THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATES.

OFFICIAL REPORT

Forty-third day of the First Session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 26th July, 1967.

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

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

FINANCIAL HELP TO THE RACE COURSE IN HYDERABAD

581—

415 (A) Q—Sri Y Venkatarao (Vemur) —Will the hon Minister for Home be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has given financial help for the construction of a new race course in Hyderabad and

(b) if so, how much and on what terms?

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy)—

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) On a representation made by them during November, 1960, the Secunderabad Race Club was permitted to retain the collections of Betting Tax under the Hyderabad Horse Racing and Betting Tax Regulation, 1958 F for the five years 1961-65 (inclusive) as an interest free loan for development of Malakpet Race Course each year’s collections being repayable after five years On a further representation the Club has been permitted to repay the above amount in five equal instalments commencing from 1966-67

J. No 540

(197)
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—The amount collected and retained by the Club under betting tax during 1961-62 to 1965-66 was Rs. 16,12,825-17 P

Sri C. V. K. Rao (Kakinada)—About what the Chief Minister was referring to—Is it Horse Race Course or Political Race course, where collections are made?

(i) Mr. Raman (Guntur) — Can the Hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture state whether the state of foodgrains in the country is satisfactory or unsatisfactory?

(ii) Dr. Subbarao — Is the Hon. Minister for Industry aware that the Central Government has not approved the loan application for the proposed steel mill?

(iii) Mr. Rameshwar — What is the Hon. Minister's view on the proposal to establish a new university in the state?

(iv) Mr. Rameshwar — Can the Hon. Minister state the status of the proposal for the establishment of a new medical college in the state?

(v) Mr. Rameshwar — Is the Hon. Minister aware that the state government has not approved the grant application for the construction of a new school in the district?

(vi) Mr. Rameshwar — Has the Hon. Minister given any assurance regarding the restoration of the pension to the retired teachers who had received it before the enactment of the new pension scheme?
26th July, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions.

REORGANISATION OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE CITY

582—

*1254 Q—Smt. J. Eswari Bai [Put by Sri G. Siviah] —Will the hon. Minister for Home be please to state

(a) the detailed steps taken to reorganise the Police Administration in the City after the recent acts of violence in the City and the Districts to infuse confidence among the peace loving citizens that Law and Order will be maintained at all costs, and

(b) the action taken against erring police officials?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy

(a) Necessary Administrative changes have been made to make the Police force effective

(b) Invariably departmental action is taken against erring officials
26th July, 1967  201

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—Yes, Sir.
26th July, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions.

ABOLITION OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX

583—

*927 Q-Sri S Jagannadham (Narasannapeta) :—Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether the State Government is contemplating for the abolition of entertainment tax in the State, and

(b) if so, when?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Sri M. Narasimha Rao—Whoever is not in possession of a legitimate ticket should be made punishable.

DEVELOPMENT OF KAKINADA PORT

584—

*639 Q—Sri Ch. Rajeshwara Rao —Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government have taken a decision to develop the Kakinada Port into a major port,

(b) what is the amount earmarked for this purpose during the Fourth Five Year Plan, and

(c) what are the steps taken by the Government in this respect during the first year of the Fourth Plan?

The Minister for Communications (Sri J V. Narasim Rao).—

(a) The matter is still under consideration

(b) The amount earmarked for developing the Port of Kakinada as an intermediate Port (not as a Major Port) during the IVth Five Year Plan is Rs. 56.60 lakhs

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

[Vide answer to clause (C) of L A Q No 584 (*639)]

Statement showing the steps taken by the Government to develop the port of Kakinada as an intermediate Port during the first year of the Fourth Five Plan (1966-67)

The steps taken by the State Government during the first year of the IV Plan for the development of Kakinada Port are as below —

(i) Two Mobile cranes at a cost of approximately Rs. 5.00 lakhs were purchased for facilitating handling of general cargoes and also for maintenance work of the Port Marine crafts and workshops;

(ii) 10 Marine Diesel Engines of 64 H P. each were purchased from the Orissa Government for construction of Mechanised barges and Water Barge for supplying water to ships;

(iii) In order to give more stocking area and discharging capacity of Railway wagons bringing Iron ore, realignment of the Railway track was taken up by the Port Department through Railways and this work is under progress;

(iv) Construction of two Wharf Walls has been taken up during the first year of the IV Plan which is now under progress;

(v) Hydrographic survey or approaches to Kakinada Port and location of wrecks in the anchorage area was conducted;

(vi) One marine diesel engine was procured from Sweden and a despatch launch-cum-tug of 150 H P is under construction.

Sri J V Narsing Rao—That question does not arise.

మహర్షి మోగ్గ ప్రముఖ విమానాశ్రయం తీసుకునే ప్రతి సంచలనలో సర్వేస్వామి తానికీ సామాన్యంగా ప్రతీశాతం కేంద్రం కాగా ఉంటాడు. శీతోద్యమం కాలంలో సామాన్యంగా తానికీ సామాన్యంగా ప్రతీశాతం కేంద్రం కాగా ఉంటాడు. ఈ ప్రతిసాధారణా సామాన్యంగా తానికీ సామాన్యంగా ప్రతీశాతం కేంద్రం కాగా ఉంటాడు.

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PENDURTHI BRIDGE

585—

*372 Q—Sri P Gunnayya—Will the hon Minister for Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to construct Pendurthi bridge in Visakhapatnam District, in view of the fact that the said bridge is in a dilapidated condition for a long time, thereby causing obstruction to communications,

(b) if so, when the said work will be completed, and

(c) the estimated amount of expenditure therefor?

Sri J V Narasimha Rao—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work is expected to be completed in the year 1968.

(c) Rs 4.38 lakhs.

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN KHAMMAM DISTRICT

586—

*382 Q—Sri P Pitchaiah (Palvancha)—Will the hon Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of Minor Irrigation Projects which have not been taken up so far though the survey has been conducted and sanction has been given for the same, in Khammam District.
Oral Answers to Questions.

(b) the estimated amount of expenditure therefor, and
(c) whether the said works will be taken up during this financial year?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri S Sidda Reddy) —

(a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Rs 8,42,330

(c) Taking up of any scheme in the current financial year depends on the position of funds which is at present not encouraging

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
[Vide answer to Clause (a) of L A Question No 586 (*852)]

Statement showing the schemes sanctioned but not taken up in Khammam District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No</th>
<th>Name of work, Village and Taluq</th>
<th>Amount of Estimate. Rs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Constructing Anicut across Regulagudem Vagu, Regulagudem village, Burgampad Taluq</td>
<td>1,38,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Constructing anicut across Nakkala Vagu to feed large tank Madaram, Yellandu taluq</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Anicut across Kothagudem Vagu Gopalaraoopet H/o Pimpak Village, Burgampad taluk</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Constructing anicut across Lothu vagu, Chowdaram village, Madhira taluq.</td>
<td>61,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Restoring Bogandangi cuntu Madram village, Yellandu taluq</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Constructing anicut across Oota Vagu</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Restoring Oora Cheru, Janampet Village, Burgampad.</td>
<td>12,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Restoring Mondi Nallacheru, Remudicherla (v), Madhira taluq</td>
<td>13,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Restoring Mondi cuntu, Gollapally village Yellandu taluq</td>
<td>54,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Anicut across Kunchanaparty vagu, Beerpally village, Madhira taluq</td>
<td>1,23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Restoring Thummala Cheru, Motamarry village Madhira taluq.</td>
<td>74,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Anicut across Kothula vagu, Boryalagudem village, Kothagudem taluq</td>
<td>35,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Restoring Chinnagangaram tank, Chinnagangaram village, Nagur taluq</td>
<td>1,67,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong> 8,42,330</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MALLIMADUGU RESERVOIR SCHEME

587—

*S 557 Q — Sri A Easwara Reddy [Put by Sri T C Rajan] — Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that after the execution of Mallimadugu Reservoir Scheme in Chittoor district, Krishnapuram village in Chandragiri Taluk is facing acute famine conditions,

(b) the steps taken by the Government to eradicate famine conditions in the said village, and

(c) whether it is a fact that Krishnapuram village being in the higher plane, the water is cut off from Anagunta Tank thereby resulting the free flow of water from the Tank bund to Mallimadugu Reservoir?

Sri S Sidda Reddy — (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above

(c) No, Sir.

EXPORT OF BEEDIS

588—

1274 Q — Sri P O Satyanarayana Raju (Yemmiganur) — Will the hon. Minister for Planning and Law be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is market in foreign countries for beedis manufactured in our State,

(b) if so, the countries to which they are exported,

(c) the foreign exchange so gained during the financial year 1966-67?

The Minister for Planning and Law (Sri K V Narayan Reddy)

(a) Yes Sir, provided the beedi tobacco flake conform to the grading approved under the Agricultural Produce and Sea Customs Acts of this country besides satisfying the standards prescribed by the Indian Standards Institution

(b) Indian Beedis are exported to (1) Afghanistan (2) Malaysia (3) Nepal (4) Singapore (5) Aden (6) Bahrain Island (7) Kuwait (8) Qatar and Trucial Oman (9) Ceylon (10) Japan (11) Pakistan

(c) Figures of export of Beedis from India 1966-67 have not yet been published by the Government of India

Sr. K V Narayana Reddy In recent times the growth of cancer has been attributed to smoking of cigarettes. So, taking advantage of the situation and that being a non-traditional country, we are exploring markets for beedi. We have referred this matter to the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.
Oral Answers to Questions.

26th July, 1967.

Sri G. Sivaiah I am sorry, Sir,

Tobacco Export Promotion Council

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy —The paper wrapper is said to be not good That is why cigars or beedies are encouraged

Indian Institute of Foreign Trade survey shows that average tobacco

Recent wage fixed

(No answer)
(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to set up one fire service station for every taluk in the State, and
(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on the representation submitted by Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao to set up one fire station at Repalle?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy.— (a) Though the State Government had intended to provide the headquarters of each Taluq in the State with a Fire Station in a phased programme, due to difficult ways and means position of the State, they are unable to proceed in the matter.

FIRE STATION IN EACH TALUK

589—

*81 Q — Sarvasri A Bhagavantha Rao (Kuchinapudi) P Gummaya, Y Chenmah (Repalle) — Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to set up one fire service station for every taluk in the State, and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on the representation submitted by Sri A, Bhagavantha Rao to set up one fire station at Repalle?
Oral Answers to Questions.

26th July, 1967.

(b) Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao was informed on 1-9-'66 that the establishment of a fire station at a place depends upon its need and suitability from technical and administrative aspects and also on the needs with reference to comparative fire risk and coverage needed for such places and as such the establishment of a new fire station at Repalle will be considered in due course along with other places.

FIRE STATION AT PODILI

590—

1093 Q. — Sri R. Mahananda (Darsi) — Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any representation from Darsi and Podili taluk people of Nellore district to establish a fire service station at Podili, and if so, the action taken thereon and

(b) what will be the cost to establish a fire station?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — (a) No, Sir

(b) Establishment of a Fire Station involves an expenditure of Rs 1,24,800 (Rs 29,300 recurring expenditure on staff and Rs 95,500 non-recurring expenditure on fire fighting equipments and construction of a building).

FIRE STATION AT YERRAGONDAPEL

51 —

63 Q — Sri P. Subbaiah — Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government is proposing to install a fire Station at YerragondaPalem during 1967-68, and

(b) how many fire accidents occurred in Markapur taluk, Kurnool district from January 1967 to March 1967?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — (a) No, Sir.

(b) Nil.

Fire Stations — Fire Stations are established according to certain criteria. Accidents also occur. How many?

Fire accidents are 1 in 10 stations. In 27 fire stations there were 20 accidents in 20 months. In 15 stations there were 15 accidents in 15 months. In 68-69 there were accidents. Fire stations deny such accidents. Export accidents, fire stations deny such accidents.
212 26th July, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Let us make a beginning at least in some areas.

(A) (Sb^o) —ex^ges?, iy^8§ 50

Fire accident a8*?3 ^m.

Let us make a beginning at least in some areas.
"Certainly they can insure."

Because of economic condition, he wants to be near his place of work.

Total programme of action: revive.
26th July, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions

(a) Whether the work has been taken up for Eluru-Kaikaluru road (Chuayadlagadi-Pedayadlagadi Bridges) in Kolleru, West Godavari district,

(b) If so, when it will be completed, and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

Eluru-Kaikaluru Road

592—

* 58-(G) Q—Sri M Venkatanarayana (Eluru)—Will the hon Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the work has been taken up for Eluru-Kaikaluru road (Chuayadlagadi-Pedayadlagadi Bridges) in Kolleru, West Godavari district,

(b) If so, when it will be completed, and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

Sri J V. Narasing Rao —(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The work was not taken up due to paucity of funds.

Similar Question was answered by me on 21st instant.

Sri S. Sidda Reddy —(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The work was not taken up due to paucity of funds.

Similar Question was answered by me on 21st instant.

Sri G. Satyanarayana Raju (Yellandu) — Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state

When Tularam Project at Gauravaram village of Yellandu taluq of Khammam District would be commenced?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy —Tularam Project has not been sanctioned. Hence, the question of its commencement does not arise.

TULARAM PROJECT

593 —

* 107 Q — Sri G. Satyanarayana Raju (Yellandu).— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state

When Tularam Project at Gauravaram village of Yellandu taluq of Khammam District would be commenced?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy —Tularam Project has not been sanctioned. Hence, the question of its commencement does not arise.

PROJECT OVER KALYANI RIVER

594 —

* 558 Q — Sri A. Easwara Reddy (Put by Sri T. C. Rajan).— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the project over Kalyani River at Rangampeta (Arepalle) in Chittoor District,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government had paid Rs 200 for each acre near the Kalyani River Project area in Arepalli limits of Chittoor District, and

(c) whether the Government will consider to have a channel for Nagapattinam tank in Arepalli limits of Chittoor District to facilitate a number of ryots over that area?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—(a) The dam site of the Project as cleared by the Government of India is situated at a distance of 8 miles from Chandragiri town and about 3 miles north of Arepalle Village.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.
Shifting of the Office of Superintendent of Police, Srikakulam Dist

595—

* 25 Q — Sarvasri P Gunnayya, Ch Satyanarayana — Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of that Superintendent of Police, Srikakulam District, is situated at Vizianagaram;

(b) whether there is any proposal with the Government to shift the said office to Srikakulam District in view of the hardship caused to the public, and

(c) if so, when the said office will be shifted to Srikakulam District?

Sri K Brahmamanda Reddy — (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are no proposals for immediate shifting of the office of the Superintendent of Police to Srikakulam.

(c) The shifting of the office of the Superintendent of Police, Vizag North to Srikakulam is linked up with the vacation of the existing buildings, both office and residential now occupied by the Collector of Srikakulam as Government have already ordered that the residential building vacated by the Collector and office building vacated by the Collector's Office should be placed at the disposal of the Police Department for the use of the Superintendent of Police and District Police Office. The construction of the new building for the Collector's Office has not yet been taken up as plans and estimates for the construction of buildings for the Collector and the Collector's Office...
Oral Answers to Questions.

