due Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Presidents of notified Panchayats 10th of succeeding month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-yearly</td>
<td>Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Budget of Non-notified Panchayats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Administration reports of Non-Notified Panchayats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dairy of the Extension Officer (Panchayats.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Advance Tour Programme of Extension Officer (Pts.)
2. Progress report of Inspection of Non-notified Panchayats.
3. Monthly progress report of audit replies sent and audit objections attended to by Non-Notified Panchayats.
5. Particulars showing the number of days toured, Night halts etc., made by the Extension Officer (Panchayats.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(8)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidents of Non-notified Panchayats.</td>
<td>1st December.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>1st May.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outgoing.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Panchayat Officer and Block Development Officer.</td>
<td>20th and 5th of succeeding Fortnight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monthly.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>25th of every month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Panchayat Officer</td>
<td>5th of succeeding month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Panchayat Officer</td>
<td>10th of succeeding month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Panchayat Officer and Revenue Divisional Officer.</td>
<td>10th of succeeding month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Panchayat Officer and Divisional Panchayat Officer.</td>
<td>5th of succeeding month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> Official Language return Introduction of Telugu as medium of correspondence progress report.</td>
<td>Divisional Panchayat Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> District Panchayat Officer</td>
<td>10th of the month succeeding the quarter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> Quarterly D. C. B. Statement of Non-notified Panchayats.</td>
<td>District Panchayat Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.</strong> Work turned out by the Extension Officer (Pts.)</td>
<td>Divisional Panchayat Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.</strong> Note on the working of Panchayats</td>
<td>Block Development Officer for review by the Panchayat Samiti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.</strong> Constitution of Functional Committees, Non-notified Panchayats.</td>
<td>Divisional Panchayat Officer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7.</strong> Business return of Office correspondence of the Extension Officer (Pts.)</td>
<td>Divisional Panchayat Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.</strong> Taxes-Fixation of demand in Non-notified Panchayats certificate from the Extension Officer (Panchayats.)</td>
<td>Divisional Panchayat Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9.</strong> Budget Estimates of Non-notified Panchayats</td>
<td>Block Development Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10.</strong> Administration reports of Non-Notified Panchayats</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Periodicals to be Maintained in the Office of the Divisional Panchayat Officer

**Incoming**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the periodical</th>
<th>From whom due</th>
<th>Due date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fortnightly**

1. Diary of the Executive Officer  ...  Executive Officers of Panchayats  20th and 5th of succeeding fortnight.
2. Diary of the Extension Officer (Panchayats)  ...  Extension Officer (Panchayats)  Do.
3. Diary of the Revision Officer  ...  Revision Officer  Do.

**Monthly**

1. Advance tour programme of the Extension Officer (Pts.)  Extension Officer (Panchayats)  25th of every month.
4. Monthly Progress report of Inspection of Non-notified Panchayats by the Extension Officer (Panchayats.)

5. No. of days toured, Night halts made etc.

6. Monthly progress report of audit replies sent and audit objections attended to by Non-notified Panchayats.


1. Official Language return Introduction of Telugu as medium of correspondence progress reports.


3. Encroachments—Progress of removal of encroachments (Notified Panchayats.)

4. Work turned out by the Extension Officer (Pts.)
Extension Officers (Panchayats).

Quarterly:
- Executive Officers of Panchayats:
  - 1st of the month, the succeeding quarter.

Do.

Monthly:
- Extension Officers (Panchayats):
  - 10th of the succeeding month.

Do.

Every month:
- Extension Officers (Panchayats):
  - 1st of every month.

Do.

Do.

Executive Officers (Panchayats):

Quarterly:
- 1st of the succeeding month.

Do.

Monthly:
- 10th of the succeeding month.
### Business return of the Office correspondence by Extension Officer (Panchayats.)

Taxes-Fixation of demand in notified Panchayats—certificate from the Executive Officers of Panchayats.

Taxes-Fixation of demand in Non-notified Panchayats—certificate from the Extension Officers (Panchayats.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the periodicals</th>
<th>To whom due</th>
<th>Due date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>(3)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Half yearly.**

1. Business return of the Office correspondence by Extension Officer (Panchayats.)
   - Extension Officer (Panchayats)
   - 10th July and 10th January.

**Yearly**

1. Taxes-Fixation of demand in notified Panchayats—certificate from the Executive Officers of Panchayats.
   - Executive Officers (Panchayats)
   - 20th of June.

2. Taxes-Fixation of demand in Non-notified Panchayats—certificate from the Extension Officers (Panchayats.)
   - Extension Officers (Panchayats.
   - Do.

**Outgoing**

1. Diary of the Divisional Panchayat Officer
   - District Panchayat Officer
   - 20th and 25th of succeeding fortnight.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Advance Tour Programme of the Divisional Panchayat Officer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Election-Casual election monthly progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Progress of Inspection of notified and Non-notified Panchayats by the Divisional Panchayat Officer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Review on the number of Non-notified Panchayats inspected by the Extension Officers (Panchayats.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Monthly expenditure statement of the Office of the Divisional P. O. and its subordinate offices,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) 19-G. A. Etc., OV, other Estt. etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Q. Elections to Pts. etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) 19-G. A. Secretariat and attached offices J. C. S III-grant-in-aid to Panchayat Samithis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) 19-G. A. B. W. Schemes included in third Five Year Plan W. I. other Estt. in C.P.R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Panchayat Officer</td>
<td>25th of every month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>5th of succeeding month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>15th of succeeding month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>10th of succeeding month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Divisional Officer</td>
<td>15th of succeeding month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Panchayat Officer</td>
<td>5th of succeeding month.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Review on audit replies sent in Non-notified Panchayats.

9. Particulars of number of days toured and night halts etc., made by the Divisional Panchayat Officer.


1. Review on constitution of functional committees in notified and Non-notified Panchayats.

2. Review on work turned out by the Extension Officer (Panchayats.)

3. Quarterly verification of stationery of the office of Divisional Panchayat Officer.

4. Review of encroachments in Notified Panchayats
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monthly</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Panchayat Officer</td>
<td>15th of succeeding month.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>5th of succeeding month.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>By.-Monthly</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Panchayat Officer</td>
<td>5th of every succeeding month.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quarterly</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Panchayat Officer</td>
<td>15th of succeeding month.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Outstanding pending cases disposed of ..
3. Suits and Execution Petitions of Notified Panchayats.
4. Surchargable items pending recovery ..
5. Review on the D. C. B. Statements of Notified Panchayats.

1. Confidential reports of Executive Officers
2. Confidential reports of Extension officer (Panchayats.)
3. Permanent advance acknowledgement ..
4. Confidential reports of Ministerial staff of the office of the Divisional Panchayat Officer.
Half-yearly.

District Panchayat Officer 18th of succeeding Half year.
Do. 18th July and 18th January.
Do. 15th of succeeding half year.
Do. Do.
Do. 20th October and 20th April.

Annual

Do. 15th January.

District Panchayat Officer through Block Development Officer 10th January.

Accountant General Do.
District Panchayat Officer Do.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the periodical</th>
<th>From whom due</th>
<th>Due date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Diary of the Divisional Panchayat Officer</td>
<td>Divisional Panchayat Officer</td>
<td>20th and 5th of succeeding fortnight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Diary of the Revision Officer</td>
<td>Revision Officer</td>
<td>D.O.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fortnightly**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the periodical</th>
<th>From whom due</th>
<th>Due date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tour programme of the Divisional Panchayat Officer</td>
<td>Divisional Panchayat Officer</td>
<td>25th of every month</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Progress report of General Revision of house taxes from Revision Officers</td>
<td>Revision Officers</td>
<td>5th of every month</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Review on the number of non-notified Panchayats inspected by E. O. (Pts.)</td>
<td>Divisional Panchayat Officer</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Progress of inspection of notified and non-notified Panchayats by the Divl. Pt. Officer</td>
<td>D.O.</td>
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### 5. Review of audit replies sent and audit objections attended by the non-notified Panchayats.
- Revenue Divisional Officer
- 15th of succeeding month.

- Divisional Panchayat Officer
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### 7. Election-Casual Elections monthly Progress
- Divisional Panchayat Officer


(A) 19-G. A. Etc., O. V. others Estt. etc.
- Divisional Panchayat Officer

(B) Q. Elections to Pts. etc.
- Divisional Panchayat Officer

(C) 19-G. A. Secretariat and attached offices J. C. S. III grant in aid to P. S.
- Divisional Panchayat Officer

(D) 19-G. A. B. W. Schemes include in third five-year plan W. I. other Estt. in C. P. R.
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### 9. Particulars showing the No. of days toured Night halts etc. made by the Extension Officer (Panchayats).
- Extension Officer (Panchayats)
- Divisional Panchayat Officers

### 10. Particulars showing the number of days toured, night halts etc., made by the Divisional Panchayat Officers.
- Divisional Panchayat Officers

### 11. Review of the D.C.B. of the notified panchayats by the Divisional Panchayat Officer.
- Divisional Panchayat Officers
- 10th of succeeding month.
I. Official language return Introduction of Telugu as medium of correspondence progress report.

1. Quarterly D.C.B. statements of non-notified Panchayats.

2. Review of the work turned out by the Extension Officer (Panchayats.)

3. Quarterly verification of stationery, Dvl. P. Os. office.

4. Review on encroachments removed in Notified Panchayats.

5. Review on constitution of functional committees notified and non-notified Panchayats.

1. Outstanding pension cases disposed of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
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<td><strong>By Monthly</strong></td>
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**Quarterly**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officer</th>
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<tr>
<td>Extension Officer</td>
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<tr>
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**Half Yearly**

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<td>Do</td>
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15th of the month succeeding the Half-year.


4. Surchargable items pending recovery.


1. Confidential reports of Executive Officer (Pts.)

2. Confidential reports of Extension Officer (Pts.)

3. Confidential reports of Ministerial staff working in the office of the Divisional Panchayat Officers.

4. Immovable property possessed by the Executive Officer (Panchayats).

5. Diary of the D. P. O.
Divisional Panchayat Office 15th July and 15th January.

Do.  
Do.  
Do.  
Do.  20th of October and 20th April.

Annual

Do.  10th January.

Block Development Officer 10th January.

Divisional Panchaynt Officer Do.

Executive Officer (Panchayats) Do.

Outgoing Fortnightly.

Collector Zilla Parishad 20th and 5th of succeeding fortnight.
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<th>Monthly</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Advance tour programme</td>
<td>Collector</td>
<td>25th of every month.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(a) 19-G. A. etc., O. V. other Estt. etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) 19-G. A. etc., Q. Elections to Pts. etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) 19-G. A. Secretariat and attached offices J. C. S. III Grant-in-aid to P. S.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(d) 19-G. A. B. W. Schemes include in third five year plan W. I. other Estt. in C. P. R.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Progress of enquiry pending on Executive Officer (Pts.) Extension Officer (Pts.) and Divisional Panchayat Officers received from Government.</td>
<td>Government.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Tour notes of the District Panchayat Officer</td>
<td>Secretary, Zilla Parishad</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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</table>
7. Inspection of Samithi on Technical aspect
8. Elections—Casual elections Progress report
9. Progress report on General revision of house taxes
10. Review of Inspection of notified and non-notified panchayats by Divl. P. O.
11. Review of No. of days toured and night halts etc., made by the Extension Officers (Panchayats.)
12. Review of No. of days toured and night halts etc., made by Divl. P. Os.
13. Progress of enquiries conducted on Maladministration references received from Government.
14. Anti-corruption cases progress and disposal monthly report.

