ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

REPUBLIC FORGE COMPANY

726—

*1479-(X) Q.— Sarvasri Y. Venkat Rao (Vemur), Badri Vishal Pitti (Maharajgunj), K. Butchi Rayudu (Kovvuru), B. Ratnasabhapathy (Rajampeta), Ahmed Hussain (Sitarambagh):— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take over the Republic Forge Company and run it as a public sector undertaking and if so, when;

(b) whether the Government of India have offered any financial assistance by way of loans to the State Government to take over and run it and if so, how much; and

(c) the total amount of money invested either as loans or guarantees so far in the company by the State Government?

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy):— (a); (b) and (c) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

[Vide Answer to Clauses (a), (b) and (c) of L. A. Q. No. 726 *1479-(X) ]

Ms. Republic Forge Company Limited, is an industrial undertaking in Hyderabad licensed for the manufacture of special Steel and Alloy Forgings. The Company entered into a contract with M/s. Renault Engineering Company, Paris, for the supply of plant and machinery for 17.2 million N F (Rs. 1.69 crores before devaluation)
for their Forging Plant at Hyderabad. The payment for the plant and machinery was to be made in 20 equal half yearly instalments commencing from a date six months after the date of the last shipment. This agreement between Republic Forge Company and Renault Engineering Company was concluded on the 31st July, 1962. Article 10 of the Agreement provides for the issue of an irrevocable guarantee by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Corporation on behalf of Republic Forge Company to Renault Engineering Company guaranteeing the repayment of the principal and interest on the value of the machinery in accordance with the deferred payment arrangements.

2. At the request of Republic Forge Company and with the approval of the State Government, the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation (an undertaking wholly owned by the State Government) issued on May 2, 1963 a Letter of Guarantee in favour of Renault Engineering Company guaranteeing that in case the Republic Forge Company failed to effect payment of any of the instalments of deferred payment, the Corporation would make such payment. Subsequent to the issue of the guarantee by the Corporation to Renault Engineering Company the original agreement between Renault Engineering Company and Republic Forge Company was altered in respect of the items of machinery to be inspected and their prices. A revised list of machinery was substituted for the original list and the total price of the revised list of machinery is lower by about Rs. 13 lakhs. When consulted by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, the National Industrial Development Corporation expressed the view that the revised machinery was more modern and was expected to give the same out-turn.

3. M/s. Republic Forge Company, had carried on negotiations with the Central Financing Institutions for several months for having capital underwritten and for securing loan assistance. Excepting the Industrial Financial Corporation of India which had agreed to underwrite a small portion (Rs. 5 lakhs) of the capital issue (Rs. 120 lakhs) and to grant a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs the other institutions viz. Life Insurance Corporation, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., evinced no interest in the project. Early in February 1966, the Managing Director of the Company informed the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation that the promoters were deficient of getting the capital underwritten and were unwilling to contribute further sums for the execution of the project.

4. Meanwhile, the machinery to be supplied by Renault arrived at Bombay Port, the last consignment reaching there about November, 1963. Since the Company was not in a position to pay all the dues and take charge of the machinery, demurrage started to accrue. As the machinery constituted the main security for the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation for the guarantee given by it, the Corporation, with the approval of the State Government, advanced sufficient money to the company to enable it to pay the ocean freight, port charges, and demurrage etc., and to remove the machinery to a bonded warehouse. Customs duty on a part of the machinery was paid about a year ago. The balance of the customs duty was also paid recently with the aid of a short term loan of Rs. 5 lakhs (for a period of 6 months) taken by the Corporation from the State Bank of Hyderabad on the guarantee of the Government. The
Corporation has also been advancing money to the Republic Forge Company to enable it not only to meet other essential obligations, e.g., deferred payments to the machinery suppliers which fell due in May and November 1966 and May 1967, contractors' bills for civil construction, steel structures etc., but also to proceed with the civil constructions and the installation of the machinery. After taking delivery of the machinery it was open to the Corporation not to have done anything further in regard to the project; it might have left further civil construction and installation of machinery to such new party as might take over the project. Such a step would, however, have been fatal, as the heavy burden of interest charges resulting from delay would have made the project unattractive. The total amount so far advanced by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation to the Company is about Rs. 100 lakhs. Nearly 80% of the work on the construction of the factory buildings has been completed and the rest of the work is expected to be finished by the end of July. The machinery has also been erected in part and is being used for executing small local orders. So far 12 units have been erected in the Tool Room, 6 units have been erected in the Forge Shop while 1 unit has been erected in the treatment shop. All 129 cases containing machinery have been received at site. The project is likely to be ready for production by November-December this year.

5. While advancing money to the Republic Forge Company the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation also arranged for the co-option of a sufficient number of its nominees on the Board of Directors of Republic Forge Company so that it could have control over the management of the Company's affairs. An officer of the State Industries Department has also been nominated as a Director of Republic Forge Company Limited to be in-charge of the day-to-day working.

6. While according approval to the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation to advance money to the Republic Forge Company for the purposes mentioned above, the State Government at the same time asked the Government of India whether they would be interested in taking over the project and implementing it. The Ministry of Defence Production was requested in March 1966 to consider whether the Praga Tools Factory at Hyderabad (which is a Public Sector Undertaking controlled by that Ministry) could take over the plant as one of its activities. The State Government informed the Government of India that the Ministry of Defence Production was not interested in this proposal. In view of the fact that the State Government did not have adequate resources to take over the project entirely and run it in the public sector, the Industrial Development Corporation was then advised to negotiate with private parties who may be interested in investing the necessary amount and operating the enterprise. The Corporation conducted discussions with a number of parties as to the quantum of investment required and the means by which the enterprise could be operated in the private sector by any one of them.

7. Meanwhile, the Government of India informed the State Government early in June, 1967 that they would be prepared to provide the amount necessary for the implementation of the project as a loan if the State Government were willing to operate it in the public
sector. In view of this development, it was considered that further negotiations with the private parties were unnecessary and that with the assistance kindly made available by the Government of India, it would be possible to operate the Republic Forge Plant in the public sector itself. After discussions between the representatives of the State and Central Governments, it has now been agreed that an amount of Rs. 2.5 crores in the shape of a loan would be made available from the Government of India to the State Government for investment by the latter directly or through any agency, in the Forge project and that the management of the project would be taken over by the State Government or any of its agencies.

8. The State Government propose to entrust the management of the project to the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation which has already assumed control of the Company since April 1966. The terms and conditions of the loan from the Government of India are awaited and the exact manner in which the loan assistance being provided by the Government of India should be made available to the Republic Forge Company is now under consideration of the State Government. The Government of India have been requested to release the loan assistance during the current financial year since the project is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1967.

9. The State Government appreciate the generous offer of assistance made by the Government of India which has solved the problem of financing the project and hope that with this new development, the Republic Forge Project, which has passed through a chequered history, will operate in the public sector and contribute significantly to the growth of the engineering industry in the State.
Oral Answers to Questions. 11th September, 1937.

There is no question of Government having incurred any loss.

The Republic Forge Project has passed through a chequered history. The Industrial Development Corporation has deferred payments to third parties collaborate in their development. The Government of India has also been nominated. Sri B. Rathna Sabhapathy; "An Officer of the State Industries Department has also been nominated."
6  11th September, 1967. Oral Answers to Questions

Sr. 3. (Dr. K. Narasimha Reddy):—Small local orders are not going well. For instance, in one case, nearly 8% of the work on the construction of the factory buildings has been completed and the rest of the work is expected to be finished by the end of July. The machinery has also been erected in part and is being used for executing small local orders. So far 12 units have been erected in the Tool Room, 6 units have been erected in the Forge shop while 1 unit has been erected in the treatment shop. All 129 cases containing machinery have been received at site. The project is likely to be ready for production by November-December this year.

Sr. 4. (J. R. Rao):—The total amount so far advanced by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation to the Company is about Rs. 100 lakhs. Nearly 8% of the work on the construction of the factory buildings has been completed and the rest of the work is expected to be finished by the end of July. The machinery has also been erected in part and is being used for executing small local orders. So far 12 units have been erected in the Tool Room, 6 units have been erected in the Forge shop while 1 unit has been erected in the treatment shop. All 129 cases containing machinery have been received at site. The project is likely to be ready for production by November-December this year.

Sr. 5. (A. R. V. Oommen):—I have no information here, Sir.

Sr. 6. (V. R. R. Reddy):—Public sector undertakings have limited orders and have not been able to give full production due to litigations. Fertilizers have commenced production. In the case of Fertilizers, the cost of production is very high. The project is expected to be ready for production by November-December this year.

Sr. 7. (S. V. Reddy):—Few lakhs have been withdrawn. Total in hand is Rs. 20 lakhs.

Sr. 8. (R. V. Reddy):—How much 20 lakhs withdrawn amount? Withdrawal is prohibited, etc.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—At one time there were M/s. Dharma Teja, B. Hanumantha Rao, Challapalli Raja's son and somebody.

Sri A. V. Bhanoji Rao (Vishakapatnam):—Is it not a fact, Sir, that the machinery arrived at Bombay and the Industrial Development Corporation had to advance money to release the machinery from the Bombay dock-yard?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Yes, Sir.

As the machinery constituted the main security for the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation for the guarantee given by it, the Corporation, with the approval of the State Government, advanced sufficient money to the Company to enable it to pay the ocean freight, port charges, and demurrage etc. and to remove the machinery to a bonded warehouse. Customs duty on a part of the machinery was paid about a year ago. Because there was a default of the then promoters, naturally some demurrage had to be incurred there and it was paid.

Sarvasri K. Govinda Rao, S. R. A. S. Appala-naidu (put by Sri G. Latchanna):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zinc Smelter Plant originally proposed to be set up at Visakhapatnam has been included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan; and

(b) If not, what steps the Government propose to take to get it included?

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

(b) None at present, Sir.

ZINC SMELTER PLANT

*1478-(Z) Q.—Sarvasri K. Govinda Rao, S. R. A. S. Appalanaidu (put by Sri G. Latchanna):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zinc Smelter Plant originally proposed to be set up at Visakhapatnam has been included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan; and

(b) If not, what steps the Government propose to take to get it included?

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

(b) None at present, Sir.

ZINC SMELTER PLANT
Oral Answers to Questions. 11th September, 1967.

The Steel Minister said, Sir, that he would revive consideration of that.

PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF CEMENT FactORIES

*645 Q.—Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao (Siricilla) :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in the five cement factories in the State is considerably less than the production capacity;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase the production to full capacity; and

(c) what is average monthly production of cement in various factories of our State?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) The monthly average production in the cement factories has been:

1. M/s. Andhra Cement Co., Vijayawada. 17,184 Tons during 1966
2. M/s. Ramakrishna Cements, Macherla. 13,085 -do-
3. M/s. Krishna Cement Works, Tadepalli. 18,791 -do-
4. M/s. Panyam Cement & Mineral Industries, Bugganipalli. 15,077 -do-
5. Associated Cement Co., Mancherial. 26,566 Tons during 1965

It is not considerably less. But these are due to various ordinary defects or ordinary troubles. For instance, mechanical break-down and repairs, want of imported spares, strike by workers, power restriction, power failure. In Macherla factory the production is small because there was a strike for 74 days.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— These are the total production figures.

Sri G. Siviah:— Is it for one shift or shifts in a day?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— Naturally either one shift or as many shifts as they are.

Sri G. Siviah:— Is the Government aware of the fact that cement production is shown only for one shift and they are trying to hide production from other two shifts?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— I do not think so, Sir. In the duration and other things as they are. Any way we will see.
ADVERTISEMENTS FROM A. I. R.