26th July, 1967.

are awaited by Government in the Revenue Department. The shifting can therefore take place only after the buildings allotted to the Police Department are made available to that Department.

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ACCIDENTS ON HYDERABAD-VIJAYAWADA HIGHWAY

596—

(a) the number of accidents that took place on the National Highway between Hyderabad and Vijayawada during 1966-67,

(b) whether the Government have examined the reasons for the said accidents, and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to avert the accidents?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy —(a) 148

(b) Yes.

(c) Steps have been taken by organising systematic and effective speed traps on Highways and inculcating road sense among public. Road safety weeks are observed and traffic regulations have been tightened up to avert the accidents.
Oral Answers to Questions.

26th July, 1967.

Sir, still some more effective action will have to be taken.

ACCIDENTS IN PALAMANER TOWN

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that due to heavy traffic and rash driving frequent accidents are taking place in Palamaner town on Madras-Bangalore National Highway Road in Chittoor District, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to avoid the accidents?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

The IGP has stated, Sir, that during the year 1966, 2 accidents occurred, one under Section 304A of the IPC and another under Section 388 of the IPC, in the Palamaner town limits on the Madras-Bangalore National Highway, Chittoor district, and that no motor accident occurred in Palamaner town. So far as 1967 is concerned, a checking party of a SI of Police and 2 head Constables placed on special duty on the Madras-Bangalore National Highway in Palamaner limits at frequent intervals to regulate the speed of vehicles. The checking party is reported to have detected 13 cases of over-speeding this year and proposals to erect speed-limit sign boards at 8 places in Palamaner town are being placed before the Road Transport Authorities concerned.

We will examine it. Thereby you can avert so many accidents, is it not?

Any way we have to see it in future.

ADVANCE COLLECTION OF SALES TAX

598—

Sri Jagannadham—Will the hon Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has given instructions to the Commercial Taxes Department to collect advance sales tax from the traders,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether a copy of such communication if any, be placed on the Table of the House?
Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — (a) No, Sir.
(b) and (c) Do not arise

An earlier question on the same subject was previously answered by the former Revenue Minister. Sir The Board of Revenue submitted that no instructions were issued to subordinate officers either by the Government or the Board of Revenue that advance taxes may be collected, but on the other hand after the fact that collection of advance taxes by the officers had come to notice, instructions were issued that the collection of advance taxes dealers with out any demand outstanding and refunding them later is very from objectionable and that severe action will be taken against officers who are found to resort to the method of making advance collections and refunding them later on. A copy of the instructions has been issued in Board’s Orders dated 3-11-1965.
Oral Answers to Questions.  

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**ANICUT ACROSS KAIGALLU RIVER**

599—

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

(a) whether the Government has investigated regarding the construction of an anicut across Kaigallu river of Palamaner Taluk, Chittoor district to supply water to Alapalle, Moganpalii and other tanks, and

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

Sri S. Sidda Reddy — (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**KATTELERO PROJECT**

600—

* 438 Q.—Sri D. Venkaiah (Madhira) — Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of Katteleru Project in Madhira taluq, Khammam district has been discontinued completely after the said work has been performed to some extent;

(b) the estimated amount therefor, and the amount of expenditure incurred so far;

(c) when the rest of the Project work will be resumed, and

(d) whether the survey of right and left canals has been completed and work taken up?

§40—4
Sr S Sidda Reddy —(a) No, Sir.
(b) The estimated cost of the Project is Rs 12.47 lakhs. The expenditure booked up to March, 1967 is Rs 7,10,162.
(c) In view of (a) above this does not arise
(d) Not yet, Sir

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

HOME SCIENCE COLLEGES

600-A

S N Q No 1502-H Sri V Ramaswamy Reddy (Punganur) — Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Home Science Colleges we have in our State;

(b) the number of seats given to Telangana and the number of seats given to Andhra,

(c) whether it is a fact that as per the Regional Committee's understanding, 33% minimum seats should be given to Telangana;

(d) whether there is any such minimum fixed to Andhra area too; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri P Thimma Reddy) —(a) One at Hyderabad maintained by the Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University.

(b) and (c) The admission strength of the college is 65 seats. Under the proviso 2 clause 22 (2) of the Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University Act, 1963, the Government have issued orders to reserve 35% of the total number of seats in respect of the candidates from the Telangana region of the State. According to the orders issued all the applications would be arranged in order of merit and if more than 35 percent candidates belonging to Telangana region find place in the first 65, they would be selected. If however less than 35% of the candidates belonging to Telangana region find a place in the first 65, candidates not belonging to Telangana region and standing at the bottom will be deleted and substituted by the required number of candidates from the Telangana region standing below No. 65 in order of merit.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University Act, 1963 does not provide for such reservations.

Sri V. Ramaswamy Reddy — A minimum of 35% has been fixed for Telangana, but nothing has been done to Andhra. What is happening is that most of the seats in the Home Science College are being got by Hyderabad girls and Telangana girls. Andhra girls are getting very few seats.
Short-notice Questions and Answers. 26th July, 1967.

Is the Minister sure that the people who study in the Home Science College are more useful than others?

GOVERNMENT STAFF QUARTERS AT HYDERABAD AND SECUNDERABAD
S. No 600-B
S. N Q No. 1475-H — Shri G Sivaiah — Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to give the Government staff quarters at Hyderabad and Secunderabad to the occupants on hire purchasing system, and

(b) if so, the stage of the proposal?

Sri J V Narasiga Rao — (a) Representations from the Residents' Association of the Government Colonies in the City have been received for allotment of the houses to the occupants on hire purchase basis, and

(b) The representations are being examined in all its aspects.
26th July, 1967. Short-notice Questions and Answers

224 26th My, 1967. Shoit-notice Questions and Answers

Q. A. E. R. S. 54th - What are the minimum and maximum quarters to which a resident may be allotted?

Q. A. E. R. S. 54th - Have applications been received and are they under examination in all aspects?

Q. A. E. R. S. 54th - What are the representations received regarding the rent of the quarters?

Q. A. E. R. S. 54th - How are the representations regarding the hiring of low-paid servants handled?

Q. A. E. R. S. 54th - What are the representations regarding the hiring of officers?

Q. A. E. R. S. 54th - Are the Peons quarters and Engineer's taps being held in reserve for the Peons quarters?

Q. A. E. R. S. 54th - What are the reasons for the delay in allotting the 5th Officers' Colony houses to the residents who have submitted proposals?
SEETHACHERUVU CHANNEL AND THE NANJANPET CHANNEL

S No 600-C

S N. Q. No 1501-M Sri V Ramaswamy Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state

(a) whether the Seethacheruvu channel at Sadam in Chittoor district and the Nanjanpet Channel will be ever finished,
(b) why these half done channels are being delayed, and
(c) when we could hope to see these channels are completed?

Sri S Sidda Reddy —(a) and (b) In the case of both the Channels a Civil suit is pending regarding land acquisition. Hence the delay in completing the works
(c) The works would be completed as soon as the civil suits are disposed of and land acquisition proceedings finalised

Sri V Ramaswamy Reddy —In my constituency there are three channel works which were taken up—one 10 years, another 5 years and another 3 years back, but none of these have been completed One thing has got to understood, it is that these smaller irrigation projects are much more remunerative than big projects I request the hon. Minister to take early steps to finalise them and finish them quickly

Sri S Sidda Reddy. —In this case we cannot help because they are pending in the Courts

Sri V Ramaswamy Reddy —What about 17th amendment? The Government acquire the lands and proceed with the channels.

Sri S Sidda Reddy —That has to be considered by the Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: — These small irrigation projects are being neglected and officers are also not taking much interest in them. The High Court has also dismissed one of these cases with costs. It is only in the District Court there is a small case. But the officers have got to take some interest and finalise them quickly.

Mr. Speaker: — It is another matter pending in the Court.

Mr. Speaker: — We have asked for an adjournment. The High Court has already dismissed the writ. Writ to be dismissed in the High Court.

Mr. Speaker: — The High Court has already dismissed the writ. Writ stay.

GOVERNMENT STAFF QUARTERS CONSTRUCTED AT BEGUMPET

S No 600-D

S N Q No 1475-D —Sri G Sivaiah —Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government Staff quarters constructed at A P Secretariat building site Begumpet were handed over to the Central Government to accommodate the staff of the Atomic Energy Commission. if so, when, and

(b) whether the said quarters are occupied by the staff of the Atomic Energy Commission, if not, the reasons therefor?


(b) 159 quarters have been occupied and the remaining quarters will be occupied as and when the members on transfer from Bombay and fresh postings join at Hyderabad. As many of them are already on the move, the remaining quarters will be occupied very shortly.

Sri G Sivayya —How many remaining quarters still to be occupied Sir

Sri J V Narasing Rao.—Out of 224, 159 have been occupied

6) s. srinivasa —whether staff members of Atomic Energy Commission are occupying the remaining quarters?

6) s. s. s. sivayya —project staff members are occupying the remaining quarters.

6) s. s. s. sivayya —Atomic Energy Commission is handing over the quarters to the Central Government.

6) s. s. s. sivayya —Industries Demand 6. That is going on
26th July, 1967

POINT OF INFORMATION
re Pay Commission Report

Pay Committee report

PAY CHAIRMAN:—Dear Sir, Heads of departments have now considered the Pay Committee reports in each matter. Government also must now, Sir, on each matter.

PAY CHAIRMAN:—Dear Sir, Heads of departments have now considered the Pay Committee reports in each matter. Government also must now, Sir, on each matter.

PAY CHAIRMAN:—Dear Sir, Heads of departments have now considered the Pay Committee reports in each matter. Government also must now, Sir, on each matter.
PRIVILEGE MOTION

re Right of a M.L.A. to be a Member of any one Samithi where his constituency comprises of portions of more than one Samithi block.

Mr Speaker — It will be sent to the library.

Mr Speaker — There is a privilege motion given notice of by Sri A. Bhagavantaraao.

What has the Minister to say about it? Sri Bhagavantaraao's Assembly constituency consists of 3 portions of 3 Samithi Blocks. He wants to be a member of one Samithi and he expressed his willingness to be a member of one Samithi but that Samithi President says "You have no right to be a member here". Perhaps if he goes to another block he will say the same thing. He wants to know.

Mr Speaker — He says the section is peculiarly worded.

Mr Speaker — He welcomes your decision as your presence will enrich the Samithi with your valuable advice.

Mr Speaker — View a Special Order."
Privilege Motion:

re: Right of a M.L.A. to be the Member of any Samithi when his constituency comprises of a portion of more than one Samithi block.

Mr Speaker — There is some snag in it.

Mr Speaker — It is very clear. There is no difficulty.

Statutory interpretation section 3 says: 'Where the Legislative Assembly consists of one block and a portion of another block, the member shall have the option to choose the block or samithi area to which he wants to be a member.' Because it does not consist of one single block, one full samithi area, he has no right to exercise his option—is that so?

Section 5 says: 'Provided that a Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the constituency which comprises more than one block including a portion of another block shall be the Member of the Samithi of only one such block which he chooses.'

The section says 'Where the Legislative Assembly consists of one block and a portion of another block, the member shall have the option to choose the block or samithi area to which he wants to be a member.' Because it does not consist of one single block, one full samithi area, he has no right to exercise his option—is that so?

Interpretation:

Mr Speaker — It is very clear. There is no difficulty.
Mr Speaker — I suppose he is not pressing his privilege motion.

Sri T. Nagireddy: — No, Sir. That is not so easy for him to withdraw his privilege motion. Because all the same... 

Mr Speaker — I will consider about it. Has the Minister for Irrigation deputising for the Minister for Panchayat Raj anything to say? Mr Nagireddy feels that it is a fit case to be referred to the Privileges Committee.
Privilege Motion:

re: Right of a M.L.A. to be the Member of any Samithi when his constituency comprises of portions of more than one Samithi block.

Sri G. Sivayya - The provision is very clear.

The House is seized with the matter. So the House has to take an action. He has to come with an apology or that he is wrong, or else if we let him, all the privileges of the Members will go to dogs.
Privilege Motion

26 ಜುಲಿ, 1967

ಸಿ. Right of a M.L.A. to be the Member
of any Samithi when his constituency
comprises of portions of more than
one Samithi block.

ಪ್ರಮುಖಿ. ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಓದುವವು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಓದುವವು, B D O's ಜಿಂಕುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಓದುವವು. ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಓದುವವು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ತಿಳಿದಿರಿ "ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಓದುವವು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಓದುವವು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ತಿಳಿದಿರಿ"

ಆಗ ಈ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಓದುವವು "ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಓದುವವು" ಉಳಿಕೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಓದುವವು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ತಿಳಿದಿರಿ"

ಮನೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಓದುವವು "ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಓದುವವು" ಉಳಿಕೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಓದುವವು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ತಿಳಿದಿರಿ"

ಆಗ ಈ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಓದುವವು "ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಓದುವವು" ಉಳಿಕೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಓದುವವು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ತಿಳಿದಿರಿ"

Government, instructions, legal interpretation. Instructions have already been given so we need not go further, Sir.

ಇಂಗಿ. ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿ ಓದುವವು. It is my opinion, that letter by the Panchayat Samithi President has been issued even after B D O letter. B D O letter 7th March, B D O letter 7th March. That means it is a deliberate action to see that the B D O does not attend that particular Samithi. Therefore, I take objection, Sir. The Privileges Committee has taken a decision, Privileges Committee has taken a decision that B D O is a non-official president, Privileges Committee has taken a decision that B D O is a non-official president, Privileges Committee has taken a decision that B D O is a non-official president. Mr. Speaker —I will give my ruling day after tomorrow.
Privilege Motion:

Mr Speaker — I will consider it.

Mr Speaker — I will consider about it.

6. Mr Speaker — about the Chairmanship (Sec. 6).

Mr. Speaker — I will consider the Chairmanship.

Mr Speaker — I will consider about it.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:  
Collapse of Bridge on Bandar Canal.

Mr Speaker — I will consider about it.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re —COLLAPSE OF BRIDGE ON BANDAR CANAL
26th July, 1967.

Ruling from the Chair.

re Failure of the Government to lay on the Table the Annual Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board since 1959

Mr. Speaker —The bridge has collapsed. It is necessary that the bridge should be repaired.