1. Official Language return Introduction of Telugu as medium of correspondence progress report.

1. Review of work turned out by the Divl. P. O.
Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

Government

Do. Do.

Review of the D. P. O. 15th of every month.

Do. Do.

Review of the D. P. O. 15th of every month.

Government. Do.

Do. Do.

By-monthly

Collector 10th of alternate month.

Quarterly

Review by D. P. O. 15th of the month succeeding the quarter.
2. Quarterly verification of stationery


4. Comprehensive note on the working of panchayats.

5. Return showing the particulars of vacancies reported and appointments made.


1. Outstanding pension cases disposed of

2. Half-yearly business return of the office of the D. P. O.


4. Progress Report on the work of the Special Officer of the superseded and dissolved Panchayats.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>10th of the month succeeding the quarter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>20th of the month succeeding quarter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary, Zilla Parishad</td>
<td>10th of the month succeeding the quarter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Employment Officer</td>
<td>15th of the month succeeding the quarter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Review of the D. P. O.</td>
<td>20th of the month succeeding the quarter.</td>
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**Half Yearly**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>15th July and 15th January.</td>
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<td>Do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Review of the D. P. O.</td>
<td>20th July and 20th January.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>10th July and 10th January.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Permanent advance acknowledgement
2. Return of immovable property of the D. P. O.
3. Public Service representation of Minorities communities.
4. Confidential reports of Executive Officers (Pts.) and Extension Officers (Pts.)
5. Confidential reports of the Div. P. Os.
7. Revised Budget and Budget Estimate of the office of the D. P. O. and its subordinate Offices.
8. Surrender and additional appropriation of expenditure of the office of the D. P. O. and subordinate.
Annual

Accountant General 15th April.
Government 15th January.
Collector 20th January.
Government through Collector 15th January.
Board of Revenue 15th July.
Do 1st September.
Do 15th January.
DEEP WATER FISHING AT KANIGIRI RESERVOIR.

1058—

Q. 1940 Q.—Shri S. Venugopalan:—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals with the Government to supply Tall Tents and Mechanised boats for deep-water fishing at Kanigiri Reservoir in Nellore district now; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

A:

(a) The proposal is under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

RESOLUTION BY THE HINDU MAZDOOR SANGH, SETHVANAGARAM.

1059—

*200 (5074) Q.—Shri Vasile Subramanyam:—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether a copy of the resolution, dated 12-2-1965 passed at the General Body Meeting of the Hindu Mazdoor Sangh, Sethvanagaram workshop was received, and

(b) if so, what were the contents and action taken thereon so far by the Government?

A:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contents of the resolution and the action taken thereon are placed on the Table of the House.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Present Stage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>By arbitrarily cancelling the holidays on the New Year Day the General Superintendent drove the workers to strike work.</td>
<td>There is no question of arbitrary cancellation of Holiday on the New Year's day by the General Superintendent. There was some genuine doubt as to the authority, for grant of holidays since the list of holiday issued through G.O. Ms. No. 2294, P.W.D., dated 21-6-1949, which was being followed by P.W.D. Workshops did not contain 1st January as a Holiday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>General Superintendent refused to implement G. O. Ms. No. 2654, P.W.D., dated 18-12-1964 about the absence of workers during the September Strike.</td>
<td>The G. O. has been implemented.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Since 3 months, doors and windows of the workshop were completely closed, exposing workers to foul air, etc.</td>
<td>This is not correct. All windows and doors of the workshops are kept open during working hours to allow a free circulation of air and ventilation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Interview of the Office bearers of the Union refused.</td>
<td>This is not correct. Interviews are granted by the General Superintendent to the Office bearers of Unions whenever he is approached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Wages were cut for the day when the office bearers met the Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Gurur and similarly when the Joint Secretary met the Labour Officers at Mangalagiri.</td>
<td>It is not indicated as to the days for which wages were cut, when the Office bearers met the Labour Department Officials in response to the notices issued by them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Increments to workers on camp are delayed by 4 or 5 months.</td>
<td>It is true that in a few cases delay occurs in the matter of grant of increments to workers who are sent to out-station (i.e.) Projects, works, etc., on long camps. Instructions have, however, been issued to the Superintendents of the Workshops to arrange to obtain necessary certificate of attendance from the Officers in-charge of works and to grant increments with utmost expedition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Latrines are never cleaned. No lights are provided. Dining hall never swept or washed. Water tank is never cleaned. Condition of canteen is horrible.</td>
<td>This is not correct. Latrines are cleaned regularly twice a day by scavenger appointed for the purpose. There are adequate number of lights at present. Additional lighting would be provided wherever considered necessary. Dining hall is swept daily and water tank is cleaned periodically. Canteen is maintained in a strictly hygienic condition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. About 50 workers are used as Domestic servants.

This is not correct. Workers are not employed as domestic servants and the allegation is far from truth.

Demands pending for a long time.

1. Indifferent sections where the operators are not on service helpers are substituted but helpers are not promoted as operators.

Where clear vacancies arise helpers are promoted as operators. Temporary vacancies of operators are not being filled in.

2. The N.M.R. workers were not permitted to avail Gandhi Jayanthi and Deepavali and their wages for these days were cut.

Nominal Mustar Bell workers were not eligible for paid holidays as there were no Government orders to this effect. During 1965 they have however been granted paid holidays in pursuance of the G.O. Ms. No. 2510, P.W.D., dated 28-10-1965 and G.O. Ms. No. 2536, P.W.D., dated 19-10-1965.

3. Workshops N.M.R. workers were illegally retrenched for a period of 7 days during July, 1964.

Services of certain N.M.R. workers were terminated for a period of 7 days during July, 1964 for want of work. None of them had put in a continuous service for one year or 240 working days, hence the question of retrenchment does not arise.

4. Amounts accumulated under the Provident Fund Scheme upto 1964 may be made known to workers. Policy of Employees State Insurance be implemented at once with an E.S.I. Hospital at Tadepalli.

Employees' contributions under the E.P.F. Scheme upto December 1964 may be made known to workers. Policy of Employees State Insurance be implemented at once with an E.S.I. Hospital at Tadepalli.

The E.S.I. Act and Scheme are being implemented in respect of the Workshops workers with effect from 8-10-1955 and the workers are attached to the E.S.I. Hospital, Govindapuram, Vijayawada for the purpose of the benefits.

Additional Information.
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<tr>
<td>Employer’s contributions, etc. in respect of the previous years have since been paid to the Employees Provident Fund Organisation and the question of issue of account slips is engaging the attention of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

As regards the location of the E.S.I. Hospital at Tadepalle, it is for the E.S.I. Organisation to examine its feasibility.

Generally the recoveries made from the wages of the Workshop workers deputed to works are communicated by the Officers concerned to the General Superintendent promptly and no difficulty is experienced in the matter of enjoyment of benefits by the workers. There may be one or two cases in which the recoveries are not communicated quickly. Suitable arrangements have since been made for prompt communication of the deduction effected towards E.S.I. and E.P.F. in order that the amounts may be remitted to the respective organisations.

The names of G.M.R. workers to whom arrears are due have not been specified for appropriate action.

There are no workers on N.M.R. at present, at the P.W.D. Workshops, Sitanagaram. Annual leave with wages under the Factories Act, will be given to all those workers who have worked for 240 days during a calendar year and are eligible to it.

Inferior cloth for uniform was selected last year.

The uniform cloth used in 1964 appears to be of not good quality. Better cloth has been purchased in 1965 and uniforms for workers have been made out of it and they are satisfied with them.
September 27th, 1966.

Written Answers to Questions.

9. It is notified that G.M.R. workers are not entitled to leave for the new year. Factory laws must be implemented in this case.

10. Instructions have since been issued to grant annual leave with wages as per the Factories Act to all eligible workers.

11. A permanent Ambulance Van with 2 drivers on shift duty is stationed in the workshop compound during the working hours.

Leave for 3 days (i.e.) 18th and 19th January 1965 was sanctioned to Sri K. Jwala Singh and Sri P. Laxmiah and leave for three days (i.e.) 18th and 19th and 21st January 1965 was sanctioned to Sri B. Kutumba Rao to attend the District Court, Guntur on 18th and 21st January 1965.

Leave for 2 days (i.e.) 18th and 21st January 1965 was sanctioned to Sri K. Jwala Singh and Sri P. Laxmiah and leave for three days (i.e.) 18th and 19th and 21st January 1965 was sanctioned to Sri B. Kutumba Rao to attend the Court at Guntur.

All the three workers applied for leave and it was granted to them. They have been paid their salary including the leave period.

Renovation of temple at Bhairavakonda.

1060—

(1) *5 (1941) Q.—Shri P. Venkata Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Law and Prisons be pleased to state:

whether the Government propose to renovate the temple at Bhairavakonda in Kausiki taluk, Nellore district which is in a dilapidated condition and provide road facilities for the pilgrims to go to the same?

A:—There is no proposal to renovate the temple. There is a regular bus service running from Singarayakonda to Basaymantpalle via Kothapalle and the temple is located at a distance of 2 miles and 7 furlongs from Kothapalle and it is connected with an earthed road. An estimate for Rs. 10,000 was prepared by the Panchayat Samithi, Veeliganah for metalling the earthed road and the Secretary, Zilla Parishad, Nellore has stated that the work is being undertaken for execution under 20% grant on 10% contribution basis during 1902-06.

Mogili temple in Bangaru palam sub-taluk.

1061—

*24 (1807) Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Law and Prisons be pleased to state:

whether there is any landed property for the Mogili temple in Bangaru palam sub-taluk, Chittoor district;
Written Answers to Questions. 27th March, 1966.

1167—

"203 Q. — Shri K. Mara Reddy: — Will the hon. Minister for Law and Prisons be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of income of Sri Chennakesava Swamy temple, Kondur village, Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district
(b) who is the trustee at present; and
(c) what was the date on which the appointment was made; and the date on which orders of appointment were despatched to the trustee.

A:—(a) Rs. 46.87 p. per annum.
(b) Sri K. Mara Reddy, son of Sri Raghava Reddy has recently been appointed as a trustee.
(c) The appointment was made on 21-1-1966. The order of appointment was despatched on 25-1-1966.

BONUSES TO WATCH AND WARD STAFF OF A.P. SMALL SCALE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

1168—

"1725 Q. — Sri S. Venagya: — Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the award published in G.O. Ms. No. 1687, Home (Labour) Department, dated 27-7-1965 regarding the payment of bonus to Watch and Ward staff of the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Development Corporation has been implemented; and
(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

A:—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
1169—
*2743-D. Q.:—Shri V. Venkateswar Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that 5 union bearers of city bus workers' Union, Vijayawada are on hunger strike from 10th February 1966;
(b) if so, the reasons for the strike;
(c) whether the Government have taken steps to implement the award agreed between the workers' Union and the Bus Owners; and
(d) whether the Government propose to refer the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal?
A:—(a) 7 Members of the City Bus workers' Union were on hunger strike from 10th to 18th February, 1966.
(b) The reasons are:
(1) Enhancement of wages.
(2) Bonus.
(3) Non-implementation of the award by some Operators.
(4) Supply of uniforms.
(c) The award referred to was a compromise award under which 16 Bus Operators represented by the President of their association and the City Bus Workers' Union agreed to pay bonus to their workmen at one month's basic wage for every year of service from 1961 to 1964. It is understood that 9 Operators have yet to pay bonus to their workers and necessary action is being taken for implementation.
(d) There is no such proposal.