729—

*1495-(O) Q.—Sarvasri Badri Vishal Pitti, K. Butchi Rayudu, B. V. Ramanayya (Allavaram) Ch. Satyanarayana Rao (Metpal):—
Will the hon. Minister for Public Relations, Information, and Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had consulted the State Government while taking the decision regarding the broadcast of advertisement from All-India Radio (Akash Vani); and

(b) if so, the reply by the State Government in this regard?

The Minister for Public Relations, Information and Labour.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(b) Improvements and suggestions (All India Radio stations) take up the programme.

(b) Central Government should consult the All India Radio advertisements consider the suggestions of the papers consider these.

Answers to Questions.

Rural population entertain radio programmes and examine radio programmes. Rural population as examine radio programmes and take up separate channel. Rural programmes broadcast.

Different languages cover and allot ishra. Radio programmes take up.

Commercial services, All India Radio introduce in States. National Mineral Development Corporation of India is examining the project for exploitation of the deposit in Agnigundala area, Guntur District.

COPPER MINES AT AGNIGUNDALA

*1481 (M) Q.—Sarvasri A. Madhava Rao, R. Mahananda (Darsi):—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that high grade copper is available in Agnigundala Copper Mines in our State; and

(b) if so, the manner in which the Government propose to develop and exploit these mineral resources?

The Minister for Industries (Sri B. V. Gurumurthy):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Mineral Development Corporation of India is currently examining the project for exploitation of the deposit in the three blocks proved by drilling in Agnigundala area, Guntur District.
Oral Answers to Questions. 11th September, 1967.

Sr. M. Venkata Reddy:—Foreign collaboration for development of mineral resources is being given serious consideration. Corporation of six million tons of iron ore resources is being developed by National Mineral Development Corporation. A six million tons corporation is being developed for development, exploitation and utilise of these resources.

Sr. M. Venkata Reddy:—Public Sector undertakings are State Government or Central Government?

Sr. M. Venkata Reddy:—Is the Delhi Government allowing the Central Government to undertake State Government undertakings in some cases?

Sr. M. Venkata Reddy:—Geological survey and survey is being undertaken for six million tons of iron ore resources. A six million tons corporation is being developed for development, exploitation and utilise of these resources.

Sr. M. Venkata Reddy:—Aerial survey is being undertaken from 9th to 11th December. Operation hard rock surveys over the copper, zinc, lead, and silver deposits are being carried out. Special instruments are being used for aeroplane operation hard rock surveys.

**RESTRICTION ON COTTON TRADE**

*1491 Q.—Sri P. Narasa Reddy (Nirmal):—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Commissioner of Government of India has imposed restrictions for cotton trade in some of the Districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the impact of the same on the cotton growers of the State in Marketing this produce to other States; and

(c) whether the State Government would take appropriate action with the Central Government to remove the stagnation in marketing?
Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:— (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As far as the cotton grower is concerned, the impact of such a ban is not much, and

(c) Government do not consider it necessary to interfere with the arrangements made by the Government of India to regulate the supply of cotton within the State.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:— Whether the Government is aware that large number of stocks are still lying in Krishna District Co-operative Societies and the stocks are not being sold due to such restrictions on the traders from Bombay and Madras who are not coming forward to buy them. This would naturally effect the agricultural economy and therefore would the hon. Minister take steps with the Textile Commissioner to see that there is some free trade in the Coastal Districts?

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:— Sir, this information is known and due to adverse seasonal conditions there has been a shortage of cotton, as a result one day in a week the Spinning and Weaving Mills in the country are closed down compulsorily. Unless the equilibrium is restored between the demand and the supply, would not be possible to ask the Textile Commissioner to restore free trade in this particular cotton product.
Oral Answers to Question...

11th September, 1967.

1. M. K. 

2. A. A. 

3. G. B. 

4. H. C. 

5. M. D.

6. P. E.

7. Q. F.

8. R. G.

9. S. H.

10. T. I.

11. U. J.

12. V. K.

13. W. L.

14. X. M.

15. Y. N.

16. Z. O.
11th September, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions.

*1475 (Z) Q.—Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao (put by Sri G. Latchanna):—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no water distribution mains in nearly six square miles of the Vijayawada Municipal Town;

(b) if so, whether any scheme was prepared and sanctioned by the concerned Authorities for extending water distribution mains to the said six square miles area; and

(c) if so, what is its cost and how long it will take for completing the execution of the scheme?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri N. Chencurama Naidu):—(a) The extent of area unserved by the existing distribution mains in Vijayawada Municipality is 1.35 square miles, as reported by the Municipal Engineer, Vijayawada.

(b) A comprehensive scheme for remodelling the entire distribution system is under consideration of Government. If this scheme is executed, the present unserved areas will be covered by water supply distribution mains.
The cost of installation of the entire scheme is Rs. 8290 lakhs. The entire scheme can be completed in a period of 3 to 4 years depending upon the funds to be made available by the municipality.

(a) Whether electric instruments and machines for Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Project have been brought under the Switzerland loan; and

(b) If so, the value of the same?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) 178.68 lakhs of Swiss Francs.

The entire generating equipment required for both the units has been received at site.
Oral Answers to Questions.

TUNGABHADRA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

734—

Q.— Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham:— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the machine tools, packing articles ordered in 1962 for the Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Scheme have been received and

(b) if not, the value of the articles which have not been received?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— (a) Generating plant and equipment were received and packing articles were neither ordered nor received.

(b) Does not arise.

Generating plant equipments were ordered in Yen credit under Japanese suppliers. The total cost of the equipment order is about Rs. 40 lakhs. The equipment was booked to Madras port from Japan. The packing materials not received is worth Rs. 73,770 as against a total of Rs. 75,473 paid for. We have not made any claim to railways.
Oral Answers to Questions. 11th September, 1967.

3. [jsa^goR'sa:—^cr  a^a^d&o.  "an  ^o  ^ea
72  500  8^s\  9  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  0  I have no
idea about the dates.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I think fairly quickly. Because
I have no date here or approximate month mentioned in the note, I
am not able to say now. But I can tell it later.

ESTIMATE FOR LOWER SILERU

735—

* 1491—(O) Q.—Sarvasri T. Purushothama Rao, (Vardhan-
napet) D. Satyanarayana (Chevella) and Santosh Chakravarty
(Mulug):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimate as given by authorities of P. W. D,
regarding Lower Sileru is correct;

(b) is it true and designs and plans as prepared and sanctioned
now especially (power canal) are rumoured to have been pre-
pared incorrectly and owing to incorrectness of plans, lot of Govern-
ment funds are being wasted; and

(c) is it a fact that power canal seem to have been prepared
by the Executive Engineer falsely though actually it is not needed at
all?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—(a) The original estimate which
was prepared on the basis of rates prevailing in 1963 and for three
units of 100 M. W. each was correct. However, the estimate will
now undergo revision because of the increase in the number of units
by one more unit of 100 M. W. and also due to change in rates since
1963. The revised estimate is under preparation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

The Chief Engineer, (Civil), Electricity Department has reported that the designs and plans pre-
pared and sanctioned for power canal and other component items of work to Lower Sileru are correct and there is no wastage of Govern-
ment funds: at any stage. Further, the power canal is one of the most important component items of work of Lower Sileru project and is actually required. There are no instances where the Executive Engineer prepared false designs, drawing and estimates of the power canal and consequently no money has been wasted.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I do not think it is correct.

STRIKES BY WORKERS

736-

1140 Q.—Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Public Relations, Information & Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strikes of workers against retrenchment and for protection of their rights are not on the increase in the year 1966 and 1967;

(b) whether the Labour Department is assisting the workers to protect their rights; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to reorganise the Labour Department for better functioning.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—36 000 రూపాయలు నిర్మాణప్రాముఖయుతుల కేంద్రానికి లభించాయి. కానీ కాలం యొక్క ప్రాముఖ్యత ఉంటుంది, అంటే ప్రతి సంవత్సరం నుండి తారండే లభించడానికి మంచి, కానీ ప్రత్యేకంగా ముఖ్యార్థి యొక్క కేంద్రానికి లభించడానికి మంచి, కానీ ప్రత్యేకంగా ముఖ్యార్థి యొక్క కేంద్రానికి లభించడానికి మంచి.
Mr. Speaker:—The opposition was not effective.

Mr. Speaker:—The opposition was not effective.

Mr. Speaker:—The opposition was not effective.
11th September, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri B. V. Gunimurty:— (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No timber is being allotted to the Katha Factory at Mancherial from 1st July 1965 and the Government is unaware of the alleged export.

KATHA FACTORY

*1360 Q.—Sri K. Rajamallu (Chinnur):—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a "Katha Factory" at Mancherial.

(b) whether the Government are aware that the Katha is not manufactured there but the timber that was allotted for its manufacture is being exported to and sold in Madras and other people; and

(c) if so, will the Government consider to withdraw the allotment of 'Sandra Wood' when it is not used for Katha manufacturing there?

Sri B. V. Gurumurty:— (a) Yes, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions. 11th September, 1907.

(c) Does not arise.

MARBLE STONE

738—

*1480 (T) Q.— Sri T. Purushothama Rao:— Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity (number of lorries) of marble stone brought to Hyderabad and Secunderabad from Abdulnagaram, Warangal district by lorry No. APH 2140 of the Mining Corporation together with the purpose:

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred for either lorry fare or for the said stones and for other expenses;

(c) whether the whole lot of stones is for the Central Research Laboratories for the purpose of research or to individuals; and

(d) whether the Government are not aware of the fact that there is no need for the research of marble stones?

The Minister for Industries (Sri B. V. Gurumurty):— (a) Marble stone is not available at Abdulnagaram village, Warangal district. Amethyst is available at this place. Five lorry loads of Amethyst were transported by the Corporation from this place for purposes of sale.

(b) Expenditure incurred is as follows: (1) Transport Rs. 939-35 Ps, (2) Procurement of stones Rs. 1,187-50 P; totalling Rs. 2,136-85 P.

(c) The Amethyst stone is required for the purposes of sale and utilising in building constructions.

(d) As the procurement is not for research, the question does not arise.

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* a. a. 1S& Buildings decorative purposes ge  stone use t?s3%s*aS  *3&y) &R*as 3s^5 a. a^Ra^a: ts^yas^  j!)  ^a-B^R'a^as  Msa^a,-
* a.a, 1000 sq, feet 100 sq. feet 1000 sq. feet 145 sq. feet 250 sq. feet 250 sq. feet stock 34 57.
11th September, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions

1. Whether Sri Benjamin and others of Gudivada have sent any petition, dated 27-9-1966 to the Director of Industries for the establishment of Industrial Co-operative Society for training, etc., at Gudivada town, Krishna district;

2. If so, whether the Government have made any enquiries in this matter; if so, the particulars; and

3. The stage at which the establishment of the said industry stands?

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Asst. Director of Industries, Vijayawada has made enquiries into the matter and recommended the sanction of financial assistance to the Industrial Co-operative Society for tanning etc., to be formed; and

(c) As financial assistance could not be sanctioned the society has not been organised.

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:—Sir, the fact is that the recovery of the loans given under the scheme is very poor. Only 5% is being recovered. Therefore, the Secretary and other Officers took a deci-
sion that it should not be given for such purposes but it should be diverted to production centres run by the Development Corporation.

TRANSFER OF L. I. G. HOUSES TO HIRE PURCHASERS

740—

*1484—Y. Q.—Sri K. Rajamallu:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Low Income Group Houses of the Housing Board which are given on hire purchase system in Hyderabad City have not yet been transferred to the hire purchasers in spite of the fact that they have paid the full amount of the cost of the house and that the period of five years have elapsed under the rules;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the Government propose to issue orders to effect the transfer of houses to the said hire purchasers?

Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) The Housing Board has sought clarification on the Rate of interest, exercise of option by allottees and adjustment of the amount paid in excess of the amount of instalments. Orders have been issued in G. O. Ms. No. 84 Housing dated 10-7-67. Now the Housing Board will take action to transfer the houses in the name of the allottees.

Oral Answers to Questions

Housing Board: 19. 11 stages aww, efficient. Instructions apply. Should transfer and dispose of...

Housing Board not final orders 10-6-60 may...

Housing Board can irrigate 300-500 acres in Panchayat Samithi, Chintapalli.

IRRIGATION OF LAND UNDER PILLIGEDDA KATHU

741—

1404 Q.—Sri K. Govinda Rao (Put by Sri P. Subbiah):-Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is about 300-500 acres of land which can be irrigated under the Pilligedda Kathu now under construction in the Chintapalli Panchayat Samithi, Visakhapatnam district; and

(b) if so, whether a part of the land is included in the reserve forest?

Sri N. Chenchu Rama Naidu:—(a) There is not Pilligedda Kathu which can irrigate 300 to 500 acres in Panchayat Samithi, Chintapalli.

(b) Does not arise.

POWER SUPPLY TO TAKKILAPADU

742—

170 Q.—Sri M. Ch. Nagaiah (Put by Sri Mahananda):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
Oral Answers to Questions. 11th September, 1967.

(a) when was power supply sanctioned to Vettichinakollore and Takkilapadu villages in Guntur taluk, Guntur district; and

(b) whether it is executed and if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: —The matter relates to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

(a) The schemes for extension of supply to Vatticherukuru (not Vettichinakollore as referred to) and Takkellapadu in Guntur Taluk and District have been sanctioned during 1961-62.

(b) Not executed due to paucity of funds.

SUB-STATION AT NAGARI

743—

* 978 Q.—Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham: —Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Electricity Sub-Station at Nagari in Chittoor district has been taken up; and

(b) if so, when it will be completed?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: —The matter relates to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work is in progress and steps are now being taken by the Electricity Board to complete the entire work in a couple of months.

A. P. SCHEDULED TRIBES FINANCE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

744—

* 57(A) Q.—Sri Ch. Mallikarjuna (Yellavaram): —Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) when the Girijan Scheduled Finance Corporation Cooperative Society, Visakhapatnam has been established;

(b) the aims of the said Society;

(c) the progress made by the Society, so far;

(d) whether it is being run on profit or on loss;

(e) whether it has rendered any benefit to the Girijans thereof;

and

(f) if not, the reasons why it has not been liquidated?
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance & Development Corporation Ltd., Visakhapatnam has been registered on 26-10-1936 under the Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932 and started its business on 5-4-1957.

(b), (c) & (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(e) Yes.

(f) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE**

Vide–Clause (b), (c) and (d) of Legislative Assembly Question No. (744(57–A)

(b) The aims of the said Society:

1. to achieve social and economic betterment of the Scheduled Tribes living in the notified angency areas in the Andhra Pradesh;
2. to purchase outright the produce brought by the tribals and market it to the best advantage and for the purpose to take up the forest contracts and for procurement of minor forest produce;
3. to supply the requirement of the tribals through the affiliated societies;
4. to provide the working capital by way of loans and cash credits to affiliated societies (who in turn advance monies to their members);
5. to co-ordinate, supervise and control the activities of the affiliated societies;
6. to provide facilities for the strong and marketing of agricultural and other produce of the primaries and their members;
7. to encourage the habit of self-help and thrift among the affiliated societies and their members;
8. to discharge the prior debts of the members of the Scheduled Tribes.
9. to undertake the activities such as processing and grading for the benefit of the primaries and their members.

(c) The progress made by the Society so far:

Please see statement below.

(d) Whether it is being run on profit or on loss:

The net profits earned or losses sustained by the Corporation as declared by the Registrar in the audit certificates from the year 1956–57 are furnished below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. Ps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956–57</td>
<td>Net profit</td>
<td>2,472—84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957–58</td>
<td>Net Loss</td>
<td>18,262—38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oral Answers to Questions. 11th September, 1967.

1958-59 Net profit. 42,074-94 (after recouping the previous loss).

1959-60 No profit - no loss.

1960-61 No profit - no loss.

1961-62 Net loss 1,57,174-94 (This is reduced in the succeeding year)

1962-63 Net loss 1,49,461-24 (includes losses of 1961-62

1963-64 Net loss 2,24,290-20 (includes losses of the two previously years).

1964-65 Net profit 1,54,840-63 (This represents the profit after recouping the losses of the previous years. The Board of Management converted this as a specific reserve to meet unforeseen losses in future and to strengthen the financial position of the Corporation).

The Corporation earned a net profit of Rs. 3,19,836-07 for the year 1965-66 as per the audit statements. The Auditor who conducted the audit of accounts of the Corporation for the year 1966-67 suggested that the net profit of Rs. 3,19,836-07 may be carried to a specific reserve to meet unforeseen losses, if any, in future since the profit earned is not the profit earned in normal business of the Corporation and that it is only on account of the Government aid of Rs. 5,77,173-36 received during the year under audit.

The net profits earned in any year are divisible among members as per the byelaws of the Corporation.
ANSWER TO CLAUSE (C) OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY QUESTION NO. 744(*57-A)

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance & Development Corporation Ltd., Visakhapatnam—2.

Statements showing the overall progress of the Corporation from 1957-58 to 1965-66 (from 65-66 working results)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>No. of members on roll</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Share Capital</td>
<td>2,00,200</td>
<td>2,00,500</td>
<td>2,00,500</td>
<td>2,00,800</td>
<td>2,00,900</td>
<td>2,01,000</td>
<td>2,01,000</td>
<td>2,01,000</td>
<td>2,01,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Reserve Fund</td>
<td>2,473</td>
<td>2,473</td>
<td>2,473</td>
<td>2,473</td>
<td>2,473</td>
<td>2,473</td>
<td>19,303</td>
<td>19,303</td>
<td>19,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>5,135</td>
<td>1,905</td>
<td>11,230</td>
<td>23,744</td>
<td>32,429</td>
<td>31,294</td>
<td>37,210</td>
<td>45,802</td>
<td>57,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Borrowings at the end of the year</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,01,171</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
<td>5,03,126</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
<td>6,00,030</td>
<td>8,04,538</td>
<td>7,99,999</td>
<td>8,11,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Working Capitalaid</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>1,20,009</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Working Capital at the end of the year</td>
<td>2,07,803</td>
<td>3,06,049</td>
<td>4,14,203</td>
<td>7,30,143</td>
<td>7,35,802</td>
<td>8,34,787</td>
<td>10,92,051</td>
<td>11,86,104</td>
<td>12,39,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Business during the year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Purchases</td>
<td>4,70,947</td>
<td>8,37,863</td>
<td>15,27,868</td>
<td>21,69,263</td>
<td>27,34,032</td>
<td>35,03,887</td>
<td>41,11,417</td>
<td>59,96,660</td>
<td>82,49,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>4,12,586</td>
<td>10,48,467</td>
<td>15,27,483</td>
<td>24,56,496</td>
<td>32,71,292</td>
<td>42,34,315</td>
<td>50,60,212</td>
<td>69,98,871</td>
<td>91,87,656</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. **Investments as at the end of the year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2020-21</th>
<th>2021-22</th>
<th>2022-23</th>
<th>2023-24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Deposits</td>
<td>45,214</td>
<td>1,40,926</td>
<td>82,029</td>
<td>2,57,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Vehicles</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>89,249</td>
<td>1,55,034</td>
<td>6,00,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Land and Buildings</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,92,190</td>
<td>1,82,580</td>
<td>1,85,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Furniture</td>
<td>3,634</td>
<td>7,734</td>
<td>20,101</td>
<td>27,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Shares in Primaries</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,57,605</td>
<td>9,95,748</td>
<td>9,51,590</td>
<td>12,75,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,27,987</td>
<td>2,93,446</td>
<td>3,08,571</td>
<td>3,73,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,64,968</td>
<td>7,64,968</td>
<td>7,79,084</td>
<td>7,79,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,73,380</td>
<td>4,05,960</td>
<td>4,42,193</td>
<td>4,87,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49,207</td>
<td>54,878</td>
<td>58,529</td>
<td>66,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PURCHASE OF HANDLOOM CLOTH BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

*1457 Q.— Sri G. Sivaiah:— Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to purchase handloom cloth for Government Departmental purpose including dresses to Police and Quasi Government servants; with a view to encourage the sale of handloom cloth; and

(b) If not, why?

A:—

(a) & (b) There are already orders of the Government in the matter of purchase of Handloom cloth by Government Departments.

KUMRI CULTIVATION

*1497 (E) Q.— Sri R. Mahananda:— Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state;
Written Answers to Questions. 11th September, 1967

(a) Whether the Kumri method cultivation is in force to cultivate forest lands;

(b) if so, how many applications for Kumri method cultivation are pending now; and

(c) will they be decided in this sowing season?

A:—

(a) Yes Sir. It is in force in Andhra Region only.

(b) 11 applications are pending, 10 applications relating to Gunfuir Circle and relating to Kurnool circle.

(c) It may not be possible as the season for sowing has already commenced.

GIRIJAN HOSTELS

748—

*(857-(A) Q.—Sri P. Gunnaeyya (Patapatnam):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the districtwise amounts of grants and additional grants sanctioned during 1966-67 for the following purposes:

(1) subsidised Hostels for boys and girls of Girijans;

(2) Scholarships?

A:—

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

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE

Statement showing the Amount of Grants and Scholarships sanctioned to Girijan Hostels for the year 1966-67

Vide Answer to L. A. Q. No. 748 (*857-A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Godavary</td>
<td>49,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>1,47,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>2,41,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>1,45,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aanantapur</td>
<td>11,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>44,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>15,570</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Rs. 6,68,150

15—$
11th September, 1967

Written Answers to Questions.

**SCHOLARSHIPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Amount of Scholarship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. West Godavary</td>
<td>2,074 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Krishna</td>
<td>22,824 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Guntur</td>
<td>45,591 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Nellore</td>
<td>40,662 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Kurnool</td>
<td>7,630 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Nalgonda</td>
<td>2,052 Rs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Rs. 1,21,002

**ACCOUNTS TRAINING SCHOOLS**

749—

*1498-(Z) Q.—Sri A. Madhava Rao:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to abolish the Accounts Training Schools, Hyderabad and Guntur attached to the Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts, in view of economy drive and also in view of the fact that the original purpose of training non-English knowing personnel of erstwhile Hyderabad State in English system of Accounting has been achieved; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

A:—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Accounts Training Schools, located at Hyderabad and Guntur, were not started with the purpose of training non-English knowing personnel of the erstwhile Hyderabad State in the English system of Accounting. The object was to improve the technical knowledge of existing employees and to train new recruits. Since recruitment of candidates to the posts of Upper and Lower Division Accountants in T & A Department is a continuous process consequent on retirement, etc. it is necessary to continue the training schools for the purpose of imparting training to the recruits before they are given regular postings because they have to adapt themselves to the technical nature of work.

**CONTOUR LEVEL OF RIGHT CHANNEL OF NAGARJUNASAGAR PROJECT**

750—

*1482-(F) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state;
(a) Whether the Government has ordered to investigate into lower contour level of Right Channel of Nagarjunasagar Project in Darsi Taluk, Nellore District;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the lower contour levels of nearly 20 villages in Darsi Taluk will be affected by this and hundreds of poor ryots will not get water to their lands; and

(c) if so, will the Government see that the original higher contour level of Right Channel is adopted?