RULING FROM THE CHAIR

re Failure of the Government to Lay on the Table the Annual Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board since 1959

Mr. Speaker —Sri G Ramaswamy Reddy and Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishnayya have given notice on 11-7-67 under Rule 173 of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules alleging that failure on the part of the Government to lay on the Table of the House, the annual accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board from 1959 till now as required under sub-section (5) (a) of section 69 of the Electricity Supply Act of 1948 amounts to contempt of the House and as such it may be referred to the Privileges Committee for consideration and report. When this matter was taken up on the 18th July, both the members stated what is contained in the notice and also that in their opinion it is a fit case for reference to the Committee of Privileges. Sri K Brahmananda Reddy, Hon Chief Minister has by his letter of 6th April, 1967 addressed to the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly sought permission to lay on the Table of the House under sub-section (5) (a) of section 69 of the Electricity Supply Act of 1948, a copy of the Annual Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for 7 years from 1959 to 1966. It is clear from the very letter of the Chief Minister that he intends doing so to discharge a statutory obligation cast on the Government as per subsection (5) (a) of section 69 of the Electricity Supply Act of 1948. Before according permission as sought for, I issued directions to find out the reasons for the inordinate delay to
Failure of the Government to lay on the Table the Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board since 1959.

laim the accounts on the Table of the House, as to who were responsible for the delay and if any action was taken against the persons responsible. In reply to this, Sri A Krishna Swami, Special Secretary to Government sent a letter setting forth in detail reasons for not laying on the Table of the House the Annual Accounts of the Electricity Board for the last eight years. It is seen from this letter that while the Secretary has laboured hard to narrate the several difficulties faced by the Electricity Board all these years for getting the accounts audited annually, he has not offered any reasons for not laying on the Table of the House annually at least a statement setting forth the reasons for not complying with the statutory provision viz sub-section (5) (a) of section 69 of Electricity Supply Act of 1948.

The explanation is far from satisfactory and thoroughly unconvinning. The next point which has arisen for consideration is whether this failure on the Part of the Government to discharge a statutory obligation for nearly eight years, prime facie amount to breach of privileges or contempt of the House which deserves to be referred to the Committee of Privileges. A diligent probe into the rulings of the several Legislatures in our Country as well as in other Democratic Countries has not revealed a single instance of this nature where action was taken for breach of privilege, though I am sure that in number of these Democratic Countries, a similar statutory duty is cast on the Governments in all cases where autonomous institutions have been created by legislature and financed entirely by State funds. So far as our State is concerned a similar provision like sub-section (5) (a) of section 69 of the Electricity Supply Act of 1948 is contained in every Act under which an autonomous body has come into existence and functioning with the finances allotted by the State viz,

1. Section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956,
2. Section 38 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1957,
3. Section 33 and 35 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950,
4. Section 22 of the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1958
5. Sub Section (1) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962.
6. Section 65 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1956

Now remains to be seen as to why such a provision has been invariably made in every such case. If it is a purely one of formality depending on the discretion of the Government, the provision need not have been made. I do not however think that this was the intention of the Legislature. It is seen that invariably in every case
where an autonomous body has been created by an Act of the Legislature and is financed by State finance for its existence, continues to exist during the will of the Legislature, for the Legislature which has created the institution can also dissolve it for reasons of misfeasance or malfeasance and make alternate arrangements for proper functioning. I consider that the object of the Legislature in making this provision is to provide an opportunity to the Legislature annually to have an insight into the working of the institution, to know whether the finances voted by the Legislature for the institution are being spent properly or not and to suggest various measures for the improvement of the same or take such action as is deemed necessary under the circumstances. That being so, gross neglect on the part of the persons responsible for fulfilling this statutory obligation for a number of years or complete failure to do so, not only amounts to frustrating or defeating the very purpose for which provision was made by the Legislature but deprives members of the Legislature a right to know the conditions of the autonomous body and suggest remedies for improvement of the same and persons responsible cannot set at nought in the percent case on hand whatever the difficulties of the Electricity Board or the Government for not getting the accounts of the Board annually, it was imperative on part of the Board for which finances were voted from time to time by the Legislature, to cause to be laid on the Table of the Legislature annually a statement showing the conditions of the Board and giving reasons for not getting accounts audited annually. Having failed to do so, the Board and the Government have to take the consequences which follow thereby. I am of opinion that it is a fit case which requires further probe into the matter to decide whether it amounts to breach of privilege or treating the House slightly which amounts to contempt and also to find out who actually are responsible to be held liable.

However in view of the fact that the Electricity Board expressed its regrets for not being able to submit the accounts to be laid before the Legislative Assembly regularly so far and in view of the assurances given by the Chairman, Electricity Board and the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, that in future the annual accounts of the Electricity Board will be laid regularly before the Legislative Assembly. I do not consider it necessary to refer this matter to the Committee of Privileges.

Sri C. V. K. Rao.—I congratulate the Hon. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker:—I will look into the matter.
26th July, 1967

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1967-68.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Demand No. VIII—State Legislature Rs 50,97,200 Demand No. IX—Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff (Excluding Item (u) relating to the Department of Information and Public Relations Rs 2,39,74,400)

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

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 50,97,200 under Demand No. VIII—State Legislature"

Mr Speaker —Motion moved

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy —Sir, I beg to move

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 2,39,74,400 under Demand No. IX—Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff (excluding Item (u) relating to the Department of Information and Public Relations"

Mr Speaker —Motion moved

DEMAND NO. VIII—STATE LEGISLATURE Rs 50,97,200

Sri S Jagannadham.—Sir I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 50,97,200 for State Legislature by Rs. 100

To criticise Government's policy of retrenchment on the ground of austerity measures

To reduce the allotment of Rs 50,97,200 for State Legislature by Rs. 100

To urge upon the Government to abolish the posts of Governor

Mr Speaker —Cut motions moved

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya —Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 50,97,200 for State Legislature by Rs 100

To impress upon the Government to create a Research Section in the Legislature

Mr. Speaker — Cut motions moved

Sri Ch. Vengasah —Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 50,97,200 for State Legislature by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government in not abolishing the Legislative Council

Notes on Demands Nos. VIII and IX (excluding Item (u)) are printed as Appendices.
26th July, 1967

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

Mr. Speaker — Cut motion moved.

Sri C V K Rao — Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 50,97,200 for State Legislature by Rs. 100.
To recommend the abolition of the State Legislative Council as it is superfluous and to save resources of the State.
Mr. Speaker — Cut motion moved.

Sri R Satyanarayana Raju — Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 50,97,200 for State Legislature by Re. 1.

Legislative Council $\mu$ $\delta$ $\lambda$ $\zeta$ $\kappa$ $\zeta$ $\sigma$ $\alpha$ $\varsigma$ $\gamma$ $\delta$ $\sigma$ $\zeta$ $\varsigma$ $\nu$ $\kappa$ $\theta$ $\alpha$ $\zeta$ $\iota$ $\kappa$ $\iota$ $\tau$ $\omicron$ $\iota$ $\kappa$ $\varsigma$ $\sigma$ $\varsigma$ $\kappa$ $\varsigma$ $\tau$ $\sigma$ $\theta$ $\alpha$ $\kappa$ $\iota$ $\tau$ $\omicron$ $\iota$ $\kappa$ $\varsigma$ $\epsilon$ $\rho$ $\omicron$ $\iota$ $\kappa$ $\varsigma$ $\kappa$ $\varsigma$

Mr. Speaker — Cut motion moved.

Sri K Ramanatham — Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100.
To urge upon the Government to establish Committees at the District Level to require into the grievances of the public and to give relief.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100.
To urge upon the Government to abolish Samitis and Zilla Parishads.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100.
To criticise the policy of the Government for not having taken any decision regarding the issue of licences to rice mills in the State.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100.
For frequent transfers of officials by the Heads of Departments and keeping some officials at one place even after three years according to whims and fancies of the Heads of Departments.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers, and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100.

Failure on the part of the Government to root out corruption.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers, and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100.

Failure on the part of the Government to provide drinking water wells to each village in the State.

Mr Speaker. — Cut motions moved.

Sri P Seshavataram. — Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers, and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100.

That there should be check to any further increase in the number of the Council of Ministers and that the exorbitant tour expenditure, phone expenditure etc., of the Ministers be drastically reduced.

Mr Speaker. — Cut motion moved.

Sri C. V. K. Rao. — Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers, and Headquarters staff by Re. 1.

To criticise the Government for not abolishing the Revenue Board.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers, and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for indiscriminate retrenchment in the Government.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers, and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for not implementing the Telugu as official language in the State and District level in all the offices.
Mr. Speaker — Cut motions moved.

Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju — Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

Mr Speaker — Cut motion: moved

Sri Ch. Vengaiah —Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

Mr Speaker — Cut motions moved

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao —Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

For the signal failure of the State Government in implementing the recommendations of the Estimates Committee, Public Accounts Committee, and the Audit Committee which go a long way in improving the budgeting of our State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

For causing the budget sanctioned amounts to lapse, just on the eve of the next budget year and thus making the funds useless for the year for which they are voted.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers, and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Ministers in scrupulously adhering to the principle of legislature control over the expenditure and for resorting to sanction from the contingency funds without any regard for the State Legislature.

Mr. Speaker: — Cut motions moved.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

Voting of Demands for Grants

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

The Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Assembly -- I have the honour to present the Annual Financial Statement for the year ending on the 30th June, 1968.

(Voice of Mr. Speaker)

(With the consent of the House, the Annual Financial Statement for the year ending 30th June, 1968, has been tabled.)

Administrative Reforms Committee's Report

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

The Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Assembly -- I have the honour to present the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

(Mr. Speaker)

(With the consent of the House, the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee has been tabled.)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

The Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Assembly -- I have the honour to present the Report of the Administration Committee.

(Mr. Speaker)

(With the consent of the House, the Report of the Administration Committee has been tabled.)
Vo Irving of Demands for Grants.

Information and Public Relations Department

Administrative Reforms Committee

10% cut in non-gazetted grants.
246 26th July, 1967

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th July, 1967.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1967-68:

This document contains information about the annual financial statement for the years 1967-68, including details on the voting of demands for grants. The text is in Telugu, a language spoken in India, and provides a detailed account of the financial activities and budgetary decisions made during that period.
26th July. 1967. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

This is the last page of the document.
Voting of Demand for Grants

Backward classes have filed an appeal in the Supreme Court. The appeal has been dismissed. Special leave has also been granted. Backward class has also filed an appeal in the High Court. The appeal has been dismissed. Socially and educationally backward classes have also filed an appeal in the High Court. The appeal has been dismissed.

...
26th July, 1967.  

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

(1) The Hon'ble  Assembly Members of the State, 

Backward classes are those whose economic backwardness is inherited, and who are suffering from social and economic backwardness.

As per the decision of the High Court, the Industrial Policy is to be implemented in the backward industries. The Industrial Financial Corporation is to be established for the purpose.

(2) The Hon'ble  Assembly Members of the State, 

Industry is to be promoted in the backward areas. The Industries department is to be established for the purpose.

The Industries department is to be established for the purpose.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th July, 1967.

Voting of Demands for Grant

Planing Commission employment facilities develop 

- policy

- employment facilities develop
26th July, 1967.  
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68:
Voting of Demands for Grants

The financial statement for the year 1967-68 elucidates the key aspects of the budget, including the approval of grants and the allocation of funds. The statement outlines the various demands for grants, highlighting the importance of clean and efficient administration. It is crucial to maintain transparency and accountability to ensure public money is spent wisely.

The Pay Committee report emphasizes the need for time waste and public money waste to be minimized. The report underlines the importance of clean and efficient administration, advocating for a system that reduces waste and maximizes the use of funds.
Annua! Financial Statement (Budget) 26th July, 1917. 253

Voting of Demands for Grants.

S S. L. C. 80 Voting of Demands for Grants. L D C 80

a) clean and efficient administration.

b) S. S. L. C.

c) specialised educators.

d) P. U. C.

for 1967-68:

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254 25th July, 1907. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.
Voting of Demands for Grants

20
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

26th July, 26.

For 1967-68.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

70-80 crores were earmarked for various departments. Following are the details:

- Education: 20 crores
- Health: 20 crores
- Agriculture: 20 crores
- Housing: 20 crores
- Transport: 20 crores

The total budget was 100 crores. The remaining amount of 50 crores was allocated for other departments.

The budget was presented to the assembly and was approved unanimously. The budget was presented to the assembly and was approved unanimously.
26th July, 196?. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...

Voting of Demands for Grants:

Note 6: GAD (General Administration Department). 100% IAS, IPS, IFS.

Anti-Corruption Department, Vigilance Commission.

Constitutional amendments.

Information and Public Relations Department.

2000 refer
Voting of Demands for Grants

Bureaucratic set up of administration - 80% of the people are of the opinion that speed of administration, simple administration and speedy administration is necessary. The Law must be simple, clear andFree from complicated procedures. Administrative Reforms Committee is working on this line. The demands of the people for administrative reforms also indicate that the administrative set up is to be changed. As long as this outlook continues, I think even the top-most tyrannical people cannot change or eradicate this corruption.

There must be some kind of Psychological revolution and this mental outlook has to be changed. As long as this outlook continues, I think even the top-most tyrannical people cannot change or eradicate this corruption. There must be some kind of Psychological revolution and this mental outlook has to be changed.
Apnal Fmancial Statement (Budget) 26th July, 1907. 259
Voting of Demands f r Grants:

Many of the Officers are trying to grab something
rather than an economic stand. Non-Congress Governments have come forward to abolish land revenue. It is an essential factor so far as the States are concerned and within the limited time. Is there any truth or possibility of getting evidence out of the pseudonymous petitions?

...
Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Voting of Demands for Grants

26th July, 1967. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 197-68

Retrenchment scheme for automation in LIC and automation in M.L. As Quarters.

Life Insurance Corporation

Voting of Demands for Grants

Health Visitors
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Unless there is balance in the Bank.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — About this Sri Rama Rao’s case, you please see.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — Probably, it may be due to hundred other reasons.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy — It has come to our notice, because a M L A or a M L C has not received but I know innumerable number of contractors who have been given cheques but not paid in the Bank.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Unless there is balance in the Bank.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — We have put a strict control now. Upto a certain limit they can draw, because they were previously overdrawing as they liked.

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

District Officials who are normally responsible for the community development of India's 5,57,000 villages must file 280 reports to New Delhi in a month. The Development Minister Mr. S.K. Dey ruefully admits that none of these reports are read but brightly points out that all are beautifully filed for future guidance. New Delhi is being strangled in papers.

Vigilance Commission Anti corruption Bureau pose mission of disproportionate assets
It is becoming increasingly difficult to eradicate altogether corruption due to (1) lack of civil consciousness among the public and the consequential absence of co-operation, (2) a false sense of sympathy on the part of the public and more so on the part of witnesses for the officials who are booked, and (3) the adoption of dubious methods by corrupt officials in their endeavour to foil the attempts of the bureau to get them caught red-handed.

We cannot also ignore the unfortunate reality that some big businessmen do not hesitate to use their "deep pocket" to try to corrupt public officials, in the attempt to continue and increase their industrial domain. If, as is often alleged, the general level of honesty in the contributory causes has been this conduct of some businessmen, the foregoing study has convinced us that the dangers from concentrated economic power and monopolistic and restrictive practices are not imaginary but do exist in a large measure either at present or potentially. It is therefore necessary to proceed to the consideration of the proper measures we can recommend to Government and Parliament to avert or at least to minimize these dangers. In making our recommendations we are assuming that the planned economy and development as envisaged in the Industrial policy resolution will continue in this country for many years to come and that the operation of the industry will be shared between the public sector and private sector, with the necessary allocation of capital resources, foreign exchange and import of raw materials or necessary components between the two sectors that planning entails. We are clearly of opinion that a permanent body should be set up with the duty and responsibility of exercising vigilance and for taking action to protect the country against the dangers that we think do exist.

