ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

IRREGULARITIES IN MUMMIDAVARAM PANCHAYAT SAMITHI

261—

1314 Q. Shri V. V. Gopalakrishnayya (Sattenapally):—

Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state

(a) whether any complaints were received about the mismanagement and irregularities relating to Mummidavaram Panchayat Samithi,

(b) whether the Collector of East Godavari have sent a report on the same, and

(c) if so, what were the charges and the action taken by the Government thereon?

The Minister for Panchayat Raj (Sri T. Ramaswamy) —

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes, but the Collector has been requested to send a further report in the matter on certain points.

(c) The charges in brief are:

(i) The President, Panchayat Samithi issued permits to the ryots for fertilizers

(ii) Issued instructions to the Village Level Workers to collect Rs 2 per bag of fertilizer and that the amounts have not been accounted for

J. No. 472 [1]
(iii) Irregularities in the execution of works like tampering or records and adding subjects and additional remarks and altering the resolutions after the meetings were over.

(iv) Sanctioning of loans contrary to rules

Enquiry by the Collector has been completed and further action is being expedited.
Oral Answers to Questions.

7th July, 1947.

1. மாநாட்டு வேளாண்மை காரணமாக நான் பொய்யூடையார் எனக்கு கூறி வந்துள்ளன. இதற்கு முன்னையில் 10 இடை வரையைந்து, Defence Fund 100 இன் பொது பிரிவுகள் என்று செய்யப்பட்டார். என்றால் என்ன வகையான மதிப்பு மட்டுடன் வெளியிடும் வட்டம் இருக்கும்

2. என் இத்தலம் (வேளாண்மையாளர்) என்றுதென் எனக்கு இதற்கு அச்சத்து செய்யுங்கும் செய்யும். என்றால் பத்மாய்கோபார் என்று என்று செய்யுங்கும் செய்யும். என்றால் இதை எதை இருக்கும் ?

3. என் வாரத்தில் என் மகன் எனக்கு வேளாண்மை என்று நான் வைத்துள்ளது. என்றால் என் வைத்துள்ளது?

4. என்று செய்துள்ளது. என் பத்மாய்கோபார் என்று செய்துள்ளது. என்றால் என் பத்மாய்கோபார் என்று செய்துள்ளது?

5. என் வாரத்தில் என் மகன் என்று நான் வைத்துள்ளது. என்றால் என் வைத்துள்ளது?

6. என் வாரத்தில் என் மகன் என்று நான் வைத்துள்ளது. என்றால் என் வைத்துள்ளது?

7. என் வாரத்தில் என் மகன் என்று நான் வைத்துள்ளது. என்றால் என் வைத்துள்ளது?

8. என் வாரத்தில் என் மகன் என்று நான் வைத்துள்ளது. என்றால் என் வைத்துள்ளது?

9. என் வாரத்தில் என் மகன் என்று நான் வைத்துள்ளது. என்றால் என் வைத்துள்ளது?

10. என் வாரத்தில் என் மகன் என்று நான் வைத்துள்ளது. என்றால் என் வைத்துள்ளது?

11. என் வாரத்தில் என் மகன் என்று நான் வைத்துள்ளது. என்றால் என் வைத்துள்ளது?

12. என் வாரத்தில் என் மகன் என்று நான் வைத்துள்ளது. என்றால் என் வைத்துள்ளது?

13. என் வாரத்தில் என் மகன் என்று நான் வைத்துள்ளது. என்றால் என் வைத்துள்ளது?

14. என் வாரத்தில் என் மகன் என்று நான் வைத்துள்ளது. என்றால் என் வைத்துள்ளது?

15. என் வாரத்தில் என் மகன் என்று நான் வைத்துள்ளது. என்றால் என் வைத்துள்ளது?

16. என் வாரத்தில் என் மகன் என்று நான் வைத்துள்ளது. என்றால் என் வைத்துள்ளது?
Oral Answers to Questions.

7th July, 1967.

Clearance Certificate of an Agricultural Extension Officer requested.

Standing instructions regarding distribution of V.L.W. supplies.
Mr Speaker.—I do not know why members are taking a serious view of this matter. Perhaps you are complaining. If these things are brought to the notice of the Minister, he will take necessary action. It is going on in several departments like that. The hon Member knows it, I know it, even the Minister knows it, but they cannot admit it on the floor of the House. Now, every day hon. Members have been saying that every Prohibition Inspector is making thousands of rupees every month. Is it not a fact? How are they able to put it down? Do they expect the Minister to admit it on the floor of the House?

Sri B Ratnasabhapathi.—By this question certain aspersions have been caused on the member. He has got certain records regarding these things. Could you please ask the Minister to place all these records before you and also ask the Minister to clear all those things?

Mr Speaker.—The Assembly is not the forum to prove the allegations or disprove the allegations. The hon Member may bring them to the notice of the proper authority and ask them to enquire into the matter.

Sri B Ratnasabhapathi.—You are perfectly right, Sir. But should not the Minister do something if certain things are brought to his notice?

Sri T Ramaswamy.—The hon. Member can bring it to me. I will look into them.

Mr. Speaker.—The hon Member is making allegations against the Minister himself. Naturally, it need not end with him.

Sri B Ratnasabhapathi.—That is exactly the point, Sir.

Mr. Speaker.—He can bring all these things to the notice of the Chief Minister. If he is not satisfied and if he has no confidence in the Chief Minister, also he can bring it to the notice of some other authority. What else can I do or anybody do?

Mr. Speaker.—When he is making allegations against Minister himself, he can bring these allegations to the notice of the Chief Minister. Let him do it.
7th July, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions.

262—

6. Q.—Sri Ch. Prabhakara Chowdary (Rajahmundry).—Will the hon Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat of Kanuru village in Tanuku Taluk, changed the minutes of the Gram Panchayat by making Rs 80 into Rs 800 for clearance of K&K and withdrew a sum of Rs. 800 on that ground,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same Sarpanch similarly changed the figure Rs 60 to Rs 600 by adding ‘O’ and similarly withdrew Rs 600 from the panchayat funds, and

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

Sri T Ramaswamy.—(a) & (b).—No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

UNANIMOUS ELECTION OF PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

263—

254 Q.—Sarvasri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Sulurpet) P Gunnayya (Pathipatnam)—Will the hon Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state

(a) the district-wise number of Panchayat Presidents elected unanimously during the elections conducted in 1963-64 and 1964-65,

(b) why the Government are delaying in awarding cash prizes in full for the Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis in which elections were conducted unanimously, and

(c) when will the Government pay the full amount to the Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis?

Sri T Ramaswamy.—(a) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) At about 1/3rd of the prize amount due to the eligible Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis was released by Government under G. O. Ms. No 305, Panchayati Raj, dated 15-3-1966, and the Zilla Parishads were directed in G O Ms. No 241, dated 17-3-1966 to pay the balance amount from their funds as and when works are taken up by the eligible panchayats and Panchayat Samithis. The amounts so advanced by the Zilla Parishads will be reimbursed by the Government.
Oral Answers to Questions.

7th July, 1967.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE

[Vide Answer to Clause (a) of L A Q No 263 (*254)]

THE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS ELECTED UNANIMOUSLY DURING THE GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD IN 1964

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>No of Panchayats having a population of 3000 and above</th>
<th>No of Panchayats having population of below 3,000</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Mahabubnagar</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 654 6,156 6,813
7th July, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions.

1. The Minister of Agriculture—(Mr. V. S. Tummala) has orders to clear the field in front of the palace of the king in order to enable the king to visit the palace.

2. The Minister of Agriculture—(Mr. V. S. Tummala) has orders to clear the field in front of the palace of the king in order to enable the king to visit the palace.

3. The Minister of Agriculture—(Mr. V. S. Tummala) has orders to clear the field in front of the palace of the king in order to enable the king to visit the palace.

4. The Minister of Agriculture—(Mr. V. S. Tummala) has orders to clear the field in front of the palace of the king in order to enable the king to visit the palace.

5. The Minister of Agriculture—(Mr. V. S. Tummala) has orders to clear the field in front of the palace of the king in order to enable the king to visit the palace.
Oral Answers to Questions. 7th July, 1967.

HEADWARTH BLOCKS

264—

* 51 (M) Sarvasri M. Bhimreddy, (Dommat) K. Rama-
tham, R Mahnanda (Darsi) — Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat
Raj be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of abolition of the
Panchayat Samithis it has been ordered that the headquarters of Sami-
this should be situated at the taluk headquarters,

472—2
Oral Answers to Questions

(b) whether it is also a fact that another order has been issued cancelling the previous one that the headquarters be shifted to the villages in the previous samithis where pucca buildings are available,

(c) whether it is also a fact that subsequently a third order putting in abeyance the previous orders was issued,

(d) whether the Government consider it feasible to waste the pucca buildings constructed already and incur heavy expenditure again on the construction of new buildings or situate them in rented buildings, and

(e) whether it is a fact that the headquarters of Vargal Panchayat, Gajwel taluk was first shifted to Gajwel but later ordered to be reshifted to Vargal on account of the availability of pucca buildings and again a stay order has been issued putting the previous order in abeyance, and if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri T. Ramaswamy — (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir Orders have been issued amending the rules for fixation of headquarters of a Panchayat Samithi giving powers to Government to shift the Headquarters of a Panchayat Samithi from a place whether there are no buildings of the Panchayat Samithi to any other place within the samithi area where there are buildings.

(c) No, Sir

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

(e) It is a fact that the Headquarters of Panchayat Samithi, Gajwel was ordered to be shifted from Gajwel to Vargal on account of the availability of buildings at Vargal. But, on a representation of the President, Panchayat Samithi Gajwel, the above orders were stayed and on further examination orders have been issued retaining the block Headquarters at Gajwel itself.
Dial Answers to Questions. 7th July, 1967.

(1) Mr. Secretary (Chairman) — On the motion [4th, 16, 17 18, 17] passed by headquarters majority cabinet decision, you have a headquarters order to examine headquarters decision dated 18th March. What objection can you make?

(2) Mr. Secretary (Chairman) — Orders [4th, 16, 17] passed by headquarters majority cabinet decision, you have a headquarters order to examine headquarters decision dated 18th March. What objection can you make?

(3) Mr. Secretary (Chairman) — Orders [4th, 16, 17] passed by headquarters majority cabinet decision, you have a headquarters order to examine headquarters decision dated 18th March. What objection can you make?
Oral Answers to Questions


1. Sir, the honourable Member is not in a position to answer.

2. Information is not available.

3. *P. Gunna.<br>266—The Scheme was not implemented during 1965-66 and 1966-67.

(b) Whether the Government have given any awards to such Panchayat Samithis, and if so, the number of Panchayat Samithis so rewarded?

Sri T Ramaswamy—(a) The Scheme was not implemented during 1965-66 and 1966-67.

(b) & (c)—Do not arise.