1170—
*1779-W Q.—Shri V. A. Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Steel Re-Rolling Mill in Guntakal is implementing hours of work as per the Factories Act;
(b) whether this is being implemented by the Factory Inspectors; and
(c) how many times he has visited the above Mill in this year?
A:—(a) No, Sir.
(b) Yes, Sir. A show-cause notice, dated 22-11-1965 was issued to the manager of the Factory by the In-charge Inspector, Anantapur. Prosecution is now being launched for contravention of provisions of the Factories Act and Rules thereunder including non-implementation of hours of work.
(c) Once in November, 1965 as the Factory was registered and licence issued only in July, 1965.

MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL.

re: The Andhra University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966,
The Sri Venkateswara University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966
The Osmania University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am to announce three messages received from the Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council:

1. In accordance with Rule 117 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I transmit a copy of the Andhra University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966 (L.A. Bill No. 1/41) as passed by the Legislative Council on the 26th March, 1966 and signed by me for concurrence of the Assembly.

2. In accordance with Rule 117 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I transmit a copy of the Sri Venkateswara University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966 (L.A. Bill No. 2/63) as passed by the Legislative Council on the 26th March, 1966 and signed by me for concurrence of the Assembly.

3. In accordance with Rule 117 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I transmit a copy of the Osmania University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966 (L.A. Bill No. 8/66) as passed by the Legislative Council on the 26th March, 1966 and signed by me for concurrence of the Assembly.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Tenneji Viswanatham:—(Marathi)

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—(Tamil)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I do not think he is trying to belittle the Hindi language. He could not understand. He wanted to speak in English. While Mr. Deshpande can speak in English, he has not done it. Therefore, he says that he will also speak in Tamil.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—I tell you, Sir, that if a Member wants to insist upon a particular language, I can also insist on my own language.
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Misappropriation of Hafe-Malkana amounts.

Representations were received from the ryots of Elkipili village of Kurnool district to the effect that Hafe-Malkana amount for the akhiri trees felled were not paid to them. Enquiry revealed that the Hafe-Malkana for the years 1953-54 and 1955-56 was received by Sri Jaya Ramana Patwari of the village as Power of Attorney of the pattadars and that the amount for the year 1954-55 was paid to Sri Chettiboyina Agathiah on a similar authority. The amounts for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 were directly paid to the pattadars and the amounts for the year 1958-59 were sent to the landholders through money orders.

Sri N. Kamakandla Rallu—Representations were received from the ryots of Elkipili village of Kurnool district to the effect that Hafe-Malkana amount for the akhiri trees felled were not paid to them. Enquiry revealed that the Hafe-Malkana for the years 1953-54 and 1955-56 was received by Sri Jaya Ramana Patwari of the village as Power of Attorney of the pattadars and that the amount for the year 1954-55 was paid to Sri Chettiboyina Agathiah on a similar authority. The amounts for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 were directly paid to the pattadars and the amounts for the year 1958-59 were sent to the landholders through money orders.

The amount for the years 1959-60, 1961-62 and 1962-63 amounting to Rs. 1,226.98 was deposited through acquaintance rolls to the pattadars on the identification of Sri Giulam Hussain, Gamasta Mali Patel of the village. On subsequent enquiry, it was found that the signatures and thumb impressions on the acquaintance rolls were either forged or fictitious. Two persons, however, during the enquiry admitted that they had received the amounts through Sri Giulam Hussain, Gamasta Mali Patel.

The Collector has been asked to depute the R.D.O. concerned to make an on the spot enquiry into the allegations made and to find out whether the powers of attorney produced by Sri Jai Ramana Rao and Chettiboyina Agathiah were genuine and in case the signatures and thumb impressions on acquaintance rolls are found forged and powers of attorney fictitious, criminal proceedings be initiated against all concerned.

This is a very serious matter and the matter is under enquiry and certainly all the power of attorney have to be enquired and the signatures have to be verified and necessary action will be taken after due enquiry.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: N S-supply of water to the paddy fields and consequent drying up of crops in Narsapur sub-division, West Godavari District.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— He is not ready with the information.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— Certainly detailed enquiry will be made Sir.

re: Non-supply of water to the paddy fields and consequent drying up of crops in Narsapur sub-division, West Godavari District.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— Certainly detailed enquiry will be made Sir.
27th March, 1966. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Mr. Non-supply of water to the paddy fields and consequent drying up of crops in Narasapur sub-division, West Godavari District.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Does the hon. Member want it on 28th?

Sri P. Sahuvararam:—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Agreed. Mr. Deputy Speaker agrees. Mr. Sahuvararam being a Central Member, Full capacity of the Central 4th turbine has worked out in Narasapur. The pump house works for 3 months. The same is now in the process of being rectified. That has become more dangerous. Mr. Sahuvararam:—Pumping of drain has taken place. That is what has happened. Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Agreed. Mr. Sahuvararam:—Pumping of drain had taken place. That has been mitigated by so many, and Members.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.


Withering away of crops after transplantation for want of water from K. C. Canal.

Sir, yesterday I had a talk with the collector for West Godavari-Main Canal: he told me that he has removed 40 engines on the main Canal Banks: the pumps are unable to remove the water. He informed me that the water has been removed for a year, and he is still pursuing the matter. C. E. has expressed concern.

West Godavari is a very fertile region and has great potential for agriculture. The crops are drying up, and there is a need to save the water. I have requested him and Mr. Sarveswararao to speak on the 29th.

As far as that is concerned I can give that assurance.

I have requested him and Mr. Sarveswararao. Please speak on the 29th.

re:—Withering away of crops after transplantation for want of water from K. C. Canal.

Mr. Sarveswararao:—Sir, the crops are drying up. I have requested him and Mr. Sarveswararao. Please speak on the 29th.

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Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

Withering away of crops after transplantation for want of water from K.C. Canal.

On the 27th March, 196...
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

re: Proposed increase in the Industrial Housing Colony.

We are getting 600 cusecs from Tungabhadra reservoir. Allow 500 cusecs to tide over the season. On this occasion, I am telling that all those people who have cultivated these lands and raised a second crop without permission must be penalized.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:— Penalty is already there. We have to consider its effect on the food supply.

Sri A. C. Subbareddy:— It is penny-wise and pound foolish. Allow 500 cusecs. Everyone depends on the Tungabhadra reservoir. All those who have cultivated without permission must be penalized.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:— I told that I am arranging for the supply of water to avoid this contingency. I am trying to get about 500 cusecs of water from Tungabhadra reservoir. Radam 1000, 500, and 300 water tanks need water. I am trying to get about 500 cusecs to save the situation. Everyone must be penalized.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:— The answer of the Hon'ble Minister.

re: Proposed increase in the Industrial Housing Colony.

The Hon'ble Minister (Mr. G. O. M. R.)—Sanathnagar, Jamistanpuram, Chikadpalli, Chakkeshar, funds of workers provided fund of workers provided subsidised industrial scheme of the Hon'ble Minister. double 2, 3, and 4 rooms to workers.
342  27th March, 19... Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Re: Lock-out on 22-2-1966 by the contractor of the Andhra Cement Company at Chebutur in Vijayawada.

Dr. M.V. Lakhimhirsahal:— Under the subsidized industry, housing scheme, a number of houses were constructed by the Government at several places in the State. The standard rents fixed by the Government of India for these houses are as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Tenements</th>
<th>Rs. 12.50</th>
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<td>Single-Room Tenement</td>
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<td>Double-Room Tenement</td>
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As large number of houses built under the scheme were lying vacant, Government decided in March 1962 to reduce these rents to Rs. 6.25 and Rs. 9.15 respectively, with a view to attracting eligible workers to get them. In the case of the Two-Room Tenements in the Industrial Housing Colony at Janisthalpur, the rent was fixed at Rs. 12.50. While considering the question of future constructions in the year 1963-66, the Government decided that standard rent should be collected from 1-4-1966; and subsequent to the issue of these orders representations have been made to Government protesting against collection of standard rent and the matter is under consideration of the Government.

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Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.


Lock-out on 22-2-66 by the contractor of the Andhra Cement Company at Chibutar in Vijayawada.

Sri B.V. Gurumarthi:—The Secretary, Andhra Cement Company Employees’ Union complained telegraphically on 25-2-1966 that the management of Chevutur Lime Kankar quarries declared lock-out with effect from 22-2-1966 without any notice. The Secretary also complained that the Contractors of the quarries, M/s. The Andhra Engineering Company did not allow the workers to work in the quarries in view of their association with the activities of the Union.

The Andhra Cement Company Ltd., obtains its requirements of lime stone from M/s. Andhra Engineering Company who are Contractors for the Cement Company. The Andhra Engineering Company quarries the lime stone in their own lands through Sub-Contractors and supplies the stone to the Cement Factory. One such Sub-Contractor is Sri V. Suryanarayana. M/s. Andhra Engineering Company informed the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) that it is the responsibility of the Sub-Contractor to implement the various labour legislations. They have also denied that there was any lock-out as alleged by the Union and that some of the workers themselves prevented loading trippers by the other workers and as such there was cessation of work in the quarries.

Further the Andhra Engineering Company could carry its mining operations up to April, 1966. Subsequently they had to continue mining in the Andhra Cement Company’s lands on a temporary lease. The Andhra Engineering Company has been granted a licence to carry on mining operations at Chinnarapalem and it was expected to commence these operations by 15th March, 1966. In view of the above position the Andhra Engineering Company had to stop quarrying in the Cement Company’s land. The workers were also intimated of this position through their Sub-Contractor. And in view of the unhelpful attitude of the workers the Andhra Engineering Company could not commence quarrying operations at Chinnarapalem from 15th March, 1966, as scheduled. It is understood that some of the workers have since received their wages and that the Sub-Contractor is ready to pay wages to the remaining workers also if they surrender the tools given to them for mining.
The Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Guntur, who is looking after the matter on behalf of the Central Government has yet to hold further discussions with the parties. Moreover, disputes in quarries is a matter within the purview of Central Government and the State Government cannot interfere in such disputes.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—On point of submission.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Chief Minister.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I do not think anybody else will be able to answer; when he is there you can raise this.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE


The Minister for Law and Prices (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao):—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister, Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of section 61 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (Central Act 54 of 1948), a copy of the Annual Financial Statement for 1966-67 and supplementary Financial Statement for 1965-66 of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Sri V. Visveswara Rao:—On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Proceed.

Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao:—I rise on a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Point of order.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I move “That the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1966 be read a first time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao:—I rise on a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Attention drawn.

Sri Pilla Venkateswarlu:—Is he moving the Bill, Sir?

(Some members rose)

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao:—Sir there is a point of order. Article 245 says: ‘Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India, and the Legislature of a State may make laws for the whole or any part of the State.’ Any Bill which is being introduced should be subject to the provisions of the constitution. This Bill is against Article 247, Sir. Article 247 reads like this: ‘On a demand being made in that behalf, the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such lan-


The language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify." This Article says three things. The President should feel satisfied. About what? That a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State. Now? He should get himself satisfied. The President should feel satisfied. About what? That a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State. Who? He should get himself satisfied. The President should feel satisfied. About what? That a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State. Where? He should get himself satisfied.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—On point of order. Sir.

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao:—He cannot bring any clause or any section.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—It is not a point of order.

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao:—It is a point of order. He cannot bring any Bill or section—

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Clause 7 is unconstitutional. Therefore, the Bill is unconstitutional. It should not have been introduced. It has been introduced. I raise an objection.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Could you give any ruling where that if any clause is also introduced, the Bill is unconstitutional.
Sel V. Ramachandra Rao— I read Article 243. You will find from it that anything which is introduced by the Legislatures or the Parliament should be subject to the provisions of the Constitution, and this is subject to the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, he should not have introduced this Bill and since he has introduced it is against the Constitution, it is not subject to the provisions of the Constitution. Substantial proportion of the population.