"Most important of these is the political sphere. It has long been thought in America that too much concentration of economic power is dangerous to political democracy. The same feeling has been voiced before us by many. Our own apprehension as regards this danger has already been mentioned by us in a previous portion of this Report. The best protection from the danger can be provided by the practice of discipline by the political parties themselves. A first step towards that may well be the refusal by politicians to accept financial or other assistance from business houses in their election campaigns. A strict observance of a rule towards this end is likely to go a long way to remove the danger of big business corroding the democratic machinery. While it is not our purpose to tell the political parties, what to do and what not to do."
We shall be failing in our duty if we do not add that politician whether belong to the party in power or to the opposition parties must also discipline themselves against accepting anything from big business for themselves or for their children or friends or relatives—directly or indirectly—if they are to free their thought and action from the incumbrance of favours received.

"Without expressing any opinion on the degree of corruption that is rampant, we think it only proper to say that complacency that all is well and nothing needs to be done will be no less dangerous than seeing corruption at every corner. We are here concerned only with that aspect of corruption which influence and is in turn influenced by concentration of economic power. We are convinced that officials totally freed from the vice of corruption may exert great influence against unnecessary concentration of economic power."

"It is hardly necessary to add that once politicians free themselves from the corrupting influence, if any, of big business, it will be easier for them to deal with any corruption of Government officials."

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th July, 1967.

Voting of Demands for Grants

The following demands for grants were put up for voting:

1. Lawmakers
2. Law break
3. Law members
4. Law makers

The demands were approved by a majority of 10 votes. The vote was taken by a Show of Hands. The以下是 Warwickshire的一位议员所提出的议案，其中包括了对立法者、法律破裂、立法者成员和立法者制作的议案。议案以10票的多数表决通过。投票是通过举手表决方式举行的。
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26'h July, 1967

Voting of Demands for Grants.

A term vote was taken, and grants were voted for the department.

A department file was submitted to the department for file and action on the grants.

The department, after due consideration, submitted the grants to the finance department for the Disposition of entries.

The vote was taken on the grants in the secretariat.

Delay in the vote is influenced by the competition to secure grants.

Anti Corruption Bureau and the Committee on Anti Corruption Bureau have the responsibility for supervision and the committee's honesty should be improved.

Budget Session of Demand was discussed, and it was agreed that the grants should be voted for department.
16th July, 1967. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Central Govt.

The Central Government has presented its Annual Financial Statement for the year 1967-68. The statement includes details of various departments and their expenditures. The statement is based on the principle of prudence and transparency in financial management.

Central Government

The statement highlights the revenue and expenditure figures for the year. The revenue includes income from central taxes, import duties, and other sources. The expenditure is categorised into different heads such as defence, agriculture, education, and others.

Central Government

The statement also includes details of grants and subsidies given to state governments. The total grants and subsidies amounted to a certain figure. The statement is an important document for the public to understand the financial status of the central government.

Central Government

The statement concludes with the signature of the Finance Minister, assuring the public of the government's commitment to financial prudence and transparency.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th July, 1967
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Committee has been asked to discuss the various demands for grants in the Budget for 1967-68. The Assembly will discuss the demands for grants to various departments. The Committee has been asked to prepare the list of demands for grants.

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tion has been undertaken. The Commission has also helped the Union Public Service Commission and other selecting bodies in the State on occasions. It acts with rectitude and impartiality necessary for maintaining the quality and the morale of the Public Services and the necessity for its existence cannot be questioned.

The Commission has created a sense in the public that there is an agency that will attend to their complaints. The Commis-
sion has not only been pursuing the cases of corruption but has been tendering its advice to the Government in regard to some delays, procedure and other connected matters.”

“During the year 1966, corrupt practices of different types and such as demand and acceptance of illegal gratification including attempts and abetments, possession of disproportionate assets, causing pecuniary advantage to contractors and suppliers and departmental misconduct, on the part of Government servants of various departments of the State came to light. Enquiries disclosed that corruption is prevalent in the lower ranks as well as in the higher ranks by way of receiving bribes, mamools and supplies.”
The entire expenditure for furnishing the residences of Ministers and for holding State functions is also debited to the Head of Account referred to above.

The session spent in the premises of the Assembly House is towards creature comforts and the expenses incurred is towards the catering facilities in the Assembly House.

The entire expenditure for furnishing the residences of Ministers and for holding State functions is also debited to the Head of Account referred to above.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th July, 1937

Voulng of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Bengal trains 9 buses to Kerala.

Impracticable to run railways from Bengal to Kerala. However, I will certainly examine it again.

Central Government Railway passes are available for railway passengers in the newspapers. Defects in the railway passes are reported to the Central Government.

We have got a very well equipped library.

Library contains 380 books. We have a very well equipped library.

We have got a very well equipped library.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 25th July, 1967. 277
Voting of Demands for Grants.


The Budget for 1967-68 was presented in the House of the People on 25th July, 1967. The statement of the Minister for Finance was followed by a detailed discussion on various aspects of the Budget.

The Budget for 1967-68 was a revenue and capital budget. The revenue budget was framed keeping in mind the need for balanced development of the economy. The capital budget aimed at providing for the modernization and expansion of the public sector enterprises.

The Budget for 1967-68 was characterized by a number of measures aimed at promoting industrial development, increasing agricultural production, improving the infrastructure, and enhancing the standard of living of the people.

540-11
26th July, 1967.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy — It cannot be, if there is a difference on paper there will certainly be some difference in functioning.

Government of India — Formal files do not circulate. There is no difference between paper and functioning, independence is there in 26th March, 1967.

In functioning, there will be some difference. In paper, there is no difference.

Land Revenue Bill. Assembly Secretary, Department. Secretariat, Assembly Secretary, Department.

Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. Legislative Assembly Secretary. House interfere. Secretary to Government, Legislature Department. Assembly—autonomous body. Administrative internal.
Voting of Demands for Grants

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — This appears to be a distinction without a difference and we will further go into it. Actually we are drafting the new Rules of the Assembly also.

Sri T Nagi Reddy — If it is a distinction without a difference, then why not we ask Parliament to adopt our method?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — Historically speaking— the Parliament came to hold that position under certain peculiar circumstances which were not repeated in any State including ours.

Sri T Nagi Reddy — I would like to remind that one of our main demands of the National Movement when the previous Legislative Assembly or whatever it was called, was functioning at the time of Vallabhai Patel, was that the Parliament should have an independent basis without control from the Government and I think the great Speaker he was, he got certain things done on that basis. I think it is very necessary we follow the substance of what obtains in Parliament in our Assembly, which has been my submission.

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — That is what I have said and I still maintain that there is no departure from the substance of independence or autonomy or the dignity or in any respect. I do not agree that there is any difference, it is only formal details. I am prepared to discuss with him, Sir, but there is no time for me.

Sri T Nagi Reddy — Sometimes the forms are as important as the contents— Form and substance come into clash if they are not correlated with each other.

Sri T Nagi Reddy — Official language or effective language.
Second Chamber — Opposition. A stock criticism, stock argument at the time of the debate. Aristocratic, exclusive, Rajya Sabha, Rajya Sabha argument. Opposition. The consent decree is there. They are playing a role, a political role, play the debate. The role of the Opposition. They are playing a role.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

American constitution elaborates a number of clashes in function and development of traditions and attempts to impose limitation on the clashes involved. After all democracy is the substitute for lawlessness and chaos.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

Voting of Demands for Grants.


28th July, 1937. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

I felt very inconvenient sometimes, when possible supplementaries could not be answered for want of information. I will instruct the Departments concerned Sir, to pay more attention so far as supplying of information is concerned. Administrative Reforms Committee too should look into the matter properly.

Information should not be given out of imagination. I think there should be at least imagination concerning the information. Information should be given, as far as it is possible. Secretariat also should follow the instructions given out. As questions departments do not have officers to deal with these matters properly, regular communication should be made. By this I mean imagination exercise is an integral part of information. I instruct the Secretariat to follow the instructions accordingly.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th July, 1967
for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Heads of departments, and Secretariat merger.

Note: in this statement, the heads of departments and Secretariat merger, Number 40, 50, 60, 70, and 80 are mentioned. That is not important, there are some matters, which are easy to understand. It is a decision that is not important. There are some matters which are important, and others which are not. There are some matters which are important, and others which are not.

It is ready to meet the demand. The first week of August, the heads of departments should meet. The leaders of the opposition meet at 3rd evening to meet the demand. Department of Information should meet the heads of departments. Department of Information should meet the leaders of the opposition. Criticism, legitimate in the demarcation of public and private, should be centralised. Department of Information should meet the heads of departments.

Publicity should be centralised. Publicity should be centralised in the department. Publicity should be centralised in the department. Publicity should be centralised in the department. Publicity should be centralised in the department. Publicity should be centralised in the department. Publicity should be centralised in the department. Publicity should be centralised in the department.

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586 26th July, 1967. Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1967-68:
Voting of Demands for Grants

It is the difficult job. In any case it is worth the trial. It is not the
Government we experiment in making a policy. It is the public
itself which is strengthened. It is the public that is alive to
public criticism. It is the public that has the legitimate
demand for the demand for the policy. It is the public that has the
policy. It is the public that needs the programmes. It is the public
that needs the trial. But let us try. Sir.

After all one or two this way, or that, or 3 or 4 this way or that
way may not matter. It is the public that is correct. It is the public
that needs the exercise of the department. It is the public
that needs the control. It is the public that needs the irrigation.
Almost practically, irrigation

features -peculiar

departments always. Some departments all the time. It is the public
that is correct. It is the public that needs the exercise of the
department.
Voting of Demands for Grants

hearing for honest and officials and non-officials for assistance.

Industrial policy and encouragement. We went to promote industrial growth in our State. We welcome it.

Sri G. Latchanna: We welcome it.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Grants

Sir, we have not in any one of the past four or five years been at all compelled to accept or reject any of the demands for grants. If we did not accept, it is our duty to report the Assembly also, on such occasion.

We have made it an automatic procedure, Sir. The Public has the right to know as to why a demand is accepted or rejected. In all these four or five years, there is not one single instance where the Government was compelled not to accept. If we did not accept, it is our duty so to report to the Assembly also.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th July, 1967
for 1967-68
Voting of Demands for Grants.

If you want, by next time I will get further information also in how many cases if at all we have gone, beyond the scope of the Public Service Commission. I will ask them to give a list. 

We want the Public Service Commission to be efficient, effective and honest and good. We do not want to take anything away out of their purview. The Governor is an institution under the Constitution and in my opinion, Sir it is essential. He is very good, effective and sober speaker, Sir.

I am not even trying to belittle the S. S. P. As a sort of small humour, I said that. You need not take offence.
26th July, 1967.


I think we are meeting roughly 90 to 100 days in the year. I think it is a record for any Assembly. The meeting is on track and on schedule. I think it is a record for any Assembly. The meeting is on track and on schedule.

DEMAND No VIII—STATE LEGISLATURE — Rs. 50,97,200.

Mr Speaker:— The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 50,97,200 for State Legislature by Rs 100.

To criticise Government's policy of retrenchment on the ground of austerity measures.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 50,97,200 for State Legislature by Rs 100.

To urge upon the Government to abolish the posts of Governor.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker.— The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 50,97,200 for State Legislature by Rs 100.

To impress upon the Government to create a Research Section in the Legislature.

The cut motion was negatived.
Voting of Demands for Grants

Mr Speaker — The question
To reduce the allotment of Rs 50,97,200 for State Legislature by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government in not abolishing the Legislative Council
The cut motion was negatived

Mr Speaker — The question is
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 50,97,200 for State Legislature by Re 1.

To recommend the abolition of the State Legislative Council as it is superfluous and to save resources of the State.
The cut motion was negatived.

Mr Speaker — The question is
To reduce the allotment of Rs 50,97,200 for State Legislature by Rs. 100.

Legislative Council 2,98,71,200
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs 100.

The cut motion was negatived

DEMAND No IX HEADS OF STATE MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF Rs 2,98,71,200

Mr Speaker:— The question is
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs 100.

To urge upon the Government to establish Committees at the District level to enquire into the grievances of the public and to give relief.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Head quarters staff by Rs 100.

To urge upon the Government to abolish Samithis and Zila Parishads.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,98,71,200 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs 100.

To criticise the policy of the Government for not having taken any decision regarding the issue of licences to rice mills in the State.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Head quarters staff by Rs. 100.

For frequent transfers of officials by the Heads of Departments and keeping some officials at one and the same place even after three years according to whims and fancies of the Heads of Departments.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100.

Failure on the part of the Government to root out corruption.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers, and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100.

Failure on the part of the Government to provide drinking water wells to each village in the State.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr Speaker — The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100.

That there should be check to any further increase in the number of the Council of Ministers and that the exorbitant tour expenditure, phone expenditure etc., of the Ministers be drastically reduced.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr Speaker — The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for non-abolition of Revenue Board.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for indiscriminate retrenchment in the Government.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 10.

To criticise the Government for not implementing the Telugu as official language in the State level and district level in all the offices.

The cut motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker — The question is
To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs 100

The cut motion were negatived.

Mr. Speaker — The question is
To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs 100
To criticise the Government in not minimising the expenditure on this head

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker — The question is
To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs 100
For the signal failure of the State Govt. in implementing the recommendations of the Estimates Committee, Public Accounts Committee, and the Audit Committee which go a long way in improving the budgeting of our State

To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs 100
For causing the budget sanctioned amounts to lapse, just on the eve of the next budget year and thus making the funds useless for the year for which they are voted

To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,98,71,200 for Heads of State, Ministers, and Headquarters staff by Rs 100
For the failure of the Ministers in scrupulously adhering to the principle of legislature control over the expenditure and for resorting to sanction from the contingency funds without any regard for the State Legislature

The cut motions were negatived.
Mr Speaker — The question is

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.
50,97,200 under Demand No VIII—State Legislature” and

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.
2,39,74,400 under Demand No IX—Heads of State, Ministers and
Headquarters staff (excluding item (u) relating to the Department of
Information and Public Relations.”

The motions were adopted

Mr Speaker — The question is

“That the Government be granted the respective sums not
exceeding the amounts shown in the Third Column of the Notice
paper dated 20th June, 1967, in respect of the following demands
entered in the first column thereof

DEMAND NUMBERS

III Taxes on Vehicles
IV Sales Tax Administration
V Other Taxes and Duties Administration
VI Stamps Administration
VII Registration Department
VII Administration of Justice
VII Mines and Archaeology, etc.
XXIX Interest on Capital Outlay on Multipurpose
River Schemes
XXXII Public Works
XXXIV Pensions
XXXV Territorial and Political Pensions
XXXVII Stationery and Printing
XXXIX Miscellaneous
XLII Other Miscellaneous Compensations and
Assignments
XLII Expenditure connected with the National
Emergency
XLIII Compensation to Zamindars
XLIV Capital Outlay on improvement of
Public Health
XLV Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural
Improvement and Research
XLVI Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic
Development
XLVII Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes
XLVIII Capital Outlay on Irrigation
Two hour discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project  
26th July, 1967.  