(c) Last year the organisation of Samithi was reorganised. Last two years the Samithi organisation advances, ordinary, backward and tribal, etc. Last year the Samithi organisation arrangements have been finalised.
FLOURINE IN DRINKING WATER WELLS

267—
* 705 Q.—Sri Dh Narasimham (Udyagur) —Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the flourine content in the drinking water wells in some villages of Podili taluk, Nellore district, the public there are suffering from diseases even at an early age.

(b) if so, why Protected Water Supply Scheme has not been implemented in the said village?

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Piped Water Supply Scheme cannot be implemented in these villages till the water is free from flourine. The process of deflourination of such water is still under the experimental stage at the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur. Piped Water Supply Schemes can be implemented only after the process of deflourination is successfully tackled.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEME TO PUGANUR

268—
* 147 Q.—Sri T. C. Rajan —Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state

(a) whether there are any proposals with the Government to sanction water supply schemes to Puganur, Madanapalli and Palamaner Panchayats;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the schemes, and

(c) when they will be started?
Sri T. Ramaswamy — (a) No proposals have been received for sanction of Piped Water Supply Schemes to Punganur and Madanapalli. Proposals to sanction Palamaneru in Chittoor district have been received.

(b) In respect of Palamaner the cost is estimated at Rs. 7.44 lakhs.

(c) As and when adequate financial assistance is made available by the Government of India

PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY TO THUKIVAKAM PANCHAYAT

269—

* 538 Q — Sri A. Easwara Reddy (Tirupathy) — Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Thukivakam Panchayat in Chandra
giri taluk, Chittoor district has applied for a protected water supply scheme, and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in execution of the scheme when the Panchayat is prepared to bear almost a major part of the contribution?

Sri T. Ramaswamy — (a) No proposals for sanction of Piped Water Supply Scheme to Thukivakam Panchayat in Chittoor district has been received.

(b) Does not arise.
Mr. Speaker - How can the Minister say unless the hon. Member gives him notice. It may be a fact, but how can he expect the Minister to furnish the information off-hand?

Mr. Speaker - How can the Minister say unless the hon. Member gives him notice. It may be a fact, but how can he expect the Minister to furnish the information off-hand?

DRINKING WATER SCHEME TO PASUMARU VILLAGE

270—

*786 Q — Sarvasri K. Butchiiah (Chdakalupet) M. Ch. Nagiah (Prathipadu) — Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be please to state when the drinking water scheme for Pasumarn village in Narasaraopet taluk, Guntur District will be completed?

Sri T Ramaswamy. — The scheme will be considered for sanction for execution as and when adequate financial assistance is made available by the Government of India.
7th July, 1967

Oral Answers to Questions.

152

ప్రపంచంలో కాదు లేని పాలనామును తెలియజేసింది. ఈ ప్రపంచంలో నాట్యాంశాలు అందరియంతాం. కూడా భారతదేశంలో ప్రతిభాదహర్ణ ఆరోగ్య అభివృద్ధి సాధనాలు నిర్మించబడింది. 

కుడి భారతీయుడు: ఇది క్రియాశాలానికి సమయం 2.1 సంవత్సరం, 11 సంవత్సరం మరియు ఇతర వస్త్రాలకు సాధనాలు కొనసాగింది. ఆమె ఎందుకు ప్రధానమైన ఉదాహరణ గొప్పం?

కుడి భారతీయుడు: ఇది ప్రత్యేకమైన సంవత్సరం 2.1 సంవత్సరం, 11 సంవత్సరం మరియు ఇతర వస్త్రాలకు సాధనాలు కొనసాగింది. ఆమె ఎందుకు ప్రధానమైన ఉదాహరణ గొప్పం?

కుడి భారతీయుడు: ఇది ప్రత్యేకంగా తెలిపిన సంవత్సరాలలో ప్రత్యేకమైన సమయం 2.1 సంవత్సరం, 11 సంవత్సరం మరియు ఇతర వస్త్రాలకు సాధనాలు కొనసాగింది. ఆమె ఎందుకు ప్రధానమైన ఉదాహరణ గొప్పం?

కుడి భారతీయుడు: ఇది ప్రత్యేకంగా తెలిపిన సంవత్సరాలలో ప్రత్యేకమైన సమయం 2.1 సంవత్సరం, 11 సంవత్సరం మరియు ఇతర వస్త్రాలకు సాధనాలు కొనసాగింది. ఆమె ఎందుకు ప్రధానమైన ఉదాహరణ గొప్పం?
Oral Answers to Questions. 7th July, 1967.

271—*

1396 Q—Sri P O Satyanarayana Raju (Vemuganur).—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether there are proposals before the Government to revise the syllabi of the secondary education in our State, and

(b) if so, whether the details of the proposals be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister for Education (Sri T V. Raghavulu):—(a) There are no proposals to revise the syllabus of the Secondary Education in our State.

(b) Does not arise.

CHANGE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION SYLLABUS

271—*
Mr. Speaker — So, some of the people also may be there, who belong to my party. Have they given a definite opinion?

Sir C. P. K. Kao — We have discussed with certain specialists in education, who complained that this frequent change is based on irrational basis.

Mr. Speaker — Who are those educational experts, who belong to Congress party?
Ori Al Answers to Questions  7th July, 1967  155

Sri C. V. K. Rao — Which type of 'Vidyavethalu' are they?

Mr Speaker — He is proceeding on the presumption that some of the educationists belong to the Congress Party.

Sri C V K Rao — It may be Sir I do not deny.

Mr Speaker — He answered Mr. Rao’s question and not his - He has forgotten it. What can I do? (Laughter)

ABOLITION OF VII FORM

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are contemplating to abolish VII Form Course of study in Multipurpose School and again introduce intermediate course of study in College, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri T V. Raghavulu — (a) From the academic year 1969-70, Government are thinking of introducing the Common 2 year P. U. C. Higher Secondary Course in place of the existing higher secondary and multipurpose course. There is also a proposal to call this as an “Intermediate Course” though in content it will be different from the old intermediate course.

(b) The above is the consequential result of the integrated 10 year course of schooling introduced in this state two years ago and is also in consonance with recommendations of the Kothari Commissions report.
136 7th July, 1967

Oral Answers to Questions


2. S. P. Rao — 1970 New Course last batch 30th Class, new course 30th Class, 30th batch 30th Class.

3. S. Ramana — 1970 30th Class different experience 30th Class, 30th batch 30th Class.

4. M. V. Ramana — 30th Class 30th Class 30th Class, 30th batch 30th Class.

5. S. P. Rao — 1970 30th Class new course last year introduce 30th Class. 30th batch 30th Class 30th Class 30th Class.

1970 is the end Is it so and they will not be able to appear for H. S. C. again?

6. M. V. Ramana — 30th Class 30th Class 30th Class, 30th batch 30th Class.

7. S. P. Rao — 1970 New Course last year final examination 30th Class. 30th batch 30th Class Is there an end to changes There must be an end to the experimentation in these courses.


analyse 30th Class.
273——

*119 Q.— Sarvasri S. Jagannadham, Ch Satyanarayana.— Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that the training school from Rajahmundry had been shifted to a dilapidated and scorpion infested building in Dhawleswaram against the wishes of the students and public;

(b) whether a writ petition had been filed challenging the shifting of the building and the same was allowed by the High Court,

(c) who is responsible for such shifting and what necessitated such shifting, and

(d) what is the rent fixed for the building at Dhawleswaram?

Sri T V Raghavulu— (a) The decision to shift the school to Dhawaleswaram was taken after it was inspected by the Director of Public Instruction and found suitable

(b) The petition was filed in the High Court to quash the orders issued by the Director of Public Instruction against certain defaulting students

(c) The building at Rajahmundry was required by the Southern Central Railway authorities in connection with laying down a new Railway line

(d) Rs. 600/- P M.
Mr Speaker — So, not because that there are scorpions they went away?

Sri T Nagi Reddy — That is also one thing. But they have also other reasons.

Mr Speaker — His reasons are different.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy — All those things put together. They have mainly the 70 nature of the place. Some of them have 12 others, the 70 nature of the place, the 12 others, the 70 nature, some of them have the 12 others, the 70 nature, some of them have 70 others, the 12 others, the 70 nature, some of them have.
Milk Powder

274—

198 Q. — Sarvasri T C Rajan, A Easwara Reddy — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of milk powder, biscuits and vitamin tablets supplied to Chittoor district under CARE programme for free distribution to school children during 1964-65 and 1965-66, and

(b) the quantity of milk powder supplied to Palamaner Panchayat Samithi, Chittoor district during the above period?

Sri T V Raghavulu— (a) Milk powder supplied during 1964-65 is 12,52,662 lbs and during 1965-66 is 3,83,179 lbs

No biscuits and vitamin tablets were supplied

(b) Milk powder supplied during 1964-65 is 13,167 lbs

Milk powder supplied during 1965-66 is 20,400 lbs

* T. V. Raghavulu — I require notice, Sir.

Sri T V Raghavulu — Gift horse should not be looked into its mouth, Sir.

275—

296 Q. — Sri T C Rajan — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to start Regional Libraries at Kurnool and Nizamabad, and

(b) if so, when they will be started?

Sri T V Raghavulu— (a) A Regional Library was already opened at Nizamabad during 1966-67 There is no proposal to open a Regional Library at Kurnool.
160 7th July, 1967.  

Oral Answers to Questions.

(b) As and when the financial position of the State improves the question of starting one more Regional Library in the State will be considered

Women's College at Chittoor

276—

* 1202 Q—Sri T C Rajan—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal with this Government to start a Women's College at Chittoor, and

(b) if so, when will it come to effect?

Sri T V Raghavulu—(a) There is no such proposal,

(b) Does not arise

Mr Speaker—There is a Women's College at Tirupathi

Bal Bhavan

277—

* 297 Q—Sri T C Rajan.—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) where the Jawahar Bal Bhavan is situated, and

(b) the functions of the Bal Bhavan?

Sri T. V Raghavulu—(a) The Jawahar Bal Bhavan is housed in the building situated in the Public Gardens, Hyderabad, which was previously occupied by the Health Museum

(b) The Jawahar Bal Bhavan is a recreational educational Centre for children, planned and organised to offer

(i) a wide range of experience and activities not otherwise available to them during school hours

(ii) certain educational services to the school children in order to enrich their curriculum and extra curricular activities, and

(iii) to provide leadership and guidance to teachers towards fostering a creative approach in teaching of art and science
High Schools

278—*707 Q—Sri Dh Narasimham—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to start High Schools in the villages of (1) Kampasamudram (2) Peddirreddypalli (3) Pokalingayapalli (4) Gundemadakala in Udayagiri taluk of Nellore district during 1967-68, and

(b) if so, when they will be started?

Sri T V Raghavulu—(a) No, Sir
(b) Does not arise

*3</a>/ (a) 63 3 og^-D^jSbj

Recovery of Fees in Satyavedu Panchayat Samithi

279—* 84 Q—Sri K Munuswamy (Satyavedu)—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 20 p m is being recovered from the Elementary School teachers working in Satyavedu and Pichatoor Panchayat Samithis, Chittoor district who come under Pataskar award; and

(b) if so, the reasons there for?