A:—

(a) No. Sir. However in view of the need for utmost economy several alternatives are being examined with a view to reduce the cost. No decision so far has been taken in the matter.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I have also given an Adjournment Motion under Rule 229.

It is in regard to the promulgation of Prohibitory order all over the twin cities banning any public meeting or procession during the discussion of the important matters in the Assembly, thereby taking a provocative step leading to serious consequences and hindering freedom of expression.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Nagi Reddy, I will take it up tomorrow.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Then Sir, already certain things are happening under this order. Let me just tell you that a procession of the industrial workers and Government establishments has been stopped from coming over to the Assembly. Even when they asked for permission, it was rejected. The point is, if we are not going to give priority to this particular item now, especially at a time when our Session is meeting specifically for certain issues over which the people are agitated, I am afraid tomorrow we might be late. After all, the Government which has passed the order knows what the order is and why they have passed it. And it is naturally most undemocratic and anti-people's method of behaviour when the Assembly is meeting in Session. I think it is very essential that we take it up to-day.

Mr. Speaker:—Quite true. But the notice has been received only just now. I have not gone through the motion. I will go through the whole thing and take-up tomorrow.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—O. K. Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—If I had received the notice earlier, I would have gone through it and asked the hon. Member to say what he has got to say.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Under Rule 229 I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion that in view of the... 

Mr. Speaker:—I cannot give any such direction.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—This is an adjournment motion under Rule 229 which I have given notice of. Whereas in 64 Municipal towns in the State, Municipal elections are now taking place in this month of September and 64 Members of this House representing those Municipal towns which are important centres of political and social life in the State have to offer necessary guidance and participation in such elections, when the people have to elect their Councillors, and also they have to cast their votes. Whereas I have represented this matter to the hon. Speaker and addressed a letter to the Leader of the House on 12-6-1967 that the meeting of the Legislative Assembly be sought to be held in October. Whereas the Leader of the House did not care to respond to the letter but brought forth important matters for discussion in this House, whereas it is essential that all the Members should effectively and constructively participate in these matters of vital importance, I therefore move this motion of Adjournment of this meeting and propose it be postponed to a date in October second week, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Very good. Please go through the rules first.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Under proviso 1:

"Provided that nothing in this rule shall enable a member to move, that any meeting or business fixed by a special order of the Speaker or the Governor for a purpose for which they have power to appoint a day under the Constitution or rules, shall be adjourned or postponed."

This refers to a special order, Sir. Now there is nothing special in this. Now, as matters stand....

Mr. Speaker:—Please....

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Let me explain myself, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Please try to clear my doubt. What is the special order by which the Speaker can summon the Assembly?

Once the Assembly which is in session is prorogued by the Governor, he summons the Assembly. Under his direction the Assembly is summoned. If the Assembly continues to be in Session, the Speaker summons the Assembly. Am I right?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Yes, Sir.
Mr. Speaker :—Under the Constitution or under the rules, is there any special order under which the Speaker ...

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—There must be some special order. This is something other than the ordinary order. Ordinarily you will be pleased to hold the session in ordinary circumstances. But there must be some speciality for special order where you feel that it is special. There is what is called ordinary meeting and urgent meeting and you state therein urgent. Unless you say that when you summon this House by a special order, it is an ordinary meeting. Therefore, I am entitled to move the adjournment motion. What is more, we have requested you and you were very much pleased to place the matter before the Leader of the House. We took pains to that thing and yet the Leader of the House in all courtesy should have replied to us. At that time you have not fixed the meeting and there were some rumours that the meeting may be fixed on 11th. Particularly there is no speciality about it. After all, the Treasury benches want to squeeze more money from the people and they can do it. They have more time to do that job. Why on earth should they try to cripple us to participate?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—He need not say what we are going to do. But I have replied. Mr. Latchanna on behalf of some friends has written to me and I have replied to them. The hon. Member has written to me and I have replied to him. Sri Vavilia has written to me and I have replied to him.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—Anyway I have not received that thing. And I take it. I have read in the papers that the Chief Minister was good enough to reply to Mr. Latchanna. The whole question is how is it that he rushed with this business, Sir. He could have held it in October. Now, it is held and let it go on. But let it be finished at least within few days. Our guidance is essential there and 64 members here are to participate. We are not contesting but the necessary guidance in order that the Local administration will have an effective leadership should be there.

Mr. Speaker :—Mr Rao can move the motion for adjournment of the business of the House under this rule. But he is moving for adjournment of the business of the House only to-day at the beginning itself. This rule applies to cases where the Assembly is in session and is actually holding its sittings. He will have the right to move the motion tomorrow, not to-day.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—If you permit me to move it to-morrow, I will move it to-morrow, Sir.

Mr. Speaker :—No, no. What is the point? I am only speaking of the rule. Once the Speaker summons the House by an order, he has no power to move for the adjournment of the business of the House.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—It can be moved at any time, Sir.

Under Rule 229 a motion that any meeting be adjourned can be moved at any time.
Mr. Speaker:— Please go through the proviso. The only rule in which the Speaker can summon the Assembly is when the Assembly is in session. Otherwise, if the Assembly is prorogued, the Speaker has no power to summon the Assembly. Now, this Assembly has been summoned and by an order of the Speaker.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— This session is in continuation excepting that it is at short interval, if it is prorogued, another session begins. This is a meeting of one session and it has started and is going on. When it is prorogued, second session begins. So, even from that stand-point I am entitled to move this adjournment motion. This is the first session and a meeting of the first session. And it is the third meeting of the first session. Therefore, it is a continuation of the session and I am entitled to move this. If it is prorogued and just summoned, I can give the benefit of interpretation that way Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— His interpretation is not correct for this reason. Once the House is adjourned sine die later on whenever the Speaker receives information from the Government regarding the business to be transacted, he fixes the date in consultation with the Government. The summons are issued to the Members of the Assembly by the Speaker. Otherwise, the Speaker has no right to summon the Assembly if it is prorogued. It is only when it is in session, the Speaker has got a right to summon the Assembly. Does he understand me?

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— You have said that no adjournment motion should be moved today. I think this has not been stated so in the rules. On the other hand the proviso reads 'on special occasions'. It is not so now.

Mr. Speaker:— This is either for adjournment or postponement of the session. It is not so. We have already met. The proviso says:

'Provided that nothing in this rule shall enable a member to move, that any meeting or business fixed by a special order of the Speaker or the Governor for a purpose. . . . . . . . . . . .'

Now, this Assembly has been summoned for a purpose for which they have power to appoint a day under the rules. Under Rule 15 of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly rules: I convened the present session.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Even then, I am not debarred from moving this. The only question is, it is left to you Sir, you are fully empowered to throw it out, but my whole object is we may not be pined down here. You are empowered.

Mr. Speaker:— I do not want to disallow your motion arbitrarily.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— Let us go according to rules. The rule does not give him right to move for adjournment of the meeting.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— These are all media, Sir, to protect the rights of the Members and to give an opportunity to the Members to ventilate their difficulties. You know the subject matter and protect us some-way or the other. That satisfies the circumstances.
Mr. Speaker:— Whatever it may be, let us not waste much time over this.

Sri P. Subbiah:— Now there is difference between sittings and a session. In a session there may be 2, 3 or 4 sittings.

Mr. Speaker:— Rules do not make any difference between sittings and session.

Sri P. Subbiah:— I am explaining Sir, What is the difference between a sitting and a session.

Mr. Speaker:— In ordinary parlance you may make distinction or discrimination between sittings and session. I do not think there is much difference between a session and sittings. Session means continuous session, sitting means for one day.

Sri P. Subbiah:— That is my submission, Sir. This is a continuous session and we have three sittings. Therefore this is a continuous session and therefore my hon. friend is entitled to move because the session is not coming to a close. Sitting has come to a close.

Mr. Speaker:— He has not understood the point. The proviso says that if the Speaker convenes the Assembly for a particular purpose, the Member has no right. What is the special order under which the Speaker has convened the Assembly?

Sri P. Subbiah:— Now the special order. . . . .what our learned friend requires is the business has to be adjourned because of the immediate urgency.

Mr. Speaker:— I do not know. The proviso says, if the Speaker has summoned the Assembly for a particular purpose, the Member cannot move for adjournment of the House. That is what I have done by a special order. I suppose I have made myself clear to him.

Sri P. Subbiah:— Yes, Sir. It is not the Governor but the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker:— Governor summons the Assembly when it is prorogued. Under Rule 13, I have summoned the Assembly because only when the House is in session I have got power, if it is not in session I have no power.

Sri P. Subbiah:— That is my point. I want to know whether this is the session or sitting?

Mr. Speaker:— There is no doubt about that. After some days if there is some emergency, any Member can move for adjournment of business of the House. That is all. Not in the beginning. Any how, your point is in view of the Municipal elections, it is better it is postponed. All these things were considered at earlier stage and ultimately we have the Session to-day. I am sorry that I am not able to comply with his request. Apart from the legal point what I say is we have met and we are going on with this.
Mr. Speaker:—I have not yet received the notice. I will go through it and take it up to-morrow. Please give notice to the concerned Minister also. I will have it communicated to the concerned Minister also.

PRIVILEGE MOTION

Mr. Speaker:—There is one matter in which Sri R. Rajagopal Reddy has given notice regarding the breach of privilege against one Sri M. V. Rajagopal. It reads like this:

"Under Rule 173 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, I hereby give notice of the following privilege motion. On 3-8-1967 when I met the Director of Public Instruction i.e., Sri M. V. Rajagopal in connection with a representation, during the course of conversation he suddenly in a provoking and intimidating tone remarked, "I do not want these M.L.A's to come and interfere with my work." And as a protest against these remarks I walked out saying that it is an insult to the prestige and dignity on the very face of Members of this House, which is the highest body of the legislative authority in the State. The said remarks of the Director of Public Instruction against me are a breach of privilege against me and I hereby give notice of the adjournment motion regarding the breach of privilege against one Sri M. V. Rajagopal.

Mr. Speaker:—I have not yet received his notice. After receiving his notice I will consider about it.
Privilege Motion:

11th September, 1967

re: Breach of privilege against
Sri M. V. Rajagopal, Director
of Public Instruction.

Instruction constitute prima facie breach of privilege of the Members and also contempt of the House. I request that this matter may be referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report to the Assembly. Yours faithfully, R. Rajagopal Reddy.

Sri R. Rajagopal Reddy (Lakkireddipalli):—Hon. Speaker, Sir. It is with very great regret that I am bringing forward this Privilege Motion. It is with very great regret that I am bringing this motion to the notice of this House and the Hon. Speaker. Really, with certain sense of shame also I am bringing this forward to the notice of this House and the Hon. Speaker. Because I could not sit idle or keep quiet as an idle spectator when the democratic functioning of this House or the very democratic functioning of our right is sought to be impaired and as such the very dignity and the prestige of this House is being sought to be run down by insulting the Members of this august House. And when I actually met him on a small representation in a particular case which was pending for several months in a small service matter, without any provocation or without any insulting remark from my side or any such thing, very suddenly he remarked that he does not want any of these M. L. As to come and interfere with his work in the office.