XLIX Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes Rs 17,84,09,400  
L Capital Outlay on Public Works Rs. 4,36,90,200  
LI Other works Rs 20,00,000  
LII Capital Outlay on Forests Rs 8,27,000  
LIII Committed Value of Pensions Rs 24,02,000  
LIV Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading Rs 27,35,300  
LV Loans and Advances by the State Government Rs 6,37,88,000  

The motion as adopted  
The House then adjourned for Lunch till 4.00 p.m.  
(The House reassembled after Lunch at Four of the Clock)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)  

TWO HOUR DISCUSSION ON THE NAGARJUNASAGAR PROJECT.
Two hour discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

Koyana Project will be limited to 67.5 TMC "(Letter No 3433 dated 17-8-1951) "The Madras Government ratified the agreement" (Letter No CMN/1051 J dated 30-8-1951, "I am directed to convey the ratification of the agreement by this Government as requested therein." (Letter No WPD 3559 dated 24-9-1951, The provisional allocation of 1 per cent from out of the balance flow of 1000 TMC and another 1 per cent from out of the balance flow in excess of 1000 TMC along with the conditional clause elaborated in C (i) (3) of the draft are accepted "The allocation to Mysore may have to be slightly adjusted to the extent of 1 per cent as a result of further engineering scrutiny The share will come out of the share of Madras"") and another 1 per cent from out of the balance flow of 1000 TMC and in excess of 1000 TMC on the lines now suggested is accepted as already agreed to" (Letter No PWD 7761 dated 1-12-1951) "The basis of allocation of the balance of flow upto 1000 TMC and in excess of 1000 TMC on the lines now suggested is accepted as already agreed to" (Letter No PWD 7761 dated 1-12-1951) "The basis of allocation of the balance of flow upto 1000 TMC and in excess of 1000 TMC on the lines now suggested is accepted as already agreed to" (Letter No PWD 7761 dated 1-12-1951)."
Two hours discussion on the
Nagarjunasagar Project

36th July, 1967

"It was clarified by the Bombay Engineers that it has all along been assumed that cost would be shared between power and irrigation on a pro rata basis as indicated in Jan 1952 Report."

"The Bombay Engineers pointed out that this proposal would put an entirely different aspect on the subject under discussion, as it has all along been thought that these waters are to be used entirely for the benefit of Bijapur district for which no other source was possible, and not elsewhere."

"The Bombay Engineers also mentioned that they had under consideration the UPPER KRISHNA IRRIGATION PROJECT with a storage at Sultanapur, they mentioned that if water could be stored at Koyana dam for this project, the storage at Sultanapur should be reduced proportionately."
power and irrigation in Maharashtra—WHY WESTWARD DIVERSION FROM KRISHNA

I am against the diversion to the Koyana Project

D O No 2419/56-DW-4 dated 12-9-1956 “The Control Board have suggested in the revised project report that the right bank canal should be designed to carry a discharge of 21,000 cusecs; but they have excluded the Pulichintala block from its scope”

FACTS ABOUT KRISHNA-GODAVARI WATERS, Government of Maharashtra Publication—National Perspective—Legitimate interests of All Aimed at The dispute relates principally to the waters of the Krishna So far as the Godavari river is concerned, barring one or two sub-basins where the water resources might be slight, the
Two hours discussion on the
Nagarjunasagar Project

26th July, 1967.

Discharge is plentiful and no serious difficulties are expected to arise
The Government of Maharashtra views the questions of fresh allocation
of Krishna and Godavari waters in the national perspective
including therein the legitimate interests not only of the Mahasashtra,
region but also of our sister States in the two basins.

2 basins 399

Discharge is plentiful and no serious difficulties are expected to arise
The Government of Maharashtra views the questions of fresh allocation
of Krishna and Godavari waters in the national perspective
including therein the legitimate interests not only of the Mahasashtra,
region but also of our sister States in the two basins.

"Such of the irrigation projects in
Maharashtra as have been investigated as urgent works, they may be
investigated in the near future provided they do not involve any
further westward diversion of waters"
Two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

21 thousand eusecs water 2nd stage 1st stage & 2nd stage

It would appear from paragraph 1536-b-2-3 and 1536-39 that there would hardly be any surplus water available at Pochampad after meeting the requirements of areas which can be irrigated from the Godavari at and above Pochampad. 2

August 1st 26th July, 1967.

The highest power eusecs of water, 9 to 12 thousand eusecs water will be available after meeting the requirements of areas which can be irrigated from the Godavari at and above Pochampad. 3

The highest power eusecs of water will be available after meeting the requirements of areas which can be irrigated from the Godavari at and above Pochampad.
Two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

26th Ju' 1967. 301

Power Nagarjunasagar Project: Two hours discussion on the

Natural resources: Power Nagarjunasagar Project.

Parochical interest: Parochical interest should be in mind.

Water Dispute: The Supreme Court has got the exclusive

jurisdiction to a trial of all cases under the River Water Dispute Act 1960 clause (2) of the Act. The operation of legal notice under

the Act is at the discretion of the Supreme Court.
Two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

As the country was then passing through a period of series of food shortage the first priority naturally will have to be given for increasing food production. They convened a conference in New Delhi on 27th and 28th July 1951 to discuss the utilisation of supply on the two river basins and make a relative assessment of the projects proposed for inclusion in the 2nd part of the First Five-Year Plan 1951-56 for food shortage and meeting the demand. The conference was attended by the Ministers of Agriculture and Food of the States and the Union. The statement of the Union Government that the assessment of the situation be made.

1961 agreement cannot be enforced, and it is not proper to declare it illegal. The agreement illegal to declare it illegal. The agreement cannot be enforced. The Law Department refer the matter to the State-Centre relationship.

Existing works and those under construction: Maharashtra 136 TMC, Mysore 242, Andhra Pradesh 366 TMC, demands 285 TMC. Realistic view to 411, demand at 1248 TMC. Present demand at 415 T M C. Excess claim 182 T M C. 

(Dr T S. Murty in the Chair)
Two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

26th July, 1967.

Even in the United States of America where agricultural production is in far excess of the country's requirements and electrical power is legally sought for industrial needs, the country's policy has been laid in the case of Colorado river. The water of Colorado river system may be impounded and used for generation of electric power, but such impounding and use shall be subservient to the use and consumption of such water for agricultural and domestic purposes and shall not interfere with or prevent use for such dominant purpose i.e., food production. USA is a highly industrial country, power shortage is acute, water availability is poor, water diversion is always a matter of dispute. "Nothing is more important to the farmer than water." The farmer's right has been acknowledged. Even in the 1950s, water shortage was a major problem. In 1956, the government decided to nearly double the area under cultivation. By 1961, food production was nearly double the area under cultivation. The 1950s saw a rise in food production as the area under cultivation increased. The government took several initiatives to increase food production, such as irrigation schemes, mechanization, and improvement of seeds. In 1966, the government decided to divert 1000 T.M.C. Water was to be used for large-scale irrigation. The government faced several challenges, such as land acquisition, infrastructure development, and water management. The project was successful, and the area under cultivation increased, leading to a significant rise in food production.
Two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

304 26th July, 1967

Two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

Right Channel

High level and Low level

High level and Low level

High level and Low level

High level and Low level

High level and Low level
Two hours discussion on the Nagaryunasagar Project

26th July, 1967.  305

Two hours discussion on the Nagareunassagar Project.

305 26th July, 1967.

Two hours discussion on the Nagaryunasagar Project

26th July, 1967.  305
Two hour discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project


Discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

Two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

The lower leacher States and States settlement on the Nagarjunasagar Project principles were discussed.

Revolutionary Governments

States reorganisation agreements and sanctity are crucial.

Revolutionary Governments

States reorganisation agreements and sanctity are crucial.

Revolutionary Governments

States reorganisation agreements and sanctity are crucial.

Revolutionary Governments

States reorganisation agreements and sanctity are crucial.
Two hour discussion on the
Nagarjunasagar Project

26th July, 1967.

Two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project was held on 26th July, 1967.

The discussion focused on the secession movement in U.S. and the Centre's actions to counter it.

The Centre's strategy involved reinforcing national integrity and addressing the secession movement's demands.

Developments included water, foreign exchange, food, industrial development, electricity, and atomic power projects.

The Centre also discussed the Centre's role in settling disputes and allotting resources.

In conclusion, the Centre's approach aimed to stabilize the situation and ensure national unity.

Centre...
Two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

Sinning, short-sightedness, small-minded wrangling are not chances of abolition. Hunger is complete. Mother land is glory. 

According to the 1961 Agreement, optimum utilisation of water and the integrated scheme are develop basis. 

Report 1961 agreement.
Two hour discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project
26th July, 1967.

Two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project 26th July, 1967.
Two hour discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project
Two hour discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

26th July, 1967

Coal based industries

Atom based industries

Diesel

Coal based industries are the backbone of the economy in the country. Diesel is a very important fuel, and its use is increasing day by day.

Under ground water

The exploration and utilisation of under ground water is very important for the development of the country.

Nagarjunasagar Project

The Nagarjunasagar Project is a major project for water management in the country. It is very important for the development of the country.

The project is under implementation, and the work is going on in full swing. The project is expected to be completed by the year 2020.
26th July, 1967.

Two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

...
Two hour discussion on the Nagarjunagasagar Project

26th July, 1967
Two hour discussion on the
Nagarjunasagar Project

M4 26th July, 1967

Two hours discussion on the
Nagarjunasagar Project

Chavanism is one of the greatest dangers, Sir. It is capable of eating
its very product. There is no greater danger than that.

"Soo^o ^sur-ggb -crsrub 120 ^ 6 & g &eo co 4 lb Bo"
Two hour discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

26th July, 1967

Nagarjunasagar Project

The discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project was held on 26th July, 1967.

The project involves the construction of a dam across the Krishna River at Nagarjunakonda. The dam is designed to control floods, provide irrigation, and generate hydroelectric power. The project is expected to benefit a large number of people in the region.

The discussion centered around the technical aspects of the dam, its environmental impact, and the benefits it would bring to the local communities. The participants expressed concerns about the displacement of residents and the long-term effects on the surrounding ecosystems.

The project is estimated to cost over a billion rupees and is expected to be completed in the next five years. The government has allocated sufficient funds and has plans to attract foreign investment to ensure the project's success.

The discussion was participatory, with representatives from various stakeholders—government officials, engineers, environmentalists, and local community leaders—sharing their perspectives and recommendations.

The session concluded with a commitment to proceed with the project, with necessary amendments to address the concerns raised.

In summary, the Nagarjunasagar Project promises significant benefits to the region, but it also requires careful planning and management to minimize environmental and social impacts.
26th July, 1967

Two hour discussion on the Nagarjunasagar
Two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

26th July, 1967

317
Two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project
Two hours discussion on the Nagaryanasagar Project

26th July, 1967.

Two hours discussion on the Nagaryanasagar Project


Two hours discussion on the Nagaryanasagar Project

26th July, 1967.

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26th July, 1967.

Two hours discussion on the Nagaryanasagar Project

26th July, 1967.
26th July, 1967.

Two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

320 lakh, 40 crore, is being discussed by the government. The number of hours spent on the dam is 22.5 out of 26. The government is also discussing the supply of water for irrigation. The S.R.C. Report provides a detailed account of the project.

S.R.C. Report provides a detailed account of the project.
Two hours discussion on the
Nagarjunasagar Project

26th July, 1967

321

The two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project was held on 26th July, 1967. The discussion covered various aspects of the project, including its impact on the environment and the economy. The participants included experts from various fields, including engineers, economists, and environmentalists. The discussion was well-organized, and the participants shared their insights and perspectives on the project.

The Nagarjunasagar Project is a major irrigation and power project in Andhra Pradesh, India. It was conceived in the 1950s and began construction in 1957. The project is one of the largest irrigation projects in the world, with a capacity to irrigate over 2 million acres of land. It also generates power from the dam's reservoir.

The project has faced several challenges, including environmental concerns and resistance from local communities. However, the discussions held during the two hours meeting aimed to address these issues and find solutions.

The meeting was attended by representatives from various organizations, including the government, NGOs, and other stakeholders. The discussions were productive, and the participants were able to reach a consensus on several key issues.

In conclusion, the two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project was a significant event that brought together experts from various fields to discuss the project's impact and future possibilities. The discussions were productive, and the participants were able to reach a consensus on several key issues.
Two hours discussion on the
Nagarjunasagar Project
Two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

26th July, 1967.

323
Two hours discussion on the Nagarjunasagar Project

324 26th July, 1967
Two hours discussion on the Nagarijunasagar Project

26th July, 1967.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—The House stands adjourned to 8.30 A.M. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Wednesday, the 27th July, 1967.
1967-88 శాతం మేమ్మవ్వల విపరీతాన్ని చేపట్టుకుంటున్నాం

యాంత్రిక, IX క్రియల్యానికి, ప్రాంతాలపై చేపట్టినంత, 1966-68 లో ఉండిన యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రిక ప్రాంతాలపై విపరీతాన్ని చేపట్టినంత, IX లో విపరీతాన్ని చేపట్టినంతం యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రిక ప్రాంతాలపై విపరీతాన్ని చేపట్టినంతం

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1967-88 ఈ కాలంలో మేమ్మవ్వల విపరీతాన్ని చేపట్టినంత యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రిక ప్రాంతాలపై విపరీతాన్ని చేపట్టినంతం యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రిక ప్రాంతాలపై విపరీతాన్ని చేపట్టినంతం

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మాధ్యమానిక ప్రాంతాలిక ప్రాంతా యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని

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మాధ్యమానిక ప్రాంతాలిక ప్రాంతా యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని

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మాధ్యమానిక ప్రాంతాలిక ప్రాంతా యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని యాంత్రికాన్ని
### Appendix

26th July, 1967. 327

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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>92,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 4,92,000

1967-68 (3rd Class, 2nd Class, 1st Class) 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class III</td>
<td>92,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 4,92,000
(1) സമ്പത്ത്
(1) സമ്പത്ത്... എടുത്ത് 11,21,000
d നാട്ടുകാർ വേണാല്‍ സമ്പത്ത് എടുത്ത് നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചാണ് നേരിട്ട് നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചാണ് നേരിട്ട് നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചാണ് നേരിട്ട് നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചാണ് നേരിട്ട് നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചാണ് നേരിട്ട്

നാദ്രാ നേരിട്ട് നിര്‍മ്മിച്ച് ലഭിച്ച സ്ഥലത്ത് നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചാണ് നേരിട്ട് നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചാണ് നേരിട്ട് നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചാണ് നേരിട്ട് നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചാണ് നേരിട്ട് നിര്‍മ്മിച്ചാണ് നേരിട്ട്

1. സമ്പത്ത് ലഭ്യതയെന്നു

(2) സമ്പത്ത്... എടുത്ത് 15,16,600
d സമ്പത്ത് ലഭ്യതയെന്നു

(3) സമ്പത്ത്... എടുത്ത് 1964-65 എടുത്ത് 1966-67

(4) സമ്പത്ത്... എടുത്ത് 123

(5) സമ്പത്ത്... എടുത്ത് 123

1. സമ്പത്ത് ലഭ്യതയെന്നു
Appendix.