Sri T V Raghavulu—(a) It is a fact that a sum of Rs. 20 is being recovered from Elementary School teachers working in Satyavedu Panchayat Samithi who come under Pataskar’s Award and it is not a fact in respect of similar teachers working in Pichatoor Panchayat Samithi.

The audit staff during the audit of the Elementary Education Accounts for the year 64-65 of Panchayat Samithi, Satyavedu pointed out that the rules and regulations of the pay fixation were not followed correctly and that teachers were allowed the weightages which is irregular under normal rules. They ordered that the excess amounts paid may be recovered.

(1) 63 3 hog^-D^jSbj

Grants to Palamaner Convent School

280—* 414 Q—Sri T. C. Rajan—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

472—4
Short-notice Questions and Answers.

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Head of the Palamaner Convent School praying for grants, and

(b) if so, at what stage does it stand?

Sri T V. Raghavulu—(a) No representation has been received either by Government or by the Director of Public Instruction from the Head of the Palamaner Convent School praying for grants

(b) Does not arise.

S. No 280-A

S. N. Q. No. 1476-Y—Shri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

whether the Government consider to instruct the Zilla Parishads and Samithis to stop calling for applications for the jobs in view of retrenchment in the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis?

Sri T Ramaswamy—Instructions were already issued in Govt. Memo No 1449/Estt III/67-1 Panchayati Raj, dated 12-4-67 to stop further recruitment for posts to the District Selection Committee till the retrenched personnel are absorbed.

ANCHRA RATNA LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME

S. No 280-B

S. N. Q. No. 1475-W—Dr. T. V. S Chalapathi Rao (Vijayawada East) & Sri T. Nageswara Rao—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state;
Short-Notice Questions and Answers 7th July, 1967

(a) whether it is not a fact that Andhra Ratna Lift Irrigation Scheme in Paturu village, Guntur District was inaugurated by the hon. Chief Minister in January, 1965,

(b) in which year it was designed and what is the total expenditure incurred,

(c) what is the total ayacut that was expected to be irrigated by the Scheme, what is the actual extent of land that was irrigated during the two years 1965 and 1966, and

(d) what is the financial return that was expected and what is the actual return got by the Government?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri S. Sidda Reddy) – (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In Sept 1965 The expenditure incurred upto the end of May 1967 is Rs 9,13,993

(c) An extent of 3769 acres was expected to be irrigated. The actual extent of land irrigated during 1965 was 600 acres while it was 2,200 acres during 1966

(d) The financial return expected on the scheme was 14.2. The actual return would be known only when the full ayacut is developed.

S. M. Q: N: S. M. Q: N.

ABOLITION OF LAW COMMISSION

S. No. 200-0

S. N. O: No. 1961-O: Sri A. Madhava Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Planning & Law be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government propose to abolish Law Commission,

(b) if so, when?

(c) on how many enactments the Law Commission was consulted and followed by the Government ever since the inception of Law Commission;

(d) What is the total expenditure incurred by the Government upon the Law Commission so far?

The Minister for Planning and Law (Sri K.V. Nanayana Reddy) -
(a) Yes, Sir
(b) From 31-7-1967 A. N.
(c) Besides the regular work, 26 cases, covering 60 enactments were specifically referred by the Government to the Commission of these, eight cases covering 18 enactments were implemented.

The Commission has so far submitted 62 reports to the Government. A list of the subjects dealt with in the said reports including 26 cases above is placed on the Table of the House.
(d) About Rs. 7,18,700 up to the end of May, 1967.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
VIDE ANSWER TO CLAUSE (C) OF SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 280-C (1481-0)

LIST OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE ANDHRA PRADESH STATE LAW COMMISSION

1 Land Laws.
2 Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961 (Act X of 1961)
3 Repeal of Laws
4 Extension of the Provincial Insolvency Act to the Telangana Area
*5 The Criminal Law Amendment Act as in force in the State.
*6 Extension of the Madras Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1943 to Telangana Area.
*8 The Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1962 (Bill No. 19 of 1962)
9 Famsane Code
10 Land Revenue Laws.
12 Police Laws.
13 Laws relating to gaming and keeping of common gaming Houses in the State.
*14 Laws relating to the establishment and regulation of Markets for sale and purchase of agricultural produce, livestock and livestock products.
*15 Laws relating to Money Lending
*16 Laws relating to the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court.
*17 The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Bill, 1960
*18 Integration of forest laws.
*19 Laws relating to the Registration and Licensing of Warehouses in the State.
*20 Laws relating to Town and Country Planning.
Short-notice Questions and Answers

7th July, 1937.

*21 Laws relating to Court fees and Suits Valuation
*22 Laws relating to Registration of Practitioners of Ayurvedic, Unani, Prakriti and Homoeopathic systems of medicine
*23 Laws relating to Small Causes Courts subordinate to the High Court
24 Laws relating to State Aid to Industries.
25 Separation of Judiciary from the Executive by Amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898
26 Laws relating to Canals and Ferries
*27 Laws relating to the relief of indebted agriculturists
28 Laws relating to Begging.
29 Integration of laws relating to Hackney Carriages
*30 Laws relating to Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments.
*31 Laws relating to Public Health.
32 Laws relating to Children
*33 Laws relating to Home Guards.
*34 Revision of Land Revenue Assessment
35 Laws relating to Prisons and Prisoners.
36 Laws relating to the Registration of Births and Deaths.
37 Laws relating to Fisheries.
38 Laws relating to Cotton.
39 Laws relating to the Prevention of Vexatious Litigation.
40 Laws relating to Court of wards
41 Laws relating to Loans to Local Authorities
42 Laws relating to Horse Races and Betting Tax.
*43 Laws relating to determination and disposal of escheats Bona Vacantia and of unclaimed movable property found in a Public place.

44 Akbari Law...
45 Laws relating to absorbed annexes.
46 The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Sati Regulation, 1830.
47 Indian Customs Acts.
48 Laws relating to permanent Settlement, Land Registration etc.
49 The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Administration of Estates Regulation, 1802 (Regulation III of 1802).
50 The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Hindu Wills Regulation, 1829 (Regulation V of 1829)
51 The Andhra Pradesh (T. A.) Eunuchs Act, 1329 F. (Act 16 of 1329 F.)
52 The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Village Lands Disputes Regulation, 1816 (Regulation XII of 1816)
53 The Indian Civil Service (Andhra Pradesh) (Andhra Area) Loans Prohibition Regulation, 1802.
166  7th July, 1967.  
Short-notice Questions and Answers.

54 The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Endowments and Escheats Regulation, 1817
55 The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Stamp Penalties Regulation, 1831
56 Validation Acts
57 Extension and Amendment Acts
58 Protection of Railways, Government Irrigation Sources etc.
*59 Public Security
60 District Boards and Municipalities Amendment Acts.
61 Personal Laws applicable to Mapillas, Nambudris, etc

NOTE –

* Reports in respect of the cases referred to the Commission by the Government.
Reports Nos 4, 6, 7, 8, 14, 17, 18, and 30 have been implemented fully and have been passed into Acts.
Bills are published in respect of Reports Nos. 1, 5, 9, 10 and 13, but they lapsed consequent on the dissolution of the previous Assembly.
The other Reports are under examination in the concerned administrative Departments.

Q. 1. Where are the railway stations? What are the stations?

Q. 2. Where are the stations?

Q. 3. Where are the stations?

Q. 4. Where are the stations?

Q. 5. Where are the stations?
Written Answer to Questior.

7th July, 1967.

S No. 280-D

S N Q No. 1482-H —Sri P Seshavatharam —Will the hon.
Minister for Planning and Law be pleased to state
(a) The reasons for the abolition of the Second Class Magis-
trate Court, previously functioning at Palakol, Narsapur Taluk,
West Godavari District, and
(b) Whether there is any proposal with the Government to
constitute a Muasif’s Court at Palakol at present

THE MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND LAW (Sri K. V.
Narayana Reddy) —(a) Consequent on the introduction of the scheme
of having one Munsif Magistrate Court at each Taluk Headquarters,
as is obtaining in Telangana area, the Judicial Second Class Magis-
trate Court at Palakol was abolished, as Palakol is not a Taluk Head-
quarters, but only forms part of Narsapur taluk, where a Munsif
Magistrate Court is functioning

(b) Some representations have been received by Government
to constitute a Munsif Magistrate Court at Palakol, which are under
consideration in consultation with the High Court.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTION.

P H. CENTRE FOR DONEBAYYE

265—

*57 (Z) Q —Sri M. Subbanna (Kothuru) —Will the hon.
Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:
(a) whether survey of the site for construction of a Primary
Health Centre in Donebayye village of the Seethampeta Panchayat
Samithi area has been done, and estimates prepared, if so, when the
said construction will be completed, and
(b) who will execute the work?
A —

(a) Orders have been issued for establishment of Primary Health Centre at Donbai village, Seethampet Panchayat Samithi, Srikakulam District in G O Ms. No 432, Panchayathi Raj (Prog III) Department, dated 24-5-1967. The Collector of Srikakulam alienated the land of Ac 1.82 of Donbai village for construction of the Primary Health Centre building. An estimate was prepared for Rs 38,000. As orders have been issued recently for establishment of this Primary Health Centre, it will take some time for construction of the Primary Health Centre.

(b) The Panchayat Samithi, Seethampet will follow the procedure for execution of the work according to the Rules issued under Panchayats Samithis & Zilla Parishads Act XXXV

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Sri C V K Rao — Under rules to unstarred questions, when once a Member submits a question as starred and when once the Speaker admits it, the Government is bound to answer. That is the ruling you had given, and with regard to short notice questions...

Mr Speaker — It is not a ruling given by me. There is a rule provided in the Assembly Rules.

Sri C. V. K. Rao — You have pronounced recently Sir. It has doubly strengthened. You have also last time said when a short notice question is given it is not open for you to force the Government to answer it. It is open for the Government to answer it or not. Under the new rules, when the Govt. is bound to answer, they have avoided to answer similar question and now for a short notice question they have come with the answer. It means that if I come with a Short Notice Question, they can answer that. Therefore my point is when once a short notice question is admitted the Govt, may be asked to answer it as expeditiously as possible. If a starred Question of short Notice comes, the priority should be for the short notice Question. That is not being observed. On this you have to give a ruling.

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Sri C V K. Rao — If it was the position, I have no objection.

Sir — That is what we are doing.

Mr. Speaker — When a question is admitted and there is an observation that it comes on a particular date, for the Government and the concerned Minister to answer that question, there is no question of escaping.

Mr. Speaker — That is not correct. Short-Notice question, even if it is not admissible—ordinary starred question.
Mr Speaker — I won’t allow that to be done. Ordinary starred questions can be answered in the departmental briefing on the table. I don’t admit ad hoc questions.

Staff member — Staff member heavy work

Mr Speaker — I was asking about the clarification. Mr Speaker, you have asked starred questions and short-notice questions. I don’t allow the Short notice on the table. Mr Speaker, I will call for the explanation of the concerned officers as to why they have delayed matters. I will tell one instance. Electricity Board. I have seen the Audit reports. I will see the correspondence results of the correspondence. I will let the House know the results of the correspondence. I will see that they are placed as early as possible. If there is delay, I will take action against them.