Certainly I said in reply to that, as long as certain injustices are done, as long as the things are not done properly, we have got a right to represent. I have no intention of interfering with his work; I have been only seeking to represent a small matter in which he was greatly provoked; and it certainly constitutes a breach of privilege of the Members of the House and also involves contempt of this august House which is the greatest authority for our legislative work here. Certainly I am not interested, as a matter of fact, in meeting any of these officers unless there is great justification for any representation. I am second to none in preserving good relation between the Members of the Legislature and also the Heads of the Departments or any of the officers. But when the dignity of this House and the Members of this House is being sought to be run down, I am greatly concerned and feel that I should bring it to the notice of this House. I request the hon. Speaker and also the House to take appropriate action in the matter and see that good relations are maintained, that the dignity of the House, democracy and proper functioning of democracy are preserved and ensured here.

Mr. Speaker:—Let us hear what the Minister will say.
Privilege Motions:
re: Breach of privilege against Sri M. V. Rajagopal, Director of Public Instruction.

class assembly shall be disgraced for any breach. The said Sterling is a member of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, the parent body of the India State Civil Service, which the Tamil Nadu government has always been proud of. In the said Sterling's first years in office, the Tamil Nadu government was not unanimous in its support, as his actions were seen as detrimental to the organization.

M. L. A. as Chairman of the House of Commons, has repeatedly raised the issue of the Sterling's conduct. The issue was brought to the House of Commons on a number of occasions. M. L. A. has consistently argued that the Sterling's actions were not in line with the code of conduct established by the House of Commons. The issue was also discussed at the Tamil Nadu Assembly. M. L. A. has been a vocal advocate for the Sterling's removal from office.
Pravige Motion:

re: Breach of privilege against
Sr. M. V. Rajagopal, Director
of Public Instruction.

No detail enquiry was made by the House. The Presiding Officer decides that whether there is a prima facie case or not. If there is a prima facie case he will refer it to the Privileges Committee and they will conduct a detailed enquiry and send a report. If the House finds that the matter is of grave nature the officer can send a report to the concerned Minister or the Chief Minister. But to ill-treat a Member we have to consider. But the point is we do not know...
11th September, 1967.

Privilege Motion:
re: Breach of privilege against
Sri M. V. Rajagopal, Director
of Public Instructions,

Then only I can decide whether there is a prima facie case. Only thing is that this is an incident which has taken place outside the House.

Subject: Order: (In English): — Resolved, that the Honble. Speaker direct the Honble. Secretary to send a courteous treat and ‘call’ the Functionaries of hon. Delegation. Henceforth, the Deputy Secretaries to make joint arrangement and besides Deputy Secretaries to make a seating arrangement, and the Joint Secretaries to receive the Functionaries in the lobby.
Privilege Motion:  
11th September, 1967.

re: Breach of privilege against
Sri M. V. Rajagopal, Director
of Public Instruction:

...
Privilege Motion:

re: Breach of privilege against
Sri M. V. Rajagopal, Director of Public Instruction.

11th September, 1967.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no question of going into the merits of the case. Now the Member has objected to these remarks; "I do not want these M.L.A.s. come and interfere with my work". He said these words in a provoking and intimidating tone. As a protest against these remarks, I walked out of the Office saying that this is an insult to the prestige etc. etc. Now I am not going to the merits of the case nor I am going to the facts of the case. Assuming for a moment that what the Member has stated is true, can it be considered a fit case to send to the Privileges Committee? Assuming that what is said is prima facie refer to a prima facie point considered. He says one thing. The Director of Public Instruction might deny having stated like that. I am not concerned with who is right and who is not right.

Sri T V. Raghavulu:—It is only a copy addressed to me.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not taking that into consideration.

Sri T V. Raghavulu:—It is only a copy addressed to me.
Privilege Motion:  
11th September, 1987. 47

Breach of privilege against Sri M. V. Raja Rao, Director of Public Instructions.

What I said was, I have not called for the explanation of the officer. I have given the notice to the concerned Minister and he has called for the explanation for his own information; he might have communicated a copy of the same to me also. I wanted to explain that point.

Minister: C.V.K. Reddy: Member: Member. The officer explanation of the officer. Officer explanation of the officer. Member: Member. Member explanation of the officer. Member: Member. Member: Member. Member: Member. Member: Member. Member: Member. Member: Member.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—He has nothing else to say. Now the member has alleged something and there is an explanation of the officer before you.

Minister: The officer explanation of the officer. Time waste. The officer explanation of the officer. Time waste.

Member: Member allegation. Please consider and do what is right.
Privilege Motion:
re: Breach of privilege against
Sri M. V. Rajagopal, Director
of Public Instruction.

Mr. Speaker:—The Minister has expressed no opinion about
the statement. Did he say that?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu;—No; I am sorry; I can't.

Mr. Speaker:—He has said that this is what the Director has
said.

he believing me? I am representing certain matter; the officer can-
not immediately say, 'I do not want these people to come and inter-
fere'. Really I have no other point. The Minister is trying to say—

Privilege Committee refers to the ruling of the Committee in
connection with the important point
referred to the Committee in the
previous case. Officers agree with the ruling of the Committee in
their orders. Privilege Committee refers to the ruling of the Pre-
cedent in this case.
Privilege Motion!

11th September, 1967.

re: Breach of privilege against
Sri M. V. Rajagopal, Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. Speaker:—He has stated one thing; he has made an allegation which is denied by the officer concerned.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—That is true. There is a specific allegation levelled by the hon. Member before the House and it is the hon. Minister’s information that he has got some answer, and that answer is not relevant; that answer is not known to us also. Therefore, we will have to consider, this is my submission, whether there is prima facie charge against the particular officer. If that is there, it is enough.

Therefore, without referring to the answer as suggested by the hon. Chief Minister, I only request you to refer this to the Committee of Privileges.
Privilege Motion:

re: Breach of privilege against
Sri M. V. Rajagopal, Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. Speaker:—The hon. Member has not understood my point at all. I said, proceeding on the assumption that what the Member has said is true, the question is whether it amounts to a breach of privilege. I am not doubting the statement of the Member at this stage. It is for the Privileges Committee to enquire and come to a decision or finding.

Mr. Speaker:—In the year 1958, about nine years back, the Government have issued a G. O. giving instructions to all officers to treat the Members courteously; and the same thing was reiterated in last March.

Mr. Speaker:—There is the G. O. "The attention of all the Heads of Departments and Collectors is invited to the reference cited above . . . . . . . The Government have given specific instructions to the Heads of Departments and the concerned officers . . . . . . Yes, day after tomorrow. I give my ruling.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—I beg to submit, the very fact that the hon. Speaker felt it necessary to circularize to all Heads of Departments that the Members of this House should be received courteously . . . . .
Privilege Motion: 1st September, 1967
re: Breach of privilege against
Sri M. V. Rajagopalan, Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. Speaker:—It is the Government that have given the instructions.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—If the Government is pleased to do that, the view expressed by the hon. Speaker just now whether this will constitute a breach of privilege or not, it is a privilege if it is affect that the concerned officer has not received him properly; if it is contrary to the instructions given by the Government, it constitutes a breach of privilege, and there is a prima facie case for referring this to a Privileges Committee.

Mr. Speaker:—I have to consider the whole thing thoroughly. I cannot say now whether there is a prima facie case or not.

Mrs. M. Godfrey (Nominated Anglo-Indian):—Mr. Speaker, Sir, as often as I have been to any office, Government officers have always received me very courteously. I think what has happened may perhaps....

Mr. Speaker:—Ladies are always received courteously; they are chivalrous to ladies,

Sri M. B. Raja Rao (Madakasira):—This is a matter of very great importance regarding the relationship between officers and the legislators. So, it is better....

Mr. Speaker:—What is his experience previously?

Sri M. B. Raja Rao (Madakasira):—I want to tell you that I have been myself a victim of this kind of privilege motion when I was in service; I knew pretty well that I was a Government officer; I am not here standing to justify this side or that side in this particular case; I want to say that there are difficulties on both sides. The
officers are there over burdened with their work, with a number of visitors and phone calls, etc. If anybody goes and sees, he will see how busy they are and the pressure of work they are having. They are, naturally, likely to lose patience now and then. That does not mean that I am justifying this. I feel that we legislators also have to observe certain conduct, decorum, restraint or something like that. When an Hon. Minister and an officer are closeted together in a particular room; it is very difficult to gather evidence. Here, in this particular case what happened is the other side are not given the opportunity to represent in this House. I do not know how far they are given an opportunity to represent in the Privileges Committee; in this House they are not in a position to represent; I am not justifying this. I don't say M.L.As. are rash or the officers are rash; sometimes it depends on the individuals; I suggest, if there are already instructions, that Chief Secretary may convene a meeting of the Heads of Departments and important officers, and discuss with them thoroughly, and if necessary also associate the legislators with it, so that that committee may re-regulate the position vis-a-vis the parties.

Mr. Speaker:—Day after tomorrow, I will give my ruling.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE ANDHRA PRADESH LAND REVENUE (ENHANCEMENT) BILL, 1967

The Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies (Sri V. H. Raju):
Sir, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1967.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Report presented.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I raise a point of order, Sir. The report is not signed duly by the Chairman, and, as such, it cannot be valid. My grounds for that are these: Under Rule 125, the report of the Select Committee on a Bill together with the minutes of dissent, if any, shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairman or in his absence by any member of the Committee. Under Rule 124, sub-rule (5), the Report of the Select Committee shall be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee. He has not done it. As a matter of fact, the report of the Select Committee is supposed to run from page 3 to 8. This is only just a summary of the whole thing. Now, in the rules, it is said that the report of the Select Committee on a Bill, i.e., the report along with the entire minutes,—he has got to sign; that is he has to sign the whole report. In a report, the description of the whole thing will be there and over and above, the summary also will also be there. As a matter of fact, the Chairman for this Select Committee has signed only the summary and not the report. He should have signed the entire report at the end. This, therefore, is not a properly presented Select Committee report by the Chairman of the Committee. Therefore, it is not a valid presentation under the Rules.
Presentation of the Report of
the Select Committee on the
Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue
(Enhancement) Bill,
11th September, 1967.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — What does the Minister say?
Sri V. B. Raju: — What is it I can say, Sir?
Mr. Deputy Speaker: — He has quoted a rule. The hon.
Minister has to give his reply, if he wants.
Sri V. B. Raju: — The report has been signed, report has been
printed and copies of it have been circulated to the members. I do
not think I have made anything wrong.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Hon. Member will see that at page 8,
there is the signature of Sri V. B. Raju as Chairman of the Select
Committee. Here, it is worded “Report of the Select Committee.”;
Sri C. V. K. Rao: — My whole point is this: I would request
you to permit me to read this particular thing. Rule 125 says: “The
report of the Select Committee on a Bill together with the minutes
of dissent, if any, shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairman
... dissent note separate … report of the Select Committee on a Bill together with the minutes of dissent, if any, shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairman …
entire background summary … directions”.
Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Are you withdrawing your point of
order?
Sri C. V. K. Rao: — I am not withdrawing: if you give direc-
tions to the Minister the next report may be signed and presented to
you. If it is signed and presented to you, it does not matter,
because I want they should follow the regulations properly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — The rule says: The report of the
Select Committee on a Bill together with the minutes, if any, shall
be presented to the Assembly by the Chairman … that is presented
with the minutes. You insist upon the signature.
Sri C. V. K. Rao: — Please see rule 124, sub-rule (5) which
read “The Report of the Select Committee shall be signed by the
Chairman on behalf of the Committee”.
Mr. Deputy Speaker: — There, it does not say, “…the report
of the Select committee with the minutes” should be signed. It
only reads: “The report of the Select Committee shall be signed.”
Sri C. V. K. Rao: — It does not say that the minutes should be
presented separately. You cannot therefore tell me, Sir, that the
minutes should not be signed. It did not say ‘with the minute of
dissent’; it says ‘report of the Select Committee’.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—So far as minutes are concerned, sometimes some Chairman presides and at other times some other may preside. What does he mean? Naturally, the person who presides on a particular day will sign the minutes of that day. The report is a concise report of the member who is concerned with it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—These are matters which should be honoured perfectly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I think he is not pressing the point of order raised by him. He wants guidance should be given to the Minister, I shall look into the previous reports. As far as I see, the reports were submitted previously in the same manner as they were submitted today. If there has to be any change, we shall accordingly advise the Minister concerned. There is no point of order. He wanted guidance to be given. As it is, he did not insist upon a ruling; you simply wanted a guidance to be given to the Minister.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I think he is not pressing the point of order raised by him. He wants guidance should be given to the Minister, I shall look into the previous reports. As far as I see, the reports were submitted previously in the same manner as they were submitted today. If there has to be any change, we shall accordingly advise the Minister concerned. There is no point of order. He wanted guidance to be given. As it is, he did not insist upon a ruling; you simply wanted a guidance to be given to the Minister.