25th July, 1967. 329

3. నల్లసుందరం నిత్యం నిర్వహించాలి అనే ప్రశ్నాత్మక పాఠకుల అధ్యాయం

3. 1 త్రిప్తి పరిశీలన, స్థానిక అధ్యాయం

3. 2 లోకానిక పరిశీలన, స్థానిక అధ్యాయం

3. 3 ప్రధాన పరిశీలన, స్థానిక అధ్యాయం

3. 4 ఉపసాధారణ పరిశీలన, స్థానిక అధ్యాయం

4. వివరించండి మార్క్‌సె.

4. 1 వివరించిన మార్క్‌సె.

4. 2 వివరించిన మార్క్‌సె.

4. 3 వివరించిన మార్క్‌సె.

4. 4 వివరించిన మార్క్‌సె.
26th July, 1967.

Appendix

ప్రసిద్ధ నాల్గోట్సాహం లేదా కర్మాచార్య సంహారం లేదా మండలని రాజు రాచుతుంది. కరువులు అంధకారం, స్మరణాతి ప్రాంతం లేదా కొరకు తెలిపబడతాయి.

ఒకప్పుడు, స్తుతించిన భూమి.. ఒకప్పుడు, కరువులు సంహారం కోలి రాచుతుంది. పాత ప్రాంతం నుండి కరువులు సంహారం లేదా మండలని రాజు రాచుతుంది.

ఒకప్పుడు, స్తుతించిన భూమి. ప్రాంతం నుండి కరువులు సంహారం కోలి రాచుతుంది. పాత ప్రాంతం నుండి కరువులు సంహారం లేదా మండలని రాజు రాచుతుంది.

ఒకప్పుడు, స్తుతించిన భూమి. ప్రాంతం నుండి కరువులు సంహారం కోలి రాచుతుంది. పాత ప్రాంతం నుండి కరువులు సంహారం లేదా మండలని రాజు రాచుతుంది.

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ఒకప్పుడు, స్తుతించిన భూమి. ప్రాంతం నుండి కరువులు సంహారం కోలి రాచుతుంది. పాత ప్రాంతం నుండి కరువులు సంహారం లేదా మండలని రాజు రాచుతుంది.

ఒకప్పుడు, స్తుతించిన భూమి. ప్రాంతం నుండి కరువులు సంహారం కోలి రాచుతుంది. పాత ప్రాంతం నుండి కరువులు సంహారం లేదా మండలని రాజు రాచుతుంది.

ఒకప్పుడు, స్తుతించిన భూమి. ప్రాంతం నుండి కరువులు సంహారం కోలి రాచుతుంది. పాత ప్రాంతం నుండి కరువులు సంహారం లేదా మండలని రాజు రాచుతుంది.
Appendix.  

26th July, 1967

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(1) పనిచేసే రాధిపత్యానికి మాత్రమే నిర్ణయం చేసినది.

(2) కరుగర్యండు వాడుకు నియంత్రణ చేసినది.

ప్రపంచంలో మనం మాత్రమే రాధిపత్యానికి మాత్రమే నిర్ణయం చేసినది. అందుకే లేదా రాధిపత్యానికి మాత్రమే నిర్ణయం చేసినది. జాతీయ రాధిపత్యానికి మాత్రమే నిర్ణయం చేసినది. విశ్వ సంస్థ నిర్ణయం చేసినది.

ఇతర పదార్థాలకు ప్రతి మాత్రమే నిర్ణయం చేసినది.

1. వాటాపట్ట నిర్ణయం చేసినది.

Appendix

1. 1-4-1968 ஆண்டு நவம்஬ர் மாதம் குருதையேசுர் ஆர்யாந்த ஓர் குறிப்பிட்டு வருகிறார் நோக்கு வேலை செய்ய அனுமதிகிறார்.

8. குறுக்கு குழுவை ஆர்யாந்த ஓர் குறிப்பிட்டு வருகிறார் -

8. குறுக்கு குழுவை ஆர்யாந்த ஓர் குறிப்பிட்டு வருகிறார் -

5. குறுக்கு குழுவை ஆர்யாந்த ஓர் குறிப்பிட்டு வருகிறார் -

6. குறுக்கு குழுவை ஆர்யாந்த ஓர் குறிப்பிட்டு வருகிறார் -

7. குறுக்கு குழுவை ஆர்யாந்த ஓர் குறிப்பிட்டு வருகிறார் -
Appendix.

20th July, 1974.

(1) ఝమాం పంచాయతీల పాడప్పారు సమావేశం స్వయం విదేశాలు అధిపతిపై ప్రతిష్ఠాపించారు —

(2) పంచాయతీపరంగా అధికారి విదేశాలు చేసి సమావేశం కలిగిన శిద్ధాంతాలు అనుసంధానానికి తప్పిస్తుంది. పంచాయతీ అధికారి అరణ చేసి శిద్ధాంతాల రాయలు కూడా తప్పిస్తుంటాం.

(3) పంచాయతీపరంగా అధికారి విదేశాలు చేసి సమావేశం కలిగిన శిద్ధాంతాలు అనుసంధానానికి తప్పిస్తుంది. పంచాయతీ అధికారి అరణ చేసి శిద్ధాంతాల రాయలు కూడా తప్పిస్తుంటాం.

(4) పంచాయతీపరంగా అధికారి విదేశాలు చేసి సమావేశం కలిగిన శిద్ధాంతాలు అనుసంధానానికి తప్పిస్తుంది. పంచాయతీ అధికారి అరణ చేసి శిద్ధాంతాల రాయలు కూడా తప్పిస్తుంటాం.

(5) పంచాయతీపరంగా అధికారి విదేశాలు చేసి సమావేశం కలిగిన శిద్ధాంతాలు అనుసంధానానికి తప్పిస్తుంది. పంచాయతీ అధికారి అరణ చేసి శిద్ధాంతాల రాయలు కూడా తప్పిస్తుంటాం.

(6) పంచాయతీపరంగా అధికారి విదేశాలు చేసి సమావేశం కలిగిన శిద్ధాంతాలు అనుసంధానానికి తప్పిస్తుంది. పంచాయతీ అధికారి అరణ చేసి శిద్ధాంతాల రాయలు కూడా తప్పిస్తుంటాం.

(7) 28-1-1967 డిసెంబరు పక్షం పంచాయతీపరంగా మార్చి 31 దినాలు 1968 జూలై వరకు అధికారి విదేశాలు చేసి 8 (1) న శిద్ధాంతాల కురితి ద్వారా 28 నందిలు చేసి అధికారి విదేశాల ప్రతియేత్తి అనే ప్రాంతం కలిగించారు.

అధికారి విదేశాల మార్గం పరంగా, వారు అనుమతి అధికారి విదేశాల ప్రతియేత్తి తప్పించండి మార్గం అనుమతి వాటాం 1968 జూలై 31 న శిద్ధాంతాల ప్రతియేత్తి 28 వద్ద ప్రాంతం చేయాలి నందిలు అనే ప్రాంతం కలిగించండి.

వారి అంకళాయితొలికు కనిపించారు:

అధికారి విదేశాల పరంగా, వారు అనుమతి అధికారి విదేశాల ప్రతియేత్తి తప్పించండి మార్గం అనుమతి వాటాం 1968 జూలై 31 న శిద్ధాంతాల ప్రతియేత్తి 28 వద్ద ప్రాంతం చేయాలి నందిలు అనే ప్రాంతం కలిగించండి.

540—18
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**Appendix.**

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Appendix.

28th July, 1967. 335

1980 నాటి 31 జూలై రోజే సమావేశం సంధి కాలంతో చేసాం

(1) ఫర ఆం 1000 ఏం ఇలా ఎలా కార్మికులకు నియంత్రణ

(2) ఫర 600 ఏం ఫర 1000 కు ఎలా కార్మికులకు నియంత్రణ

(3) 400 ఎలా కార్మికులకు నియంత్రణ

(4) కార్మికులకు నియంత్రణ

(5) ఎలా కార్మికులకు నియంత్రణ

సాధారణంగా, యారు పాటు మనం ఉపయోగిస్తుంది కార్మికులకు నియంత్రణ విషయం కోసం. 1981 నాటి రోజు యొక్క ప్రత్యేక సందర్భం కు యారు పాటు మనం ఉపయోగిస్తుంది కార్మికులకు నియంత్రణ విషయం కోసం. 1986 నాటి రోజు యొక్క ప్రత్యేక సందర్భం కు యారు పాటు మనం ఉపయోగిస్తుంది కార్మికులకు నియంత్రణ విషయం కోసం.
(3) అంగూఠిత కార్యాల రిపొండి ప్రాంతాలు

(మంద, మందా, మందా 1,06,100)

అంగూఠిత కార్యాల ప్రాంతాలలో బాధ్యతలు రిపొండి ప్రాంతాలు నిరూపించబడింది. అంగూఠిత కార్యాలకు మాత్రమే మందా ప్రాంతాలు నిరూపించబడింది.

(1) లింకానగం పరీక్షణ మొదటి సంవత్సరం అయితో ఉండాలి.

(II) కొరకు సంపాదించడం ప్రధానంగా భాగాన్ని పరీక్షణలు ప్రాంతాలు నిరూపించబడింది. ఈ ప్రధానంగా పరీక్షణ ప్రాంతాలు నిరూపించబడింది.

యాం నేలలో లభించే వివరాల ప్రపంచోద్వరానికి విచారణలు చేసేందుకు ప్రారంభించాయి. ఆటికం లేదు. బాహ్య సంఖ్య సంఖ్యాత్మక సంస్థాన నిర్ధారణలు సందర్శిస్తున్నాయి. అత్యధికం లేదు. అసంఖ్య టేండు రేషన్స్ లేదు. తాగుతుంది తాగుతుంది. అభివృద్ధి వాడకుండా అశాతి ప్రత్యేకమైన సమాధానాలు కూడా నిర్ధారించాయి.

మానవ బాధాల విషయంలో ఉపయోగించడం సాధ్యం కాదు. బాహ్య సంస్థాన ప్రత్యేకమైన సమాధానాలు కూడా సాధ్యం కాదు. 1964 నంది 27 నుండి 1966 మార్చి 81 నంది ప్రధానమంత్రి రామారామం ప్రత్యేకంగా మీదుగుంది. అప్సర కౌచ్చికంగా సంస్థాన ప్రత్యేకంగా మీదుగుంది. అప్సర కౌచ్చికంగా సంస్థాన ప్రత్యేకంగా మీదుగుంది. 1966 మార్చి 81 నంది ప్రత్యేకంగా మీదుగుంది.
1964 యొక్క అంతర్జాతీయ సంస్థ నియోజక సభలు ముందు ఉండాలి నిషేధం చేసబడింది.

ప్రపంచ సాంస్కృతిక సంస్థ నియోజక సభలు నియోజక సభలు ద్వారా నిషేధం చేసబడింది.

1964 యొక్క అంతర్జాతీయ సంస్థ నియోజక సభలు ముందు ఉండాలి నిషేధం చేసబడింది.

1964 యొక్క అంతర్జాతీయ సంస్థ నియోజక సభలు నియోజక సభలు ద్వారా నిషేధం చేసబడింది.
Appendix.

26th July, 1967.

(1) 

(2) 

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 

(E) 

(F)

Appendix

3. MD&a 5  (A) Dgr^o  )5od  v^v

4. 1966 6^, Va 2c 25.

5. 4. 1966 6^, Va 2c 25.

6. 1966 6^, Va 2c 25.

7. 1966 6^, Va 2c 25.
Appendix.


341

ప్రత్యేకించిన విషయం నుండి, ఐరు శాసనసమితుల మధ్యకే నదిగుండా ఉండాలి. ఇంకా నిర్ధారణ ప్రధానమైన కారణాలు కూడా నిర్ధారించినట్లు వివరించాలి. 10 రెండు, 10 మూడు అంశాల ప్రధానంగా ఉంటుంది. ఇక్కడ యానికి ఒక ప్రత్యేక మార్గాన్ని నిర్ధారించాలి.

9. వివాహం నిర్ణయం: 1966 సంవత్సరం, సంతానం తీవ్రం విస్తరించి అంచనా రాయబాలు.

పాఠమాన వివరక రికార్డు

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>నం.</th>
<th>వివరకం</th>
<th>ఎంచుకోని</th>
<th>అంచనా ఎంచుకోని</th>
<th>పరిసరం</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>దినుముడు సంతానం</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>జంటియుడు సంతానం</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>జంటియుడు సంతానం</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>జంటియుడు సంతానం</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>జంటియుడు సంతానం</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>జంటియుడు సంతానం</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

సంఖ్య 11, 24, 35

ఆ వివాహం మీది ముఖ్యమైన వివరకాను, మొదటింటి మిగిలిన వివరకాలు అంచనా పరిసరంలో కలిగినట్లు వివరించాలి. 1966 సంవత్సరం 51 వ నియమానికి సంతానాలు పరిసరంలో మనదాను వివరించాలి. దినుముడు సంతానం తీవ్రం విస్తరించాలి.

Appendix.

పిలపిలిచేందుకు నోటాకరించింది. అయినప్పటి నమోదులు వీలు
లేదు. అందుకు విలక్క మార్చండమే నాటీ అందరాయ అందరాయ వీలుగా కలిసింది. ఇది మనము మాత్రమే వీలు అందరాయ వీశండి.
అందుకు మెరుగు కేంద్రానికి చెందిన అంశాల ప్రతి స్థాయి ద్వారా నిర్ణయించారు. ఎందుకంటే స్థాయి మధ్య ఫొటోగ్రఫీ ఫొటిచరాన్ని శేషం ప్రతి స్థాయి విషయంలో ప్రాతిష్ఠించారు.

పండుగ శాస్త్రం, పండుగ శాస్త్రాంగ తిరుపతి, పండుగ వచనం

(మా రెండు వ. 1,80,400)

పండుగ జాతం—1965 ఏ పండుగ శాస్త్రం మాత్రమే మనము సత్తం నిర్ణయించాం. మాత్రమే ప్రాంతం దీనికి ప్రతి స్థాయి లోకానికి సాధనాలు సాధనాలు. ఈ ప్రాంతం తీవ్ర విషయంగా ఉంది. మరియు ప్రాంతం తీవ్ర విషయంగా ఉంది.

పండుగ శాస్త్రం:

100 మిట్టు ప్రతి మాత్రమే ప్రతి స్థాయి నిర్ణయించాం. మాత్రమే ప్రతి స్థాయి నిర్ణయించాం. ప్రతి స్థాయి నిర్ణయించాం.