Municipal demand: Municipal demand is at the Municipal demand. We are taking action and we are calling for the explanation of the concerned officers as to why they have delayed matters. I will tell one instance. Electricity Board. Mr Speaker — I have seen the Audit reports. I will see the correspondence results of the correspondence. I will let the House know the results of the correspondence.
7th July, 1967

Announcement:

re: Nominations to the Committee on Petitions.

Mr Speaker — Now, so far as the supersession of the Vijayawada Municipality is concerned, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya has given notice. His amendment has been admitted and it is coming up for discussion tomorrow. If the hon Member Sri Rajeswara Rao also feels like giving it, he can give notice of his amendment and I will see that it is taken up. Under the rules, he has got a right to give notice.

Mr K Prabhakara Rao — Sir, I have given notice of some amendment.

Mr Speaker — Whether it has been admitted or not, he will get an endorsement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

re: — Nominations to the Committee on Government Assurances

Mr Speaker — I am to announce to the House that under Rule 202 (b) of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, I nominate the following members to the Committee on Government Assurances for a period of one year:

1. Sri Mohammed Kamaluddin Ahmed
2. P. Lakshmana Rao
3. Chintu Ramachandra Reddy
4. G. Bhoopathi
5. M. Veeraraghav Rao
6. B. Papu Reddy and
7. G. Sivagya

Under Rule 202 (c) of the A.P. Legislative Assembly Rules, I nominate Sri Kamaluddin Ahmed as the Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances.

re — Nominations to the Committee on Petitions

Mr Speaker — I am to announce to the House that under Rule 212 (b) (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, I nominate the following to be the Members of the Committee on Petitions for the first Session in addition to the Deputy Speaker who shall be the Chairman of the said Committee.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Widespread unemployment of handloom weavers and other problems relating to handloom industry.

4. " V. N. Goud.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: WIDESPREAD UN-EMPLOYMENT OF HANDLOOM WEAVERS AND OTHER PROBLEMS RELATING TO HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

The Honble Deputy Speaker in the Chair said: "I have the honour to call your attention to a matter of urgent public importance: the widespread unemployment of handloom weavers and other problems relating to the handloom industry.

4. " V. N. Goud.

With a view to afford protection to the handloom industry, the Committee has recommended that production of dothies and sarees under the powerlooms and weaving sheds to be conducted at 75% level, and that the production of these articles should be reserved exclusively for handlooms or home looms, especially by women pottam, below, in order to protect handloom before sarees. The Government accepted these recommendations, as follows:..."
calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance 7th July, 1967

re Wide-spread ur-employment of handloom weavers and other problems relating to handloom industry

Power looms in any existing handloom industry? Indian Cotton Mills Federation want 150 250 600 39 200 10 15 100 39 Cotton Textile Mills benefit from Indian Cotton Mills Federation. The Industrial policy resolution subsequent rules, the Govt. of India and State Govts. direction established in a resolution to power looms be given an equal status. A limit of 100 85 40 of 30 60 150 250 600 39 200 10 15 100 39 Cotton Textile Mills benefit from Indian Cotton Mills Federation.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Wide-spread un-emp’oyment of handloom weavers and other problems relating to handloom industry.

Mr Deputy Speaker.— Does he think the Minister will be able to answer all these? Only important points he will answer.

SRI Pragada Kotaiah — He will have to answer, Sir. This notice was already communicated to the hon. Minister and I hope he will be able to give an answer. The Minister will have to say something on all these.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Then all right.

The Minister for Industries (Sri B V. Gurumurthy) :— I am prepared to answer, Sir.

Vote on Account 8,000,000, Rs. 4,000,000, Rs. 2,000,000.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

reWide-spread un-employment of handloom weavers and other problems relating to handloom industry

This is a committed expenditure. This must be repaid in time.

Government of India schemes and a staff of 50.

Marketing scheme, Society depots, Housing Colonies and a staff of 50.

Assistant Director of Handlooms Department.

Government of India schemes.

Assistant Director of Handlooms Department.

Government of India schemes.

Assistant Director of Handlooms Department.

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Assistant Director of Handlooms Department.
7th July, 1967.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re. Wide-spread unemployment of handloom weavers and other problems relating to handloom industry.

Notice is hereby called to a matter of urgent public importance: Notice is hereby called to a matter of urgent public importance:

Implementation of Textile Control Order issued by Government of India. The mills and powerlooms have not been permitted to produce these varieties freely. If there are instances of mills or powerlooms producing prohibited varieties they could be brought to the notice of the Director of Handlooms and Textiles or Government, so that action could be taken.

The production of certain varieties of coloured sarees both yarn-dyed and piece-dyed is prohibited by Textile Control Order issued by Government of India. The mills and powerlooms have not been permitted to produce these varieties freely. If there are instances of mills or powerlooms producing prohibited varieties they could be brought to the notice of the Director of Handlooms and Textiles or Government, so that action could be taken.

In order to give protection to the handloom industry, the production of certain varieties of coloured sarees both yarn-dyed and piece-dyed is prohibited by Textile Control Order issued by Government of India. The mills and powerlooms have not been permitted to produce these varieties freely. If there are instances of mills or powerlooms producing prohibited varieties they could be brought to the notice of the Director of Handlooms and Textiles or Government, so that action could be taken.

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Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

Re: Widespread unemployment of handloom weavers and other problems relating to handloom industry.

cotton is reduced. The long staple cotton is increased, the price reduced to the lowest. Cotton and research facilities are also reduced. Sales tax is reduced by 3 per cent, 2 per cent on the total, 1 per cent of the income. Ways and means position is reduced. Cotton research is increased. Long staple cotton is increased. Sales tax and 2 per cent on the total are reduced. Ways and means position is reduced. The current year's budget is adjusted. 3 per cent budgetary provision is reduced. 14 per cent of the total is reduced. The current year's budget is reduced. Next month Chief Ministers' conference is comprehensive.

7 vote on account March 5th. The same March 7th. 14 sanction in all, 27th sanction in all. 27th date August first week. Finance Secretary, head of the department.

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy — World is on hope, Sir. We must also hope that it will be done.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

Widespread unemployment of handloom weavers and other problems relating to handloom industry

Mr Deputy Speaker — That is the point he is going to answer.

Sri Pragada Kotiah — How is it possible for this Government to release 14 lakhs of rupees at this juncture? It may not be possible for 3 or 4 months. It is a matter of his opinion. I have ascertained from the Finance Secretary and I have also consulted the Chief Minister before making a statement here. His apprehension that perhaps the Government may not be in a position to pay this 14 lakhs of rupees by the end of this month may not be correct.

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy — It is a matter of his opinion. I have ascertained from the Finance Secretary and I have also consulted the Chief Minister before making a statement here. His apprehension that perhaps the Government may not be in a position to pay this 14 lakhs of rupees by the end of this month may not be correct.

1 The main raw material for the handloom weavers is yarn and in order to ensure sufficient supply of yarn to the weavers the Government are encouraging the establishment of the Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State. The Government are participating in the share capital structure of the Co-operative Spinning Mills and loan assistance is also being given to the Mills. So far the Government have invested an amount of Rs 99 lakhs in the share capital of the 6 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State. Loan assistance was also given for the purchase of machinery and working capital requirements of the Spinning Mills and an amount of Rs 37.4 lakhs is now outstanding.

2 The Government also previously advanced loans to the individuals to become members of the various Weavers' Co-operative Societies and derive benefits accruing under Plan Schemes implemented through Co-operatives.

3 The State Government have also agreed to stand guarantee to the Reserve Bank of India to the extent of Rs 2 crores in order to make available working capital loans to Weavers' Co-operative Societies through the State Co-operative Bank. On an average a sum of Rs 1.5 crores is being disbursed to Weavers' Co-operative
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Wide-spread un-employment of handloom weavers and other problems relating to handloom industry

Societies by the Co-operative Banks in the State either under the Reserve Bank of India Scheme or from their own resources. This is in addition to the working capital made available to Weavers' Co-operative Societies under Plan Schemes prior to 1-4-1957. The State Government have also been advancing loans to the Apex Weavers' Co-operative Societies from their own resources. During the last 2 years, a sum of Rs 20 lakhs has been disbursed to both the Apex Weavers' Co-operative Societies

(4) The working capital loans under Reserve Bank of India Scheme are being made available to Weavers' Co-operative Societies at a concessional rate of interest, i.e., 4 1/2% (1 1/2% below the bank rate). To enable the Co-operative banks to advance loans to Weaver Co-operative Societies at 4 1/2%, the Government have been subsidising the margin which the Co-operative Financing Agencies are foregoing. The rate of subsidy at present is 3%. Every year, a sum of about Rs 2 lakhs is being reimbursed to Co-operative Financing Agencies as interest foregone by them.

(5) To promote sales of handloom cloth, both Apex and Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies are being made available assistance to open sales depots in all important market centres and they have been from this year's budget. The Government has also introduced thrift fund scheme and it is successfully working since 2 years.

Recently, the Cabinet has taken a decision that the Department should buy cloth from the handloom sector and the apex Societies in certain pattern giving preference to Khadi and Handloom. It was in vogue since 1963. But complaints were received that they are not properly implemented. The Government took a firm decision that any kind of purchase from the handloom sector should be strictly enforced and if there is any omission on the part of the department, they should take the permission of the Government. With this strict enforcement, I am sure, some kind of help will be derived by the State organisation. Khadi and Handloom have given top priority in the scheme of the department's consumption of cloth.

About the arrests and the consequent misery and hardship suffered by the Satyagrahis, I also share with you and I am to state that the children who were arrested were released forthwith and others are in judicial custody. The total number of arrests made on 3rd, 4th and 5th is about 106 weavers in all and in view of the fact that Government has proposed to ameliorate their conditions, I will take this opportunity and make a fervent appeal to all the weavers to give up their satyagraha. The Government is sympathetic to their various hopes and aspirations and within the revenues available, maximum efforts will be made and so far as the State Government is concerned, it is taking up things to Central Government and impressing upon them to do certain things which they have not been hitherto doing. I have assured Mr. Kotaiah, who met me recently and I assure you that when we go to Delhi myself or Chief Minister or who so ever entered in this, would see that the Central Government...
implement certain decisions which they have already taken relating to handloom industry.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnanah — Sir, there is a question.

Mr Deputy Speaker — No permission. No discussion.

Mr Deputy Speaker — No discussion, no clarification, nothing. We had 25 minutes discussion already on this. Now I have called for another item. I have already given 25 minutes to discuss on this matter.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnanah — We are very grateful to you, Sir.

Mr Deputy Speaker — I am sorry. I cannot give any time.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

re Closure of 200 subsidised hostels during 1966-67.

After all, he has made a statement. There is demand of the Department. There is ample scope for discussion and 25-minutes discussion has already taken place. We cannot have a debate now.

Mr Deputy Speaker — Let us not go deep into it.