Sri V. B. Raju:—What is the guidance, I do not understand.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I want any member on the Treasury Benches to clarify this point for me. The rule says: "The report of the select Committee on a Bill together with the minutes of dissent, if any shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairman or in his absence by any member of the Committee". So, who is to sign the report? And what is report? Here, that report is not signed. It is only a summary that is signed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—There is no trouble with anybody now. The report is there; the minutes are there; the report is signed by the Chairman.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I want any member on the Treasury Benches to clarify this point for me. The rule says: "The report of the select Committee on a Bill together with the minutes of dissent, if any shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairman or in his absence by any member of the Committee". So, who is to sign the report? And what is report? Here, that report is not signed. It is only a summary that is signed.
Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—The question that arises out of the discussion that has now taken place is, whether the minutes have been presented to the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Report with the minutes?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—So far as the report is concerned, I take it that the report has been presented in the sense that the amendments moved and the amendments rejected or accepted or assurances given have been presented in the report. The minutes contained discussions that have taken place in the Select Committee. We have got here a summary of the minutes but not the minutes. Therefore, if the report is to be presented along with the minutes, full minutes also have to be reported to the Assembly but not a summary of the minutes. Therefore, I would like to know whether the full minutes are being presented to the House or not.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—At no time in any report we give full minutes. If any member of the Select Committee has any doubt that it has not been properly recorded, he can read.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—The rule is clear that the report along with the minutes has to be presented. It does not say that the report along with the summary of the minutes should be presented. The rule is definite and clear that the minutes also should be reported to the House. What has happened to the minutes? I see only a summary of the minutes in the report presented and not the minutes in toto.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—That has not been the practice all along. Sub-rule (5) of Rule 124 says that the report of the Select Committee should be signed. Mr. C. V. K. Rao's objection is that it has not been so signed. Whether the minutes should be full or concise or only a summary—that question does not arise.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Therefore, I am taking a different matter entirely to say whether the minutes also should be presented to the House and if it is so, whether it has been presented?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—That has to be separately studied, and guidance to be given.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Which 'minutes' is the hon. Member referring to, Sir?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—All the minutes.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Minutes of the meeting. Naturally minutes means minutes of the meeting, minutes of assent, minutes of dissent, etc.

Sri V. B. Raju:—I will just read Rule 125. It says: “The report of the Select Committee on a Bill together with the minutes of dissent, if any, shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairman or in his absence by any member of the Committee.” The rules says, ‘minutes of dissent’, and not ‘minutes of the meeting’—only ‘minutes
of dissent'. I do not think the hon. Member is placing his attention on something else.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—There is no point of order.


Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Let me clarify, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I have said there is no point of order. Now, it is in order. Let us take up the next item. I request Mr. V. Satyanarayana Rao to move his motion.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya; I welcome that, Sir.

Sri V. B. Raju:—There are various 'minutes' minutes of assent, minutes of dissent' minutes of neutrality, and so on. When a member desires that something should go on record and in print before the House, we have to respect that desire. The Committee did not function on party lines. As a house committee it functioned.

Sri V. B. Raju:—In this connection, we have to know clearly about the meaning of the word 'minute'. I do not think a definition of it has been given. Whether you call all that as proceedings or as minutes, has to be decided. Whatever discussion has taken place on any day, that has been reduced into proceedings. Proceedings have not been printed. What we consider as minutes, minute of dissent, or whatever epithet may be given, the member desires that it should be in print, that has been incorporated.

11th September, 1967.

Sri V. B. Raju: Whether Sri Latchanna desires that all those proceedings should go before the House in print,—that is the point.

(Sri G. Latchanna rose in his seat)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—No discussion, please. If any member feels that his opinion also be recorded and printed they will do it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—We will consider this.

Sri V. B. Raju:—As I said, it is for the Legislature Secretariat. It is not for the Government.

Sri V. B. Raju:—It is for the Legislature Secretariat. It is not for the Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—We will consider this.

Sri V. B. Raju:—As I said, it is for the Legislature Secretariat.
11th September, 1967.


It may not be possible. We cannot withhold discussion till such time. That is why I said, I will consider it. I cannot assure here and now that it will be given and discussion will not continue.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I do not think there is any such problem now.

Sri G. Sivayya:—One submission, Sir. This book need be printed in Telugu because many of the members of this House—some of them—do not know English. The second thing is if it is printed in Telugu and if members speak and express their views on the subject, hon. Minister may even withdraw the Bill. It is therefore necessary that all the members should know what is contained in the book. I therefore request that the hon. Speaker may give direction to the Minister concerned to print it in Telugu also.

Sri V. B. Raju:—The Minister or the Government is not reluctant. It is entirely left to the Legislature Secretariat to get it translated. Anyhow, the Government's responsibility has ceased and the Minister's responsibility has ceased when he presented this report to the House as Chairman of the Select Committee.

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Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I request the Minister for Prohibition to move his motion.

Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri V. Satyanarayuna Rao):—Sir,

I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Report presented.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—We are not discussing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Even earlier to it, whether it could be printed or not, it will be considered. Discussions are entitled to get the copies. Copies are to be provided to them promptly. If it does not come within the purview of the privileges of the House, I request it may be translated into Telugu and published in the local press tomorrow so that everyone can know.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Whether it could be printed within three or four days or not will be considered. What I said was, because it is not printed and given, it cannot be said that discussions have to be stopped.


Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I request the Minister for Prohibition to move his motion.

Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri V. Satyanarayuna Rao):—Sir,

I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Report presented.
Statement: 11th September, 1967

re: Review of the proceedings of the Assembly by the All India Radio.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I request Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji to make the statement.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—On the advice of the Government, the Director of Public Relations and Information requested the Director of All India Radio Station, Hyderabad, to review the everyday proceedings of the Legislative Assembly and Council, as it is done by the All India Radio Station, New Delhi, with regard to the proceedings of Parliament. After some correspondence, I am glad to inform the House that Sri Balasundaram, the Director of All India Radio Station, Hyderabad, has informed the Director of Public Relations and Information agreeing with the proposal and that from this session the proceedings will be covered by a five minutes review every day at 7.15 P. M.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Is it from Hyderabad, I would like to know. At 7 to 7.10 P. M. news come from Delhi. That news item does not cover either the proceedings in this Assembly or any important event that takes place in Andhra Pradesh. That review concerns only with events outside the State and outside the country. Does it mean that events that take place in this State are of no consequence to Telugu people living outside the State. This is a very serious matter. We have brought to the notice of the Central Government also. But the reply I got is not of any significance, and we are sorry for that. Will the Minister take note of this and correspond with the Central Government and see that only the proceedings of this House but many events that are taking place and of significance are not ignored from the news bulletin that comes either in the evening or in the morning.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Such policy pronouncements or anything that a minister makes on the floor of the House is always good. May I request that he may get it cyclostyled or printed or circulated here, so much so the members can read it and agree or disagree and where they disagree they can clearly point out to him.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—The statement will be placed on the table of the House. 7 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. 15 minutes 30 seconds, 10 minutes 30 seconds. 7 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. 30 seconds. 7 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. 30 seconds.
Statement:
re: Review of the proceedings of the Assembly by the All India Radio.


Important. Telugu people living outside the State are also interested what is happening in the Andhra. Important grievance.

All India Radio programme assistants 6 All India Radio programme assistants. Hyderabad relay 6 Hyderabad relay. Hyderabad city 6 Hyderabad city. Regional news 6 Regional news. Important events.

Important. Regional news 6 Regional news. Important events outside the State people must know. That has been the grievance about which some of us have corresponded with the Government of India. That has been the grievance about which some of us have corresponded with the Government of India.


Regional languages 6 Regional languages. Take up events 6 Take up events. Important. Regional languages 6 Regional languages. Take up events 6 Take up events. Important. Regional languages 6 Regional languages. Take up events 6 Take up events. Important. Regional languages 6 Regional languages. Take up events 6 Take up events. Important. Regional languages 6 Regional languages. Take up events 6 Take up events.
Statement: 11th September, 1937, 63

review of the proceedings of the Assembly by the All India Radio.

All India level relay regional matters for some time conception taken to be taken up
be taken up in future.

Sri Ratnasabhapathy: There need be no controversy here. I take serious objection. Is it not derogatory to the proceedings of the House. I raise a point of order.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah:—Under what rule has he made the Statement? We need not reply to each, individually.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy:—There need be no controversy here.

There need be no controversy here. I take serious objection. Is it not derogatory to the proceedings of the House. I raise a point of order.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah:—Under what rule has he made the Statement? We need not reply to each, individually.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Member wanted a statement and he was permitted to make a statement and he has made the statement. Whether it is effective or ineffective or derogatory or constructive, it is for you to say: but a point of order does not come.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Member wanted a statement and he was permitted to make a statement and he has made the statement. Whether it is effective or ineffective or derogatory or constructive, it is for you to say: but a point of order does not come.

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DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT OF THE PAY COMMISSION

Mr. Deputy Speaker — We shall now take up discussion on the Pay Commission Report. Who is going to initiate the debate?

Sri C. V. K. Rao — I would like a clarification.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— His point is this; If a report is placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Is there anything like discussion on the motion and the amendment? There is no motion before us. The report of the Pay Commission has been placed on the Table, and it has allowed to be discussed, so that your views could be taken. In your discussion you can make that observation.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— His point is this; If a report is placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Has anybody given a motion?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— Unless some motion to the effect that this report be taken into consideration is made from the Governmental side there is no beginning for discussion on the report. Without even that sentence before discussion, how can discussion go on? Discussion cannot go on.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The House may remember last time when the Pay Commission Report was being answered the Chief Minister was requested to place a copy of the report on the Table and discussion thereon should be allowed. So this item is included in the agenda.