"Issue of directions by the President under Article 347 regarding the recognition of minority languages as official languages. Attention is invited to Article 347 of the Constitution which prescribes that on a demand being made in that behalf, the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such language shall be officially recognised in a portion of the whole State. The Commissioner has recommended that the Government of India should adopt in consultation with the State Governments—

The Commissioner proposed that a State should be recognised as unilingual only when one language group constitutes about 70% or more of its population and that where there is a substantial minority—60% or more of the population—Substantial minority means they should constitute at least 60%. Here, Sir, Urdu-speaking people do not constitute even 6.1%. This 6.1% includes Hindustani-speaking people as well. Therefore, this is unconstitutional and clause 7 of the Bill does not conform or rather is not in conformity with the provisions of the Bill and is opposed to the provisions of the Indian Constitution.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao—Sir, we started by quoting the wrong Article and coming to the wrong conclusion. My submission is that this Bill has nothing to do with Article 347 and the spirit and letter of Article 347 are entirely different. This Bill directly emanates from the powers given to the Legislature of a State under Article 345 and it has not transgressed Article 345 even by an inch. I shall read Article 345, Sir (Interruption).

"Subject to the provisions of Articles 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State. Provided that, until the Legislature of the State otherwise provides by law, the English language shall continue to be used for those official purposes within the State for which it was being used immediately before the commencement of this Constitution."

Now, Sir, Article 345 gives the State Legislature the fullest power of making any language or languages or Hindi to be used for all or any of the official purposes within the State. Now the control of Article 347 means if any State Legislature fails to do so, it is open to the President also to order and direct that a particular language which may not
be made an official language or for the use of official purposes by the State Legislature be used. That is the effect of controlling Article 345 by Article 347. It is not exclusive. It does not mean that Article 345 has got any restriction on the powers given by the Legislature. That is the clear meaning which has been read into the Article and that is the basis on which all the official languages in all the States have been drafted and passed. There is no difficulty about it. We have got full powers to make any language or languages we like. We can specify that language 1, language 2, language 3 will be used for such and such purposes. Different languages may be used for different official purposes. All that complete and unrestricted freedom is given. The control which is exercised by Articles 346 and 347 pertains to cases where we may not do it and still the President may feel that although the State Legislature has not done it, it is nevertheless necessary that a particular language is to be directed for use for official purposes. In that case, the President has got the fullest powers, the intention of the Constitution makers being that even where a State Legislature by a majority does not feel the need for making a particular language for use for official purposes, if for any reason the President of India feels that language or any language should be used for official purposes he can do so. That is why, Article 347 controls Article 345. That is all.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—What I understand is it is a requisitionary clause. If a requisition is made—

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao.—Official language has never been used anywhere. Even Article 346 says "...language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes." That is all.

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao.—"Any or all of the official purposes." Article 345 says for purposes of conduct of business by offices under the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao.—That is the normal method of interpreting statutes. If one section or one article controls the other, it means that the other article which has been controlled will be in force except
in cases where the other article which controls this article comes into play. That is the method of interpreting.

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao—Article 315 is controlled by Articles 346 and 347, Sir, not otherwise.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—You can have that contention which you made earlier. Let us hear others.

Subject to in addition to subject to in addition to subject to in addition to subject to. The "subject to" of Article 315 is subject to in addition to Article 347. So in addition to in addition to in addition to in addition to in addition to. Nevertheless the President may issue directions on the demand of a substantial majority.
Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:—I will just invite your attention to the Statement of objects and reasons. Very rightly as pointed out by the hon. Minister—

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—I am glad you are speaking in English.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:—Yes, Sir. As he said, Article 345 of the Constitution gives wide powers to the State Legislature. I agree with that view, but when he said the State has got unreserved powers whatsoever, to legislate upon, I do not agree, for the reason as the very wording of Article 345 says “Subject to the provisions of Articles 346 and 347.” It means that Articles 347 is the controlling Article and it gets precedence over Article 345 and unless all the requisites that are stated in Article 347 are complied with, nothing can be done and no exercise of power under Article 345 can be done.

Now, under Article 347, there are four requisites which have to be complied and completed. They are: It is the President alone who can exercise the powers. (These are not alternatives. They are all together.) Then, secondly, there must be a subjective satisfaction that there is a substantial proportion of the population. That is the third point. According to the report of the Linguistic Commissioner for Minorities, as read out earlier, there should be 30% and if it is not there even the substantial proportion requirement is not complied with. And lastly, such recognition of the language cannot be done for a specified period because even that phrase in the Bill particularly says you may do so for a specified period. All these put together, they are not in conformity with the requirements laid down under Article 347. Therefore, in the exercise of powers under Article 345 when they are not complying with the formalities required under Article 347, the powers cannot be exercised under Article 345 and therefore when it is opposed the entire whole Bill is unconstitutional and invalid.

Sri T. K. R. Sarma:—Here Article 347 says like this: “On a statement being made in that behalf, the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desires the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such language shall also be official recognised throughout that State or any part thereof.” But the legislative-making power, the absolute power, is there with the State under Article 345 with regard to the prescribing of the language for official purposes. We have got every right to bring any legislation under Article 345. If any demand is made by any other people of any other language that is also to be included, then only that particular Article 345 comes.

Sri R. Dasaratharama Reddy (Kow):—No doubt, Article 345 clearly lays down that subject to the provisions of Articles 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State of Hindi as the language or language: etc.
used for all or any of the official purposes of the State. As far as Article 347 is concerned, it says: "On a demand being made in that behalf, the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be officially recognised by that State, direct that such language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purposes as he may specify." Therefore, this is a case where a substantial proportion of the population make a demand. The demand is to be made to the President and if the President on such demand is satisfied that due recognition should be given to this demand, he has no right to make legislation but shall direct the official language or languages to be prescribed by the State shall also include such language or languages. Therefore, the President's power is limited to the extent that a representation on demand is to be made by a substantial proportion of the population and thereafter if the President is satisfied that language also should have recognition as official language shall direct that the State shall also adopt the same. It is the position. Here, there is no such thing. No such demand has been made to the President and the President has not directed to recognise it as a language. Therefore, as long as the President has chosen not to exercise any power under Article 347 and has not been approached or whether an attempt has been made to represent to him and whether the President is satisfied that a direction should be given. If such a direction is given, certainly the law that we are going to enact will be bound upon us. Therefore, we are entitled to discuss and legislate on this question independently because so far no such direction has come. If such direction has come it will be binding upon us.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It may come hereafter.

Sri K. Dasaratharam Reddy:—Whatever it is, as far as the present position is concerned, the question is whether the President has been approached or whether an attempt has been made to represent to him and whether the President is satisfied that a direction should be given. If such a direction is given, certainly the law that we are going to enact will be bound upon us. Therefore, we are entitled to discuss and legislate on this question independently because so far no such direction has come. If such direction has come it will be binding upon us.

Sri Chinarla Viswanadh:—There is power under Article 345. That power is exhausted under Clause 2. The power which the State Government has is used by the State Government in Clause 2. Therefore, there is no use resuming to Article 345 any more. It is subject to Article 347 and as long as Article 347 is in the Constitution to Clause 7 cannot be enacted. The real point is that, That is why clause 7 cannot stand. The power which you have under Article 347 should not be there. The power which you have under Article 347 should not be there. The power which you have under Article 347 should not be there. Therefore, you have already exercised in Clause 2. Clause 7 says that you have already exercised in Clause 2. Therefore, you cannot come under Article 347. That is why Clause 7 cannot stand.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Article 345 says 'any other language' also.

Sri Tenseeti Viswanatham.—I agree, Sir. Therefore, in Clause 2 you could Telugu and Urdu. Then you will be within your right. You cannot exercise the President's power and include it in Clause 7. If it is the intention of the Government to have Telugu and Urdu as official languages, let them by all means do it and face it. But they do not want to do it. They want to exercise the power which the President has by some method, and that is under Clause 7. They will be perfectly within their rights if they say that the official languages of Andhra Pradesh shall be Urdu and Telugu. Let them say so, but they have expressed that power already and said that Telugu only shall be the official language. So far as Urdu and Hindi languages are concerned that would be the responsibility of the President and his privilege if there is a demand. Let us be clear. If you want to have Urdu let us have it by all means under Clause 2 itself, but you cannot bring it under Clause 7 because Clause 7 is the jurisdiction of the President.

Sri V. Rama Krishna Rao.—Article 345 is very clear and I am not objecting to the Government bringing in the Official Language Bill. What I say is that Clause 7 is ultra vires. Article 345 says ‘....whatever language is adopted for the official purposes of that State....’ The language of Article 345 is very clear, Sir. Clause 7 says ‘....Urdu or any other language....’ by notification they are going to give some status or make use of a particular language essential for some specified areas in the State. But Article 345 says that it should be for the entire State. You are not even empowered to bring this Bill under Article 345 because there are certain provisions in the Bill which are against Article 345.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao.—Let me confess my limitations in that I am not a lawyer, but it is the same after reading the Bill and after hearing the esteemed members on the various constitutional issues. I am inclined to agree with my friend Sri Divasaramma Reddy and I am glad Sri Viswanath Goud who has come nearer to that view by changing his earlier stand that the Bill is subject to provisions of Article 347. That means, first article 347 has to be considered. That was his original stand. But I am glad that after hearing Sri Divasaramma Reddy he has come nearer to our point....

Sri Tenseeti Viswanatham.—Please understand me. Do not misunderstand......

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao.—Your later stand is really very helpful.

Sri Tenseeti Viswanatham.—That is why I want to clarify. My stand is only one, no former, no later. The power under Article 345 is exhausted under Clause 2 of the Bill. If you want to give Urdu official status, by all means give it and face it. You have not exercised that, and that is all that I said. You have got that power, but you have confined yourselves only to Telugu as the official language. When you go to Clause 7 you are encroaching upon the power of the President. That is why Clause 7 cannot stand.
Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Ray: — It might be that was what Sri Viswanatham Garu felt, but the way in which he has expressed himself and the way in which my humble self understood was different. Assuming that the view of Sri Viswanatham Garu remains the same even after hearing Sri Dayanandarama Reddy, what I feel is that Clause 7 is only a preventive measure, in that a substantial section or a minority section, according to Sri Vandemataram Ramachandra Rao, may not later on make a representation or submit a memorandum to the President that their language is being neglected and that the President may be pleased to give direction. To prevent such a course, Clause 7 is provided—Now the question is, if that is so, why not you put it in Clause 7 itself? That is the position which Sri Viswanatham Garu has taken, but whether it is provided in Clause I or Clause 7, I do not think it makes much difference so long as it does not infringe on any Articles of the Constitution. On the other hand it is to meet the various Articles of the Constitution that these provisions are made.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Your contention is that it could be in various clauses.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Certain炮 Section 846 and 847 "Subject to provisions of Articles 846 and 847 " et al. the language which the President may feel is that Clause 7 is only a preventive measure, in that a substantial section or a minority section, according to Sri Vandemataram Ramachandra Rao, may not later on make a representation or submit a memorandum to the President that their language is being neglected and that the President may be pleased to give direction. To prevent such a course, Clause 7 is provided—Now the question is, if that is so, why not you put it in Clause 7 itself? That is the position which Sri Viswanatham Garu has taken, but whether it is provided in Clause I or Clause 7, I do not think it makes much difference so long as it does not infringe on any Articles of the Constitution. On the other hand it is to meet the various Articles of the Constitution that these provisions are made.