Mr Deputy Speaker — You are at privilege:

Mr Deputy Speaker — It is in the discretion of the Speaker. I am not going to allow. I am sorry.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah — I am going out.

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah then left the Assembly Chamber]

re Closure of 200 subsidised hostels during 1966-67
7th July, 1967

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

Closure of 201 subsidised hostels during 1966-67.

Sir,

During 1966-67 Government have instructed the Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers and Officers of Social Welfare Department to inspect the working conditions of those hostels and fix the permanent strength with reference to actual number of boarders maintained. Accordingly the inspection conducted by the various officers as a programme by the Government revealed that some of the hostels were not functioning on two-three and according to the rules. While in other hostels the actual number of boarders maintained was found to be less than the sanctioned strength, the strength of the boarders in subsidised hostels was reduced after inspection with reference to Government Orders. On account of this, the real boarders were not generally affected. However, the representation of the Hostel Secretaries, the recommendations of the Collectors and the District Social Welfare Officers were considered and the grants were suitably revised wherever necessary. As a result of various inspections asked above, recognition of 115 hostels have been withdrawn during the year 1966-67. Genuine boarders were not affected due to withdrawal of recognition of the hostels as alternative arrangements were made for them. Government hostels were sanctioned wherever necessary to accommodate the depacted boarders of the derecognised hostels. In this connection, it may be stated that appeals received from the managements of the hostels against the order of the Division of Social Welfare are being examined and disposed of by Government on merits of each case.
After careful consideration, the Government have so far restored recognition of 12 hostels in the districts of East Godavari, Nellore, Kurnool and Krishna.

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

AMENDMENTS TO THE ANDHRA PRADESH GENERAL SALES TAX RULES, 1957

Sri V. B. Raju—Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Finance, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendments issued to the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules, 1957 in Government Memo No. 406/867-2, Revenue, dated 6-4-1967 and published at pages 123-124 of Rules Supplement to Part I of Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated 1-6-1967, as required under section 39(4) of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.
7th July, 1967

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967–68

Voting of Demands for Grants.

POINT OF INFORMATION

Heath of Sri A C Subba Reddy, Home Minister

Sri C V K. Rao—What is the position of Mr A C. Subba Reddy, Minister for Home? Has he come out of the hospital?

Mr Deputy Speaker—The Chief Minister has stated that after his return from Madras he would make a statement.

Sri V B. Raju—He has been progressing, Sir.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

CONCESSIONS TO CULTIVATORS WHO ARE GRANTED LOANS UNDER NEW WELL-SUBSIDY SCHEMES

Sri V B. Raju—I beg to lay on the Table of the House a G.O. Ms. No. 1352 dated 6–7–1967 relating concessions to cultivators who are granted loans under new well-subsidy schemes.

Mr Deputy Speaker.—Paper laid on the Table.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1967–68

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Demand No. XXV—Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development Works

Rs. 4,68,78,000/-

Demand No. XL—Municipal Administration

Rs. 54,17,000/-

Mr Deputy Speaker—I now request the Minister for Panchayati Raj to reply to the debate on Demand No. XXV.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Corruption character by large is by and large not something that occurs in democratic institutions. It is a sweeping remark to say that corruption is rampant. Corruption can be swept. For instance, teachers transfers are one of the administrative grounds for corruption. However, it is hard to prove the corruption in such cases. In some cases, transfers are made for administrative purposes. In other cases, transfers are made for personal reasons. It is difficult to prove corruption in these cases.


In the context of the comprehensive G.O. issue, it is important to understand the implications of indirect elections and the establishment of institutions at a higher level. Accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the law is essential for understanding the legal framework and ensuring compliance. The necessity for comprehensive G.O. issues in the legal framework is underscored by the importance of indirect elections and the establishment of institutions at a higher level. This highlights the need for accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the law and the legal framework.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1977

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The procedure is, if the Minister yields, he can speak. If he does not yield, nobody should interrupt or ask for clarification. In the end, I will allow seeking clarification on any important points.
Voting of Demands for Grants

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

188 7th July 1967.

Total number of villages including hamlets in the State 41,398; Number of wells completed in the Third five-year plan 13,047; Number of villages benefitted 12,000. Expenditure Rs 486 lakhs.

Villages where scarcity exists 9,176. Villages with inadequate water supply 10,686. Villages 19,378.
where scarcity exists 478 villages. Villages where inadequate water supply is there 281 villages. Where 837 villages have water scarcity, the number of 125 villages have been benefited in the first plan, and 60 villages have been benefited in the second plan.

Wells completed 4,670, Villages benefited 2,500 2,500.

Further amount required for completion of the schemes 183, 168 232. Further amount required for completion of the schemes 183, 168 232. Further amount required for completion of the schemes 183, 168 232.
Voting of Demands for Grants.


Rural man power projects dues to incomplete works. Central Government incomplete works. Central Government incomplete works. Last year 17,92,000. Last year 17,92,000. Individuals wells and irrigation schemes. Individuals wells and irrigation schemes. Individuals wells and irrigation schemes.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

- First day charges for grants for the financial year 1967-68.
- Secretary of the Finance Department will charge 60 bazar during the year and 50 bazar for the first three months of next year for the maintenance of old Ex-District Board Roads.
- Grants to Zilla Parishad for construction and improvement of roads leading to Sugar Factories.
- Grants to Sugar cane roads.
- Roads to Sugar cane factories.
- strict instructions as to the use of jeeps and to prevent misuse of jeeps.
- President’s surcharge on jeeps.
- action to be taken in case of misuse.
- construction of roads recommended by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee.

...civic responsibility... Government jeeps... rules, instructions, communications... rules, instructions, communications... misuse of jeeps... 184... 221... 221... misused... 411... 396... 358... 53... 7... 18...

...in the Budget... 184... 221... 221... 411... 396... 358... 53... 7... 18...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
7th July, 1967

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Grants.

13. Blocks in which inland fisheries development and coastal fisheries development will be taken up:

- B...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

The money for takeup 37 years ago was released. The reasons were
remind that there were some complaints. An inquiry was made,
remind that the fact is that there were some complaints. An inquiry was made,
and a new rule was framed. The rule is that for the first time in the 37 years cycle,
and a new rule was framed. The rule is that for the first time in the 37 years cycle,
eight years' cycle.

Personal officers.

Mr. 3400 amount given. The total is 3700 amount.
Sealed tenders call for various works in the budget. The tender for the works is specified in the budget. Original stay orders are to be stayed. Stay orders are to be stayed for 20 days. In the case of transfer of cases by stay orders, the transfer is to be stayed for 17 days. In the case of transfer of complaints or similar cases by stay orders, the transfer is to be stayed for 17 days. In the case of complaints or similar cases by stay orders, the transfer is to be stayed for 17 days. Stay orders are to be stayed for 20 days. The case of transfer is to be stayed for 17 days. Stay orders are to be stayed for 20 days. The case of transfer is to be stayed for 17 days. Stay orders are to be stayed for 20 days. The case of transfer is to be stayed for 17 days. Stay orders are to be stayed for 20 days. The case of transfer is to be stayed for 17 days.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1967

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Executive Engineer Superintending Engineer

S. S. Reddy

Votmg of Demands for Grants.

Executive Engineer

S. S. Reddy

1967-68

Work, Materials, and Subsidy

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri G Buchi Apparao — In such a case he can straightaway call for the explanation of the BDO on the floor. [Easter] (partially legible)

Sri T Ramaswamy — We have called for it.

Mr Speaker — He may make any number of charges or allegations against the Minister. [Legible]

Sri V. B. Raju — I think on this subject we have to build up a convention. If omissions or commissions on the part of a Minister come to the notice of an hon. Member, I suggest they should first be brought to the notice of the Minister himself before they are raised here. If the allegation or accusation is true, then the Member may bring it before the House. If an allegation is made by a
Minister against a Member will it be good to bring it before the House and throw mud in public? If there is anything against a Minister, first of all the Minister should be given an opportunity outside the House.

Mr Speaker — These are all administrative acts. In the course of administration certain things should be brought to the notice of the Minister. Supposing a member thinks that the Minister is not using his discretion properly, he can certainly rectify it by bringing it to the notice of the Chief Minister or question such acts in a Court of law. It is not as though the Minister himself is in the dark or it is not as though he is bringing a motion of censure against the Minister.

25 teachers were transferred by the B D O in the month of March which he ought not to have done. Once a year it is done, and that is before the schools reopen in the beginning of the year. Supposing it is brought to the notice of the Minister, does he want him to keep quiet or take action?

Mr Speaker — If he is criticising the action of the Government, that is a different matter. Here he is attributing motives to the Minister and making personal allegations. 

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri T Ramaswamy — That is wrong, Sir. I called for a report, I received a report and then I acted.

Minister — I have to consider the facts. He is prepared to resign for his membership. Can the Minister take that challenge?

Ragge — allegations. To deny allegations. To make an allegation and to go into the truth or otherwise of the allegations. I am not criticising the right of members to criticise the administrative action of the Government.
They have got that right. They are there only to criticise the Government and not to compliment the Government. Of course, when they do a good thing, they may compliment them. Supposing they have made allegations and supposing they feel that the explanation is not satisfactory, they have the right to vote down the demand. Secondly, if they think he is not doing the right thing, they can bring the matter to the notice of the Chief Minister and if he continues to do illegal things there is always the Court of Law.

It is well within the right of the members to do it. So whatever remedies they think fit, they are entitled to. In either case judicial enquiry is not possible without his consent. Even if they want a judicial enquiry, the decision is not open to judicial enquiry. And I would say the Minister has the right whenever a matter is brought to his notice.

We have been charged that we have not been interfering and now we are charged that we are interfering. Any member has the right to question the correctness or incorrectness of the judgment of the Minister, but he cannot question the right of the Minister to interfere, how he has interfered or not interfered.

Mr. Speaker —Why does he make interruptions?

Sri V B. Raju —What the Government feel has to be placed before the Members.

Mr. Speaker —Members are not trying to question the right of the Minister to interfere. They are only questioning the decisions taken.
Sri V B. Raju —Correctness cannot be questioned through a challenge.

Mr Speaker —If Members feel that certain administrative acts are not proper they can criticise.

Sri V B. Raju —An incorrect decision is the result of incorrect judgment, but to attribute motives to it and throw challenges about judicial enquiries is not proper.

Mr Speaker —It is only with that portion that I am not agreeing with them.

(Interruptions)

Sri T Ramaswamy —Do not admit that I have done an incorrect thing.

Mr Speaker —They are ready for everything because they have the right to say anything here. When they had such strong material why did they not bring the matter to the notice of the Chief Minister or other authority, instead of throwing a challenge? Even in a Court of Law they can challenge. Let us not go too far into this. Let them go to Court of Law. Now for the first time they come and throw out a challenge.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1967.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri G Sivayya (Puttur) — As a new legislator I just thought that things will be done in a better way. But what I feel personally is certain mere ordinary criticism is not good in this House. You may permit me to say, Sir. We have been rather used to all these things and in spite of various representations and representations there and then, we could not satisfy in the local areas. Therefore, there is an interfering at every stage. There is no exception, in my opinion. In these circumstances, if any member feels it very strongly, this is the only forum where he would like to bring the matter to the notice of the hon. Minister. He is quite confident that the hon. Minister will try to rectify and the attention of the public also will be drawn.