Sri V. B. Raju:—I beg to move:

"That the Report of the Pay Commission be taken into consideration"

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Motion moved.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— That is correct. Now Mr. C. V. K. Rao's amendment automatically comes in. The point is, generally that is how discussion takes place. Leave aside the point of order, I have one point before Mr. Rao moves his amendment. Now, I protest and protest vehemently with regard to the attitude Government adopted with regard to this House, especially in the matter of the Pay Commission Report. First, Government has not taken into its head that the report should be published in time and presented to this House and supplied to every member for a proper discussion. That itself is very derogatory to the House. Secondly, the fact that the Pay Commission's life is being extended day by day so that what is
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Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

knowing as the other report is not yet in our hands, is yet another way of trying to avoid proper discussion in this House. Knowing that the House is going to discuss this problem today—they know it because in the previous session it was decided that it would be discussed in this House, the fact that Government has refused to get it printed and circulated to the members is enough evidence to show that the ruling party and the Cabinet in particular is not at all having the intention of running this House in a democratic manner. Democracy has been let loose in this way that it has been buried otherwise. What would have been the expenditure of getting those few hundred pages printed, considering the way in which they have been spending some lakhs of rupees on what is known as the Pay Commissioner. They could have got it done. Even after the Speaker had requested them specifically that it would be good if they could get it printed before the House starts discussion, the Government did not give any guarantee that they would; at least there could have been an indication from them to decide that this would be presented in proper form by getting it printed and distributed to the legislators. One copy in the legislature cannot be read by the 300 legislators. At the rate of one day per member, it would take 300 days. I would like to ask the Government if it is really serious in running this House in a democratic manner. The way in which they are running it is an insult to the House, to the intelligence of the House. I want to warn the Government at least now to see that a synopsis is presented here. They cannot do even that. A synopsis cannot be presented with a few facts and a few principles that have been adumbrated in the Pay Commissioner’s Report. In the circumstances, before the discussion starts, I would very seriously protest against the manner in which the Government is conducting business in this House.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair).

Mr. Speaker:—It is not as though Government were anxious to come forward with this report and place it on the Table of the House in the shape of a motion. There is no rule under which Government can move a motion for adopting this report.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—He has already moved it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Please hear me.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—On a point of information, Sir. Before you occupied the Chair, the Minister for Civil Supplies hrs already moved the amendment.

Sri V. B. Raju:—It was stated that discussion cannot proceed without a proper motion.

Mr. Speaker:—Please hear me. Even if the Minister concerned moved it, I would like to know under what rule he has moved this motion. So far as the Gajendragadkar Report is concerned, was it moved in the shape of a motion before the Lok Sabha? It was placed for discussion in the House to ascertain the views of the members. It did not come before the House in the shape of a motion.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—It cannot be discussed unless there is a motion to that effect moved by the Government,
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Mr. Speaker:—After all, it is a report which the Government received from the Pay Commission. It is I who directed them to place it on the Table of the House. Once it is placed on the Table of the House, the House has got a right to discuss it. Now, there is another danger for the Opposition. If it comes forward in the shape of a motion I have got to put it to vote and if it is passed by the House, what will be the position?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Under Rule 230, we can take a vote ....

Mr. Speaker:—I want to give an opportunity to the members of the House to express their views and I expect the Government to consider the views expressed by the Members of this House. Because there was no business for these two days and in the last meeting because some of you demanded a discussion on the report of the Pay Commission in the House, I got it included in the Agenda.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Even if it is included by the Speaker as an Agenda item, there should be some motion either by the Opposition or some other members that the report be taken into consideration. It is only a question of taking into consideration. Quite a number of reports are presented in the House and quite a number of times they are discussed. Supposing we have the Housing Board report and we want to discuss it, then the simple motion to be moved is that the report presented to the House be taken into consideration. That is one important point, but my most important point is about the way in which Government are trying to avoid a proper discussion by the Members of the Assembly by refusing to get the report printed and circulated. After all it is a matter of only about Rs. 2,000. After spending about Rs. 5 lakhs on the Pay Commission, they are not prepared to spend a few thousand rupees to get it printed and distributed to the members of the House. I take a very serious objection to this. It is most undemocratic. They are trying to hustle matters in the way they like and do not want it discussed in the way in which the House wants it done. As Speaker, you must come to our aid and to our rescue and say whether a discussion can take place on such a huge report even without giving a synopsis.
Mr. Speaker:—Please see Rule 230. Under it a motion can be moved, but it cannot be put to vote. Once it is not put to vote, there is no question of moving any amendment to it. Formally, a Member on behalf of the Government can move a motion under Rule 230 and we may formally take up the discussion. Under Rule 230 once it is moved, it cannot be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker:—Because copies of the report have not been circulated to the Members, should not we take up discussion now?

Sri Pragada Kotaiah:—Copies are not made available to the Members of the House. How can we discuss it?

Mr. Speaker:—If that is the attitude of the Members I shall have it postponed. I shall allow a discussion only after copies are made available to Members.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—No, Sir. We are prepared to discuss the report under protest. We want to discuss the report here and now; all the same we would like to protest at the manner in which Government is behaving.

Mr. Speaker:—Does he want me to take cognisance of his protest or not?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—Sometimes the protest goes on, and even the marching goes on at the same time. Because of this protest Government may not print it and discussion cannot take place. We are, therefore, protesting against the attitude of the Government and all the same we are prepared to discuss it because the Government are not avoiding discussion and denying us the opportunity to discuss.

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever may be his protest, does he want it to be discussed now?

Our right is to protest, but our duty is to discuss it because we have studied it in the manner in which we could do, in the circumstances, and we are prepared to discuss it.
Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

Mr. Speaker:—I may tell one thing. It is not the fault of the Government. If it is anybody's fault, it is mine. On the 31st August or so I passed orders. I could have waited till copies of the report are supplied to members and allowed discussion later.

Mr. Speaker:—I am rising on a point of order. That is an incorrect statement by the Minister.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Please hear me. The Government has not taken a decision to implement or not to implement the report. Government wanted the benefit of the views of the House and then only implement it. Government wanted sufficient time. And, as you have correctly said, Sir, the hon. Members know about it and the leaders of the parties also know about it. In the course of the debate, this point only could have been made out.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—A matter of fact, even in the last meeting we requested that this report should be discussed and you had fixed a date when it should be presented. That is why one of the leaders Sri T. Nagi Reddy has been insisting that copies should have been made available before discussion. Another point is, I have a right to move an amendment. I have given notice of an amendment.

Mr. Speaker:—No.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Rules permit me; rather they do not bar me from moving an amendment. Any subject matter coming up before the House is a motion. Under Rule 2—Definition—item (j), "Motion" means any subject matter brought before the Assembly for consideration, and I can move an amendment. Further, under Rule 245, it is a paper laid on the Table and duly authenticated by the member. Regarding statutory rules and regulations etc. laid on Table, I can move an amendment. Once this matter is placed on the Table, there is nothing which prevents me from moving an amendment.

Mr. Speaker:—He is unnecessarily wasting his own time. I would like him to go into the merits of the case and offer his suggestions. It is a motion moved under Rule 230 and the motion also cannot be put to vote.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Under Rule 248 you can allot time ......

Mr. Speaker:—Rule 230 says: “A motion that the policy or situation or statement or any other matter be taken into consideration shall not be put to the vote of the Assembly but the Assembly shall proceed to discuss such matter immediately after the mover has concluded his speech and no further question shall be put at the conclusion of the debate at the appointed hour unless a member moved a substantive motion in appropriate terms to be approved by the Speaker and the vote of the Assembly shall be taken on such motion. Then comes “Anticipating-discussion”, “Duration of speeches” etc.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Rule 230 does not apply to Rule 248 ........

Mr. Speaker:—Please do not confuse. This is a motion under Rule 230.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It is only a document. It is a report placed on the Table by the Chief Minister. It is not a policy statement of the Government.

Mr. Speaker:—The rule reads like this; “Motion that the policy or situation or statement or any other matter be taken into consideration”. Mr. Nagi Reddy suggested and it is correct — that unless there is some kind of motion no matter can be discussed, and under Rule 230 it is a motion.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I would request you to permit me to move an amendment.

Mr. Speaker:—It is disallowed. The matter has been moved under Rule 230. As such the question of moving an amendment does not arise.

We are publishing it in three languages—English, Telugu and Urdu. Finally publish in Telugu as an English three languages for publish ప్రతి ప్రశ్నలు 10, 16 నుంచి మరికొని ప్రయాణం ప్రారంభించాలి. అనేక ప్రశ్నలు publish ప్రతి ప్రశ్నలు нుంచి మరికొని ప్రయాణం ప్రారంభించాలి. అనేక ప్రశ్నలు understand ప్రతి ప్రశ్నలు understand ప్రతి ప్రశ్నలు publish ప్రతి ప్రశ్నలు publish ప్రతి ప్రశ్నలు understand ప్రతి ప్రశ్నలు publish ప్రతి ప్రశ్నలు publish.
Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

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Mr. Speaker:— Understand discuss this again?

Mr. Speaker:— Anyhow, that matter is over and we are not going into it.

Mr. Speaker:— No Select Committee Report has been published in any language other than English in the previous years.

Mr. Speaker:— Who wants to speak on the Pay Commission Report?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— As a protest against the retrograde nature of the Pay Commission Report and in view of the fact that it is harmful to the interests of the employees of the State, and also keeping in view the fact that the Pay Commission has been instituted at a cost of colossal sums and since it has become an insult to the administrative system, and voicing the view that it should be scrapped the whole hog, I leave the House.

(Sri C. V. K. Rao, then, left the Assembly Chambers)
Mr. Speaker:—I am over-ruling that objection.

The Government will take their own time. It is their interest to postpone it. They are not anxious to take a decision now.
Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

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I do not know whether there is any legal obligation on the part of the Government to circulate copies of the report to Members. There may be a moral obligation. It is a different thing. As far as rules are concerned, there is no legal obligation. When they are placing it on the Table of the House I can compel them to get them printed and circulate to the Members. It looks as though I want to give an opportunity to the Members to express their views. Let us see what the Government is going to do. They are not interested in that report. They will take their own time. They are not interested in taking a decision early. Why should they read it?

M. N. said:—At the outset, I wish to express our appreciation of the Report of the Pay Commission.

L. D. C. said:—The principle of the Report is that of the existing structure main principle.

M. N. said:—We have examined the whole thing. We have got the whole thing scrutinised. We never said: “We are not prepared.”

L. D. C. said:—We have examined the whole thing. We cannot express any opinion about it Sir, as Government at the moment.

M. N. said:—We have examined the whole thing. Pay Commission report is a very essential report.

M. N. said:—The principle of the existing structure main principle.
Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

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Mr Speaker:— I am really sorry that hon. Members are wasting their precious time.

Mr. L. D. C., information.

Mr Speaker:— I won't.

Mr. Speaker:— Then it is all right. Come on, let us begin. Mr. Muniswamy will start the discussion.

Mr. Speaker:— I have already given my ruling. Discussion will go on. I will not hear any more objections.

Mr Muniswamy will begin the discussion.

One man Commission has been established to stage all salaries. N.D. Patilgarva has recommended that the following stages for Peons, Clerks, Supervisors, and others should be expanded. The recommendation has been accepted. One man commission has been established to stage all salaries. N.D. Patilgarva has recommended that the following stages for Peons, Clerks, Supervisors, and others should be expanded. The recommendation has been accepted.

(Sri V Palavelli in the Chair)
Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

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...

2.1. The discussion started with the presentation of the report of the Pay Commission. The panel discussed various aspects of the report, including the classification of employees, the determination of their grades, and the implementation of the recommendations. The discussion was intense because of the sensitive nature of the issues involved.

Technical Skill and Administrative Expertise: These are the categories of efficiency bar.

Peons and Efficiency Bar: 27 categories.

Cleaners and Attendants and Efficiency Bar: 20 categories.

The classification was done category-wise.
Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.