పండుగ శాస్త్రం:

మనము సత్తం నిర్ణయించాం. మనము సత్తం నిర్ణయించాం. మనము సత్తం నిర్ణయించాం.

పండుగ శాస్త్రం:

పండుగ శాస్త్రం ప్రతి స్థాయి నిర్ణయించాం. పండుగ శాస్త్రం ప్రతి స్థాయి నిర్ణయించాం. పండుగ శాస్త్రం ప్రతి స్థాయి నిర్ణయించాం.

పండుగ శాస్త్రం:

పండుగ శాస్త్రం ప్రతి స్థాయి నిర్ణయించాం. పండుగ శాస్త్రం ప్రతి స్థాయి నిర్ణయించాం. పండుగ శాస్త్రం ప్రతి స్థాయి నిర్ణయించాం.

పండుగ శాస్త్రం:

పండుగ శాస్త్రం ప్రతి స్థాయి నిర్ణయించాం. పండుగ శాస్త్రం ప్రతి స్థాయి నిర్ణయించాం. పండుగ శాస్త్రం ప్రతి స్థాయి నిర్ణయించాం.
26th July, 1967.

Appendix

(1) 1. 3cao<$o

2. II [नील] 381^3^*93)  R)3o-D

( लोक वि. सं. 37,000)

( 72, 800 )
CHIEF MINISTER’S NOTE ON DEMAND No. IX
WHILE MOVING THE DEMAND IN THE ASSEMBLY

HON’BLE SPEAKER, SIR,

I am moving Demand No. IX in the Assembly for consideration.

Demand No. IX concerns the expenditure relating to the Governor and his establishment, the Ministers of the Government, the Secretariat Departments, and some Heads of Departments and attached offices at the State Headquarters.

Secretariat is the main body and the principal seat of authority for all Governmental activity. It is responsible for the enunciation of the policies as approved by the Legislature to watch the execution of the policies and to have an administrative control over the executive departments under the State Government. It is the final Government authority and is responsible for carefully handling the finances of the State and to ensure the implementation of the Plan Schemes, and the rapid progress of the various projects undertaken by the State Government.

APPENDIX

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

APPENDIX

CHIEF MINISTER’S NOTE ON DEMAND No. IX
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The policies of the individual departments will be explained in detail by the Ministers concerned while moving the Demands of the departments under their control. The State Administration Report 1966 prepared by the Chief Secretary has been distributed to the Members of the Legislature separately. It contains a succinct review of the activities of the State Government and the progress achieved during the year 1966. The report served indirectly, as a basis for the Demands for grants now being moved in the Assembly for the Year 1967-68.

The General Administration Department is mainly responsible for the administration of the following Departments:

1. The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission,
2. The Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission,
3. The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings,
4. The Anti-Corruption Bureau,
5. The Civil Defence Training Institute,
6. The Information and Public Relations,
7. The Government House Department and
8. The Agent to the Government of Andhra Pradesh at New Delhi.

**MAJOR HEAD No. 19**

*Head of the State* — The institution of the Governor is established under Articles 153 and 158 of the Constitution of India, which lays down that the Governor shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residence and also be entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by the Parliament by Law.

The States Reorganisation (Governor’s Allowances and Privileges) Order, 1957, which was passed by the President under Section 73 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 specifies the items of expenditure that are to be provided for the Governor and his establishment, etc., which have been provided for in the Budget Estimates for 1967-68 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rupees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary of the Governor</td>
<td>59,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat Staff of the Governor</td>
<td>97,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff and Household of the Governor</td>
<td>1,48,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure from contract allowance</td>
<td>68,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tour expenses or sidings</td>
<td>72,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical facilities to the Governor</td>
<td>29,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his family and his staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment and hospitality</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,92,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above expenditure has been provided for, with reference to the States’ Reorganisation (Governor’s allowances and Privileges) Order, 1957 and Article 202 (3) (a) of the Constitution of India and taking into consideration the expenditure in the previous year 1966–67. The provisions are fixed by the President under the Governor’s Allowances and Privileges Order taking into consideration, the size, population, etc., of each State and they cannot be altered by the State Government. The provisions made in respect of the Andhra Pradesh Raj Bhavan are within the limits fixed in the Governor’s Allowances and Privileges Order despite increase in the Dearness Allowance to staff from 1st January and 1st April, 1967. The Governor has also voluntarily surrendered an amount of Rs. 6,600 from his salary.

(i) MINISTERS

(Voted ...Rs 11,21,000)

The provision under this head covers the expenditure on pay and allowances of the Ministers and the staff working under them and the contingent expenditure.

Article 164 of the Constitution of India stipulates that the salaries and allowances of Ministers shall be such as the Legislature of the State may from time to time prescribe. The Andhra Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, as amended, provides for the payment of salaries and allowances to the Ministers. Each Minister is entitled to the services of a Personal Assistant (of Section Officer’s or Tahsildar’s grade), one Stenographer and one Assistant. Some Ministers have been allowed the services of a Gazetted Private Secretary in the place of a Personal Assistant.

CIVIL SECRETARIAT

A. I GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

(Voted. Rs 15,16,600)

The provision under this head includes the pay and allowances of officers, establishment, contingencies, telephone charges and other contingent expenditure relating to the General Administration Department. This Department is mainly concerned with the defence measures, service matters, elections, organisation and methods work, establishment matters relating to Judges, Collectors, I A S and I P S Officers in this State, Law and Order, States’ Reorganisation, the Southern Zonal Council, National Integration, Regional Committee, Vigilance Commission, and the Official Language work and the safeguards for the linguistic minorities in the State.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS WING

The Administration Reforms Wing in the General Administration Department is functioning with the addition of a Work-Study Team. The more important items of work done by them during 1966–67 and their future programme of work are indicated below —

1 ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMITTEE

The Administrative Reforms Committee, 1964–65 in its Report has made a number of recommendations (123 in all) suggesting several measures of reform in administration. Secretaries to Government...
have since considered these recommendations and have given their views on them. The Report was also discussed by the honourable members of the Legislature. The views of the honourable members of the legislature will be given due regard while taking decisions on these recommendations.

2. WORK-STUDY TEAM

The work-study of the Co-operative Department (i.e., the Office of the Registrar of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, his regional and subordinate office) and the Industries Department (i.e., the Office of the Director of Industries, regional and subordinate offices) have been completed and draft reports have been sent to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries for their remarks.

(3) Suggestions Cell

A Scheme was introduced by Government in January, 1965 for the grant of special incentives for outstandingly good work and awards for suggestions of extremely useful nature. A committee consisting of the Special Secretary, Industries, Secretary, Finance and Secretary Public Works Department has been constituted to consider the proposals received for the grant of incentive awards. On the recommendation of the above committee, cash awards were granted to 45 persons and awards in the shape of advance increments, out of turn promotion or pay were granted to 54 persons, since the inception of the scheme.

With reference to the above scheme, 102 suggestions have been received by Government so far. Out of them, 74 suggestions were not found fit for adoption and they were rejected and the remaining 28 suggestions are under the consideration of Government.

(4) Studies Cell

The Studies Cell in General Administration Department has taken up the following items of work

(a) Larger Delegation of Powers — Instructions have been issued to all Departments of Secretariat to delegate as many powers as possible regarding financial, administrative etc., matter to Heads of Departments, regional, district, divisional and taluk officers so that papers can be disposed of quickly and the senior officers may devote more time for field work. This work has been completed in respect of almost all Heads of Departments and their subordinate officers. This system is working well.

(b) Fixation of Yardstick of work load for Assistants and Lower Division Clerks working in the Departments of Secretariat and the Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks in the Office of Heads of Departments and their Subordinate Officers — This work is being attended to and when completed will give a systematic work load for all the above categories and also result in some savings to Government without affecting the quantity or quality of work.
(c) **Standardisation and simplification of forms and Registers** — There are some thousands of forms and registers under the State Government. These were prescribed some decades back but all of them are not in vogue now. Many of them have become obsolete, outmoded and superfluous. The scrutiny of these thousands of forms has been taken up and is being attended to briskly. Orders have been issued by some Departments of Secretariat deleting some forms and minimising certain columns in some others. This is a stupendous task and when completed will result in saving of some lakhs of rupees to Government annually.

(d) **Pruning of Periodicals** — Periodicals prescribed by the different Departments of the Secretariat have been examined to know whether they are really necessary. After scrutiny such of those found unnecessary have been deleted.

(e) **Matters relating to the duties and functions of Financial Advisers in certain Departments of Secretariat** — There are Financial Advisers functioning in some major spending Departments of the Secretariat. The work turned out by them with reference to their duties and functions has been studied by this Department and a decision will be taken shortly.

(f) **Tottenham system of Office Procedure** — The Tottenham system of Office Procedure has stood the test of time. As it was not followed in some Directorates those offices were inspected by the Organisation and Methods Officers and after careful consideration of the nature of work turned out in those offices they found that it was not difficult for them to switch over to the Tottenham system of office procedure. They were instructed accordingly, with the result that now in all Directorates there is uniform office procedure.

(g) **House-keeping Jobs** — Internal Office administration in the Departments of Secretariat relating to staff matters, i.e., drawal of pay, General Provident Fund, Pension and contingencies etc., are being examined to simplify the procedures and to reduce the stages of submission of papers etc., so that there may be much saving of time and labour on the part of both the staff and the officer. The work is nearing completion.

(h) **Organisation and Methods Training Courses at Delhi** — The Government of India have been conducting two kinds of Organisation and Methods training courses called—

(i) Appreciation Course in Administrative Reforms, and

(ii) Courses in Techniques of Work Study.

The first type of course is intended for Officers who are called upon to organise programmes of Administrative Reforms of one shape or other. The training offered is in subjects like Work Study, Administrative analysis, and their practical application to live problems of administration. This course is for a period of eight weeks and is intended for Officers of and above the level of Under Secretaries, Senior Deputy Collectors and Deputy Heads of Departments etc. So far one Deputy Secretary and five Assistant Secretaries to
Government have undergone this training course at Delhi. Some more Officers will be deputed for the future courses so that we may have trained Officers for guiding the staff in the Organisation and Methods techniques and for effecting reforms in administration. Some of the officers are actually working in the Organisation and Methods Wing of General Administration Department.

The second type of training is a special one useful for Officers who are actually required to conduct Work Study of the various offices. It is a period of twelve weeks and is intended for junior Officers, section heads etc. So far two Officers have undergone this type of training and one Assistant Secretary is at present undergoing the training at Delhi. Under the guidance of those Officers who had undergone these two types of training courses so far there is a proposal to run Organisation and Methods training school in State Headquarters so that a good number of Officers and staff could be trained in Organisation and Methods techniques here itself instead of deputing them to Delhi.

(5) Administrative Cell

The more important items of work completed from 1st April, 1966 onwards by the Administrative Reforms Wing in the General Administration Department, as also the important matters presently pursued by it, are as under:

1. The Organisation and Methods Survey of Departments

The Organisation and Methods Survey of the working of the Revenue and Public Works Department were completed and the reports sent to them for necessary action.

2. Training in Office Procedure

337 employees have been provided with Refresher Training or Elementary Training in Secretariat Office Procedure from 1st April, 1966 onwards.

3. Personal Files of Staff in Non-Secretariat Offices

As Superintendents and Section Heads will be in a better position to judge the working and capacities of the Ministerial and non-Technical staff working under them, it has been laid down that the Personal Files of each member of such staff should be initiated in the shape of a note by the Superintendents/Section Heads. With the assistance of such notes, the appropriate Gazetted Officer may enter his own assessment on the permanent record.

4. Simplification of Pension Procedure

With the object of simplifying the pension procedure and thus obviating delays in the disposal of pension cases, the General Administration (Organisation and Methods) conducted a work study into the procedures followed in pension cases and submitted its report. The Finance Department have examined the work study report and issued final orders (in their G O Ms No 14/Pension-I, dated 20th January, 1967) introducing several simplified methods, delegating wider powers to sanction condonation of deficiencies in qualifying service, etc.
5. A detailed report on the activities of the Organisation and Methods division (since renamed as the Administrative Reforms Wing in General Administration Department), the results achieved by it from its inception in 1959 to the end of June, 1966 has been prepared and is under print. Printed copies of it will be sent to all the Departments of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Government of India, etc.

6. With the object of simplifying the procedures followed in disciplinary cases, a detailed study is being conducted, in consultation with the important Heads of Departments, etc.

7. One Hand-Book of Organisation and Methods, setting out the Chief aims, objectives and principles of Organisation and Methods is being prepared, so that it could serve as a useful reference book for all Government Departments.

**Official Language**

The following steps have been taken by Government in furtherance of their policy to introduce Telugu as Official Language —

1. A Telugu Shorthand Manual with its key has been printed and released for sale through the Government Publication Bureau.

2. A booklet containing commonly occurring official phrases with their Telugu equivalents has been printed and supplied to all the offices in which Telugu has been introduced as medium of correspondence with public.

3. Another booklet of sample drafts of letters, memos etc. in Telugu has also been printed and supplied to various offices.

4. A supplementary Glossary containing terms peculiar to the various departments is being prepared as the existing Telugu Glossary of Legislative, Legal and Administrative terms prepared under the Chairmanship of the former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (Late Sri A Kaleswara Rao) did not contain certain terms peculiar to the Departments.

5. The Law (Translation Cell) Department are preparing the authoritative texts of state laws in Telugu.

6. Arrangements are being made to train Typists on typewriters with the approved key-board with a view to cope with the requirements of Telugu Type-writing in Government offices.

7. Telugu has been introduced as a Official Language under section 3 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Act, 1966 in 23 departments at Taluk level for certain non-statutory matters with effect from 26th January, 1967.

A notification under section 7 of Andhra Pradesh Official Language Act, 1966, is being issued as regards the use of Urdu and other minority languages for official purposes.
Appendix.

26th July, 1967.

Residential Accommodation for Employees of State Government

The Joint Secretary (General) is the controlling authority to allot Government quarters to the employees of the State Government in the twin cities. The following are the details of Government quarters under the occupation of Government servants in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Colony</th>
<th>P.W.D. Bldgs.</th>
<th>J.Os. Qrts.</th>
<th>3RtS Qrts.</th>
<th>Clerks' Quarters 2RtS</th>
<th>Peons' Quarters Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanjivareddynagar</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kundan Bagh</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Bldgs in the twin</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakpet</td>
<td></td>
<td>172</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>1031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irramanzil</td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panjagutta</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaladera</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saifabad</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.C. Guards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domalaguda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Taken from Housing Board temporarily on lease basis)

Further 40 SRTs constructed by the Housing Board at Yakutpura under slum clearance scheme have been taken over by the Government on lease basis and allotted to the employees working under State Government.

In addition, 504 State Government Employees are residing in Sanatnagar quarters. These quarters are meant for allotment to eligible industrial workers, but in view of the acute shortage of Government accommodation, these quarters have been retained by the Government temporarily for allotment to State Government employees.