Mr Speaker — He is at liberty to do that. The only thing is do not try to convert the floor of the Assembly just like public or private platform outside.

Sri G Sivayya — That is not the intention.

Mr. Speaker — You are all responsible representatives of public. You are there to focus the attention of the public as well as the Government with regard to certain lapses on the part of the Government.

Sri G Sivayya — If I were in that seat, I would accept the challenge of this hon Member. But that is different. That is an individual matter. But what I feel is that at certain times we are forced to bring strong criticism.

Mr Speaker — I would only request the hon Members to avoid such things. To throw out challenges, this is not the forum at all. It is certainly not proper for any Member. As soon as he throws out a challenge, does it follow that he is right and the Minister is in the wrong?

(Several Members rose in their seats)

Mr. Speaker:— No more discussion please. I would request all the members to resume their seats. Let us close this.

[Sri R. Charan, of Kampli]—That is not addressed to the Speaker. It is to the House, Mr. Speaker. Have we interfered with you?
Mr. Speaker — It may not be proper to throw out challenges. That is all my opinion.

(5) Mr. Speaker — And keep your personal motives and personal motives to yourself. Personal motives or any kind of personal motive should not be discussed in the House. I am only appealing to the House to let us close discussion about this matter.

Mr. Speaker — I would only tell him one thing. He will have full right to criticise the action of the Government. So far as criticism is concerned, he need not spare any Minister or any body. If House ever made a criticism, the House of Commons never spared any Minister and any action. It has the power to criticise the action of the Government.

5th Mr. Speaker — I am Public Platform in the House. If Mr. President and any legislator is spoken in the Public Platform here, he should not be criticised. If he is Mr. V. B, he will not be withdrawn.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1967

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr Speaker — Yes, no more discussion. Now the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration will give his reply.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Grants

7th July, 1967.

As it is clear, the major part of the demand is for the repayment of loans. The amount to be taken up is Rs. 14,000,000. The development of the LIC Loan is to be continued. The demand for the development of the LIC Loan is to be considered.

The demand for the repayment of the outstanding loans is to be considered. The demand for the repayment of the outstanding loans is to be considered.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1967
for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Giants.


Appellate Commissioner post to create Secretary appeal Committee. Member appeal Committee to create Secretary appeal Committee. Secretary appeal Committee to create Secretary appeal Committee.
308 7th July, 1967.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Executive Committees... Municipalities function... demand. Property tax... capital value... House tax... 4th plan... amended... Loans... Low income group... LIG, MIG... amendment... 4th plan... 4th plan... scavengers... weaker sections... Municipalities... Scheduled tribes... tribes... department... Municipality... Rule...
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Tax Department to endeavour to increase the rate of income, municipalities, entertainments tax and sales tax. Income Department will also
increase the rate of sales tax. Under advertisement tax, the income of the Department will be increased. Under monthly salaries, the deduction of income tax will be increased. Under special charges, the amount will be increased.

Protected Water Supply will be increased. L. I. C. will increase the loan for the same.

Special Officer will prepare a detailed report. Special Charges will be increased.
Voting of Demands for Grants

for 1967-68:

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

7th July, 1967

Municipal area 

Reservoir area to be excluded as it is a term elections preceded by local elections.

Protected water supply reservoir level to be extended to scheme.

Pumps to be extended to extend term of powers.

The Hyderabad Corporation amalgamate as it is a term election.

Corporation to extend term of powers.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68
Voting of Demands for Grants

The Annual Financial Statement for 1967-68 includes the Corporation's financial details. The statement details the voting of demands for grants, corporation expenditure, and the introduction of a new drainage system. The Corporation has been involved in acquiring land, drop tank bunding, high court decisions, national park acquisition, and development proposals. The actual survey and decision regarding the tank bunding have been completed.

The Corporation has also been involved in the acquisition of park development, loans and grants, board hill drainage schemes, sanctuaries, and new city developments. The Corporation has been working on progress and has been developing drainage connections in the city. The Old City Corporation has been neglecting drainage connections, while the New City Corporation has been developing drainage connections. The Old City Corporation needs to take necessary steps to ensure proper drainage development.
21% 19th Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1967-68
Voting of Deeds for Grants

- Housing Scheme: 15% sanctioned out of which 5% was in the budget. Further schemes
  are under consideration.
- L.I.G. Housing: Scheduled schemes and 15% of the budget.

Scheduled Scheme:

- Housing Board:
  - L.I.G. and M.I.G. houses to be developed.
  - Land to be acquired.
  - Plants to be developed.
- City:
  - Housing Scheme: Development schemes to be developed.

Housing Allotment:

- Ordinary List:
- Priority List:

Accommodation to Demand

- Ordinary List: Municipal, 15% change in housing allotment.
- Priority List: Municipal, 15% change in housing allotment.
Voting of Demands for Grants


- 4th Block, Municipal Scavengers Colony.
Voting of Demands for Grants

Vehicle Tax, entertainment tax, sales tax, vehicle tax, First Grade Municipalities, Water tax.

Sri A. Eswara Reddy - There is a fear in the minds of the Municipal employees in Tirupathi that they would be transferred to places like Visakhapatnam.
Voting of Demands for Grants

Mr Speaker — That is a very pertinent question.

Indian Express & Roads 1967 47 early income 18 compensation
Water tax 41 1.81 1 P.W.D. deal uniform 60
Drainage schemes old 60 P per thousand gallons in both
cities for domestic purposes

Kakinada underground Drainage Scheme 1.08 1.08
D. M.

execute drainage schemes &
modify

finalise
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68
Voting of Demands for Grants

Mr Speaker:—The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,68,78,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works by Rs 100

Because the entire administration system in Blocks have been rotten and useless and as a consequence there is no necessity to continue them.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 4,68,78,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works by Rs 100

As much as the Government has not extended protected drinking water supply scheme in Kalivelapalem and Nellore taluk and Aivar (Kovur taluk) effectively.

The cut motions were negatived

Mr. Speaker—The question is;

To reduce the allotment of Rs 4,68,78,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs 100

The cut motion was declared negatived.

The House then divided

On division

Ayes—45 Noes 92 Neutrals Nil

Mr. Speaker—The question is;

To reduce the allotment of Rs 4,68,78,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs 100

The cut motion was declared negatived.
An annual financial statement (budget) 7th July, 1967.

Voting of Demands for Grants

To criticise the Government for having failed to achieve the physical targets.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker — The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,68,78,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not paying grants for the commitments made to various Samithis which are implementing the Rural Man Programme.

The cut motion was declared negatived.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy pressed for division.

The House then divided Ayes — 45, Noes — 92, Neutrals — 1

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker — The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,68,78,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

For failure to supply protected water supply to Boraspud, Pypeppur, Kondamoori villages in Tenali Taluk, Guntur district.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker — The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,68,78,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

The cut motion was declared negatived.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy pressed for division.

The House then divided Ayes — 45, Noes — 92, Neutrals — 1

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker —The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,68,78,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

472—11
The question is — To reduce the allotment of Rs 96,78,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works. The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker — The question is: To reduce the allotment of Rs 96,78,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works. The cut motion was negatived.

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Mr. Speaker — The question is: To reduce the allotment of Rs 96,78,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works. The cut motion was negatived.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri K Ramanatham pressed for division.

The House then divided

Ayes—45, Noes—93, Neutrals—Nil,

The cut motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker.—The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs 4,68,78,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and local Development Works by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs 4,68,78,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs 4,68,78,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for the failure of achieving targets even after three five years plans by supplying false statistics in tree planting, compost pits and as well as agricultural production.

The cut motions were negatived

Mr. Speaker.—The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 54,17,000 for Municipal Administration by Rs. 100/-

Because, the Municipality has not provided taps in the colony known as ‘James Garden’ in Nellore Town, where poor people are residing. The taps also have to be fixed in several colonies, where poor people are residing in Nellore Town.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 54,17,000 for Municipal Administration by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government is not able to provide housing quarters to lower division clerks or other staff receiving small scales of pay in Nellore city and Hyderabad city

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 54,17,000 for Municipal Administration by Rs. 100/-

Since the Municipality or the Government have not laid over-bridge or under-ground bridge, inspire of the Railway agreed to bear their quota.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68
Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 54,17,000 for Municipal Administration by Rs 100/-

In as much as the residents of Ramamurty Nagar, Sankaragraham, Venkataramapura, cannot and could not, but allow their drainage water into the public streets, since the Municipality has not provided any drainage system ever since the formation of the above area.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 54,17,000 for Municipal Administration by Rs 100/-

In as much as the Municipality or the Government is not able to come out a model and decent colonies for aboriginal tribes residing near new channel, Nellore Town.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 54,17,000 for Municipal Administration by Rs 100/-

For not implementing the under-ground drainage scheme at Nellore in quick space.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 54,17,000 for Municipal Administration by Rs 100/-

Because Nellore Municipality has not provided any drainage channels so as to allow the inhabitants of Ramamurty Nagar, Venkataramapura, Sunkarapalem of Nellore town to allow the sewage water.

In as much as the residents of Ramamurty Nagar, Sunkarapalem, Venkataramapura cannot and could not but to allow their sewage water into the public streets, since the municipality has not provided any drainage system ever since the formation of above area.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 54,17,000 for Municipal Administration by Rs 100/-

To criticise the Government for its failure to conduct Municipal Drainage Survey.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 54,17,000 for Municipal Administration by Rs 100/-

For failure to affect repairs to the roads in Tenali Municipality.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 54,17,000 for Municipal Administration by Rs 100/-
To criticise the Government in not providing protected water supply to Markapur Municipality

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 54,17,000 for Municipal Administration by Rs 100/-

No allotments are adequately provided for protected water supply, in drinking water scarcity Municipalities, especially in Annantapur District-Dharmavaram Municipality

To reduce the allotment of Rs 54,17,000 for Municipal Administration by Rs 100/-

That the special Officers regimes in about 70 municipalities should be ended and elections to municipal councils be conducted without further postponement.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr Speaker —Now, I shall put the main Demand to vote

The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 4,68,78,000 under Demand No XXV - Community Development Projects, National extension Service and Local Development Works"

The motion was adopted.

Sri C V K Rao —Sir, I am withdrawing my cut motion as the Minister has assured that Municipal elections would be conducted very soon and new councils would come into effect.

Mr. Speaker —So, the hon Member is satisfied with his reply. At least for once he is satisfied with the Minister's reply and I am so happy.

Sri C V K Rao —He was extremely reasonable.

Mr. Speaker —-The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 54,17,000 under Demand No. XL - Municipal Administration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr Speaker —I shall now ask the Minister for Prisons to move his Demand regarding Jails.