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...
Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

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The Bureau of Economics has submitted a report on the 11th of September, 1967, regarding the Pay Commission. The report contains facts and figures, actual facts are provided in the report. The facts are based on the 11th Sept. report. The facts show that the 11th Indian Labour Conference has agreed on a formula to work out the minimum base of 700 callaries of food. The commission has agreed on the Defence Council case. The argument of the commissioner was that the end of the IV five year plan has ended. The argument of the Indian Labour Conference was that the 18 years had ended. The argument of the 16 years had ended. The argument of the 50 years had ended. The argument of the 20 years had ended. The argument of the 100 years had ended. The argument of the State Government employees, Central Government employees and N.G.G.Os. was that the difference of pay between State Government Employees and Central Government Employees is 80 per cent. The conclusion of the commission was that the State Government employee has his route in the locality. The argument was that the State Government employee has his route in the locality. Even then, the Central Government employee also has his route in the locality. He is also from the same staff. He is also from the same place. The argument is that the employee in U.S.A. is the same as the employee in the locality. The argument is that the employee in U.S.A. is the same as the employee in the locality. The argument is that the employee in U.S.A. is the same as the employee in the locality. The argument is that the employee in U.S.A. is the same as the employee in the locality. The argument is that the employee in U.S.A. is the same as the employee in the locality.

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Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

It was suggested by the Bank employee that the Bank Peon, 150, does not get more than Rs. 80/- per month. Where is a clerk not getting more than Rs. 80/- per month? Commission sought the explanation, concentration of wealth in small institutions was not denied. The Commissioner stated that the clerical staff of the institution was not getting more than Rs. 40/- per month. It was further stated that the clerical staff of the institution was not getting more than Rs. 40/- per month.

There were categories of employees where the commission was not satisfied. The Superintendent of Medical Health, the Director of Medical Services, the Director of Printing and the Deputy Collector, Dy. Tahsildar, A.C.T.O. A.P.P.O. 225, Deputy Collector, Dy. Tahsildar, A.P.P.O. 200, Deputy Tahsildar, A.P.P.O. 312-820, Deputy Tahsildar, A.P.P.O. 200, S.S.L.C. A.P.P.O. 225, B.A.B.L. 200, legal point of view, it was stated that the clerical staff of the institution was not getting more than Rs. 40/- per month. It was further stated that the clerical staff of the institution was not getting more than Rs. 40/- per month.

It was suggested by the Telugu Translators that the scale 200-200, 200-12-320, E.B. 18-400, was not sufficient. Increment of efficiency bar was suggested. The Commissioner stated that it was not sufficient. Efficiency Bar was not sufficient. It is better to scrap this Pay Commission. Negotiate with the employees' organisations and arrive at correct decision. Heads of departments, various organisations head, Round Table Conference members, and others, have suggested that the report be amended. Medic Employees Association, Government Press Employees

Local industrial employees should organizations and their heads. The commission is not a pay commission. Heads are to be set aside. It is better to scrap this commission.


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Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

Central Government and Morarji Desai argued for wage freeze and certificates instead of wage freeze. Direct cash payment was the solution. D. A. Gandhi recommended 50 rupees for peons, 60 rupees for non-teaching staff, 100 rupees for public sector staff, and 5 rupees for teachers.

Teachers argued for recommendations in the report. The report had socialistic pattern of society with glaring inequalities of income groups. Teachers, State Government, and public sector staff argued for Socialistic basis. 2 rupees for social秘书ariat, 2.5 rupees for Teachers, and 10 rupees for Socialistic Pattern of Society. Administrative set up 10 rupees for various classes.
Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

11th September, 1967.

Pay Commission Report is received by various Organisations, Workers' Union, Teachers Union and other N.G.Os. Representatives of various Joint Council, Finale Report will be initiated. One Man Pay Commission report contains Budgetary Provision in which One Man Pay Commission is included. One Man Pay Commission report contains Service Conditions. Index of Cost of living, Service Conditions, etc., report contains One Man Pay Commission report which contains Budgetary Provision.

In the Pay Commission, final report will be issued by the Pay Commission.

The cost of living has increased to such an extent that the N.G.O.s are not in a position to cope with the new hard necessities. The so-called English educated society or super class people in the society have got somehow adopted to luxuries. I am not criticising them. But it has become a necessity and the cost of living index has increased to such an extent that the N.G.O.s are not in a position to cope with the new hard necessities.

11th September, 1967.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy:—I am coming to the point. Whether people may like it or not, I want to express my opinion. I want to ask whether Mr. Chairman wants to say that they are luxurious, necessities for all these, automatically we cannot cope with. We want to have terylene pants. How much will it cost? Nearly Rs. 70 to 80. N.G.Os cannot bear with their salaries of Rs. 150 or so. I am not criticising people who are wearing terylenes. Circumstances in the country and society are like that. But the Government alone is not responsible for that. The social conditions are responsible to some extent for meeting the demands which we require. Every one is involved in this. The trade union tendency has developed in these N.G.O's associations. There must be a true settlement between the Government and the employees. The N.G.Os should not ask for enhancement for some time so that we can proceed with the developmental activities. We are in a very bad state of affairs.

Mr. Chairman:—Does he want to say that they are luxurious.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy:—Necessities.

For all these, automatically we cannot cope with. We want to have terylene pants. How much will it cost? Nearly Rs. 70 to 80. N.G.Os cannot bear with their salaries of Rs. 150 or so. I am not criticising people who are wearing terylenes. Circumstances in the country and society are like that. But the Government alone is not responsible for that. The social conditions are responsible to some extent for meeting the demands which we require. Every one is involved in this. The trade union tendency has developed in these N.G.O's associations. There must be a true settlement between the Government and the employees. The N.G.Os should not ask for enhancement for some time so that we can proceed with the developmental activities. We are in a very bad state of affairs.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy:—These are the states of affairs. In 1951, example was very young boy. But there is no difference. The salaries of the employees from 1951 to 1961, there is lot of increase—2 times. Rationing time 6 to 8 times. Social conditions have developed. Social conditions, environmental conditions, civilised society develop over time.
But the State is not in a position to meet all the demands they require. That is my fundamental point.

Regarding the salaries, there must be a truce agreement between the Government and the employees. They are the real people who administrate. Unless it is executed, carried out and implemented there is no Government. We have to feed you, definitely. But you must also realise the responsibility of the Government. That is the point. In the present circumstances there is no enhancement so far as N.G.Os are concerned. I expected more for Class IV employees, Typists, and Stenographers but for Gazetted officers. I am not for Gazetted Officers.

Er?6o'g'&*aj'. gs RaoisS on the verge of retirement 650 to 750; 700 to 800 so 750 ended. n&?R, &oa&?aa hare 750 to 800 En&?M of the employees, 650 to 750. It can be scrapped no doubt, but the same story should not be repeated. It can be scrapped no doubt, but the same story should not be repeated.

That is the position. Let us understand. The N.G.Os also have to take the heavy responsibility of understanding. We have no funds to give salaries to-morrow. You are not realising the situation and the employees are not realising. Er?'g'&*aj'. gs RaoisS on the verge of retirement 650 to 750; 700 to 800 so 750 ended. n&?R, &oa&?aa hare 750 to 800 En&?M of the employees, 650 to 750.
Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

11th September, 1967

The discussion on the Report of the 11th September, 1967, by the Pay Commission, was preceded by a brief statement by the Chairman. He pointed out that the Commission had been asked to consider the matters submitted to them by the Government. The Chairman then proceeded to read out the report, which contained recommendations on various aspects of the pay and allowances system. The discussion was then opened to the members of the Commission, who expressed their views on the various recommendations made in the report.

The discussion continued for some time, with each member of the Commission expressing their views on the recommendations. The Chairman then summed up the discussion and conveyed the views of the members to the Government. The Chairman expressed the hope that the Government would take into consideration the views of the members in arriving at a final decision on the matter.

The discussion was adjourned and the members of the Commission left the meeting room. The Chairman then proceeded to read out a letter from the Government, which expressed their appreciation of the work done by the Commission and the views expressed by the members.

The Chairman then adjourned the meeting and thanked the members for their participation. The meeting was then closed.
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11th September, 1967. 

Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

The meeting was convened at 10 a.m. on 6th September, 1967. The members of the Pay Commission were present. The meeting was opened by the Chairman, who welcomed the members and the staff. The agenda was read and adopted. The first item on the agenda was the report of the Pay Commission. The Chairman explained the provisions of the report and discussed the implications of the recommendations. The members of the Commission expressed their views and made suggestions. The meeting adjourned at 12 noon.

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Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

11th September, 1967.


On the basis of budget, factuals and actual arrears, services extra to the existing scales of pay and allowances and the conditions of the service of its employees are equal to the situation that has developed. Terms of references were to "Going to the representations made by the diverse persons and organisations, the Government felt a doubt as to whether the existing scales of pay and allowances and the conditions of the service of its employees are equal to the situation that has developed"...

Services are the backbone of the country.

Budget, land revenue, factuals and actual arrears, services extra to the existing scales of pay and allowances and the conditions of the service of its employees are equal to the situation that has developed. Terms of references were to "Going to the representations made by the diverse persons and organisations, the Government felt a doubt as to whether the existing scales of pay and allowances and the conditions of the service of its employees are equal to the situation that has developed"...

...

The report of the 11th September, 1967 Pay Commission dismisses the claims of services under the report of the 11th Pay Commission. The Paper 3 report on the services and commissioned by the Pay Commission dismiss the waste services of the Round Table conference. The annual conference of the services, Budget figures of the conference, Budget print of the services, 12 omni of the services of Agriculture, 3 of the services of the State, 3 of the services of the Judiciary. Contented Services of the report avoidable controversy. The report on the services of the Conference of the services of the High Court Judge, the arrangement of the Judicial department by the report to the High Court Judge, report on the services of the High Court Judge, retire after the services of the High Court Judge. The report on the base of the question.

"The most important thing that was borne in my mind is rationalisation of pay structure. So under the very difficult financial position of the Government, the scheme of rationalisation has had to be such that the immediate commitment to the Government was as small as possible."

"The scale of pay in Andhra Pradesh if at all have to be fixed in relation to the other States in the Southern Zone in comparison with the pay fixed for similar posts in Andhra Pradesh Departments, the pay fixed for posts in those States is however higher even for most other administrative posts."

It is normally obligatory and administratively expedient for the Government to see that their employees particularly in the lowest income bracket get at least as fair treatment as compared in the private sector."
Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

11th September, 1967.

I think, therefore the present form of the report is not accurate! Further, the workers as well as the employees of the bank... They are worried about this... They say that... They are not satisfied with... They say that... In this regard... In this regard... I think that it would be unfair and unjust to
give Government employees adjustment of Dearness Allowance to compensate for all the fall in their real income." He also said:

"So far as the salaries or the subsistence allowances are concerned, the employees' capacity to pay is irrelevant." The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities . . . ."
Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

11th September, 1.67.

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The discussion begins with a brief introduction, discussing the report of the Pay Commission. The document then delves into the details of the recommendations made by the commission, with emphasis on the implications of these recommendations for various categories of employees. The text is detailed, covering various aspects such as salaries, benefits, and the overall framework for the pay structure.

The discussion continues with a critical analysis of the recommendations, highlighting both the strengths and weaknesses. It includes a detailed examination of the economic climate and its impact on the feasibility of implementing these recommendations.

The final part of the discussion focuses on the need for coordinated action by the government, employer, and employee bodies to ensure the smooth implementation of the recommendations. It concludes with a call for cooperation and a commitment to addressing the long-term needs of the workforce.
Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission

11th September, 1917: 99

It is evident that the commission has reached its highest climax now. This can be termed by another name. There is no corruption; it is replaced by 'mamool'. From top to bottom, these things are there, whether some agree with me or not. Facts are facts; it is in existence. The corruption is root out. It has reached its highest climax now. This can be termed by another name. There is no corruption; it is replaced by 'mamool'. From top to bottom, these things are there, whether some agree with me or not. Facts are facts; it is in existence.
11th September, 1967.

Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

Mr. Chairman:— The House stands adjourned to 8–30 A. M. tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned till Half-fast Eight of the clock on Tuesday, the 12th September 1967)