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Mr. Deputy Speaker — Your contention is that it could be in various clauses.
Sri R. Desanatharama Reddy : - The additional point that is raised is whether we can have this in the form of Clause 7. Article 345 says that we have got power to adopt one or more languages. That power is absolute. Even the hon. Speaker felt 'why not adopt' it now and here in clear language? But the law says that the legislature is entitled to couch the language in different forms. It can make it absolute and say 'here and now we say that the language shall be this and this'. It is also competent to delegate this power to the Government and say that the Government shall have the power if it thinks necessary to introduce additional languages in additional areas for additional purposes and all that. Therefore, it is within the competence of the legislature to delegate that power to Government or to introduce one or more languages as official languages. Whether it should be done here and now without delegating any power to the Government, it is another matter for consideration. If we choose to empower the Government to introduce additional languages from time to time as the needs demand, then my submission is that as far as Clause 7 is concerned it only recognise——not that it shall be—but at the same time it is not the intention of the legislature that if such things are desirable again the matter should come back before the legislature. On the other hand, without coming to the legislature the legislature can here and now authorise the Government to exercise its discretion from time to time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : —After hearing several members of the House I shall give my ruling.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao Deshpande :—Because there are a number of points raised and they are important points . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—There is no question of debate now. I have given you opportunities.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao Deshpande :—There are a number of points and they need to be replied.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—They are only for my guidance.

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao :—Even Article 345 clearly states that whatever language is adopted shall be for the entire State, not for a portion of the State. It is very clear. You read the language of Article 345. It says 'Subject to the provisions of ......... for all or any of the official purposes of that State.' It does not say that it shall use it or adopt it for a part of the State. So, even Article 345 is infringed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—I would now say ....

Mr. Ramachandra Rao Deshpande :—Before you give your ruling, I would like to say something . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—After hearing all the parties, I shall now give my ruling. I can not go on giving opportunities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Why not others?

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande :—I can only speak for myself. I cannot speak about others. The question of period has not been taken into consideration. Articles 345 and 347 do not speak of any period, and this clause speaks about a particular period.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Sri Vandemataram Ramachandranrao has raised the point whether the Bill is constitutional or not and as Clause 7 is against the provisions of Article 345 the Bill is unconstitutional. I feel that under Article 345 the State Legislature is competent enough to legislate the Bill. Another objection raised by Sri V. Ramachandranrao is that unless the President allows it, Clause 7 cannot be introduced in the Bill. Having heard all the members, it is quite clear to me that if some sections of the population feel that their language should also be the official language, it does not bar them from making a representation to the President. The State Legislature has taken the power to say that Urdu or any other language shall be the language of the State in areas to be specified. As Sri Dasarathiama Reddy has said the Legislature is delegating powers to the Government and the delegation of power is within the purview of the Legislature. Therefore, the Bill is constitutional and the point of order is ruled out.

Sri Ramachandran Rao Deshpande:—On a point of order Sir, clause 5 says: “The State Government shall at the expiration of 5 years from the commencement of this Act by order constitute a Commission...” So the appointment and constitution of a Commission is also there and in the Statement of Objects nothing is said about the financial implications. In the absence of such a thing, we have only to presume that under Clause 5 a Commission will be constituted and naturally when a Commission is constituted certain amount of expenditure has to be incurred. It therefore falls within the purview of Article 199 (1) (%). Thus the Bill needs the prior approval of the Governor and from a perusal of the Bill we do not know whether there is a recommendation of the Governor. In the absence of such a recommendation, the Bill cannot be taken up.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You say that there is an implied expenditure of Government.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—It is very specific in Clause 7.

Sri V. Narasimha Rao:—There is no such thing and there is no need for any financial implications being gone through at the moment. It only says that a Commission may be appointed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Therefore, there is no financial implication.

Sri Ramachandran Rao Deshpande:—What would be the functions of the Commission which would be constituted?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It does not say anything. When it is not there why do you presume?

Sri Ramachandran Rao Deshpande:—There is no question of our presumption. The Clause specifically says that there would be a commission. What would be the functions of the Commission? And then for the functioning of the Commission certain amount of expenditure is necessary and naturally there are financial implications. There is no point in the Law Minister saying that there are no financial implications.
Expenditure is also involved. So, there should be a financial memorandum and commitment. Without it, it is not in order.

They have not categorically stated what they would do, whether they would take the permission of the House or bring in an amendment etc. If there is any financial implication they would bring out an amendment. You cannot presume that there would be financial implications.

Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu: The salaries of the members and staff are fixed. Therefore, it is clearly expressed. Governor's permission is quite necessary. I am leaving it to you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: - Governor's permission is not necessary inasmuch as there is no indication that they would spend such an amount.

Sri Tanveer Viswanath: - The appointment of the Commission involves financial implications.

Sri Tanveer Viswanath: - It involves appropriation of funds from the Consolidated fund.

It involves appropriation of money from the Consolidated Fund. It is not as though everybody...

Mr. Deputy Speaker: - Now that I have heard the point, I shall give my ruling.......

[Sri V. Ramachandra Rao rose in his seat.]

Mr. Deputy Speaker: - I am not everybody; I am a member of the Legislature. I am a person entitled to speak.
Government Bill,

The Andhra Pradesh Official Language

Bill, 1966.


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Mr. Deputy Speaker:— When I permit you.

Sri V. Ramachandara Rao:— Normally. A commission is being constituted. Why not we take care before we introduce such bills whether the formalities have been gone through or not? Because the formalities have not been fulfilled, Sir, it cannot be gone through now. The objection raised by Sri Ramaehandrarao Deshpande is that financial implications are there and therefore it involves Governor's recommendation. It may be honorary also.

Some Member may go to court and challenge the validity of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That we cannot stop. If they want, they can go to court any time.

Sri Ramachandara Rao Deshpande: Is it not the duty of the Government to put a financial memorandum because it envisages a Commission? Please give a ruling on that also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It may be honorary also.

Sri Tummala Vishwanath:— "The State Government shall at the expiry of..." Section 120. The State Government shall remove... The State Government shall...
Mr. Deputy Speaker. — The objection raised by Sri Deshpande is not in order.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Not in order. You have not upheld it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Not upheld. It means the same thing.

Mr. Deshpande: — "Not in order" means the same thing. The objection raised by Sri Deshpande was not in order. "The following bill was introduced in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly on the 4th March." Leave of introduction is different.

Mr. Drury: — Leave for introduction is different. "The Bill to be read three times" is different. Every one of us is governed by certain rules. How can we give notice of amendments without actual introduction.

Mr. Deshpande: — Yesterday I announced that amendments may be sent by 3 p.m. We have been doing that way. Please don’t be so discourteous.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Leave for introduction is different. How can you announce? Every one of us is governed by certain rules. How can we give notice of amendments without actual introduction.

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Mr. Pillalamarri Venkatarama: — Without introduction of the bill how can there be an amendment?

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Mr. Pillalamarri Venkatarama: — Without introduction of the bill how can there be an amendment?

Mr. Deshpande: — I want the Bill to be passed today. So, give me permission to move the amendment,


Sri Pillalamarri Venkatarao: No, Sir.

Sri K. Brahmanandudu Reddy:—What is the mistake? The Bill was already introduced.

Sri Ramachundra Rao Deshpande:—It was only leave for introduction. The Bill is introduced today.

Sri K. Brahmanandudu Reddy: I want to make one submission. All of us are interested for all ostensible purposes that this should be passed in this sitting.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande: Not in this form.

Sri K. Brahmanandudu Reddy: Whether it is in this form or otherwise it is not left to the hon. Member alone. It is left to so many members. That is not the attitude one should take. All of us are interested in seeing that this Bill is passed before 1.30 today. Now, Sir, whether intentionally or otherwise this has been going on. Now it is 11.40 Sir.

Sri K. Brahmanandudu Reddy: There are certainly opportunities for hon. Members to raise any points. It is also necessary that they should be disposed of as soon as possible. There are seven clauses and we have less than two hours time. I would therefore request that the points of order may be disposed of according to the best of your judgment and the bill proceeded with.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The only point raised by Sri Pillalamarri Venkatarao is whether amendments can be moved now.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:—I take very serious objection to the use of the word 'intentional'. There are certain formalities to be gone through that go to the very root of the matter. If we raise objections and give the position of law that he should say it is intentional is very objectionable.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—When a member raises a point should I think it is raised intentionally or not? I did not say that they are intentionally raising objections. Please appreciate the distinction. I may have intentionally raised the point or unintentionally raised the point. I never said that he is intentionally raising objection.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The contention of Sri Pillahamarri Venkateswarlu is that he has given two amendments and says that at the Bill has come just now they may be taken up.

Sri Tenani Viswanatham: It is stated that the Bill was introduced on the 24th when it was not actually introduced on the 24th? What is the first sentence that the Law Minister has said? He said: 'introduce the Bill'.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He said: 'I now move the motion for the first reading'.

When a Bill is introduced or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge may move that the Bill be read at first time. While introducing the Bill, he will say that the Bill be read a first time. Even now it is not too late. You accept the amendment and then we shall proceed with the Bill. It is very simple. Unnecessarily Government is delaying the matter.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: In order to cut short the discussion on this and in order to see that this Bill is passed before 1.30 today we are agreeable, Sir, if you are pleased, to enable one or two Members to move even oral amendments or amendments given now—not all, but those which they may consider important.

When the permission is given, it is introduced.
When the Bill is introduced or on a subsequent occasion, the member in charge may move that the Bill be read a first time.

Mr. Speaker:—When the member in charge may move that the Bill be read a first time,

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Before you give a ruling on the amendments, because Sri Yavilala Gopalakrishnayya said that it was only an introduction. I might refer to Rule 199. It speaks of second reading. Now, what the hon. Minister said was that the Bill be read a first time. It is not the second time. It says: 'If notice of an amendment has been given one day before it is read a second time. Therefore, there is perfect justification in saying that the amendment should be accepted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—While putting the question on that day that leave be granted, I said 'Ayes have it, Ayes have it'. The Bill is introduced. When such leave is granted the introduction of the Bill is declared. Now you want amendments to be taken up. With the consent of opinion it has been done earlier several times. Whether it is to be permitted by the Speaker or not is also there. But if you give the amendments, some others also will be giving amendments. We did so earlier just to enable the members to send amendments in time so that they could make their observations.

Mr. Tenali Venkatesham:—Is there any case where before a Minister rose and said 'I move for the first reading', on a previous day amendments were called for?
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I will have to see all these things.

Sri Tummala VenkataRam :—Is there any occasion when before the Minister moved for first reading on the previous day, amendments were called for? No such thing could have happened, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I cannot tell you off hand. Any of the members who desire to give amendments even now they may be taken up and they may be very few, one or two. Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu has given 2 amendments. I shall read them instead of circulating them.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—I will read out to you, Sir.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:—It is not this hon. Member alone but we are also entitled to the benefit of knowing what the amendment is, Sir.

Sri V. Sri Krishna:—Let the amendment be cyclostyled and circulated. Hon. Members are requesting it.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:—What has happened to the amendments which are already given and which are now given? They must be circulated to us, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendments previously given were circulated already.
Government Bill.
The Andhra Pradesh Official Language
Bill, 1966.


Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Do you agree whether you want to have it till 12—30 p.m.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—You may extend the time as long as it is necessary, Sir. 'Language' I may tell you is very inflammatory business. We were all agreed to the introduction of official language Bill. As shown to us at the time of select committee we were quite agreeable. As the Chief Minister suggested we agreed with him that the protection must be given to the minority languages. But here the clause is drafted in a very controversial way. We have to discuss about it in a calm and cool manner.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Unless you agree that it shall be

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao:—Why should it not be extended, Sir?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The leaders of the parties agreed that it should be closed at 1:30 p.m.