Demand No. XII - Jails-Rs. 84,05,000

The Minister for Prisons (Sri M. Ibrahim Ali Aperati) —Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,05,000 under Demand No XII - Jails"

Mr. Speaker —Motion moved.

A Copy of the note on Demand No. XII is printed as appendix
Sri Ch Rajeshwara Rao.—Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 84,05,000 for Jails by Rs 100
For not improving the conditions in jails and subjecting the convicts to inhuman treatment in line with imperialist and feudalistic administration.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 84,05,000 for Jails by Rs 100
For the failure of the Government in converting the jails into centres of education to the convicts which should be the guarding principle before any democratic Government

Mr. Speaker.—Cut motions moved
Sri G Sivaiah.—Sir, I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs 84,05,000 for Jails by Rs 100
To criticise the Government that the jails authorities are not properly supplying food to the prisoners according to the G O and not maintaining the jails in general proper way

Mr Speaker.—Cut motion moved
Sri Vavlala Gopalakrishnayya.—Sir, I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs 84,05,000 for Jails by Rs 100
To criticise the Government for not finalising the report on the

Mr. Speaker.—Cut motion moved.
Sri R. Sanasrayana Rao.—Sir, I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs 84,05,000 for Jails by Rs 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,05,000 for Jails by Rs 100

Mr. Speaker.—Cut motions moved.
Sri C.V.K. Rao.—Sir, I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,05,000 for Jails by Rs 100
To demand that the conditions of jails be improved by uniformly catering “B” class diet and facilities to all prisoners and abolish “C” class system and degrading facilities to be improved.

Mr. Speaker.—Cut motion moved.
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7th July, 1967.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

[Content of the document appears to be in a language other than English, possibly Telugu or another Indian language, and the content is not translatable into English due to formatting and script issues.]

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
7th July, 1967. 225
Voting of Demands for Grants

The dates mentioned are 1967-68. The statement is for the financial year 1967-68. The demands for grants are voted upon. The administration section includes the library which was established in 1964 with 35,700 volumes. The latest report for the year 1964 shows an increase of 708 volumes. The report for 1965 shows an increase of 910 volumes. The administration section discusses preventive measures and mentions the efforts made to improve the library's collection. The latest report shows an increase of 708 volumes in the library's collection.
7th July, 1967.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Grants.
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You of Demands for Grants.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July 1967

Voting of Demands for Grants

for 1967-68:
Mr. Deputy Speaker :— He can continue tomorrow

The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the clock on Saturday, the 8th July, 1967
Appendix.  7th July, 1967.  231

The following is the record of the Committee’s inspection of the 172
pattalas of Mysore, 4 in the 7th, 2 in the 6th, 1 in the 5th year, and 23 in the 4th year.

The following is the record of the Committee’s inspection of the 172
pattalas of Mysore, 4 in the 7th, 2 in the 6th, 1 in the 5th year, and 23 in the 4th year.

Appendix

1966-67 30 120 340 148 380 2

1968-69 30 120 340 148 380 2

Appendix.

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472—13
334 7th July, 1967

Appendix

ప్రత్యేకించిన రాష్ట్ర సహాయక సంస్థలానికి విభాగం ఉపయోగపడ్డం. ఇవి సాధారణం, ఆధిక్యాన్ని 
ఎమాస్ భాగంగా ప్రదర్శించారు. ఇద్దరు రేషన్ల ప్రదానం చేస్తూ 
ప్రతి సభతో పంచవేయబడింది. ఈ ప్రతి సభ చేయబడిన పరిషత్లపై ప్రత్యేకించిన రాష్ట్ర 
సహాయక సంస్థలానికి విభాగం ఉపయోగపడ్డం.
थांबूने म्हणून आपण उद्देश्यशीर्षके 'भविष्य कस्तीली नवीन चुकाने' हे देखील स्थापित केलेले आहे। 

'भविष्य कस्तीली नवीन चुकाने' हे उद्देश्य हा आणि न्यूनतम आवश्यक काहीही नेला नाही. याचा विषय सुद्धा नवीन चुकाने ह्याचा अभ्यास करून तिच्या समजूतीच्या दमानाबद्दल उद्देश्याचा प्रतीत होणार आहे. 

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పరిషత్‌లో యుద్ధం నిర్ణయం చేయడానికి ప్రధానమంత్రి సుబ్‌ధా చంద్రన్‌ను అమరించారు. ప్రధానమంత్రి విశ్వీకరణ కోసం స్వాధీనం చేసిన నేతుడు మరియు సుఖీ వరి వ్యక్తిరాయలు అందులు పిలుస్తుంది. ప్రధానమంత్రి మంత్రిత్వ కార్యాలయం ప్రారంభించి ఉండాలి. యుద్ధం నిర్ణయం చేసిన ప్రధానమంత్రి సుబ్ధా చంద్రన్‌ను అమరించారు.

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సమాధానంలో ఉపన్యాసం చెప్పండి లేదు అంటే ప్రత్యేకం కాదు. 
మే తాగుతుంది స్త్రీల మానసిక సమస్యల కోసం ప్రత్యేక అభిసూచనలు చెప్పండి మే తాగుతుంది. ఈ పరిస్థితిలో స్త్రీల మానసిక సమస్యల కోసం ప్రత్యేక అభిసూచనలు చెప్పండి మే తాగుతుంది. 

చిత్రాలను ఇవ్వండి లేదు అంటే ప్రత్యేకం కాదు. 
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DEMAND No. XII — SPEECH BY MINISTER FOR PRISONS WHILE MOVING IN DEMAND No. XII IN ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MR. SPEAKER SIR,

I rise to present the Budget Demand under Jails for the year 1967-68.

The total demand for Jails is Rs 84,05,000. The amount covers the requirements of the Department for Jails, Certified Schools, Borstal Schools, after Care Homes, Probation, and Preventive Programmes and also includes the Plan Programme for the current year.

The Administration of Jails in Andhra Pradesh can be broadly classified into Jails, Certified Schools, Borstal Schools, After Care Homes, Probation and Preventive Programme.

JAILS

There are, in all 172 Jails in the State, four of which are Central Jails, 7 District Jails, 158 Sub-Jails, 2 Open Jails and 1 State Jail for Women at Rajahmundry.

Central Jails — The authorised accommodation of 4 Central Jails is 3,345. Convicts with sentences above one year, life termers and condemned prisoners are confined in these Jails. All the Central Jails are having full time Superintendents and Assistant Surgeons to look after the medical needs of the prisoners. During the Third Five-Year Plan, these Jails have been provided with Welfare Officers also to look after the needs of the prisoners and to act as Liaison between the prisoners and their families. The prisoners confined in these Jails are given vocational training to help them rehabilitate in life after their release from prison. Facilities are also available for training in Printing, Weaving, Carpentry, Tailoring, Cumber boiling, Jute Mat making, Soaps and Phenyle making etc. Instructors in these trades have been employed on full time basis. Simultaneously with training these prisoners are also usefully employed in production work. During the year 1966-67, articles worth of Rs 13,31,000 were manufactured in all the Central Jails in the State. Most of the articles manufactured in Jails are consumed by the Government Departments and a considerable portion of them are also sold to the public. It is proposed to have a showroom of all the jails produced articles to make them available to the public for sale. Regular classes are run for educat-
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...ing the adults in these jails under the guidance and supervision of a headmaster assisted by teachers. Most of the prisoners are also coached for examinations conducted by the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Andhra Saraswatha Parishad and Edare-Adaviyathe-Urdu. Selected prisoners have also been permitted to study and appear for examinations like Andhra Matric, etc. Prisoners confined in these jails are eligible to visit their homes on short leave, i.e., furlough and also to attend to any emergency at home like death or marriage, etc., on parole. Prisoners with good conduct and satisfactory work are released prematurely under the Advisory Board Scheme. There are no doubt some complaints that applications for parole are not being attended to promptly by the District Officials. Instructions have been issued recently to the District Officials like Superintendent of Police and District Probation Officers to attend to these applications very promptly. There is also a proposal to amend the existing rules so that the District Officials need not have to be consulted for the second and subsequent paroles and also to give powers to the Jail Superintendents, themselves to release on parole and furlough in case of emergency for a fortnight. During 1966-67, 120 prisoners were released on furlough, 340 on parole and 148 were released prematurely.

Facilities to have cultural programmes and recreational activities, have also been provided in these jails. Prisoners are permitted to participate in the Radio Programmes, etc. Last year a cultural programme was arranged in Ravindra Bharathi and it is proposed to have similar programme this year also. There was no doubt an unfortunate firing incident in the Central Jail, Visakhapatnam resulting in the death of two inmates and wounding of 54. The Collector has ordered an enquiry to be conducted by the Revenue Divisional Officer, which is in progress.

District Jails—There are 7 District Jails with an authorized accommodation of 1,581. Two of them, i.e., Secunderabad and Nellore, are having full-time Superintendents whereas the others are managed by the Medical Officers. Undertrials and those who are sentenced for less than one year, are lodged in District Jails. Besides educational programmes, the prisoners in District Jails are also engaged in Industrial Training like carpentry, tailoring, weaving. Most of them are also put on agricultural operations. The District Jail at Secunderabad has an open air colony at Mouliari wherein, about 50 well-behaved prisoners live and work in the open atmosphere on a plot of 190 acres. These
prisoners have not only dug 4 wells with out any expenditure to the Government, but have also laid a tank and constructed houses for themselves. In this colony, besides paddy vegetables are also grown and these are supplied to the local jails. There is a proposal to expand the activities of this colony by introducing dairy farm, piggiculture and other Cottage Industries. There is also a proposal to have similar programme at the District Jail, Nellore. Sufficient land has already been acquired for this purpose.

The total income derived from the sale of manufactured articles from the District Jails for the year 1966-67 was 2.67 lakhs.

Open Air Jails—There are 2 Open Air Jails in our State one at Baithole, Nalgonda district and another at Anantapur. The Prisoners Open Air Work Camp at Baithole was opened in the year 1962, in order to engage the prisoners in the excavation of the Naga junasagar Left Canal. On an average about 400 prisoners have been lodged in this Camp Jail. So far, one mile length of canal has been excavated earning amount of Rs 2 lakhs to the Department after deducting wages to the prisoners. In the initial stages, only short term prisoners were confined in this Camp Jail. But with experience gained, even convicts undergoing life term sentences were diverted to this Camp. As an incentive for more work these prisoners are provided with extra diet, liberal furlough and parole facilities. The Advisory Board also considers their cases for premature release more sympathetically. This camp is not only putting the otherwise idle prison labour, in constructive activities, but also earning considerable amounts to the Government. Another Open Air Colony was started in November, 1965, at a place six miles away from Anantapur town with greater emphasis on Agricultural Operations. One thousand and five hundred acres of land has been acquired and about 90 prisoners are engaged in bringing the land under plough. Within a period of year and half, about 110 acres of land has been brought under cultivation and efforts are being made to bring the entire land under the plough within the next 4 or 5 years. The main difficulty is, inadequacy of water and equipment. The prisoners have excavated three wells costing roughly Rs. 10,000. Due to lack of funds, machined equipment like tractors, pumps etc. could not be provided. When once these are provided and more land is brought under plough, there will be scope to divert more number of prisoners which will
enable quicker development of the area. The prisoners confined in this colony also, are provided with extra diet, more liberal grant of parole and furlough facilities, etc. This colony has not only become self-sufficient in meeting its requirements so far as vegetables etc., are concerned but is also able to sell vegetables to the public of Anantapur town, at cheaper rates.