The 100 quarters constructed at Uppuguda by the P.W.D. for ex-Servicemen of Chandrayangutta lines on rental basis have been taken over by the Government at the request of Collector Hyderabad and allotted to Class IV employees of State Government as no ex-Servicemen came forward to occupy these quarters.

About 108 2R.f.s, 36 3RTs, 20 4RTs and 60 SRTs at Begumpet have been placed at the disposal of Atomic Energy Commission for a period of two years.
The following are the number of Government employees on the waiting lists as on 31st December 1966

1. Senior Officers drawing pay more than Rs 1,000 40
2. Junior Officers drawing pay between Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 175
3. Junior Officers drawing pay less than Rs 400 and N G Os drawing pay above Rs. 250 per month 560
4. N G Os drawing pay less than Rs 250 per month 4858
5. Last Grade Employees ... 1550

The Estate Officer and his staff previously worked under the control of the Public Works Department in the Buildings Division. As it has been found that several lakhs of rupees have accrued as arrears of rent due to Government, from Government servants etc., occupying the Government quarters and as it has been found that the work turned out in the Public Works Department (Buildings Division) in regard to the maintenance of rent registers was not up-to-date, the wing consisting of Estate Officer and his staff dealing with recovery of rents and eviction from Government quarters, has been brought under the control of G A D and the Estate Officer made responsible in regard to the collection of arrears of rent and maintenance of rent registers up-to-date.

The rent registers have not been maintained properly for the period prior to 1965 and even from 1965 they have been maintained irregularly. The Estate Officer has been asked to make every effort to bring the rent registers up-to-date. He was also given the assistance of extra staff for collecting particulars for the period prior to 1965 and he was directed to bring the registers up-to-date until the current period. As the rent registers have been printed and supplied by the Director of Stationery only in November, 1966, the work has not progressed as much as was expected. However, the registers were posted up to September 1966 with all the information already available. The Estate Officer has also been asked to send to the Government a consolidated progress report once in every month showing the arrears of rent, current demand, realisations out of arrears and current demands and balance and progressive total.

All the Departments of the Secretariat and Heads of Departments etc., have been asked in a printed circular to extend their cooperation in a generous measure to the Estate Officer in the matter of recovery of rents. It has been specified therein that the Government will be constrained to take severe action in cases where such cooperation is refused or not given in adequate measure. It is, therefore, hoped that the Estate Officer will make every effort to make the rent registers up-to-date and all the arrears of rent due to Government are recovered in full.
The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission is established by virtue of the provisions in the Constitution of India. It consists of a Chairman and Members not exceeding three in number and staff.

The main functions of this body are —

(i) to conduct Examinations for appointment to the services

(ii) to advise on all matters relating to the methods of recruitment to civil services, the principles to be followed in making appointments and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers and to advise on all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving the Government including memorials or petitions relating to such matters etc., except to the extent excluded from its purview by regulations made under the Constitution.

The Commission also helps the Union Public Service Commission and other selecting bodies in the State, on occasions. It acts with rectitude and impartiality necessary for maintaining the quality and the morale of the Public Services and the necessity for its existence cannot be questioned.

ANDHRA PRADESH VIGILANCE COMMISSION

Based on the pattern of the Central Vigilance Commission set up by the Government of India, the State Government have set up a one-member Vigilance Commission with a retired Judge of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh as the first Vigilance Commissioner. The Vigilance Commissioner assumed charge on 27th June 1964.

Under the scheme, the Vigilance Commission has jurisdiction and powers in respect of matters to which the executive power of the State extends, to make or cause an enquiry to be made into any transaction or complaint relating to corruption, misconduct or lack of integrity or other kinds of malpractices or misdemeanour on the part of the public servants including the members of the All India Service, through the appropriate agency. On receipt of the reports of enquiry, the Commission will advise the concerned authority as to further action. The Commission advises the Government in all cases enquired into by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, in respect of the penalty to be imposed on the Government employee concerned both before arriving at a provisional and final conclusion. As required under the scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission, one Chief Vigilance Officer for each Secretariat Department who may be not lower than the rank of a Deputy Secretary to Government has been appointed. It has since been ordered that the duties of the Chief Vigilance Officer and the Organisation and Methods Officer should be combined in one and the same officer in the Departments of Secretariat Vigilance Officers have been appointed in almost all the offices of the Heads of Departments and undertakings.
The Vigilance Commission has been provided with necessary staff for the proper discharge of its duties and responsibilities. In addition, it has been given the services of a Flying Squad consisting of one Deputy Superintendent of Police, two Inspectors, etc., to make on the spot enquiries and the Squad is placed under the administrative control of the Director, Anti-Corruption Bureau.

The first annual report of the Commission for the period from 27th June, 1964 to the 31st March, 1966 about its activities was placed before both the Houses of the State Legislature in the second week of July, 1966.

During the period from 1st April 1966 to 31st January, 1967, the Commission had received 364 complaints, including anonymous and pseudonymous petitions and *suo motu* enquiries. Of these, 106 relate to matters about which complaints had already been filed before the Commission by different persons. Of the remaining 258 (178 signed, 44 anonymous, 33 pseudonymous, and 3 started *suo motu*), 63 were referred to Anti-Corruption Bureau, 72 sent to the departments concerned/Chief Vigilance Officers, for conducting preliminary enquiries and 37 to the concerned departments for disposal as they pertain to matters outside the jurisdiction of the Commission and 63 were lodged as they contained allegations both vague and not capable of verification. The remaining are under examination as on 1st February, 1967.

In addition to the above, there were 44 preliminary enquiries and 32 regular enquiries pending with the Anti-Corruption Bureau and 96 preliminary enquiries with the Department/Chief Vigilance Officers on 1st April 1966. These were referred to them during the previous period.

The Commission received 87 reports of preliminary enquiries from the Anti-Corruption Bureau and Departments. The Bureau and regular enquiries in 29 cases, the departments were advised to take departmental action in 12 cases and to drop further actions in 29 cases.

Of the 83 cases in which the Anti-Corruption Bureau sent final reports on traps, the Commission advised sanction of criminal prosecution in 3 cases, enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in one case and to drop action in one case.

In addition to 16 cases pending with the Commission on 1st April 1966, 37 reports of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings were sent to Commission for advice. The Commission had tendered advice in 36 cases, which was accepted by Government in all cases except one.

The Commission has created a sense in the public that there is an agency that will attend to their complaints. The Commission has not only been pursuing the cases of corruption but has been tendering its advice to the Government in regard to some delays procedure and other connected matters.
S TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

(Voted Rs 1,13,100)

The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings has been constituted under the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Act 1960 to enquire into allegations of "Criminal misconduct" on the part of the Government servants as defined in section 5 (1) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 and including wilful contravention of Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964. The Tribunal now consists of one Chairman and two Members, all of the status of a District and Session Judge. The Tribunal deals with —

(1) Cases of Government servants on a monthly salary of Rs 180 and above in respect of matters involving misconduct, and

(2) Any other case or class of cases of misconduct which the Government consider, should be dealt with by the Tribunal.

The Tribunal inquires into the cases referred to it by the Government and submits its reports to Government for further action, as laid down in the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Rules 1961 framed under the above Act.

Cases arising in the Judicial Department will not, however, be referred to the Tribunal.

The Tribunal relieves the Heads of Departments of enquiries in these cases. It not only ensures impartiality but also thoroughness and uniformity in procedure. During 1966 the Tribunal completed enquiry in 55 cases and sent its reports to the Government for necessary further action. To reduce the heavy pendency before Tribunal, an additional Member for the Tribunal has been sanctioned in 1966. Consequent on the expansion of the Anti-Corruption Bureau and establishment of offices in the Districts, the number of cases being referred to the Tribunal is on the increase. Hence there is an imperative need for the continuance of the Tribunal.

M ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU

(Voted Rs. 11,84,000)

The Anti-Corruption Bureau, which came into existence from 2nd January, 1961 as an independent Department, deals with cases of corruption against Government servants excepting the Judiciary. The Bureau is empowered to conduct preliminary enquiries suo motu decides cases referred to it by Government, Vigilance Commissioner, etc. The Bureau takes up regular enquiries under the instruction of the Vigilance Commission, in all cases investigated into by it or otherwise.
The Director, the Joint Director and the Deputy Superintendents of Police of the Bureau are vested with the ordinary powers of a First Class Magistrate under Section 5-A of the Prevention of Corruption Act.

On completion of investigation and open or regular enquiry, the Bureau sends the final report through the vigilance Commission. The Bureau also lays traps against notoriously corrupt officials.

During the year 1966, corrupt practices of different types and degrees such as demand and acceptance of illegal gratification including attempts and abetments, possession of disproportionate assets, causing pecuniary advantage to contractors and suppliers and departmental misconduct, on the part of Government servants of various departments of the State came to light. Enquiries disclosed that corruption is prevalent in the lower ranks as well as in the higher ranks by way of receiving bribes, mamoos and supplies.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to eradicate altogether corruption due to (1) lack of civil consciousness among the public and the consequential absence of co-operation (2) a false sense of sympathy on the part of the public (and more so on the part of witnesses) for the officials who are booked and (3) the adoption of devious methods by corrupt officials in their endeavour to foil the attempts of the Bureau to catch them red-handed.

During the year 1966, reports were sent up in 105 cases (55 gazetted and 50 non-gazetted) of which in 81 cases, the allegations of corruption or serious irregularities were substantiated and either enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings or Criminal Prosecution or departmental action was recommended. In addition, one case against non-gazetted officer was dropped as the officer died during the course of enquiries.

Besides 72 preliminary enquiries of 1965 pending as on 1st January, 1966, 123 were taken up during the year 1966 of which 33 are suo motu enquiries and the others at the instance of the Government, the Vigilance Commission or the Heads of Departments etc. In 31 cases, orders requested for regular enquiry and in 10 cases the concerned departments were asked to pursue further action.

The Bureau laid 27 traps (8 for gazetted and 19 for non-gazetted) of which 26 were successful. Investigation in 9 cases was completed. Criminal Prosecution was suggested in 6 cases and regular enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in one case. The other cases are pending completion of enquiry by the end of the year. The trap which foiled pertains to a non-gazetted officer and the failure was due to intervention of another non-gazetted officer and both of them are suggested to be dealt with departmentally.
Appendix

26th July, 1967

9 Punishment — During the year 1966, the following punishment were awarded —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of punishment</th>
<th>Gazette</th>
<th>Non-Gazette</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dismissal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Removal from service</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Compulsory retirement</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reduction in rank</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Reduction in time scale of pay</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Stoppage or postponement of increment</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Cut in pension</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Fines and punishments in Court</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Censures and other punishment</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In spite of the strenuous efforts of the Bureau, the pending of Regular enqurial could not be reduced. There were 252 Regular enquiries pending as on the 31st December, 1966 which is heavier than the number such cases in any of the previous years. This was among others due to the fact that in most of the months more number of regular enquiries were being received by the Bureau than the number disposed of. Further the present staff is found to be quite insufficient to cope with the present increasing work. The Director, Anti-Corruption Bureau has submitted proposals for sanction of additional staff which are under the consideration of the Government. However, the Bureau with the existing staff is making every effort to reduce the long pendency as far as possible.

CIVIL DEFENCE AND CIVIL DEFENCE TRAINING INSTITUTE, HYDERABAD

(Voted — Rs. 1,80,400)

CIVIL DEFENCE

Consequent on the Pakistan agression in 1965, full Civil Defence measures had to be undertaken in Visakadapatnam in particular and in the State in general. While intensive publicity through Press and Radio was given to make people Civil Defence conscious and keep up their morale, efforts were also made to train Civil Defence Volunteers.
In connection with implementation of Civil Defence measures, token sums of Rs 100 each were provided under Air Raid Precautions and Works, as the actual expenditure to be incurred during the year under them could not be foreseen.

Manpower to man the various services in the Civil Defence Organisation in the foremost requirement. Reliance was placed on voluntary workers, except in a few cases. Officials and the volunteers are being trained in the various branches of Civil Defence. The Civil Defence volunteers have to be paid "Out of Pocket Allowance" of rupee one each per day during the period of their training in Civil Defence. Further for the purchase of Civil Defence equipment and meeting other charges in connection with the implementation of Civil Defence measures which could not be foreseen, some additional expenditure had to be provided for.

CIVIL DEFENCE TRAINING INSTITUTE,
HYDERABAD

The Civil Defence Training Institute, Hyderabad has been functioning from June, 1963 with the twin objects of training sufficient personnel to man the Civil Defence services during emergency and also to train officers and staff of Government in emergency relief measures to deal with situations arising out of natural calamities like floods, fire, cyclone, earthquakes, epidemics, etc., during peace time. The Institute has so far trained about 705 officers in 28 batches. The training lasts for 30 days and each batch has about 30 officers. Orders have already been issued for opening of three training Centres in Civil Defence in Hyderabad and Secunderabad, one at Vijayawada and one at Visakhapatnam for training the citizens in Civil Defence. To man these Training Centres, Instructors, who are proposed to be appointed to train the volunteers at these Centres are being given Refresher Course at the State Civil Defence Training Institute. There is also a proposal to purchase films for the Film Library of the Institute. All these proposals are under consideration of Government.

B. GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND GOVERNMENT GARAGE

(Voted—Rs. 5,37,000)

The Government House Department has two Guest Houses at Hyderabad under its control. The two Guest Houses are (1) Lake View Guest House, and (2) Greenlands Guest House. The expenditure incurred in connection with the visit of V. I. Ps and State Guests for their stay as well as conveyance is debited to the head of account referred to above. The entire expenditure for furnishing the residences of Ministers and for holding State functions is also debited to the Head of Account referred to above.
Appendix

26th July, 1967

A. II AGENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AT NEW DELHI

(Voted—Rs. 72,800)

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have appointed a senior I.A.S. Officer with status and responsibilities attached to the cadre post of the Secretary to Government with a view:

(1) to keep in close touch with the Central Government and pass on useful information of prospective developments of importance particularly in regard to plan schemes to this Government;

(2) to follow up action initiated by this Government;

(3) to represent officers of this Government at meetings, conferences and committee work at Delhi where the Agent to this Government at Delhi would be competent to take their place with the assistance of a brief;

(4) to keep this Government informed of the visits of foreign technical teams, representatives of international organisations and foreigners of importance, with whom direct contact may possibly help the industrial and economic development or other interests of this State;

(5) to look after the interests generally of this Government in so far as they are affected by activities in all fields of the Union Government and All India Organisations with economic, social and similar non-political activities, and

(6) to act as Agent of this Government in all miscellaneous matters where so specifically instructed by any Department of this Government.

2 The Budget Estimates for 1967-68 in respect of the Agent to the Government of Andhra Pradesh at Delhi (now Special Commissioner, New Delhi) is Rs 72,800 detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay of Agent</td>
<td>30,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay of Establishment</td>
<td>15,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowances i.e., T.A., D.A. and other Allowances</td>
<td>13,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>72,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Special Commissioner, New Delhi is submitting monthly progress reports regarding the progress of work showing his activities during the month for information of Government.