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao:—Shall we presume that the Government with its majority wants to get things done in its own way? It is a very important Bill. As Mr. Viswanatham said this language issue is a very inflammatory issue and it may result in very serious consequences and we have to discuss about it in a calm and cool manner.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The time before me is limited. Within that time I shall have to allot the members a few minutes each unless you all agree that it has to be increased.

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao:—The Speaker can use his discretion, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Not necessary. I leave it to the House.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—Has the Chief Minister anything to say about clause 7, Sir? It is the clause that is trouble-some.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—What is there particular to say, Sir? Nothing very particular, Sir.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkatacharlu:—When clause 7 comes he can say. Why does he say there is nothing to say.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—There is something to say. But that will be said at the appropriate time.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham: The whole heat is generated because of clause 7. If the Chief Minister has any thing in mind about clause 7, such and such is the intention of the Government in introducing that clause, the implications are like this, then much of the discussion will be cut down. Why does he say appropriate time?

Sri Pillalamarri Venkatacharlu:—That is according to him...
Chief Minister wrote to the Government of India that the Constitution of States Reorganisation Act 1970 provides for the States to have a language or official language of their choice. This is to be published in the Official Gazette and notified as such.

During the discussion and debate on the bill, it was noted that the Constitution of India, under Article 350 A, 350 B of the Constitution, has provisions for constitutional safeguards. These safeguards are statutory. The bill should provide for statutory safeguards, constitutional safeguards, and official languages. The bill should also provide for the publication of the official language or languages in the Official Gazette and notification as such.

Clause 7 provides that the official language of the state is only Telugu. We are giving protection to the minority languages like Urdu and other minority languages. That is our point. The official language status is not intended to escape without being contradicted.

Sri K. Brishmananda Reddy:—That has nothing to do with this. The official language of the state is only Telugu. We are giving protection to the minority languages like Urdu and other minority languages.
Government Bill:

By notification the Government is usurping legislative power. That is a legitimate criticism of clause 7. He may say I am wrong, but my criticism is quite legitimate. He may not agree with me, but you have used the same language which you are using with respect to Telugu under clause 7, i.e., clause 7 and that you want to take by notification. Therefore the Government is usurping the power of legislation by mere notification. As per Article 7, Language Bill, the Government may say I am wrong, Language Bill. We are not opposed to the official language. I do not say that you are using any other language with respect to Telugu under clause 7 and that you want to take by notification. Therefore the Government is usurping the power of legislation by mere notification.

Language Bill:
The following shall be official languages for such purposes of the State and for such periods as may be notified by notification for such official purposes of the State and for such periods as may be notified by notification. The following shall be official languages for such purposes of the State and for such periods as may be notified by notification for such official purposes of the State and for such periods as may be notified by notification.
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Sentiments have rouse in this discussion. The Andhra Pradesh Official Language

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Our experience is and its historic significance is that it has been a language of oppression. Urdu has historical importance and significance. Urdu language as such we do not want to oppose. Language as such it has been till now a language of oppression. Safeguards have to provide a language of oppression. Urdu demand cannot be understood. Urdu demand is venomous communal propaganda unconstitutional. Please refer to clause 3. The State Government may from time to time by notification in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette direct the use of Urdu or any other language or languages in addition to the Telugu Language for such official purposes of the State etc.

Clause 7 do... clause 8 do...

language हे माराठी शेतीपंचायत, शेतकरी 70, 80% शेतीपंचायत शेतकरी 20% असली. अतः Marathibhasha Gyan 100, 80% मराठी माराठी या मराठी शेतीपंचायत शेतकरी 20% असली. अतः Marathibhasha Gyan 100, 80% मराठी माराठी या मराठी शेतीपंचायत शेतकरी 20% असली. अतः Marathibhasha Gyan 100, 80% मराठी माराठी या मराठी शेतीपंचायत शेतकरी 20% असली.

(Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande) Spoke in Marathi.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker also spoke in Marathi.)

प्रावधान मनांत: —मराठी शेतीपंचायत शेतकरी 100, 80% मराठी माराठी या मराठी शेतीपंचायत शेतकरी 20% असली.

श्री रामचंद्र राव देशपांडे: —मराठी शेतीपंचायत शेतकरी 100, 80% मराठी माराठी या मराठी शेतीपंचायत शेतकरी 20% असली.

यो जो चिंत्यानुसार आया हुवा होत न त्या काय भाषा येत आहे हो त्याची संदर्भ नाही. त्यामुळे या भाषेच्या विवरणाचा वातावरण आहे न आहे. त्यामुळे या भाषेच्या विवरणाचा वातावरण आहे न आहे. त्यामुळे या भाषेच्या विवरणाचा वातावरण आहे न आहे.
The Chairman suggested that the Bill may be drafted on the lines of the Madras Act. The Committee agreed to re-draft the Bill on the lines of the Madras Act.

The Chairman made it clear that the Bill before them was the Official Language Bill and not Official Languages Bill. As such it could deal only with Telugu which alone was going to be the official language of the State and not Urdu. However he expressed that the Government had no objection to move a resolution in the House though it was not at all necessary.

The Chairman finally stated that so far as Government was concerned they were non-committal. He reiterated they had no committed opinion and that they would be guided by their opinions. The Chairman stated that he was not anxious to shut out any opinion in the light of which the Government also have to formulate their opinion.

We will be guided by.
Sri B. Srirama Murthy said that the Bill may have to be published for eliciting public opinion. Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu supporting Sri Srirama Murthy said that only persons representing one particular language were given opportunity to be heard. He said there were people of minority languages who did not get any opportunity to represent.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is your privilege. I should not interrupt you at this stage. I did not translate anything. But I think, if you want to help those, with what intention they came to this place... It is your privilege and you can do it.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:— That is all right. Because he has said categorically that we are not going to shut out any opinion and we will be guided by it... That is what I made reference otherwise there was no occasion for me to do it.

The Andhra Pradesh Government has moved a Bill in the Assembly to make Telugu the official language of the State. The Bill is to be introduced on 2nd March, 1966. It is stated that the Bill is constitutional and that the State has the power to make Telugu the official language under the Constitution of India.

The Government of India has given its support to the Bill and has assured the State government of its cooperation in implementing the provisions of the Bill.

The Bill provides for the establishment of a Telugu Language Commission to promote the use of Telugu language in all fields of the State. The Commission will be responsible for the development of the language and for ensuring its use in all official communications.

The Bill also provides for the appointment of a Telugu Language Board to regulate the use of the language in the State. The Board will be responsible for the supervision of the implementation of the provisions of the Bill.

The Government of India has assured the State government of its full cooperation in implementing the provisions of the Bill. The Government of India has also assured the State government of its support in the development of the Telugu language.

The Bill is expected to be passed by the Assembly and to become law soon. The Government of India has assured the State government of its full cooperation in implementing the provisions of the Bill.
Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1966

27th March, 1966

One of the canons of interpretation of statutes is that the legislature cannot use superfluous words. The Bill, as it stands, is very loosely worded.

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"In the interest of persons speaking such language or languages"

In the interest of persons speaking such language or languages, the official purposes of such period should be given to speak for five more minutes, Sir.

I must be given an opportunity to speak for five more minutes, Sir.
The Andhra Pradesh Official Language


The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Commision


The Andhra Pradesh Official Language

The Andhra Pradesh Official Language


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Historical significance is of utmost importance. In fact I am one of those who are advocating that Urdu should be given safeguards. Urdu is the language which is not debarred. It is not as though I am saying anything against Urdu. What I said was if it has any historical background, it has the historical background.

( Translation )

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( Translation )
5th March, 1966.

Government Bill


Hon'bleable Governor,

The Second schedule to the Act 16 of 1965, adds the following clause 10 to English for official facilities and protection clause.

Protection clause shall apply to the official language in clauses

1. Muslims shall be protected in their religious and cultural identities.
2. The medium of instruction in universities shall be English.
3. The medium of instruction in all educational institutions shall be English.

Kamaraj, Ray, deems this official language act of 1965 is a step forward in the development of the state language.
Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1966

27th March, 1966

The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1966

The Bill provides for the protection of schools established for the teaching of the official language of the State for which at least 50% of the seats are filled by students who have studied the official language up to a certain standard. The Bill also provides for the appointment of officials to supervise the implementation of the provisions of the Bill and for the issuance of notifications for the purposes of the Bill.

The Bill further provides for the prohibition of the use of any other language in official correspondence, meetings, and proceedings of the government. It also provides for the appointment of a Committee to review the provisions of the Bill from time to time.

The Bill is intended to promote the use of the official language of the State and to ensure its universal use in official matters.

The Bill is presented to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for its consideration and approval.

The official language of the State of Andhra Pradesh shall be Telugu. Except in the following cases, where the use of English or any other language is necessary or expedient, the official language of the State shall be Telugu:

1. For the purposes of international agreements, conventions, and treaties.
2. For the purposes of the Constitution, the Government of India, and the Constitution of the State.
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Government Bill:


4. If a member desires to speak, the Speaker, in the House of Assembly, or the President or the Governor, in the Legislative Council, or anyone of them, may give permission to such member to speak or to present the subject for discussion, subject to the conditions which may be prescribed by law. The Speaker may give permission to any member to speak...
582 27th March, 1966. Government Bills


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Mr. Deputy Speaker.—He came to me and requested me and I said I will consider as the time is short.

Sri Tenneti Viswanathaiah.—We want the opposite side to be sympathetic and harmonious. We have already given amendments. That is why I requested the Chief Minister to say something before hand to avoid all this criticism. If an M.L.A. is not allowed to speak, it will not be alright.

Sri K. Brahmamonda Reddy:—I have no objection if the hon. Member is given some 2 or 3 minutes to speak.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I personally feel that he should have an opportunity. He came to me and I told that there are a number of speakers and I shall see.

Sri T.K.R. Sarma:—Even before calling the leader of the opposition I just tried . . . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—After calling the leader of opposition, you made a representation.

Sri T.K.R. Sarma:—I am thankful for having been permitted to speak on this occasion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am also very glad.

Government Bill:


The State of Andhra Pradesh hereby declares that the Telugu language shall be the official language of the State. The question of colour or race shall not be entertained. Objection shall be created in the minds of the people. Certain times misinformation may be inflammatory. Minority language may be used by the minority, but not to mislead or to inflame. Official Language of the State is Telugu. Official Language of the State is Telugu.
integration, unity రాత్రి రాత్రి పాలనలో పశుని ప్రమాదానం కరెంచింది…. కరెంచింది అంచనా నుండి ప్రమాదానం ప్రారంభ చేయడానికి ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకం అసాధారణ రీతిలో కలిగి ఉంది. మీ నిర్ణయాన్ని సంపాదించండి. వికాసం నిలిచాలని ఈ పరిమాణం ఇసుకంటే ఇది ప్రారంభం సమాధానం చేయడానికి సమయం ఉంది. ఇది ప్రారంభానికి మూడు దినులు లభించింది.


The Andhra Pradesh Official Language
Bill, 1966.
Government Bill:


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Mr. Deputy Speaker.—In his view point, other languages mean?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—Whatever concessions or safeguards or whatever will be given by notification.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—These minority languages.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—Yes.

The State Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, direct the use of Urdu or any other language or languages in addition to the official language, in the interests of persons speaking such language or languages in such areas and for such official purposes of the State and for such periods, as may be specified in the notification.

"For such periods" of the Official Language Bill, 1966.