Sub-Jails — There are 158 Sub-Jails in the State with an authorised accommodation of 3,469. Under trial prisoners and those who are sentenced for one month and below are confined in the Sub-Jails. The management of the Sub-Jails has recently been transferred to the Judicial Department, e.t., Munsiff Magistrates concerned Four Sub-Jails at Chittoor, Cuddapah, Vijayawada and Guntur are upgraded Sub-Jails where the Police guard has been replaced by the Jail Guarding Force. There is a proposal to transfer the control of the Sub-Jails to the Jail Department exclusively, for better and efficient management.

Borstal Schools.

There is one Borstal School at Visakhapatnam with an authorised accommodation of 120. It is managed by a full time Superintendent. The Medical Officer of the Central Jail, Visakhapatnam attends to the medical needs of the students. Offenders between the age of 16 to 21 years are lodged in the Borstal Schools. This institution is run more on the lines of a school rather than a Jail. The inmates attend to educational classes and are also trained in trades like carpentry and tailoring. They are given short leave to go to their homes and are also eligible for release on licence before the expiry of the term of sentence provided their work and conduct are good. After release, the District Probation Officers of the Department help them in rehabilitation and securing them suitable jobs. Youthful offenders who have committed even murder are lodged in Borstal Schools and after they attain the age of 23 years are either transferred to a Central Jail, or released prematurely on the basis of their behaviour.

Certified Schools and Homes.

There are 3 Certified Schools for Boys and one Certified School for Girls with an authorised accommodation of 1,325. All the four Certified Schools are managed by full time Superintendents and provided with full time Medical
Officers. The Junior Certified School at Eluru and Hyderabad admit boys convicted by the Courts and who are between the ages of 7 to 14 years. The Senior Certified School at Hyderabad admit boys the ages of 14 to 16 years and in the Girls Certified School, Hyderabad girls between 7 to 18 years are admitted. In all the Certified Schools educational programmes are conducted by qualified teachers, and headmasters up to 5th standard. These classes have been recognised by the Education Department during the year 1966-67, and this facilitates further education of the inmates after their release. Selected boys whose behaviour and conduct are sufficiently improved are permitted to attend outside the schools and institutions for studying higher classes. Each Certified School has been sending boys selected to outside schools and institutions for classes ranging from 9th to 12th and also Industrial Training Institutions and to learn Typewriting and Shorthand. Vocational Training is given in carpentry, tailoring, weaving, bootmaking, cane work, blacksmithy and pottery. All the schools have their own Bands, Scout Groups. The schools are also provided with Music and Moral Instructors. The pupils of the Certified Schools are given short leave to visit their homes and their cases are also considered for release on licence on the basis of their progress in education and vocational training.

AUXILIARY HOMES.

The institutions where the delinquent boys and girls are kept are known as Auxiliary Homes and Reception Homes. There are three such homes in our State, i.e., Reception Home at Vijayawada, Auxiliary Home at Hyderabad for Boys and another Auxiliary Home for girls at Hyderabad. The authorised accommodation of these three homes is 115, and they are generally attached to the Juvenile Courts. These Homes are managed by Probation Officers who are designated as Superintendents. During the period of their trial, enquiries are made regarding their home conditions, social environment, and antecedents in order to enable the Juvenile Courts to prescribe the correct treatment. On the order of the Court, the boys and girls are either restored to their parents or sent to Certified Schools. The observations made in the Auxiliary Home and Reception Home are made available to the Certified School for chalking out further programme for treatment and correction.
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AFTER CARE HOMES.

There are 2 After Care Homes one at Hyderabad and another at Rajahmundry. These Homes were under the control of Social Welfare Department till October, 1965. They were transferred to Jail Department in November, 1965. Prisoners released from Jails, Borstal Schools and Certified Schools and who have no satisfactory homes are admitted in the After Care Homes on voluntary basis. Both at Rajahmundry and Hyderabad the inmates are provided further training in the local industries, and employed after the training is completed.

PROBATION WORK

There are 34 District Probation Officers in the State, at the rate of one for a District and 2 for a few Districts where there is more work. Their work is supervised and inspected by the Regional Inspectors of Probation with headquarters at Warangal, Eluru and Anantapur. The main functions of the Probation Officers are to conduct home enquiry into cases of both the adult and juvenile offenders and furnishing their recommendations to the Courts whether such offenders require imprisonment or whether they can be safely released on probation. Those who are released on probation are placed under the supervision of Probation Officers in which case they have to visit them periodically and submit progress reports. It is also the duty of the Probation Officers to enquire and report the desirability or otherwise of releasing on licence of inmates of Borstal Schools and Certified Schools. Added to this even in cases of release on parole, furlough and premature release of prisoners, as an experiment basis, it was decided to have reports from the Probation Officers in addition to the report of the Police Officers. This experiment was started in the State. As this has proved useful it is under consideration to make this permanent feature, so that decisions regarding parole and premature release can be more rational and progressive. It has been found on experience that probation treatment is more advantageous than imprisonment or committal to Certified Schools as this will avoid institutionalisation which is more expensive.

PREVENTIVE PROGRAMMES.

It is an agreed fact that "Prevention is better than cure". There was no such programme in this State for prevention of crime. Before becoming a delinquent or criminal, a child
starts life of vagrancy and begging and unless such child is located and his energies utilised properly he is likely to revert to a life of crime. Therefore, taking advantage of the Government of India's assistance this State started a Centre in the year 1964, to give training to such juvenile vagrants and beggars. Under this scheme juvenile beggars and vagrants in the Twin Cities are located and they are pursuaded to attend training units. Two training units have been started one at Hyderabad and another at Secunderabad. Facilities are provided for training the boys in electric welding, electric wiring, sheet-metal work, cane work, tailoring and carpentry. The boys so pursuaded to attend the training units, are paid daily stipends ranging from 25 paise per day to 50 paise per day as an incentive. Each unit has an authorised accommodation of 50. But the daily average attendance is about 65. As the demand for admission in these Units has been on the increase a Committee is constituted to ensure that only pre-delinquents like the vagrants and beggars are lodged for admission. Besides the training programmes, the scheme also provides for counselling and guidance services for such children who have comparatively satisfactory homes, but whose parents are unable to guide the children properly. The Brothers and Sisters attached to this scheme make home visits in such cases and help them adjust their school life and the environment in which they live. The total number of boys who are in counselling and guidance during the year 1966-67 was 280. It is heartening to see that the children who are accustomed to lead a vagrant life in the streets, and dubbed as antisocial elements are trained properly in these units and are brought up as normal children of normal parents. These units have also extended the facility of mid-day meals with the help of the Indian Conference of Social Work as most of the children come from very poor families and are unable to afford even a meal per day. Free uniforms also have been issued to these children. Besides the Vocational Training the trainees are also taken to places of educational and historical interest. Classes in Hindi have been started recently in these Units and a quite a number of children have shown enthusiasm to learn. It is felt that if such schemes are implemented in all towns and industrial areas, there may be possibility to arrest the trend in juvenile crime. During Fourth Plan it is proposed to start a similar scheme at Vijayawada where crime is on the high side.
Appendix.

FUTURE PROGRAMMES.

7th July, 1967.

It is proposed to start an Open Air Agricultural Colony at Karimnagar district. Two thousand acres of land is being acquired for this purpose.

2. With a view to segregate the hard boiled offenders and to put them on constructive work it is proposed to start a special jail at Asifabad in the existing Sub-Jail building. If this materialises the prisoners can be employed for cutting size wood from the teak logs available from the surrounding forests.

General.—The annual expenditure of the Jail Department is about 84 lakhs and the income through sale of manufactured articles is about 16 lakhs besides Rs. 1.40 lakhs derived from Agricultural produce. The industries of this Department are outmoded and not equipped with modern and mechanised tools. If sufficient investment is made to improve the industries it would be possible to make this Department a self-sufficient Unit. For want of necessary equipment it has not been possible to fully employ all the prison labour that is available. Hardly 20% of the labour is fully employed in Industries. Proposals are under consideration for setting up a Plant to manufacture aluminium plates and mugs at Central Jail, Rajahmundry. Powerlooms at Rajahmundry and Visakhapatnam and a fullfledged press at Hyderabad and Rajahmundry. When these schemes and others under consideration of the Government are implemented it would be possible for this Department to run on commercial lines employing the entire prison population on constructive activity and also train them in up-to-date vocations which will be helpful to them in their rehabilitation. When once these are done and the Agricultural Colonies are brought under plough fully, this Department is bound to be a self-sufficient Department.

I am happy to say that tempo towards amelioration of the prisoners has been accelerated of late. This reformation within the four walls of the Jails is going unrecognised and unnoticed as many of the people do not have access to the Jails of our State. However, I am proud to say that the correctional administration in Andhra Pradesh is far advanced when compared to many of the other states of India and as a result, Ministers in-charge of Prisons and Inspector-Generals of Prisons of other States have been frequently coming to study the working of the various success-
ful schemes of our State so as to implement similar schemes in their states. The Ministers of Prisons of Maharashtra and Mysore, the Inspector-General of Prisons of Madras, Maharashtra and Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons of Uttar Pradesh have visited our State and doing their best to implement the reformations that had already been put on ground in the Jails of our State.

I am also glad to inform that many foreign visitors who have the opportunity to visit the Correctional Institutions of our State have carried very good impressions. Mr Mullock Howeer, Secretary General of the International Council of Child Welfare, Geneva was so impressed with the preventive programmes that he has used his good offices to extend financial assistance to the deserving juvenile beggars and vagrants undergoing training in the units of this Department. Many foreign visitors, who came to study the schemes of this Department are one from Thailand, four from Burma and three from Ceylon.

Venerable Acharya Buddharakkhita Theia, President of Maha Bodhi Society, Bangalore, who came to visit for 2 days, had to extend his visit by one week more in order to study the various correctional programmes and ameliorative schemes of the Prisons Department and he was very much impressed. Of late, the Indian Administrative Service Probationers are also attached to this Department for training in Correctional Work.

Students of M.A degree of Osmania University and trainees from recognised schools of Social Work from all over India are attached to the Department periodically for field work and to complete their research work.

Our State has also an unique opportunity of receiving UN Fellowships for 2 of the officers of the Prisons Department to enable their training at the UN Institute for prevention of crime and treatment of offenders at Tokyo.

Thus, Prisons Department is making rapid progress and implementing many useful and progressive schemes for the benefit of the prisoners and I would, therefore, invite Honourable Members who are interested to visit the Local Institutions to see the good work that is being done in these Institutions.

JAI HINDI