In accordance with the provisions of Section 27 of the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Act, 1966, an eminent Bill is hereby presented for your consideration.

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 11 of the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Act, 1966, an eminent Bill is hereby presented for your consideration.

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What is this wonderful explanation.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao— The list of languages is not exhaustive. The list of purposes also is not exhaustive. Therefore, it is an enabling provision which ought to be there.


The list of languages is not exhaustive. The list of purposes also is not exhaustive. Therefore, it is an enabling provision which ought to be there.
The question is: "That the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1966 be read a first time."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1966 be read a Second time."

Sri Ramachandra Deshpande Rao:—Sir, I move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1966, be circulated for eliciting public opinion."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1966 be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of Members from both the Assembly and the Council."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I shall now put the amendments to vote:

The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1966 be circulated for eliciting public opinion."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of Members from both the Assembly and the Council."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1966 be read a Second time."

The motion was adopted.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

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Mr. Deputy Speaker:—There are some amendments to this clause.

Sir. I move the following as sub-clause (2) (iii) of clause:

(ii) the medium of instruction in the schools, colleges and other educational institutions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"Add the following as sub-clause (2) (iii) of Clause 8:—"

"(iii) The medium of instruction in the schools, colleges and other educational institutions."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—What about Sri Tenneti Viswanatham's amendment?

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—I shall rather not move the amendment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That Clause 8 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

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Government Bill:

The Andhra Pradesh Official Language:

Bill, 1966.

Clause 4:

Sri Varidelu Gopalakrishnang:— I am not moving the amendment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

“That Clause 4 do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 and 6.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:— I would like to know the financial implications.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— I would like to submit that the matter was just raised in the House. There is no commitment at the moment. It is only a provision there and we cannot at the moment foresee what the financial implications will be.

Sri Tennti Viswanatham:— There is a commitment about the appointment of the Commission.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— I have just told that by way of abundant caution, within the last half an hour we requested the Governor also and he has been good enough to give his recommendation. So, it is done.

Sri Tennti Viswanatham:— Now, this is the way in which Government should listen to Opposition advice.


We want to know, Sir, what passed on between the Law Minister and Sri Tenneti Viswanatham. We were unable to hear what the Minister said regarding Governor. The question is—

We want to know what transpired between Sri Tenneti Viswanatham and the Law Minister. We have got a right to know that.

He has not passed on any information to me. He has addressed the Chair saying "as a matter of abundant caution, we have also the recommendation of the Governor." I said "this is very good." and I congratulated the Government for having listened to our advice.

The question is:

"Clauses 5 and 6 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—In view of the categorical assurance given by the Chief Minister that all the Government notifications under clause 7 will be given simultaneously, I do not move my amendment.

One hon. Member:—There is no amendment standing in the name of Sri Tenneti Viswanatham.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—I think I gave notice of amendment to office seeking to delete "clauses 7."

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:—Sir, I beg to move:

(9) "In line 8 of clause 7 delete the words "Urdu or."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

The Chairman said—This clause by "or" the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Act, 1966, the Tamil, Telugu, English and Urdu languages are to be printed in Government notifications. It is to be noted that the language used in the Act is "or" and not "and." Therefore, the amendment is unnecessary.

I am very sorry Sir. I wish, Sir, better sense paves and he withdraws it. We do what we feel is good to the society and not with an intention to attract somebody's votes and all that. There are hundred ways of doing it, but I wish Mr. Ramachandra Rao realises what he said and withdraws it, because it is not fair to say that. I can also speak in that sense, but I do not want to do it. We are the Government here. Therefore, I thought it better to restrain myself and I would honestly request Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao to withdraw that portion. The other portion can go on.

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao:—I wish to explain the matter little as to why everything has come in view of the withdrawal which has been called for.
21st March 1966.


Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:—

"In line 3 of clause 7, delete the words 'Urdu or.'"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment No. 10.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—Just we are consulting among ourselves, Sir.

(Pause).

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—We are not moving the amendment, Sir.

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao:—I have to move it, Sir.

Sri Varalala Gopalakrishnayya:—How can Hindi be local language?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is his amendment.

Sri Varalala Gopalakrishnayya:—I want a classification. Is it a regional language?

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao:—It is a regional language of the U.P.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I know. In 14 languages, it is there.

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao:—Sir, I beg to mov

27th March, 1966. 595

"In clause 7 for the words "or any other language or languages" substitute the words "Marathi, Kannada, Hindi, Tamil, Oriya and other languages."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

"In clause 7 for the words "or any other language or languages" substitute the words "Marathi, Kannada, Hindi, Tamil, Oriya and other languages."

The motion was negatived.

Sri Vittalal Gopalakrishnayya:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In clause 7 after the word "Urdu" insert the words "Marathi, Tamil, Kanarese, Oriya.""

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

We want to be at a bit higher level.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Is he agreeing?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"In clause 7 after the word "Urdu" insert the words "Marathi, Tamil, Kanarese, Oriya."

The motion was declared negatived.

Sri Rama Chandra Rao Desh pande:—We demand a poll, Sir. We also insist that the names must be taken down.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is already late. This will involve further delay.

Government Bill:


Sri Tenneti Vieswanatham:—Is this not done, you may treat this amendment as not put.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—All right.

The House then divided thus:


AYES.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu
Sri V. Srikrishna
Smt. A. Kamala Devi
Smt. K. Ananda Devi
Sri Vanka Satyanarayana
Sri V. K. Adinarayana Reddy
Sri P. V. Sivasth
Sri Mohan Rao
Sri K. Govinda Rao
Sri B. Dharma Bhiksham
Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy
Sri Parvatha Reddy
Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy
Sri Ponda Subbiah
Sri M. Lakhsmma Swamy
Sri Panassaramma
Sri Y. Peddaiah
Sri P. Koteswar Rao
Sri Rangayakulu
Sri A. Saraswara Rao
Sri Tenneti Vieswanatham
Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu
Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishna Reddy
Sri K. Mara Reddy
Sri P. V. Krishna Reddy
Sri T. K. R. Sarma
Sri Venkagachanda Rao
Sri V. Ramachandra Rao
Sri D. Sotharammaiah
Sri P. Narayana Reddy

NOES.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy
Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao
Sri P. Thimma Reddy
Sri Kalluri Subba Rao
Sri T. Anjiah
Sri K. Appala Naidu
Sri S. C. Appala Naidu
Sri K. Appa Rao
Sri A. Bapineedu
Government Bill:  
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The Andhra Pradesh Official Language 
Bill, 1966.  

NOES—Contd.

Sri Seetharamaswamy Bhavana Rao  
Sri T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao  
Sri Peta Bapaiah  
Sri N. Ganeswar Rao  
Sri M. M. Hashim  
Sri T. Hayagrivachari  
Sri Kesavulu  
Sri Khwaja Moinuddin  
Sri S. R. V. V. Kishnam Raju Bahadur  
Sri A. Kishan Reddy  
Sri L. Lakshmana Dass  
Sri B. Lakshmikantha Rao  
Sri K. Lakshminarasimha Rao  
Sri A. Lakshmu Naidu  
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy  
Sri A. C. Sabba Reddy  
Sri M. R. Appa Rao  
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao  
Smt. T. N. Sadaiakshmi  
Sri A. Balaram Reddy  
Sri B. V. Gurumooorthy  
Sri N. Chenchu Rama Naidu  
Sri M. V. S. Subba Raju  
Sri T. Lakshmu Naidu  
Sri Madhava Reddy  
Sri P. Mahendra Nath  
Sri C. Mallikarjuna Rao  
Sri C. Mallikarjuna  
Sri J. Malia Reddy  
Sri Mohammad Jumail  
Sri Mohammad Ksmaluddin Ahmed  
Sri R. Nadamuni Reddy  
Sri B. Nagabhushana Rao  
Dr. K. Naganna  
Sri T. Naganatha Rao  
Sri K. B. Narasappa  
Sri P. Narasa Reddy  
Sri K. Narasaiah  
Sri. K. S. Narayana  
Sri P. Narayana Reddy  
Sri K. Narayana Swamy  
Sri Y. Penchalish  
Sri K. Rajamallu  
Sri P. Ramachandra Reddy  
Sri Ch. Rambhupal Reddy  
Sri A. Ramaswamy  
Sri S. Ramachary Chowdary  
Sri B. Ramdev  
Sri P. Seshavatharam  
Sri K. Srinamamoorthy  
Sri B. Srinamamoorthy

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Government Bill:

NOES—Contd.

Sri P. Veerabhadrudu Rao
Sri K. Venkamma
Sri J. Venug Rao
Sri K. V. Reddy
Sri D. Venkatarama Reddy
Sri P. V. Reddy
Sri C. Venkateswarlu
Sri Venkatavarpu
Sri Venkata Rao
Sri T. V. Raghavulu
Dr. M. N. Lakshmi Reddiprao
Sri Y. Sivaram Prasad
Smt. Shanthi
Smt. S. L. Devi
Sri T. Ranga Reddy
Sri Sudheera
Sri K. Shanthi
Sri V. Sanyasi Naidu
Sri P. O. Sathyasekar Rao
Sri L. Sathyasekar Rao
Sri Siddh Narayana
Sri Sanyasi Naidu
Sri T. Sanyasi Naidu
Sri P. Sanyasi
Sri Sanyasi Raju

The motion was negatived.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Next time, Sir, kindly follow the rules. Let the names be read out and let them be struck off, and let us not have it in this half-way business. Let us have it in a proper way or according to your discretion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment No. 12....

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deviprada:—Sir, I beg to move:

"Add the following proviso at the end of clause 7:

"Provided that the protection given to the minority languages in the State shall not be prejudiced on account of this provision.

"Provided further that the Government shall issue notification in respect of each of such languages simultaneously to take effect in the area or areas concerned."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment moved.

(Pause).

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"Add the following proviso at the end of clause 7:

"Provided that the protection given to the minority languages in the State under the Constitution of India and the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act shall not be prejudiced on account of this provision."
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment No. 13.

Sri V. Venkatakrishnan: I am not moving the amendment, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment No. 14.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—An identical amendment has already been voted. It is over. I am not moving it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendment No. 15.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

"Provided the safeguards that are in vogue for the other minority languages shall be continued.""
Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:
"That Clause 7 of do stand part of the Bill."
The motion was adopted.
Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 and 9.
Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:
"That Clauses 8 and 9 do stand part of the Bill."
The motion was adopted.
Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 1.
Mr. Deputy Speaker.—There is an amendment given notice of by Sri Vaddala Gopalakrishnayya.

Sri Vaddala Gopalakrishnayya.—Sir, I beg to move:
Add the following as sub-clause (8) of clause 1:—

"(8) The Act comes into force immediately."

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Amendment moved.

[Sri Vaddala Gopalakrishnayya.—The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.]
Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:

"That Clause I do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause I was added to the Bill.

PREAMBLE.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:

"That Preamble do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Preamble was added to the Bill.

Sri K. Brahmamendra Reddy.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill 1966 be read a third time."

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Motion moved.

Government Bill:

The Assembly hereby debates that on the 1966th day of March, the Government Bill, The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1966, was passed.

A medium of instruction in other periods will be specified by the revised commission after the lapse of such periods and in the interests of protection/notification to the authorities. The medium of instruction in other periods will be specified by the revised commission after the lapse of such periods and in the interests of protection/notification to the authorities.

The revised commission may, in respect of the medium of instruction, make such decisions as may be necessary to protect the interests of the students.
Sri Pillalamarri Venkatamara Reddy:—Sir we the undersigned want to boycott the Assembly tomorrow because the Government has not acted fairly by the NGO's, has repeatedly flouted the advice given by Opposition Parties and—

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy.—What is this, Sir? I want the motion to be put to vote. This is a different matter. This does not come. How can it come here.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1966, be read a third time."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The House stands adjourned till 8:30 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Monday, the 28th March, 1966.
APPENDIX I

Call Attention Notice under rule 74 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules given by Sri B. Sivaramakrishna, M.L.A., regarding retrenchment of Surveillance staff in National Malaria Eradication Programme—Statement of Minister (Health and Medical).

The activities under the National Malaria Eradication Programme have to be switched over to maintenance phase in about 7 Units covering about 1/5 th of the State. At the time of introduction of Surveillance Organisation for National Malaria Eradication Programme Units in the State during 1960, 780 Surveillance Inspectors and 3,150 Surveillance Workers were required. As the required number of qualified hands were not available for appointment as Surveillance Inspectors etc., and in order to fill up the posts, unqualified persons were also appointed purely on temporary basis. Since the National Malaria Eradication Programme is a temporary scheme, the persons so appointed were specifically informed that these appointments were made purely on temporary basis, and their services would be terminated without assigning any reasons and without giving any notice.

(2) With the successful implementation of National Malaria Eradication Programme, and its entry into the maintenance phase in about 7 Units, 183 posts of Surveillance Inspectors were reduced. Out of these 183, all the qualified Surveillance Inspectors, i.e., who possess a Certificate in Sanitary Inspectors' Course, were absorbed as Family Planning Health Inspectors under the Family Planning Scheme. According to the information so far received in respect of 183 persons affected, 19 were qualified, and the remaining 164 were unqualified. The unqualified persons, i.e., who do not possess the Certificates of Sanitary Inspectors' Course, were absorbed as follows :

- 80 were transferred from Maintenance Phase area to consolidation area in the same posts, transferring the qualified candidates there to Maintenance Phase area, as Family Planning Health Inspectors.
- 26 were trained as Laboratory Technicians which are of the same grade, and were absorbed as such in the Maintenance Phase.
- 2 were absorbed as Computers in the same grade in the Family Planning Programme.
- 22 were reverted as Basic Health Workers in the Maintenance Phase.

(3) Due to the limited plan provision made for the National Small-pox Eradication Programme for the year 1966-67, 69 Junior Health Inspectors were retrenched in this Programme. As these Junior Health Inspectors were qualified Sanitary Inspectors, and were approved probationers in the regular cadre of Public Health Department, they were absorbed as Surveillance Inspectors, Grade I.
in the National Malaria Eradication Programme, reverting junior-most Surveillance Inspectors, Grades I and II. Surveillance Inspectors Grade II were promoted from the cadre of Surveillance Workers. Therefore in the chain of arrangements, junior most Surveillance Inspectors, Grade II, were reverted as Surveillance Workers, which resulted in the ousting of the junior-most Surveillance workers. Information regarding the number of persons so ousted has been called for, and its receipt is awaited.

(4) Orders have since been issued by the Government to the Director of Public Health not to make fresh recruitment in the National Malaria Eradication Programme, and to absorb only qualified persons from among the retrenched personnel, in future vacancies.

Reversion and ousting of Microscopists.

(5) Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, in the attack and consolidation phases, there were 72 posts of Microscopists for carrying out the limited duties of examination of blood smears in detecting malaria parasites only. In the maintenance Phase, 12 posts of Microscopists were reduced, and 81 posts of Laboratory Technicians were created. The Technicians will be attached to the Primary Health Centers at the rate of one for each Primary Health Center. They have to carry out various other microscopic examinations such as blood, urine, stools, sputum etc. Some of the Microscopists appointed in National Malaria Eradication Programme were not qualified, and, therefore, they could not be absorbed as Laboratory Technicians. The candidates with the minimum educational qualification of P.U.C. alone are admitted to the course of training for Laboratory Technicians in Medical Department, by direct recruitment, while it is restricted to Matriculates in the case of Departmental candidates. Those Microscopists of the National Malaria Eradication Programme, who are Matriculates, are eligible for undergoing the course of training in Laboratory Techniques, and they will be appointed in the Primary Health Centers. Others, though experienced in a particular type of work are non-Matriculates, and they cannot be absorbed as Laboratory Technicians.

Reversion of such Microscopists who are not qualified, is, therefore, inevitable. However, action has been taken by the Director of Public Health to accommodate 10 unqualified candidates in the post where they will fit in as per their educational qualifications, as follows:

6 transferred to consolidation phase area transferring qualified persons to the maintenance phase area.

4 reverted as Basic Health Workers.

Out of the remaining two, one was ousted from service, and the information regarding the other one has been called for and it is still awaited.

Retrenchment of Cleaners.

7 The budget provision for vehicles in the National Malaria Eradication Programme is very limited, and so, the expenditure on
them has to be curtailed. As a measure of economy, in the present National Emergency, certain vehicles are kept off roads. Consequently, 42 cleaners faced oustings. Even in the maintenance phase of National Malaria Eradication Programme, there is no provision for the posts of cleaners. However, absorption of these cleaners, in equivalent posts, wherever possible, or in any lesser posts, where it is not possible, is being done by the Director of Public Health.

APPENDIX II.

Statement with reference to call attention notice under rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of business of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

SUBJECT:—Large scale reversion of Non-Diploma Holder Supervisors, II Grade, in Electricity Department.

In the Electricity Department, there are two grades of Supervisors, viz., Supervisors (Electrical/Mechanical), I Grade and Supervisors (Electrical/Mechanical), II Grade, in the scales of Rs. 220-10-280 and Rs. 180-10-250 respectively. In the other Departments, viz., the Public Works and Roads and Buildings Departments, there are no such different grades of Supervisors. There is only one grade of Supervisors in those Departments in the scale of Rs. 180-10-250-15-400.

2. Recruitment to the category of Supervisors (Electrical/Mechanical), I Grade, is made by promotion from the category of Supervisors (Electrical/Mechanical), II Grade. Appointment to the category of Supervisors (Electrical/Mechanical), II Grade, is made by two methods, viz., by direct recruitment and by transfer from any other service. No proportion is, however, provided in regard to the vacancies to be filled up by direct recruitment and by transfer from any other service. Out of every ten vacancies occurring in the category of Supervisors (Electrical), II Grade, two shall be filled by the appointment of persons borne on the Work-charged Establishment and Operation Subordinate Service of the Electricity Department, who have studied upto IV Form in a recognised school and possess not less than 8 years' practical experience in Electrical Engineering in the Electricity Department or other Government Departments, or not less than 12 years' practical experience in all, including experience elsewhere. Out of every four vacancies occurring in the category of Supervisors (Mechanical), II Grade, one may be filled up by the appointment of persons borne on the Work-charged Establishment of the Electricity Department, who have studied upto IV Form in a recognised school and possess not less than 8 years' practical experience in Mechanical Engineering in the Electricity Department or other Government Department, or not less than 12 years' practical experience in all, including experience elsewhere. Direct recruitment to the category of Supervisors (Electrical/Mechanical) II Grade, including the appointment of persons borne on the Work-charged Establishment and Operation Subordinate Service of the
Appendix

Electricity Department, is made through the Public Service Commission. The minimum qualification for appointment by direct recruitment to the category of Supervisors (Electrical/Mechanical), I Grade, is L.E.E. or L.M.E., as the case may be.

3. It has been found by experience that, due to the existence of the category of Supervisors, (Electrical/Mechanical), II Grade, in the Electricity Department and the provision in the rules enabling non-diploma holders and even non-matriculants in the Workcharged Establishment and Operation Subordinate Service to be appointed to certain proportion of vacancies in that category, non-diploma holders with limited technical knowledge and with most inadequate qualifications happened to be appointed to higher technical posts such as Supervisors, I Grade, and Assistant Engineers, which they would not normally deserve to hold owing to lack of technical qualifications. Such personnel could not be expected to fare well in the superior technical posts, which also involve some administrative and financial responsibility. Electricity Department is a major technical Department and the highest non-gazetted technical Officer should necessarily be a diploma holder. In the Public Works Department, no person can be appointed as Supervisor unless he possesses the minimum qualification of L.E.E. or L.M.E. For these reasons, the Government considered that there was no longer any justification for having a category of Supervisors (Electrical/Mechanical), II Grade, to be filled up by persons borne on the Workcharged Establishment and Operation Subordinate Service, possessing no qualifications. They, accordingly, decided to do away with the category of Supervisors (Electrical/Mechanical), II Grade, and to have only one category of Supervisors as in the P.W.D. and Roads and Buildings Departments.

In G.O. Ms. No. 2773, P.W., dated the 20th November, 1965, orders were passed to the following effect:

(1) The existing two grades of Supervisors (viz., Supervisors I and II Grades) in the Electricity Department shall be abolished and only one grade of Supervisors shall be created.

(2) The existing I and II Grade Supervisors shall be redesignated as Supervisors.

(3) The Supervisors, II Grade, who are non-diploma holders and who are working under emergency provisions of rules, i.e., those who are not been selected by the Public Service Commission, shall be reverted to their Operation Subordinate Service and Workcharged Establishment, as the case may be.

(4) In lieu of the two existing scales of pay of Supervisors (i.e., Rs. 220-10-280-15-400 for Supervisors, I Grade, and Rs. 180-10-280-15-400 for Supervisors, II Grade), only on scale of pay i.e., Rs. 180-10-280-15-400 shall be sanctioned. The pay of the existing Supervisors, I Grade, shall be suitably fixed in the revised scale duly protecting their pay under F. Rs. Action is being taken to amend the rules suitably in this regard.
4. As mentioned earlier, persons borne on the Workcharged Establishment and the Operation Subordinate Service in the Electricity Department are eligible for appointment as Supervisors (Electrical/Mechanical), II Grade, only against a limited number of posts, i.e., two out of ten vacancies in the category of Supervisors (Electrical), II Grade, and one out of four vacancies in the category of Supervisors (Mechanical), II Grade. Direct recruitment for appointment of Supervisors (Electrical/Mechanical), II Grade, through the Public Service Commission was made during the years 1955, 1956, 1959 and 1963. Upto 1962, a number of persons from among the Workcharged Establishment and Operation Subordinate Service, who were non-diploma holders, were appointed temporarily as Supervisors, II Grade, against posts of Supervisors, II Grade Junior Engineers, for want of qualified hands (i.e. degree holders and diploma holders). Towards the end of 1962, 98 of these non-diploma holders appointed as Supervisors, II Grade, had to be reverted to their original posts in the Workcharged Establishment and Operation Subordinate Service, with a view to maintain the ratio prescribed in the rules, i.e., two out of ten posts of Supervisors (Electrical), II Grade, and one out of four posts of Supervisors (Mechanical), II Grade. Still, about 100 non-diploma holders drawn from the Workcharged Establishment and Operation Subordinate Service continue as Supervisors, II Grade, against posts of Junior Engineers/Supervisors for want of qualified people. A requisition to recruit 125 Supervisors (Electrical), II Grade, and 11 Supervisors (Mechanical), II Grade, has been sent to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission in July 1965 by the Chief Engineer, Electricity (Projects and Board) and the Commission has also called for applications in this regard. All non-diploma holders belonging to the Workcharged Establishment and Operation Subordinate Service, who are now working as Supervisors, II Grade, temporarily would have applied in response to the Commission's notification. The candidates selected by the Commission will be appointed regularly as Supervisors, II Grade. Thus, necessary opportunity has been given to non-diploma holders working under emergency provisions of rules to seek regular appointment as Supervisors, II Grade, in accordance with the rules.

K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY