THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Ninety-fifth day of the First Session of
The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 26th June, 1968

The House met at Half-Past Eight of the Clock
(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

MEMBERS SWORN

Sri Kakani Venkataramnam (Gannavaram)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DUES FROM CHALLAPALLI SUGAR FACTORY

2275—

*5157 Q—Sri C V I.K Rao (Kakinada) —Will the hon
Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state
(a) whether Challapalli Sugar Factory paid the monies due to
the Government,

(b) if so, when were the accounts completely settled, if not
what is the amount due and what steps has the Government taken to
recover the same,

(c) whether monies due to the ryots for supply of sugarcane
have been paid in full by the factory, and

(d) if not, what is the total amount due?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri P Thimma Reddy) —(a)
The factory has not paid the dues completely

(b) An amount of Rs 4,89,853 22 exclusive of interest was due
to Government as on 1-6-1968 towards the arrears of purchase tax
for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67

The factory has been granted time till the end of June, 1968
for payment of this amount. If the entire amount is not paid before
that date, the Collector will take necessary action to recover the
amount under the R R Act

(c) and (d) As on 31-5-1968, the factory is yet to pay
Rs 1,07,246 to the Cane-growers. These arrears relate to the 1967-68
season

J, No 354 (105)
Sri P Thimma Reddy: Interest is being charged at the rate of about 9% in the current season, 1967-68.

It is controlled release, not that they could sell 40% as they like.

There is only one Chamber called the Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj. It was started in 1963. As regards the grants-in-aid a statement is placed on the Table of the House.
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS IN AID RELEASED TO THE
ANDHRA PRADESH STATE CHAMBER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

[Vid. L A Q (Starred) No 3286]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Panchayats</th>
<th>Panchayat Samithis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1962-63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1962-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1964-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1965-66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The question of release of grants is pending as the entire issue of financial position of the State Chamber of Panchayati Raj is under review.

Amounts released to the State Chamber of Panchayati Raj towards the production of literature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Date of release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs 10,000</td>
<td>In March 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs 8,232</td>
<td>In March 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs 20,357-50</td>
<td>In March 1967</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE CHAMBER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
(All these ceased to be in Office with effect from 19-2-68)

1. Sri J. Vengala Rao, M L A President
2. Sri B. Niranjan Rao, M L A
3. Sri P. Rama Reddy
4. Sri U. A. Burrayanarayana Raju
5. Sri R. Dasaradha Rama Reddy
7. Sri N. Mrutyunjaya Rao
8. Sri M. Subba Reddy, M L C
9. Sri A. Lakshminarayana Reddy
10. Sri T. Venkatappaiah
11. Sri T. Tirumala Reddy
12. Sri R. Chandrasekhar Reddy
13. Sri V. Dasaradha Ramaiah
14. Sri S. Sivaram Reddy
15. Sri M. Nageswar Rao
16. Sri K. Ramkrishna Reddy
17. Sri Surender Reddy
18. Sri Kamal Devi Chowdary
19. Sri M. Punnaiah Chowdary
108  26th June 1968

Oral Answers to Questions

| 20 | Sri P Ganga Reddy          |
| 21 | Sri Nadamomi Reddy, M L A  |
| 22 | Sri Kondala Rao            |
| 23 | Sri D Hanumantha Rao       |
| 24 | Sri B Suryanarayana        |
| 25 | Sri Narla Lingaiah         |
| 26 | Sri Gandam Veeruiah        |
| 27 | Sri G V Chandrasekhara Reddy |
| 28 | Sri J Raghootham Reddy     |

Sri G Sivaiah — Where is the necessity for giving aid to the Chambers? What are the functions of this organisation? Whether the Government will consider now because of the paucity of funds etc., to stop those aids?

Sri S. Sivaiah — Where is the necessity for giving aid to the Chambers? What are the functions of this organisation? Whether the Government will consider now because of the paucity of funds etc., to stop those aids?

Sri G Sivaiah — Where is the necessity for giving aid to the Chambers? What are the functions of this organisation? Whether the Government will consider now because of the paucity of funds etc., to stop those aids?
Mr Speaker — It is not functioning.

Sri C V K Rao — Have they properly spent or not?

Sri A Madhava Rao — How are they spent?

Sri C V K Rao — Sir, why this Panchayatraj within Brahmanandaraj? Why don't you think of abolishing this Panchayatraj and keep Brahmanandaraj alone?

(Laughter)
Oral Answers to Questions

(No answer)

Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state
(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is contemplating to reorganise the Executive staffing pattern of the Panchayat Samithis,
(b) if so, the changes that are contemplated, and
(c) when are they likely to take effect?

Sri T. Ramaswamy — (a) No, Sir,
(b) Does not arise
(c) Does not arise

Executive Staff in Panchayat Samithis

2277 —

*5678 Q— Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Riju (Yemmiganoor) — Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state
(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is contemplating to reorganise the Executive staffing pattern of the Panchayat Samithis,
(b) if so, the changes that are contemplated, and
(c) when are they likely to take effect?

Sri T. Ramaswamy — (a) No, Sir,
(b) Does not arise
(c) Does not arise

V. L. Ws. — Executive Officers reorganisation is likely to commence.

Q.

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government is contemplating to reorganise the Executive staffing pattern of the Panchayat Samithis?
(b) If so, the changes that are contemplated?
(c) When are they likely to take effect?

Sri T. Ramaswamy — (a) No, Sir,
(b) Does not arise
(c) Does not arise

Executive Officers reorganisation is likely to commence.
Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi - They have decided to amend the Act. "We have decided to amend." Let him recall his statement Sir.

Mr Speaker - Yesterday, he said he has still to take decision. It will come in the next session.

They have taken a decision to amend the Act. The Act cannot be amended without the decision. Sri. What is the direction in which you are going to take?

Mr Speaker - Is it regarding reorganisation?

Sri B Ratnasabhapathi - Unless they take certain decisions on important provisions, Sir, they cannot amend the Act. I want to know now what those important provisions are?
Sri B Ratnasabhapathi — Have the Government decided to amend certain provisions of the Act.

Sri T Ramaswamy — Yes.

Sri B Ratnasabhapathi — What are those amendments?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — There are several matters on which some hon. Members and even others feel that the Act may be amended. Therefore, we will have to consider the several points that are for consideration and then come to a decision on which lines the amendment will go. Just now the Minister or I or the Government are not in a position to say what are those amendments or in which direction or in which line they are proposed. Therefore, it is too premature.

Mr Speaker — It is all right.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — Nothing definite can be said.

Sir

Nuclear Physics Division in Andhra University

2278—

* 4229 Q — Sarvasi C V K Rao, V Palavelli (Chodavaram) and Dr T S Murthy (Warangal) — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Nuclear Physics Division is instituted in Andhra University at Waltair, if so, when,

(b) whether UGC has recognised it for Higher Research Course studies, if so, when and what action the University has taken since then,

(c) whether the State Government has allotted a grant of Rupees thirty lakhs for the purpose, and
Oral Answers to Question.* 26th June 1968

(d) it so, whether the amount has been properly utilised, and
(e) what steps do Government proposed to take remedy this situation with a view to furthering atomic research in Andhra University?

The Minister for Education (Sri T V Raghavulu) —(a) A Nuclear Physics Division was instituted in the Andhra University as part of the Physics Department on 15-10-1954 and organised into a separate Department with effect from 1-7-1956.

(b) The Expert Committee appointed by the U G C suggested that the Department of Nuclear Physics of Andhra University may be developed as a centre of advanced study and Research in Phase II. But the U G C expressed its inability to provide assistance during IIIrd Five Year Plan. Andhra University is awaiting a further move from the U G C.

(c) No, Sir. A grant of Rs 5 lakhs only was sanctioned in 1962-63.

(d) Orders for the supply of equipment have been placed with different firms and the amount has been fully committed. Some of the equipment is yet to be received.

(e) The Andhra University is now allocating from its own funds for further strengthening of the various research projects in the Department. A new branch of study “Nuclear Reactions” is being developed at an estimated cost of Rs 2,50,000 and the University has already spent about Rs 1,00,000 during 1966-67 and 1967-68 for this work. The Andhra University has been advised to approach the U G C for assistance as the development of Nuclear Research Laboratories is one of the University schemes which is eligible for 100% financial assistance from the U G C in the 4th Five Year Plan.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS OF KAKINADA ENGINEERING COLLEGE HOSTEL

2279—

* 516 Q Sri C V K Rao —Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) the action taken regarding funds of Kakinada Engineering College Hostel misappropriated and the stage at which it stands now, and

(b) who are the persons that are managing the Kakinada Engineering College hostel now and what is the monthly total collection made from the students for boarding and lodging?

Sri T V Raghavulu —(a) Criminal cases have been instituted against the persons charged with misappropriation of the hostel funds.
of Government Engineering College, Kakinada in the court of Principal Judicial First Class Magistrate, Kakinada, and the matter is now sub-judice in the case of the then Principal of the College. Departmental action is being taken for failure to exercise proper and effective supervision over the hostel staff.

(b) Sri G. Satyanandam, Assistant Professor in Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Kakinada, is the present Hostel Manager.

The average monthly collection from students towards boarding and lodging charges during the current year is Rs 37,400 and Rs 1,400 respectively.

Sri T.V. Raghavulu — About two lakhs, Sir.

Sri T.V. Raghavulu — (About two lakhs, involve in the hostel).

Sri T.V. Raghavulu — (Two lakhs, involve in the hostel).

Sri T.V. Raghavulu — (About two lakhs).

Sri T.V. Raghavulu — (About two lakhs).

Sri T.V. Raghavulu — (Two lakhs).

Sri T.V. Raghavulu — Principal report issued by the Director of Technical Education.

Sri T.V. Raghavulu — About two lakhs involve in the hostel.

Principal report issued by the Director of Technical Education.

Sri T.V. Raghavulu — About two lakhs involve in the hostel.

Sri T.V. Raghavulu — About two lakhs involve in the hostel.

Sri T.V. Raghavulu — About two lakhs involve in the hostel.

Sri T.V. Raghavulu — About two lakhs involve in the hostel.

Sri T.V. Raghavulu — About two lakhs involve in the hostel.

Sri T.V. Raghavulu — About two lakhs involve in the hostel.

Sri T.V. Raghavulu — About two lakhs involve in the hostel.

Sri T.V. Raghavulu — About two lakhs involve in the hostel.
Mr Speaker —Only one Prabhakar Reddy is under suspension.

Sri T V Raghavulu —He is the only Government servant, Sir.

Mr Speaker —The others perhaps are not Government servants.

Sri T V Raghavulu —No, Sir. Non-Government funds are involved. The charge-sheet details involve fraud, misappropriation and misappropriation of non-Government funds.

Mr Speaker —Criminal liability court by non-Government funds.

Mr Speaker —Prosecution.

Mr Speaker —Charge-sheet, Court.

Mr Speaker —Court by non-Government funds.
Oral Answers to Question

116 26th Jan, 1968

Parents request deputations of civil liability and criminal liability to be held. On private accounts, the Director of Technical Education and the Principal have been directed by the Director of Technical Education to hold an audit and report on the matter.

Parents have filed a complaint with the Principal and the Director of Technical Education. The complaint alleges misappropriation of Government funds, amounting to approximately 2 lakhs of rupees. The amount involved involves non-Government servants and non-Government servants providing mess and accommodation. The Principal and the Deputy warden have been directed to investigate the matter.

The matter is related to the provision of mess and accommodation for students and non-Government servants. The amount involved is approximately 2 lakhs of rupees. The matter involves non-Government servants providing mess and accommodation, and the Principal and the Deputy warden have been directed to investigate the matter.
Misappropriation of Funds in Kirlampudi Sugarcane Growers Society

2280 —

Q 4227 — Sri Kona Prabhaker Rao (Bapatla) — Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government is aware that there was temporary misappropriation of large sums of money in Kirlampudi Sugarcane Growers Society by its President during 1962-65,

(b) whether it is a fact that the hon. Chief Minister ordered prosecution of the President, and

(c) if so, at what stage is it?

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri K V Vijayabhaskara Reddy) —

(a) The President was retaining cash balance ranging from Rs 20,000 to Rs 64,000 during the period 1961 to 1964. The Assistant Public Prosecutor II Kakinada who was consulted for his opinion as to whether this would constitute temporary misappropriation of funds, opined that this is a case of mere retention of cash balance by the former President and does not disclose any criminal offence.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise
26th June, 1964
Oral Answers to Questions

Mr Speaker, there is a limit to these things. If you suspect that the Minister for Panchayati Raj is behind all these things, it is not good.

Sri M Veera Raghava Rao: It is correct, Sir. I can prove it, Sir.

Mr Speaker: That is enough. Please sit down. No more discussion. From the information furnished by the Minister, it is known that keeping of large moneys by the Presidents is against the rules. According to rules, they are not expected to keep money with them.

Sri K. Vijayabaskara Reddy: They have to pay back in the Central Bank.

Whatever it is to keep such a huge amount with one person is not desirable and it should not be encouraged.

Mr Speaker, there is a limit to these things. If you suspect that the Minister for Panchayati Raj is behind all these things, it is not good.

Sri M Veera Raghava Rao: It is correct, Sir. I can prove it, Sir.

Mr Speaker: That is enough. Please sit down. No more discussion. From the information furnished by the Minister, it is known that keeping of large moneys by the Presidents is against the rules. According to rules, they are not expected to keep money with them.

Sri K. Vijayabaskara Reddy: They have to pay back in the Central Bank.
Oral Answers to Questions.

26th June, 1968

All of you will become responsible for it.

Misappropriation

Misappropriation

Charges frame

Income and Expenditure of TTD

(a) the income and expenditure of the Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanams during 1965-66 and 1966-67, and

(b) the expenditure incurred with special reference to providing amenities to pilgrims?

The Minister for Endowments (Sri R. Ramalinga Raju) —

(a) The figures of income and expenditure are as follows —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ordinary Receipts</th>
<th>Ordinary Expenditure</th>
<th>Capital Receipts</th>
<th>Capital Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-1967 (April 1966 to March 1967)</td>
<td>2,95,53,149-82</td>
<td>1,45,37,810 48</td>
<td>4,72,419-02</td>
<td>58,46,083 43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
26th June, 1968

Oral Answers to Questions

(b) The details of expenditure incurred for providing amenities to pilgrims during the same period are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Choultries, rest houses and water supply</td>
<td>8,64,175.05</td>
<td>21,37,618.66</td>
<td>1,63,619.38</td>
<td>31,07,928.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health and Sanitation &amp; Medical</td>
<td>3,01,06-96</td>
<td>2,150-00</td>
<td>3,62,783-91</td>
<td>911-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>26,74,707-52</td>
<td>5,56,062-89</td>
<td>25,64,415-08</td>
<td>6,01,971-73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purohit Sangham</td>
<td>912-54</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,444-00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalyanakatta</td>
<td>3,572-47</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6,461-86</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canteens</td>
<td>9,40,936-52</td>
<td>1,734-84</td>
<td>10,47,052-80</td>
<td>921-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>47,85,411-36</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,97,575-39</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,45,777-03</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,11,736-23</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Choultries, rest houses and water supply: Rs 8,64,175.05, Rs 21,37,618.66, Rs 1,63,619.38, Rs 31,07,928.93
2 Public Health and Sanitation & Medical: Rs 3,01,06-96, Rs 2,150-00, Rs 3,62,783-91, Rs 911-00
3 Transport: Rs 26,74,707-52, Rs 5,56,062-89, Rs 25,64,415-08, Rs 6,01,971-73
4 Purohit Sangham: Rs 912-54, —, Rs 1,444-00, —
5 Kalyanakatta: Rs 3,572-47, —, Rs 6,461-86, —
6 Canteens: Rs 9,40,936-52, Rs 1,734-84, Rs 10,47,052-80, Rs 921-55

Total: Rs 47,85,411-36, Rs 26,97,575-39, Rs 50,45,777-03, Rs 37,11,736-23

For details, please refer to the answer given by the Minister for Notes.
 Does it differ from Minister to Minister? 

Supply rules 2°, e rules 3° which apply.
122 26th June, 1968 Oral Answers to Questions

Sri M Venkatnarayana (Eluru) — On a point of information

"మెటియారు నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభించండి లేదు అయితే మనం అతను మెటియారెంట్ పని చేసించలేదు. ఉస్మాని నిర్మాణం ఇతర ప్రభుత్వానికి సాధారణే ధర్మసాధనం అయితే మనం ఉస్మాని నిర్మాణం చేసించలేదు. సరిహద్దు సాధారణే సమూహం ప్రతి సాధారణే సాధారణే ప్రతి వృత్తి చేసించలేదు. ఉస్మాని నిర్మాణం ప్రతి సాధారణే కార్యాలయం చేసించలేదు.

మెటియారు నిర్మాణం అవసరమైనప్పటికి మనం ఉస్మాని నిర్మాణం చేసించలేదు.")

వారి స్థితి విషయం అంటే అచ్చిన ఉండాలాం. ఇందులో మెటియారు నిర్మాణం చేసించలేదు. మరియు వారి స్థితి విషయం అంటే ఉపస్థితం చేసించలేదు. ఇది ఉపస్థితం చేసించలేదు. ఉమ్మడి సాధారణే సాధారణే సాధారణే ప్రతి సాధారణే సాధారణే ప్రతి వృత్తి చేసించలేదు. ఉమ్మడి సాధారణే ప్రతి సాధారణే ప్రతి వృత్తి చేసించలేదు.

ఉమ్మడి సాధారణే సాధారణే సాధారణే సాధారణే ప్రతి సాధారణే ప్రతి వృత్తి చేసించలేదు. ఉమ్మడి సాధారణే సాధారణే సాధారణే ప్రతి సాధారణే ప్రతి వృత్తి చేసించలేదు.

ఉమ్మడి సాధారణే సాధారణే సాధారణే సాధారణే ప్రతి సాధారణే ప్రతి వృత్తి చేసించలేదు. ఉమ్మడి సాధారణే సాధారణే సాధారణే ప్రతి సాధారణే ప్రతి వృత్తి చేసించలేదు.

ఉమ్మడి సాధారణే సాధారణే సాధారణే సాధారణే ప్రతి సాధారణే ప్రతి వృత్తి చేసించలేదు. ఉమ్మడి సాధారణే సాధారణే సాధారణే ప్రతి సాధారణే ప్రతి వృత్తి చేసించలేదు.
Oral Answers to Questions

26th June, 1968.

Donations by TTD

* 5224 Q — Sri P Gunnayya — Will the hon Minister for Endowments be pleased to state

the districtwise number of temples to which donations have been given by the Tirumalai-Tirupathi Devasthanams from out of their income during each year between 1964-67 for the following purposes

(i) construction, and

(ii) repairs of temples?

Sri R Ramalnga Raju — A statement showing the districtwise number of temples to which donations have been given by the Tirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanams for purposes of construction and renovation during the years 1964-67 and the amounts donated is placed on the Table of the House.
PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

[Vide answer to L A Q No 5.224 (starred) (224)]

Statement showing the districtwise number of temples to which donations have been given by the Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanams during the years 1966-67 and the amounts donated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of district</th>
<th>No of temples</th>
<th>Amount of donation</th>
<th>Year when given</th>
<th>Purpose for which given</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2) Rs</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Renovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11,500</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Renovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Renovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Renovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Renovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Renovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Renovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Renovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Renovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras State</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oral Answers to Questions 26th June, 1968

WILL THE HON. MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE BE PLEASED TO STATE

(a) Whether it is not a fact for the last two years, 1965-66 and 1966-67 subsidy is being given to ryots for digging wells in Kuppam, block area by the Samithi and Agricultural Department, and

(b) If so, for how much subsidy and for how many wells is being given during the period and whether the wells have been dug and whether a competent Officer made an inspection of the wells?

Sri P Ramalinga Raju — Answer is placed on the Table of the House

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

[Vide L A Q No 5850 F (S) (*2283)]

(a) It is a fact that the Samithi has granted subsidy loans under the Liberalised Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme 1965-66 to ten ryots in Kuppam Block area. First instalment was disbursed to these ryots in the year 1965-66. Second instalment was disbursed in the year 1966-67 only to one ryot, as he has satisfactorily completed the work of the extent to first instalment. He has also completed the well work successfully subsequently.

In the year 1966-67 subsidy loans under the Liberalised Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme were granted to 3 ryots by the Land Mortgage Bank on the recommendation of the Samithi, as from 1965-66 onwards loans under Liberalised Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme are being channelled through Land Mortgage Banks.

No loans for sinking of wells were granted to the ryots in the Samithi area by the Agriculture Department, as the well Subsidy Scheme is not being implemented by it.

(b) One well under the Liberalised Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme 1965-66, has been completed by the ryot, Sri Esar Gaddayya, Chilakam village. In this case, a subsidy of 50% of the cost of the well work not exceeding Rs. 750, will be admissible and will be sanctioned by the concerned officer. The well was inspected by a competent Officer.

The three loanees to whom loans have been sanctioned by the Land Mortgage Banks during 1966-67, are not yet eligible for subsidy, as they have not completed their works.
FISHING IN GODAVARI RIVER

228—

* 1 '85 (G) Q—Sarvasri B V Ramanayya (Allavaram) and R Satyanarayana Raju (Narasapur) — Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state

(a) What are the aims and objects of the Government in introducing licensing system in fishing in Godavari river areas,

(b) Whether there are any GOs concerning the same, and

(c) What are the collections made by the Department in each year towards this account since the introduction of the scheme?

Sri T Ramaswamy — (a) As the fishing in river Godavari was not controlled, the breeders and fingerlings were being ruthlessly fished out by fishermen. In order to stop this ruthless destruction of fish and increase fish seed production, the conservancy measures were introduced in river with effect from 1953-56. The conservancy measures are of close seasons, regulations of mesh of nets used for allowing small fish to escape and restrictions on sizes of fish to be caught.

(b) Yes Sir

(c) The revenue realised by issue of licences in each year is as follows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1956-57</td>
<td>2,562 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>3,100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958-59</td>
<td>3,071 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>2,169 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>6,137 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>5,893 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>5,056 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>13,266 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>7,990 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>11,150 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>14,449 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deep-Sea Fishing at Vadarevu

* 5352 (J) Q —Sri Pragada Kotaiah —Will the hon Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state

Whether there is a proposal with the Government to introduce deep-sea fishing in Vadarevu area near Chirala to better the lot of the thousands of fishermen living there, if not, what are the alternative schemes to improve the condition of the fishermen living on the sea cost between Vadarevu and Motupalli?

Sri T Ramaswamy —There are no harbour facilities at Vadarevu in Guntur District. Therefore, deep-sea fishing cannot be introduced at this place. This area comes under the extension block of the Panchayat Samithi Betapalem, to which a grant-in-aid of Rs 15,000/ is being given by the Government every year, for implementation of the Fisheries extension Scheme. Under the scheme the fishermen are eligible for supply of fishery requisites such as Nylon yarn, logs, boats etc. The fishermen of Vadarevu can avail this facility and thereby improve their economic condition.
26th June, 1968

(Reply to Questions)

**Grants given to the Universities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1966-67</th>
<th>1967-68</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Osmania University</td>
<td>65,87,560</td>
<td>83,86,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra University</td>
<td>17 8 600</td>
<td>31 0 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Venkateswara University</td>
<td>19,67,000</td>
<td>26,95,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The increase is due to the enhanced commitment of the Universities due to revision of scales of pay, starting of Post Graduate Centres, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1966-67</th>
<th>1967-68</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Osmania University</td>
<td>65,87,560</td>
<td>83,86,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra University</td>
<td>17 8 600</td>
<td>31 0 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Venkateswara University</td>
<td>19,67,000</td>
<td>26,95,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The increase is due to the enhanced commitment of the Universities due to revision of scales of pay, starting of Post Graduate Centres, etc.
FINANCIAL CRISIS IN OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

2287—

Sir SatyanarayanaRaju, C V K Rao

Smt J Eswar Bai (Yel areddy) — Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is financial crisis in Osmania University, at present,

(b) if so whether the University has asked for any assistance from the state Government, and

(c) whether the Government have decided to give the assistance?

Sri T V Raghavulu — (a) It cannot be said that there is financial crisis in Osmania University, though its financial position cannot be said to be satisfactory

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The Government have sanctioned an additional block Grant of Rs 26,20,803 during 1967-68 to the University

Mr Speaker — Answers for all the other questions will be laid on the Table of the House except question Nos 2289, 2290, 2296 and 2297.
AYACUT UNDER T B PROJECT LOW LEVEL CANAL

2289—

* 4301 Q — Sri P O Satyanarayana Raju — Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether there are any proposals before the Government to bifurcate the existing irrigable dry ayacut of Tungabhadra Project Low Level Canal ayacut and allow cultivation in each block in alternate years, and

(b) if so, whether it is likely to be introduced in the ensuing Rabi season?

Sri K Vijayabhaskara Reddy — (a) No, Sir
(b) Does not arise

CO-OPERATIVE RICE MILLS IN NALGONDA DISTRICT

2290—

* 4033 Q — Sri N Raghava Reddy - Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) the number of co-operative rice mills for the establishment of which loans have been granted in 1963 in Nalgonda district,

(b) whether a statement containing the following particulars will be placed on the Table of the House,

1 the location of the said mills,
2 the estimated expenditure for the construction,
3 the details of land acquired for those mills,
4 the amount of compensation paid for those sites, and
5 the names of owners of said sites, and

(c) the rules followed for the payment of compensation for the lands acquired for this purpose?

Sri K Vijayabhaskara Reddy — (a) During 1963, financial assistance was sanctioned for the establishment of only one Co-operative Rice Mill in Nalgonda District. This assistance was sanctioned to the Nalgonda Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd.

(b) Statement showing the particulars is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The land was purchased by the society in a purely private transaction.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(Vide Answer to L A Q No 4033 (Starred) * (2290))

(1) The location of the said mills,
(1) The rice mills located at Tipparthi village in Survey No. 449 in the taluk and district of Nalgonda.

(2) the estimated expenditure for the construction,
(2) Rs 1,34,000
132 20th June, 1968

Oral Answers to Questions

(3) the details of the land acquire for those mills,

(3) The Nalgonda Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd, purchased 5 acres of patta land at a cost of Rs 53.00 per acre from Mohd Kamruddin Khan resident of Tipparthi village.

(4) The amount of compensation paid for those sites, and

(4) A sum of Rs 17,500 was paid towards the cost of the land purchased.

(5) the names of owners of said sites

(5) Sri Mohd Kimruddin Khan s/o Sri Mohruuddin Khan, resident of Tipparthi village.

Payment of Salaries for Teachers

2296—

* J106 Q Sri C V K Rao — Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an additional amount of Rs 2.00 crores is needed for the salaries of teachers under Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis and another 8 lakhs is needed to be paid to teachers of aided schools, if so whether the Government has complied with the requirements if not, why, and

(b) whether it is a fact that arrears of salaries of teachers of Yellavaram and Rampachodavaram taluk of about 400 teachers in 120 schools are pending since 1963 if so, what action taken to reimburse those arrears due, if not, why?

The telugu text follows the same structure as the English text above.
26th June, 1968

**Written Answers to Questions**

**B O L Degree**

2297—

* 5350 (S) Q — Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishnayya — Will the hon Minister for education be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bachelor of Oriental Language (B O L) is recognised as equal to B A or B Sc, in view of the implementation of Official language Act, and,

(b) if so, since when?

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**SECOND EDUCATIONAL SURVEY**

2288—

* 2779 Q — Sarvasry Badri Vishal Pitti, K Butchi Rayudu and Ch Rajeshwara Rao — Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) the particulars of the data collected during the first stage of second educational survey launched at the instance of Government of India, Ministry of Education in August 1965, and

(b) whether a copy of the State Survey Report will be placed on the table of the House?
A —

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

(b) The second Educational Survey Report has not yet been printed. A copy of the Summary of the findings of the State Survey Report is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Vide answer to clause (a) of L A Q No 2779 (Starred (* 2288))

Particulars of the data collected during the first stage of the Second Educational Survey launched at the instance of the Government of India Ministry of Education.

IDENTIFICATION AND ENUMERATION OF:

i) every distinct habitation

ii) every primary, middle and secondary school,

iii) habitations which have in them provisions for educational facilities at primary, middle and secondary stages,

iv) habitations without educational facilities in them at primary, middle and secondary stages,

v) In case of every habitation under (iv) above, the distance at which educational qualified facilities at the various stages are available for habitations in different population slabs,

vi) the distribution of primary middle and secondary sections and enrolment in these sections according to number of teachers and classes in a section,

vii) the distribution of primary, middle and secondary sections according to number of teachers and enrolment in each section,

viii) class-wise enrolment in schools with different sections,

ix) the distances which children at primary, middle and secondary stages walk from their school-less habitations to the schools in the neighbouring habitations,

x) distribution of teachers in primary, middle and secondary sections according to their qualifications,

xi) enrolment in different classes at Primary, middle and secondary stages,

xii) the distribution of untrained teachers according to their age and teaching experience,

xiii) distribution of schools according to their management and nature of ownership of school buildings, and

xiv) the qualifications of teachers teaching science in secondary schools and laboratory facilities available to them for teaching science.
A SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS OF
SECOND EDUCATIONAL SURVEY OF
ANDHRA PRADESH

Note The data have been collected as on 31-12-1965.

HABITATIONS

1. There are 53,866 rural habitations in the areas covered in
this Report and their population is estimated at 3,23,82,092. Of
these, 44.16% are in the population slab "below 500" and they
account for 21.84% of the rural population. The percentage of
small habitations is very high in the State.

2. The total number of urban habitations identified is 205.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

3. The percentage of rural habitations with primary sections
in them or within the walking distance of a mile is 87.18%. This
includes 60.83% with primary sections in them.

4. The percentage of rural population with primary sections
in their own habitations or within a walking distance of a mile is
97.21% including 90.73% having primary sections in their own
habitations. The habitations in the slab '300 and above' are by
and large served by primary sections. The question of expanding
primary school facilities in future will mainly be that of providing
schools for the small habitations. Among districts, the percentage
of population served with Primary Sections within one mile walking
distance vary from 91.00% in Chittoor District to 90.65 Krishna
District.

5. According to the first Educational Survey only 68.40% of
the rural population of the habitations in the population slab of
300-399 was served by primary sections on 31-3-1957.

6. There are 36,801 primary sections in rural areas. Of
these 93.52% are independent primary schools, 5.35% are part of
primary-cum-middle schools and 1.12% are part of primary-cum-
high schools.

Out of 3,553 primary sections in urban areas 80.97% are
independent primary schools, 13.23% are part of primary-cum-middle
schools and 5.80% are part of primary-cum-middle-cum-high schools.

7. On an average, a primary section has 91 pupils. The
averages for rural and urban areas separately are 80 and 208
respectively.

8. There are many instances of disproportionate allocation of
teachers in rural and urban areas.

9. 75.28% of the rural primary sections are complete primary
sections having classes 1 to V with 89.50% of total enrolment. The
corresponding percentages for urban primary sections are 88.63 and
95.80 respectively.

10. In the rural areas 47.75% of the primary sections are one-
teacher sections, 26.45% are two-teacher sections and 12.62% have
three teachers each. Only in 13.18% of the primary sections is the
number of teachers four or more than four.

11. In the urban areas, 11.37% of the primary sections are
one-teacher sections, 12.56% are two-teacher sections and 13.49% are
three-teacher sections.
12 In 72 83% of the rural primary sections the enrolment is upto 10 only. The corresponding percentage for urban primary sections is 24 5%. Considered in the context of the recommendation of the Education Commission only 13 21% of primary sections in the state (both urban and rural primary sections put together) is the enrolment more than 160.

13 Multiple class teaching is necessary in 83% of the primary sections in the State.

14 Girls constitute 40 37% of the enrolment in the primary sections in the State as a whole. Corresponding figures for rural and urban areas separately are 39 36 and 44 37 respectively.

15 The enrolment in classes I to V is 75 08% of the estimated population in the age-group 6 to 10. Considering the data in the context of the population served by primary sections it becomes obvious that in many cases the enrolment has not kept pace with schooling facilities. The percentage of rural population served by primary sections within one mile walking distance is 97 21.

16 The enrolment in classes I to V is 75 08% of the estimated population in the age group 6 to 10. The percentages separately for boys and girls are 89 48 and 60 66 respectively. The target of enrolment under the Third Five Year Plan was 76 4% (90 4% for boys and 61 0% for girls).

17 90 7 pupil are enrolled in classes I to V for every 10,000 population. The indices for boys and girls separately are 54 1 and 33 6 respectively.

18 Of the total enrolment in classes I to V 39 41% are in class I. These percentages for rural and urban areas are 41 6 and 30 5 respectively.

19 The ratio between the enrolment in classes I and V i.e., approximately 4 1 and the corresponding figures for rural and urban areas separately are 5 1 and 2 1 respectively.

20 Among boys, the ratio between the enrolment in classes I and V approximately is 4 1 in the State as a whole and for the girls it is 5 1.

EDUCATION AT MIDDLE STAGE

21 57 89% of the habitations covering 72 03% of the rural population in the state have middle sections either in them or within three miles walking distance. The corresponding figures at the time of conducting the first Educational Survey i.e., as on 31 3 1957 were 42 37% and 48 3% respectively. From this it is evident that there has been appreciable progress in the field of Middle School education during the period intervening the First and Second Educational Surveys. At the same time it is important to note that about 28% of the people in the state are still without Middle School education facility within three miles walking distance.

22 76 17% of the rural habitation in the population slab 1,000 and above are served by middle sections within three miles. The corresponding percentage for habitations in the slab below 1,000 is 54 09.
23 There are 3,638 Middle Sections in rural areas of these 250% are independent middle schools, 5423% are part of primary-cum-middle schools, 31.97% are part of Middle-cum-secondary schools and 11.30% are part of primary-cum-middle cum-secondary schools.

Out of 1210 urban middle sections, 4.13% are independent middle schools, 38.84% are part of primary-cum-middle schools, 40.00% are part of Middle-cum-secondary schools and 17.02% are part of primary-cum-middle-cum-secondary schools.

24. 13 middle sections and 74 teachers are available per 1,00,000 of the population in the State.

25 On an average a middle section has 134 pupils. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 96 and 248 respectively.

26 There are numerous instances of the disproportionate allocation of teachers and also of small middle sections. About 64.73% of the middle sections have an enrolment less than 121, the minimum optimum limit suggested by the Education Commission.

27 The corresponding percentages for rural and urban middle sections are 74.25 and 36.08 respectively.

28 14.62% of the rural "Middle Sections are single-teacher sections with 3.84% of the total enrolment. 6.61% of the urban Middle Sections are single-teacher sections with 0.76% of the total enrolment.

29 30.86% of the middle sections in the State are incomplete middle sections. The percentages for rural and urban areas are 35.65 and 16.52 respectively.

30 Of the enrolment in middle sections girls constitute 26.02 only. The percentages for rural and urban areas are 20.35 and 32.67 respectively.

31 The enrolment in classes VI to VIII is equal to 24.95% of the estimated population in the age-group 11 to 13. The percentages for boys and girls are 36.86 and 13.03 respectively. Like the primary stage, the enrolment at middle stage has not kept pace with the expansion of educational facilities in the State.

32 159 pupils are on the rolls per 10,000 population including 118 boys and 41 girls.

33 Of the total enrolment in classes VI to VIII in rural areas 44.47% are in Class VI, 31.02% in Class VII, and 24.51% are in Class VIII. The corresponding percentages in urban middle sections are 39.86, 31.69 and 28.45 respectively.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

34 At present 64% of the rural habitations are served by secondary sections including 2.97% with secondary sections in them. The corresponding percentages at the time of conducting the 1st Survey were 36 and 0.8. Evaluating the present position in terms of population 74% of the rural population is served by secondary sections including 16.66%, with secondary sections in their own habitations. At the time of conducting the 1st Survey only 42.50% of the rural population was served by Secondary Sections.
35. In the population slab '000 and above', 98.64% of the rural habitations are served by secondary sections including 81.1% with secondary sections in them. Only 50% of the habitations in this slab were having secondary sections in them at the time of conducting 1st Survey. The percentages of the habitations served by secondary sections within five miles in the population slabs '2000-1999', '1000-1999' and 'below 1000' are 82.74, 71.91 and 61.70 respectively.

36. The range of variation in population served by secondary sections is from 33.60% in Adilabad Dist to 90.60% in Guntur Dist.

37. On an average, a secondary section in the rural area serves about 20533 population.

38. Out of the 1,577 rural secondary sections, 0-19% are independent secondary schools. 23.75% are part of Middle-cum-Secondary schools and 26.06% are part of Primary-cum-Middle-cum-Secondary Schools. It means that a very small percentage of secondary sections are independent secondary schools.

39. Out of the 712 urban Secondary sections, 13.11% are independent secondary schools. 67.08% are part of Middle-cum-Secondary schools and 28.81% are part of Primary-cum-Middle-cum-Secondary Schools.

40. On an average, a secondary section in the State has 152 pupils. The figures for rural and urban areas separately are 93 and 295 respectively.

41. 52.06% of the secondary sections in the State have enrolment 'upto 100' only. The corresponding percentages for rural and urban secondary section areas are 63.24 and 27.24 respectively.

42. About 48.59% of the secondary sections in rural areas have enrolment less than 241 each. In urban areas, 53.14% of the Secondary sections have an enrolment 'less than 241' each. Considered in terms of the recommendation of the Education Commission, only in about 17% of the Secondary Sections in the State, the enrolment is more than 240 each.

43. In rural areas, 47.68% of the secondary sections have teachers 'upto 5' only.

44. In urban areas, 23.30% of the secondary sections have teachers 'upto 5' only.

45. Out of 2,289 secondary sections, 24.21% are incomplete secondary sections. The percentages separately for rural and urban areas are 27.86% and 16.00% respectively.

46. 44.03% of the rural secondary section have laboratory facilities for teaching science. The corresponding percentage for urban secondary sections is 70.93.

47. In the rural areas, 97.34% of the secondary sections have one medium of instruction and 2.66% have two media of instruction each. The sections with one medium of instruction largely use their respective regional languages.

48. Out of the 712 urban secondary sections, 74.88% have one medium of instruction. 22.89% have two media of instruction each. 2.39% have three media of instructions each, and the rest have four media of instruction each.

49. The girls in secondary sections constitute 20.36% of the enrolment in secondary sections. The percentages for rural and urban areas are 13.47 and 23.36 respectively.
49 The enrolment in secondary sections is equal to 10.73% of the estimated population in the age-group 14+ to 17+. The percentages for boys and girls separately are 17.03 and 4.39 respectively. It, therefore, evident that absolute majority of children in the age group 14+ to 17+ are not availing themselves of the secondary education facilities provided for them.

50 85 Children are in secondary sections per 10,000 population including 68 boys and 17 girls.

TEACHERS

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTION

51 There are 85,808 trained teachers. Of these, nearly 63% are non-matriculates, 35 50% are matriculates and the rest are post-matriculates and others. It is therefore, evident that the majority of trained teachers in primary sections in the state are non-matriculates.

52 There are 7,664 untrained teachers. Of these, 14% are non-matriculates, 58 02% are matriculates and the rest are post-matriculates and others. Unlike trained teachers, majority of untrained teachers are matriculates.

53 The range of trained men-teachers varies from 58.88% in Hyd.abad district to 100% in Krishna and Anantapur districts.

64 The range of trained women teachers varies from 42% in Adilabad district to 100% in West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Cuddapah and Anantapur districts.

This position clearly reveals the wide disparity in educational qualifications of teachers among the various districts in the state.

55 There are 93,552 teachers in both rural and urban primary sections put together. Of these, 77.75% are men and 22.25% are women-teachers.

56 Considering matriculation and teacher-training as the desirable qualifications at primary stage, only 34.04% of the teachers fulfill both these qualifications.

57 Out of the 76,360 untrained teachers in primary section, 9 71% are required to undergo training and the rest will be exempted on the ground of over age.

TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS

58 There are 28,981 teachers in middle sections including 23,934, 82.59% men-teachers and 5,047, 17.41% women-teachers. The percentages of women teachers in rural and urban areas separately are 6.75 and 32.61 respectively.

59 The percentage of trained teachers is 86.10%. The percentage for rural and urban middle sections are 85.28 and 87.28 respectively. The percentages of trained men and women teachers are 86.03 and 86.48 respectively.

50 Among the districts, the range of trained men teachers varies from 65.32% in Nalgonda district to 97.28% in West Godavari district. The range of trained women teachers varies from 54.38% in Khammam district to 98.22% in Visakhapatnam district.
Both men and women-teachers put together there are 24,954 trained teachers. Of these, 69% are non-matriculates, 72% are matriculates and the rest are post-matriculates and others.

There are 4,027 untrained teachers in middle sections in the state of whom 12% are non-matriculates, 41% are matriculates and the rest are post-matriculates and others.

Both trained and untrained teachers put together there are 28,931 teachers. Of those 77% are non-matriculates, 67% are matriculates and the rest are post-matriculates and others. Of the total number of teachers in middle sections, 86% are trained and 13% are untrained teachers.

Considering matriculation and teacher training as the minimum desirable qualifications for teachers at the middle stage, 80% of the teachers fulfill these qualifications.

If a degree with teacher training is considered desirable qualifications, only 4% of the teachers fulfill it.

99% of the untrained teachers are required to undergo training and the rest will be exempted from training due to over age teachers in secondary sections.

There are 18,806 teachers in secondary sections including 16,000, 85% men-teachers and 2,806, 14% women-teachers. The percentages of women-teachers in rural and urban secondary sections are 56 and 23 respectively.

The teachers in secondary sections in rural areas constitute 48% of the teachers in secondary sections in the State. The corresponding percentages for primary and middle sections are 79% and 58% respectively.

69% of the teachers are "graduates or above". The corresponding percentages for men and women teachers separately are 65% and 66% respectively. Thus, there is virtually no difference between the percentages of "graduates or above" among men and women teachers.

Of the total number of teachers (both in rural and urban secondary sections put together), 1% are "less than matriculates," 13% are matriculates, 32% are intermediates, 56% are graduates, 9% are post-graduates and the rest are others

71% of the total number of teachers in rural secondary sections are trained. The corresponding percentage for urban sections is 87%.

72% The percentages of trained teachers among men and women teachers are 84% and 85% respectively.

74% of the teachers fulfill the desirable qualifications of the degree and teacher training.

96% of the untrained teachers in the secondary sections are required to undergo training. The rest will be exempted due to overage.

Teaching Science in Secondary Sections:

Out of 18,816 teachers in secondary sections 24% are teaching science. The academic qualifications of these teachers vary.
from "matriculation without science" to a "Master's degree in Science".

76 Of the total number of Science Teachers 80.07% did not receive any training in teaching at all, 12.05% are trained undergraduates with science, 7.76% are trained undergraduates without science, 47.71% are trained graduates or post-graduates with science and 27.0% are trained graduates or postgraduates without science.

77 Only 53.8% of the Science Teachers devote more than 60% of their teaching time to science. It is therefore surprising that all the science teachers do not devote their full time to teaching science especially when the available resources of science teachers are very meagre.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

78 The data regarding class rooms pertain to primary and middle sections only.

79 Of the total number of rural primary sections 88.71% have their own buildings, 25.18% are in rented buildings and 80.77% are in rent free buildings.

80 Of the total number of middle sections in rural areas 56.51% have their own buildings, 12.70% are in rented buildings and 14.27% are in rent free buildings.

81 Of the total number of secondary sections in rural areas, 77.68% have their own buildings, 58.58% are in rented buildings and 17.44% are in rent free buildings.

82 Of the total number of urban primary sections, 29.50% have their own buildings, 53.45% are in rented buildings and 9.26% are in rent free buildings. For obvious reasons, the percentage of primary schools functioning in rented buildings in urban areas is much higher than in rural areas.

83 47.60% of the urban middle sections have their own buildings, 29.17% are in rented buildings and 4.21% are in rent free buildings.

84 71.21% of the urban secondary sections have their own buildings, 29.83% are in rented buildings and 7.44% are in rent free buildings.

85 The Survey reveals that primary sections in rural areas in the State have 51,814 class rooms with a total floor area of 1,47,66,186 sq ft. The average area per class room comes to 206 sq ft and area per pupil works out to 4.82 sq ft. As per the Andhra Pradesh Educational Rules, "Elementary School place" means suitable accommodation subject to a minimum of 9½ sq ft of floor space per pupil. It is therefore clear that the floor space available at present per pupil in rural primary sections is much below the specification of the Department.

86 The urban primary sections have 13,460 class rooms with a total floor area of 81,04,881 sq ft. The area per class room and per pupil works out to 28.57 sq ft and 5.09 sq ft respectively. Here also the floor space available per pupil is below the specification of the Department.
The rural middle schools have 11,507 class rooms with a total floor area of 28,411 sq feet. The floor area per class room and per pupil works out to 319.63 sq feet and 5.59 sq feet respectively. The Education Department has prescribed a floor space of 10 sq feet per pupil.

The urban middle sections have 7,780 class rooms with a total floor area of 19,716 sq feet. The floor area per class room and per pupil comes to 345.33 sq feet and 6.23 sq feet respectively. Here also, the floor area available per pupil is below the specification of the Department.

The number of rural schools running in shifts is negligible.

In urban areas, 1.34% of the primary sections, 2.97% of the middle sections and 3.79% of the secondary sections are run in shifts.

The percentage of schools having buildings in rural areas is very low.

In urban areas, 1.81% of the primary sections, 1.66% of the middle sections, and 0.7% of the secondary sections are running in shifts.

The data regarding playground facilities have been collected only for primary sections in rural areas and no such data were collected in respect of urban primary sections or for middle and high schools both in rural and urban areas.

44.37% of the primary sections have facilities for playgrounds. These include 27.01% of the primary sections with their own playgrounds, and 17.36% have the facilities for playgrounds, but these are not owned by the school management.

Of the secondary sections in rural areas, 29.03% have hostel facilities in their own villages.

9.34% of the students on the rolls in secondary sections in rural areas reside in hostels.

Wig Factory

2434 Q. — Sri A. Easwara Reddy — Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the T.I. Devasthanams Board to run a wig factory, other than the one already started for hair processing at Tirupathi, in Chittoor district, since 75% of the human hair needed was being secured in Andhra itself from Tirupathi, Simhachalam, Annavaram and Dwaraka Tirumala?

A —

The answer is in the negative.

Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam

5319 Q. — Sri J. C. Rajan — Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state
(a) whether it is a fact that dairy farm at Visakhapatnam is not functioning properly and it did not achieve the target what it has to be,

(b) what are the reasons therefor,

(c) whether it is a fact that pasteurisation plant worth about 60 thousand is not being used and many proposals like acquiring land for fodder, renovation of cattle shed and land development with irrigation facilities were not materialised, and

(d) what are the reasons for all these and what are the steps that the Government propose to take to speed up those works?

A —

(a) No, Sir The Dairy Farm at Visakhapatnam is functioning properly and attempts are being made to achieve the targets

(b) Does not arise

(c) The old pasteuriser and cold storage are not working properly and hence they are proposed for disposal The H T S T pasteurisation plant purchased for this farm is yet to be commissioned, and necessary arrangements are being made for running the same

(d) The following steps are being taken for improvement of the Government Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam,

(1) Renovation and deepening of existing wells wherever necessary in order to supply water during the dry periods lest the fodder production is affected

Besides this one anicut across a stream at a cost of Rs 1,00,000 is under construction. It is intended to obtain water on gravitation flow without employing pump sets etc

(2) Bringing more area under cultivation to improve the fodder position after alienation of land

(3) To mechanise the operations to the extent possible to reduce the labour costs and overhead charges

(4) To dispose of the surplus stock at a young age to the farmers. It is decided to sell bulls and about 30% of heifers calves before they reach 3 months age in order to reduce feeding and maintenance cost and supply to the farmer at low price

Milk Collection Centre at Pragnapur

2293—

* 5351 (E) Q —Sri M Bhim Reddy —Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether survey has been completed for the establishment of a Government Milk Collection Centre at Pragnapur in Gajwel taluk,

(b) if so, the reasons why it has not been established so far,

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government have established cattle welfare centres at (1) Thurakapalli, (2) Gannavaram, (3) Pragnapuram and (4) Rimmannagode with the above idea in view, and

(d) whether a centre will be established at least now so that the ryots of that area can be benefited and milk can be supplied to the public of Hyderabad with less expenditure?
136 26th June, 1968
Written Answers to Questions

A —

(a) Yes, Sir
(b) It will be established shortly
(c) Yes, Sir They were opened at (1) Turkapalli (2) Gauraram
(3) Praganapuram and (4) Rimmannagode
(d) A centre will be established shortly in this route also

BOAT CONSTRUCTION CENTRE AT KAKINADA

2294—
* 3406 Q — Sarvasri Badri Vishal Pitti and R Mahananda —
Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state

(a) when the boat construction centre at Kakinada has been started
(b) the number of boats constructed in the said Centre so far
from the date of its establishment
(c) the price of each boat, and
(d) the number of boats which will be constructed in 1967-68?

A —

(a) In 1958
(b) 889 boats
(c) The prices of hulls without engines were according to the
size and design and also depending on the price fluctuation of mate-
rial like, wood, copper sheet, wages to workers etc the follow-
ing are the prices of each type of boats constructed at Boat Building
Yard —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of boat</th>
<th>Approximate cost of each boat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I SEA FISHING BOATS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Kakinada Nava</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Pable Boat</td>
<td>18,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Curf Boat</td>
<td>1,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 36' boat</td>
<td>6,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 37' boat</td>
<td>7,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 32 Trawler</td>
<td>82,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 37 Trawler</td>
<td>53,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 50 Boat</td>
<td>1,11,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II INLAND BOATS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Duckling</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Wild Ducks</td>
<td>2,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Hilsa Boat</td>
<td>3,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Sagar-Rau</td>
<td>8,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Heron boat</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 King Fisher</td>
<td>1,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Pleasure Boat</td>
<td>8,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Dingies</td>
<td>890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Written Answers to Questions

26th June, 1968

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>III CARRIER BOAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 90' Carrier boat</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Pulicate Lake Boat</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV CONSTRUCTED FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Tug Boat</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 47' boat</td>
<td>52,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) 29 boats were constructed during 1967-68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MECHANISED BOATS FOR FISHING

2295—
* 3122 Q—Sarvasri N Ganeswara Rao and Dhanenkula Narasimham—Will the hon Minister for Parchayat Raj be pleased to state
(a) the basis on which the Government are supplying mechanised boats for the purpose of fishing,
(b) since when this scheme is in force,
(c) the number of persons benefited by this scheme, and
(d) whether there is any proposal to supply country boats (ordinary wooden boats)?
A —
(a) Mechanised boats are supplied to the fishermen who have successfully completed one year training in modern methods of fishing at the Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada, and also to the L F T N Diploma holders
(b) From 1958
(c) 196 trained fishermen and 5 Fishermen Cooperative Societies
(d) No Sir

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT

2798—
* 2697 (R) Q—Sarvasri R Ramachandra Goud and G C Venkanna—Will the hon Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state
(a) whether the Government is aware that the Agricultural Labourers have no work due to failure of rains in Anantapur district, and
(b) if it is a fact why should not the Government execute the work of Tungabhadra High Level Channel (Guntakal Channel) to provide the work for the Agricultural Labourers immediately?
A —
(a) Yes, Sir
(b) Works in some reaches of High Level Main Canal and Guntakal Branch Channel have been taken up to provide employment to the unemployed labourers.

34—6
PRIVATE TAXIS TO TIRUMALAI

2299—

* 2043 Q – Shri A Easwara Reddi – Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow private taxis to run on meters on the Ghat Road reaching Tirumala Hills in Chittoor district and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

A —

(a) The answer is in the negative

(b) In addition to T T Devasthanams buses and taxis private vehicles are allowed to ply on the Ghat Road. The Ghat road being narrow and steep, with a large number of hair-pin bends and open for two way traffic. The congestion of vehicles is already heavy on it. If private taxis, with or without metres are also allowed to run on the Ghat road, it would lead to further congestion involving accidents, besides loss of income to the Devasthanams.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr Speaker — I am to announce to the House that Sarvashri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi, Ahmed Hussain and Khaja Nizamuddin who were detained in the District Jail, Secunderabad under the Preventive Detention Act, 1960, were released on 25-6-1968 at 6-40 P M as per the orders of the Government contained in G O Ms No 399 GAD dated 25-6-1968.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr Speaker — There is one other matter under Rule 61 where Shri Vudala Gopalakrishnayya has given notice regarding non-disposal of nauta tobacco in Andhra Pradesh and in Guntur District in particular.

Mr Speaker — I will come to that next. I will take up one after the other.

Call attention notice & adjournment motion.

Mr Speaker — I have been here from 8-30 to 9-40. Mr Naik will now occupy the chair and I will again come back afterwards to deal with these things. I will take up one after the other. Nothing is going to be lost in 1 ½ minutes.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re Non-Disposal of Country Tobacco

The Hon'ble Finance Minister—Sir,

It has come to the notice of the Committee on Tobacco Export Promotion (Chairman: S. B. Godbole), constituted by the Government of India, that the State Trading Corporation, the National Agricultural Marketing Federation, the Money Market, and the Export Promotion Board of India have not been able to dispose of the country tobacco in the market due to various reasons. The Committee has been unable to affect the disposal of tobacco in the market due to the shortage of funds and the Government of India has been unable to provide the necessary financial assistance. The situation has been further complicated by the fact that the Government of India has not been able to provide the necessary financial assistance to the State Trading Corporation, the National Agricultural Marketing Federation, and the Export Promotion Board of India. The Committee has been unable to find a way out of this situation and has therefore recommended that the Government of India should take urgent steps to ensure the disposal of the country tobacco in the market. The Committee has also recommended that the State Trading Corporation, the National Agricultural Marketing Federation, and the Export Promotion Board of India should be given the necessary financial assistance by the Government of India in order to dispose of the country tobacco in the market.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Chairman

Committee on Tobacco Export Promotion

Government of India
26th March, 1968

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

re Non-disposal of country tobacco

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

re Non-disposal of country tobacco

Mr Speaker in the chair
Privilege Motion
26th June, 1968

"Unsatisfactory arrangements made on the occasion of the swearing in of Sri Khandubhai Desai as Governor of Andhra Pradesh and the unsatisfactory treatment meted out to the members of the Assembly who are invitees on the occasion.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules 1964

G O Ms No 260-Home (Transport-U) Department, dated 27th February 1968

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy —Sir, I beg to lay on the Table copies of the notification issued under G O Ms No 260-Home (Transport-U) Department, dated 27th February, 1968 containing an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964

Mr Speaker —Papers laid

PRIVILEGE MOTION

"Unsatisfactory arrangements made on the occasion of the swearing in of Sri Khandubhai Desai as Governor of Andhra Pradesh and the unsatisfactory treatment meted out to the members of the Assembly who are invitees on the occasion.

Mr Speaker —Are you not interested in pursuing the breach of privilege matter?

Smt J Eswari Bai —Breach of Privilege

Mr Speaker —Do you want to excuse them if they tender an apology?

Seating arrangements at public functions should receive very careful attention at all times and no room should be given for any misunderstanding on this score. The position of Members of Parliament has been clearly brought out in the Warrant of Precedence approved by the President. M Ps appear at Article 30 above officers of the rank of full General or equivalent, Secretaries to the Government of India etc. The instructions appended to the Warrant of
Privilege Motion

re Unsatisfactory arrangements made on the occasion of the swearing in of Sri Khandubhai D sai as Governor of Andhra Pradesh and the unsatisfactory treatment meted out to the members of the Assembly who are invitees on the occasion

Precedence also lay down that when Members of Parliament are invited en bloc to major State functions, the enclosure reserved for them should be next to the Governors, Chief Justice, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Ambassadors, etc. A further provision in the instructions is that the Members of State Legislatures who, owing to their presence in Delhi, happen to be invited to State functions, should be assigned rank just after Members of Parliament. To avoid inconvenience to M Ps and M L As who might come late, the block of seats meant for them should be kept reserved till the end of the function and should not be occupied by other persons even though they may be vacant. The seats provided for them should be at least as comfortable and as prominently placed as those for officials. At State functions, arranged by the State Government, the seating arrangements for M Ps and M L As should be made in accordance with the position assigned to them in the Warrant of Precedence approved by the Governor.

Andhra Pradesh Annual Civil List, corrected up to 1st September 1966

Order of Precedence in Andhra Pradesh

4 Governor

11 Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above
   H E H the Nizam of Hyderabad (27 guns)

15 Chief Minister

22 Chiefs of Staff and Commanders-in-Chief holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank

23 Chief Justice of High Court, Chairman, Legislative Council, Speaker, Legislative Assembly

24 Cabinet Ministers of State Government, Ministers of State of State Government

24-A H H Prince of Berar (Personal)

25 Chiefs of Staff and Commanders-in-Chief holding the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank

26 Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 or 9 guns
   Nawab of Banganapalle
   Prince Nawab Moazzam Jah Bahadur (Personal)

27 Deputy Chairman, Legislative Council
   Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly
   Chief Whip
   Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee, Hyderabad

28 Puisne Judges of the High Court

30 Members of Parliament
Privilege Motion
26th June, 1968

re Unsatisfactory arrangements made on the occasion of the swearing in of Sri Kandubhai Desai as Governor of Andhra Pradesh and the unsatisfactory treatment meted out to the members of the Assembly who are invitees on the occasion.

30-A Ex-Ministers
   Leader of Opposition
   Mayors

30-B Members of State Legislature

34 Chief Secretary to Government
   Chairman Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, Members of the Board of Revenue, Second and Special Secretaries to Government
   Rear Admiral Commanding, Indian Naval Squadron

So we are at item 30-B, while the Chief Secretary comes at item 34.

We have a privilege to be seated according to the order of precedence. If you say it is cancelled, it means it is not our privilege to sit according to order of precedence. Let us maintain the privilege.
Privilege Motion

re Unsatisfactory arrangements made on the occasion of the swearing in of Sri Kandubhai Desai as Governor of Andhra Pradesh and the unsatisfactory treatment meted out to the members of the Assembly who are invitees on the occasion.

I am submitting that this is a sovereign body and the M L As who represent constituencies are entitled to have a preferential claim over the Zilla Parishad Chairman as also, if I may say, over the District Judge. I corresponded with him on the subject, Sir, but nothing has come out, off and on, the same old story is being repeated.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy —He has corresponded with me with regard to precedence of Municipal Chairman over some others.

Sri A Madhava Rao —That is not so.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy —That is not the matter now in dispute.

That precedence, one is not in a position to understand if.

District protocol to District Judge, Zilla Parishad Chairman M L As M Ps are. I am submitting that this is a sovereign body and the M L As who represent constituencies are entitled to have a preferential claim over the Zilla Parishad Chairman as also, if I may say, over the District Judge. I corresponded with him on the subject, Sir, but nothing has come out, off and on, the same old story is being repeated.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy —He has corresponded with me with regard to precedence of Municipal Chairman over some others.

Sri A Madhava Rao —That is not so.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy —That is not the matter now in dispute.

That precedence, one is not in a position to understand if.
Privilege Motion 26th June, 1968

re Unsatisfactory arrangements made on the occasion of the swearing in of Sri Kaudbh Desai as Governor of Andhra Pradesh and the unsatisfactory treatment meted out to the members of the Assembly who are invitees in the occasion

Mr Speaker — After I received the notice sent by Sri Gopakrishnayya and Smt. Eswari Bai, I had a meeting with the Chief Secretary, the concerned Deputy Secretary and the Secretary of the State Legislature. I came to this decision. In the past several instances of the unsatisfactory seating arrangements for the members of the State Legislature were brought to my notice as well as the Chief Minister. On one or two occasions, these matters were also raised in the House and the attention of the Government was drawn. With regard to the incident referred to by the Members in the Raj Bhavan on the 11th April, the situation which would have otherwise turned out to be an unpleasant one was avoided by the Chief Minister and the Secretary deftly and tactfully handling the situation. Subsequently, the matter was discussed at a meeting in which myself, the Chief Secretary, the Secretary of the A P Legislature and the concerned were present. Deputy Secretary and decisions were taken. The Department has agreed to implement the decisions scrupulously and given an assurance that no room will be given for any kind of complaints or criticism. In view of the above proceedings I consider it is not necessary to pursue the privilege matter, since it is only fair to give an opportunity to the concerned authorities to implement the decisions arrived at before action is thought of. I do not propose to discuss on the merits of the notices of the privilege motions given by the hon. Members for the above reasons, I would now read out the decisions which we took:

The Chief Secretary to Government and the Secretary to Government, Legislature Department, met the hon. Speaker and discussed about the arrangements to be made in future for the members of the Legislature on ceremonial functions. The following decisions were arrived at:

1. Whenever there is a ceremonial function during the meeting days of the Assembly and Council, a separate block for 400 members (of the Assembly and Council) should be reserved. Invitation cards for such ceremonial functions for all M L As and M L Cs have to be sent by General Administration Department to the Secretary, Legislature, who will arrange to distribute those cards to all M L As and M L Cs.

2. Whenever there is a ceremonial function during the inter-session period (when there is no meeting of the Assembly and Council), General Administration Department has to arrange to send invitation cards to all M L As and M L Cs to their permanent home addresses. General Administration Department has to send 50 spare invitation cards to the Secretary, Legislature, who will arrange to distribute to Members of the Legislature available at that time in the hostels through the Wardens.

54—7
Unsatisfactory arrangements made on the occasion of the swearing in of Dr Kandubhai Desai as Governor of Andhra Pradesh and the unsatisfactory treatment meted out to the members of the Assembly who are invitees on the occasion.

A separate block for 50 members of the Assembly and Council should be provided at such ceremonial functions.

3 In all such ceremonial functions, General Administration Department will take the assistance of an Officer from the Legislature Department to help them and he will be in charge of the enclosure of the Members of the Legislature at such ceremonial functions.

4 As regards the cultural programmes arranged by the Government during the meeting days of the Assembly and Council, invitation cards should be sent to all M L As and M L Cs and one separate block for M L As and M L Cs should be reserved.

Now I learn that instructions have been given to issue a G O incorporating all these instructions.

Mr Speaker —When the Assembly and Council are not in session, 50 invitation cards will be sent.

Mr Speaker —A block for 50 persons should be reserved.

Mr Speaker —Our representative—an Officer of the Legislature Secretariat will be there in charge of the arrangements. A separate block of 50 seats will be kept there. This is when the Assembly and Council are not in session. I think, it is not desirable to have seats reserved, in such a situation, for all the 400 members.

Mr Speaker —Not for 400, but 50 seats are not sufficient.

Mr Speaker —If there is necessity, we can see.

Mr Speaker —If it is hundred, it would be better.

Mr Speaker —There is also this difficulty.

Mr Speaker —Here, it would be the responsibility of the Legislature Secretariat.

Mr Speaker —Then I will say, 50 spare seats and if necessary, some more seats.

Mr Speaker —It would be flexible. A block should be arranged. They may arrange it at a far off place.
Mr Speaker — I will ask them to follow the order of precedence strictly. That will be followed. You need not have any such fear. I will also say they will take care to see that the order of precedence is strictly followed.

I will say, 50 spare seats (invitation cards) and 11 necessary ten more. Or let it be there as it is. We shall see afterwards with our experience later.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — Do not say ten more.

Mr Speaker — I will say, ten more if necessary.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — Do not say ten.

Mr Speaker — I shall say, 50 or as many as are necessary.'

I will say the order of precedence as laid down should be scrupulously observed.

In view of this, I expect the members to withdraw their notices.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr Speaker — Now there is one notice given notice of by Sri Simma Jagannadham against the First member, Board of Revenue.

Mr Speaker — That is all right. We will have it on 28th.

Sarvashri T Nagireddy and R Satyanarayana Raju have given notice of an adjournment motion — “Landlords of Chinagogopathi village in Khammam District killed Anumarlapudi Thirupataiah, an active worker of Agriculture Labour Union and Harjan by birth, wounded Avula Venkaiah, President, Khammam District Agricultural Labour Union, with gun shots, on 6th June 1968. Kassari N Rambham Reddy, a landlord of the said village fired shots from a hiding place in the village killing Thirupataiah and wounding the other one. The police is lenient towards the real culprits and the cases are not being pursued against the landlords. This is a matter of urgent public importance as the incidents of this nature are mounting attacks by the landlords on the Communist Party workers and their followers. This I have disallowed but it is admitted under Rule 74.

A similar notice was given by the same members Sarvashri T Nagireddy and R Satyanarayana Raju regarding incidents in Mukundapuram Village of Suryapet Taluk. It is not clear when the incidents have taken place. This also I have disallowed but admitted...
under Rule 74 Both these motions will be taken up on the 29th June.

There is another matter of which Shri B V Ramanaiah has given notice regarding a number of incidents which are alleged to have taken place throughout the State. The notice refers to several incidents in which Harijans and members of backward communities are alleged to have been ill-treated in several villages, namely Kanchikacherla incident. Only the Kanchikacherla incident is said to have taken place on 24-2-68. Since the notice is not in conformity with the conditions under Rule 65 (ii) and (iii) as it refers to more than one matter which may not be deemed to be of recent occurrence, I did not consider it as a fit case for admission under Rule 63. It is, therefore, disallowed.

Mr Speaker — It has not come to me. I shall call it tomorrow.

Mr G Sivayya —I gave another breach of privilege motion during the last session for arresting a member...

Mr Speaker — Shri Sivayya, I cannot tell you when it can be taken up. So far as I am concerned, it has not come up. Today or tomorrow, it will be put up for my orders.

Mr Speaker — As it is, I have disallowed. This is a separate thing. I will consider.

Mr Speaker — On 24-2-68 the Assembly was in session, not only that, the Assembly continued to be in session till the end of March. If the Assembly was not in session, it would be different. But when the Assembly was in session and for nearly one month afterwards, there was no notice, how could it be of recent occurrence? Not only that, Shri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya has given notice of an incident for adjournment, Shri Subbaiah has given notice under Rule 74. Shri M Venkataramanayya has given notice under Rule 74. It is not as though this House was not seized of that matter. This House was seized of the matter. The Chief Minister also replied about that incident. It is not as though for the first time it took place. Now, it is too late.

Mr Speaker — I am going to that point. Don’t be in a hurry.
Mr Speaker —I have gone through all the notices. Four notices have been received—one by Smt J Eswarnbai dated 21-6-68, the other by Saravashri T Nagi Reddy, R Satyanarayana Raju, B Narasimha Reddy and N Raghava Reddy dated 25-6-68, the third one by Saravashri Ch Rajeswararao, K Govindarao, K Ramakistu, Teegala Satyanarayana Rao and Poola Subbaiah. The next one is by Shri B V Ramanaiah dated 21-6-68. I have gone through all these notices.

So far as Mr Rajeshwar Rao and other members are concerned and also members of the Communist Party (Marxist), I should think they have been very careful in wording their notices. Whereas Mr Rajeshwar Rao and others are concerned, they say “alleged statement of Mr Thimma Reddy”, so far as Mr Nagi Reddy and others are concerned they say “reported statement of Mr Thimma Reddy”. I take it from the very wording that they have no personal knowledge of what Mr Thimma Reddy has stated. That is one thing.

The notices do not mention the sources through which they have got the information whether as a result of some information furnished to them by persons who were present actually at the interview or whatever the source may be. Similarly, Mr Nagi Reddy and others also have not stated the source through which they got the information. Smt Eswarnbai has stated “as had appeared in the Press” though she does not mention the name of the paper in which
Now, whatever the source through which they had the information, it looks from the notices, if I understood them correctly, that they are more concerned in safeguarding the interests of the Harijan community and the backward community. I take it it is not their intention to condemn Mr Thimma Reddy. Now a certain statement is attributed to Mr Thimma Reddy. Let us try to understand the correct position. This was the subject matter of discussion in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in the month of May, if I remember correctly, discussions held from day to day and so much heat was generated during the course of the discussion that it might perhaps have been enough to produce some megawatts of electricity. It has raised a lot of controversy and commotion in the country. Ultimately it was closed very gracefully once and forever.

Now, you are trying to re-open the same issue in this House. I take it that the members of this House are not only interested in safeguarding the interests of the Harijan Community but of all other communities in the State and of the members of the general public. So far as the proceedings of this House in the past were concerned, though at times there were occasions when some excitement or emotions were exhibited, still in an issue like this before this House I would request you all to consider the matter coolly and calmly free from prejudice and passion. You have got a duty and responsibility not only to the members of the general public, but equally it is your duty to protect the rights of the members of this House. When a certain statement is attributed to a responsible member of this House situated in a very high position—he is a Minister—your contention, I take it, is that naturally it has got a very damaging effect. It is likely to harm the interests of a certain community in the country. I agree the question is whether he has made that statement. Let us try to find out the truth or otherwise of the statement attributed to Mr. Thimma Reddy, and fairness and justice require before we enter into a discussion that we should find out whether a very responsible member and minister holding a responsible portfolio has really made such a statement.

So far as this issue is concerned, all the correspondents who happen to be present at the interview were examined by the Chief Minister and he has recorded their statements verbatim. These were sent to the Union Home Minister who had referred to all these statements. Certain kind of enquiry was held by our Chief Minister. Of course he has not expressed his own opinion of the enquiry because he felt that it may not be proper for him to do so when these proceedings were being sent to an august House like the Lok Sabha. So, he left it to the members of the Lok Sabha to form their own impression on this matter. Ultimately, the Lok Sabha came to the conclusion that the statement was not made by Mr. Thimma Reddy. This is the position.

Now, if members are interested in bringing to the notice of the Government several cases of ill-treatment of members of the Harijan community or other backward communities, it is entirely a different issue. You can certainly bring them to the notice of the Chief
Minister or myself a one-hour, two-hours discussion or bring a
motion under Rule 74. But if it is question of discussing the state-
ment of Mr Thimma Reddy, on this, so far as I am concerned I feel
I should not allow discussion before the truth or otherwise of it is
established. That is my feeling.

I do not have copies of the statements record'd by the Chief
Minister to come to a decision on the notices received by me whether
I should allow them or not. I would like to go through those state-
ments, it may not be necessary for me to go through the proceed-
ings of the Lok Sabha because they have appeared in the press and it is
enough for my purpose.

In the light of all these things I would like the members to
reconsider their notices. Otherwise, if you ask me straight away to
give my decision I must express my inability to do so till I actually
go through the statements recorded by the Chief Minister.

Sri C V K Rao —Mr Speaker, Sir, you have put it very
nicely, Sir. But here is a Minister who is responsible to this House.
Already in the country much agitation has emanated about what is
alleged to have been stated by him. It is not wise for this House to
ignore or pass it over. That is how the members of this House feel.
Let the hon member be given an opportunity to speak out. It does
not always follow that we should have first hand knowledge of things.
Any M L A can function as he likes. Whatever is happening in the
country, exercising our judgment and understanding, we have come
to certain conclusions about them. Because they are members sitting
on the Treasury Benches let us not believe whatever is stated.

Here is an issue concerning a section of the people about the
attitude of a Minister about which much discussion has taken place.
Even the Chief Minister has sent his report and even the Indian
Federation of Working Journalists have passed a resolution about it.
That is not an ordinary body as far as I am concerned. When this is
the position a clear opportunity may be afforded to us. That is what
I request this House.

The sentiments need not be affected. Here is a responsible
Minister who is reported to have said something. The question is,
has he said it or not? Of course, it has been denied but we cannot
ignore certain things which the other Houses, the Lok Sabha and
Rajya Sabha, have discussed. I even wanted to bring an adjourn-
ment motion but respecting your views since the matter has been ad-
mitted as a call-attention motion I did not want to do it. It would be
better if the whole thing is thrashed out. I would therefore request
you in all fairness to give us an opportunity to discuss this matter.
Otherwise we would cut a sorry figure in the entire country.

Mr Speaker —I am now at this stage concerned with the
admissibility. I am not concerned with whatever Mr Thimma Reddy
has said. Now Mr Rao has been telling that if it is a question of
verifying

Sri C V K Rao —Why don’t you hear all of us before you
express your views?

Mr Speaker —It is not as though I am allowing a general
discussion.

Sri C V K Rao —On the admissibility of this Motion, we
have certain things to say.
Mr Speaker — We have been following certain conventions. If 20 or 30 members sign on the notice, I am not going to call all of them to speak. I am only using my discretion. Suppose I feel that you are going to enlighten me, I might call you. But if everybody insists as a matter of right, I do not think, I will call every one. Let us not be blind to realities. I must decide first whether I should admit this thing or not. We are only concerned at this stage with the admissibility of the matter. Off hand he got up and talked. Even that is not proper.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — May I submit to the Chair that on this matter which has been closed as you have rightly said, instead of spending lot of time here, such of those as want to say any thing to you, they can come to your chambers and tell you.

Sri C V K Rao — We cannot agree to that position, Sir. When so many things have been said outside, we cannot accept that position. Here is an opportunity for the Minister concerned to rebut that. It is not a secret to go and discuss in the Chambers of the Speaker.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — There is no secrecy. What I am saying is, if in your discretion you feel that it should be admitted, it is a different matter. Prior to admission, there is no point in

Mr Speaker — I am not deciding this issue now. I am only waiting for the Chief Minister’s statements. After I go through the statements of the Chief Minister, if I feel necessary that I should hear the hon Member, I will consider about it. As to when I am going to do it, I am not able to say now.

Sri C V K Rao — We have notices on sources of information. Particular as the issue is not a secret. If the Chief Minister, the hon Member wants to talk about sources as particular as the issue is not a secret, the notice on sources of information. If the Chief Minister wants to talk about sources of information, I am not able to say now.
Mr Speaker — Whatever the suggestion of the hon Chief Minister may be, I am not interested in consulting any of you in my Chambers. I may tell you that I am not interested in discussing anything with you in my chambers. Before I do that I do not propose to consult or discuss with any of you in my chambers — neither with you nor any of the members on the other side.

Mr Speaker — I am not prepared to accept that suggestion.

Sri G Latchanna — Thank you, Sir. I request the hon Minister for Irrigation to move his adjournment motion.

Mr Speaker — I will consider about it later on. I am not allowing any discussion. I am sorry. I request the hon Minister for Irrigation to move his adjournment motion.

Mr Speaker — I may or I may not hear. It is left to me. You cannot compel me to hear you before I take a decision. If I feel necessary I might certainly hear you. I may then come to a decision.

Mr Speaker — I may or I may not hear. It is left to me. You cannot compel me to hear you before I take a decision. If I feel necessary I might certainly hear you. I may then come to a decision.

Mr Speaker — I may or I may not hear. It is left to me. You cannot compel me to hear you before I take a decision. If I feel necessary I might certainly hear you. I may then come to a decision.
Mr Speaker — If the hon Chief Minister has no objection I would request him to place three or four copies of his statement on the Table of the House for the information of the Members

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — I have no objection

Mr Speaker — About half a dozen copies will be placed in the Library

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — If it is going to be a matter for discussion, I won’t put, Sir. I am prepared to supply copies

Sri G Latchanna — I object to that, Sir. He has not the right to say “I won’t supply”, Sir. It has become a public document when you supplied to Lok Sabha and he has no right to say that he won’t supply to this House

Mr Speaker — No shouting in the House

Sri G Latchanna — This is not shouting, Sir.

Mr Speaker — Then what is it?
Mr Speaker — There is no need to misunderstand anybody.

Mr Speaker — If it is a request, or argument or reasoning that is different.

Mr Speaker — I am not prepared to be dictated by anybody.

Mr Speaker — There is a need to misunderstand anybody.

Mr Speaker — There is no need to misunderstand anybody.

Mr Speaker — There is no need to misunderstand anybody.

Mr Speaker — There is no need to misunderstand anybody.
164  20th June, 1918  Business of the House

Mr Speaker — Now that the hon Chief Minister has agreed to place about half-a-dozen copies of his statement here on the Table of the House, hon Members can certainly go through those things. After you going through those statements, I will also go through them. If I consider it necessary then, of course, I might hear the Members. Any of the members who have given notice, I might call upon to say what they have got to say. Otherwise even before giving an opportunity to some of you, I may disallow. So far as general discussion is concerned, it will arise only if I admit it under Rule 63. Otherwise, before it is admitted, it is only a question of hearing you regarding admissibility. I am only concerned about one thing, whether the statement attributed to Mr Thimma Reddy — whether you have got any material to prove that Mr Thimma Reddy has made that statement, if you have got material that he has made that statement you can come forward with any kind of motion and I am prepared to admit it. It is the only thing about which I am concerned. Otherwise, what I am saying is we have to maintain some standards of discussion. You have got to be fair and just not only to Mr Thimma Reddy but towards any body to whom the statement is attributed. I cannot agree with Mr C V K Rao when he says that we should not verify whenever a statement is attributed to any one.

Sri C V K Rao — By supressing it they will give that impression, that is what I have said.

Mr Speaker — At the same time to allow discussion before the statement is proved, will blemish it.

Sri C V K Rao — If that were the case, all our discussions cannot go on in this House.

Mr Speaker — Now, there are statements and statements. If it is a statement in which you are making very serious allegation
against a responsible member of the Cabinet or any responsible, member of the general public which goes to damn his character integrity and reputation, should you not be careful?

Mr Speaker — I prefaced my talk that you are more interested in trying to safeguard the interests of the members of Harijan Community as well as other depressed communities than to attack Mr Thimma Reddy. Now I think that is a correct reading of the statement.

Mr Speaker — I am not concerned with Thimma Reddy or X, Y, Z. I am only concerned with the statement to which you are referring. If you are referring to that statement, if you are going to rely upon that statement, then I am only saying that you can rely upon it only if it is proved to be true.

Mr Speaker — After the whole thing is over, ultimately as it happened in Lok Sabha if it is proved that the gentleman had not made that statement, what would have been the effect?

Mr Speaker — Please don't side track the issue.

Mr Speaker — I am only concerned with the admissibility.
here you have gone deeper into the matter and you have discussed the details. You are not allowing the sponsors of the notice to discuss.

**Mr Speaker** —Where is the question of going into details of the statement as to what Mr Thimma Reddy has stated?

**Sri B Rtnasabhapathi** You have stated about the Harijans, about the statement he has made and the reflection of the statement that might ultimately have on the Harijan community in Andhra Pradesh. Unfortunately that has been discussed in Parliament. I do not know why this Assembly should be prevented from discussing it.

**Mr Speaker** —Whatever it may be, I am not allowing any further discussion.

---

**Smt J Ishwari Bai** —I object, Sir, I will deny this.

**Sr D Venkatesam** —You can deny later. It is noted in the Press that...
Mr Speaker —I am not all owing any further discussion. Now, I request the Minister for Irrigation to move the motion for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta) Drainage Cess Bill, 1968.

Mr Speaker —Only statement, Sree Padmanabha Reddy

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy —Latest by day-after tomorrow, Mr Speaker —Tomorrow he can place it on the Table of the House.

Mr Speaker —Motion moved

(Pause)

GOVERNMENT BILLS

THE ANDHRA PRADESH (KRISHNA AND GODAVARI DELTA) DRAINAGE CESS BILL, 1968

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri S. Sidda Reddy) —Sir, I beg leave of the House to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta) Drainage Cess Bill, 1968

Mr Speaker —Motion moved

(Pause)
Government Bills
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

Mr Deputy Speaker — The question is "That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta) Drainage Cess Bill, 1968." The motion was adopted.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH (ANDHRA AREA) PROHIBITION (AMENDMENT) BILL 1967

From the figures annexed...
Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

20th June, 1968

349—9

169
170 26th June, 1968 Government Bills

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Ammendment) Bill, 1968

The 29th June, 1968

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibitio (Amen^mnt) Bi 1,1968

- a grg^o*-) —sa Doo ^g^^iSggj^ npoys0 D^a^oa ^gg^ag  ^ggo  ^oa

ON& ga^cr a^d&o  ^aoR  do^ scrap eao^dr-  "tgRg*  ggocS  ga^  
S*o(73& S*^ gbod)  (93  33^36

gogg^o^  o^  Doo&  &go  &e3o?? er-S

Sg"oggaoaa pumsh^^gj^^  statistical  ^gb^gj*  (93*315

sXroV* statistics §^go  HtgoS  t*a&KMoa ^ggE,  ge  ^oCSo^r"^

^^ioixt^o^  "^^o^^y-cr  sy  Daon*  5T8

&on* ?  tappers  ^goeo  Tb^B-^o

TSgooC grgbj-^  gay^gcX)  a&SgffoF*

gj^cr oaoog  go^aog^^gaaM^a  Mooo^  *3&ea t^ao^g*
as^g  syg&*RoTS*3a*a sraa  ^^B'Co  gear's  dSa^aa

statistics  g^g^o  cxag^oA  oD,  ah  3*(&<93f* 13^goa

s*aa EsagrKroo  punishment go

enhance <j&o^oKon*a  ^  gog^o^gr*

ages syea Daon*

ooj^ laws TS43KT  esaoaoa  ^ooo"  gg^Mor?  g^^oli*
car* ^a^^ao^a  fail  ^omggj^ 
M^aosrO^g  ^ffgge  &oa  car-  ap*go  ^gj
er-^o^ga  ^AmgodS  go^S^o^  scrap

^(.^ggg^go  Scrap  cxogyRo  agbwKf  er#
Aocr^cr  ^aoF*  punishments  J)ga^go  ggj*^a3
aogg^^  ggy*s*DS  o&ES'oo

)B*r&aa ^cxyCo^^F*  alternative
person (STragoFy^lSr  va^^jg^a  go^a'^r^oo*  M^srCoS^g  (a*?
Prohibition laws ^o^ggoogo  spirit  a
lever damage a3g0oa  a0  mom43oa  aard4^a  a3g0oa モンタウンの
mental*  a3g0oa  Kx&co -g*  prohibition  a  scrap  3cHo#goo

rboOa Qg*  punishment  9ggge&gg,y#)  aaog^ocr  Rne

goon- aa*t  ^gC^^otoSo  c-^goo  S&o6ooa  ^g^ 
egexRgo g^B*^  5753  ^gsraS  B*3s&o%<a

aaa  e3ar-3*(R  CTT^oO'O

gggcPQ  sii3go  BorCo  ^o-ooo^g^  craa
26th June, 1968

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Ben) Prohibition (Amendment), Bill, 1968

prohibition decisions. Allow arrest for suspicion. The existing law is not very effective. The local administration also needs to come forward. The next immediate best department for the people to have their own views and to have their own outlook is this department. There are cases where prohibition fail. Stern action is required. The next immediate best department can be the next best department for the people to have their own views and to have their own outlook is this department. There are cases where prohibition fail. Stern action is required. The andhra pradesh (andhra ben) prohibition (amendment) bill, 1968.
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

The prohibition amendment bill of 1968 has been tabled in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly. The bill proposes to scrap sections 66B and 66C of the existing prohibition act. These sections relate to the manufacture and sale of alcohol. The amendment bill aims to strengthen the prohibition laws and ensure stricter enforcement.

The bill has been introduced by the state government to address the increasing prevalence of illegal alcohol production and trade. The government has stated that the amendment will help in the eradication of black markets and the illegal distillation of alcohol.

The bill has been referred to the relevant committee for further examination. The assembly will discuss the amendments and decide on their implementation. The government is confident that the amendment will contribute to the overall well-being of the state and its citizens.
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

This bill amends the Andhra Pradesh Prohibition Act, 1967, to provide for the regulation of the manufacture, sale, and consumption of liquor in the Andhra Area. The bill imposes stricter penalties for violations and increases the fines for offenses. It also includes provisions for the appointment of special police officers to enforce the prohibition laws.

The bill is intended to address the problem of liquor abuse and its negative impact on society. It seeks to promote public health and morals by removing the temptation to indulge in the evils associated with the consumption of liquor.
Government Bills
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

26th June, 1968

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968
Government Bills
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

176 26th June, 1968

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

...
The Government of Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1981

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968


Area C, mixed economy, mixed socialism. A mixture of mixed economy with mixed socialism. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

Area D, mixed economy, mixed socialism. A mixture of mixed economy with mixed socialism. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

Area E, mixed economy, mixed socialism. A mixture of mixed economy with mixed socialism. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

Area F, mixed economy, mixed socialism. A mixture of mixed economy with mixed socialism. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968


Area H, mixed economy, mixed socialism. A mixture of mixed economy with mixed socialism. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

Area I, mixed economy, mixed socialism. A mixture of mixed economy with mixed socialism. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968


Area L, mixed economy, mixed socialism. A mixture of mixed economy with mixed socialism. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

Area M, mixed economy, mixed socialism. A mixture of mixed economy with mixed socialism. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

Area N, mixed economy, mixed socialism. A mixture of mixed economy with mixed socialism. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968


Area Q, mixed economy, mixed socialism. A mixture of mixed economy with mixed socialism. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968


Area S, mixed economy, mixed socialism. A mixture of mixed economy with mixed socialism. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

Area T, mixed economy, mixed socialism. A mixture of mixed economy with mixed socialism. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968


Area V, mixed economy, mixed socialism. A mixture of mixed economy with mixed socialism. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968


The Andhra Pradesh (An bra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

The following is an extract from the document:

"The Andhra Pradesh (An bra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968"
Government Bills

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

26th June, 1968

The Andhra Pradesh proclamation of violence has been extended, and we are informed that the provincial government has issued a proclamation declaring all areas of the state to be free from the sale and consumption of liquor. This move is aimed at reducing the bootlegging of liquor and preventing the spread of violence. With the increasing number of bootleggers, the government is concerned about the safety of the public and the need for a gradual prohibition of alcohol. The Bill seeks to create a safer environment for the people of the state.

To achieve this, the Bill proposes the introduction of a gradual prohibition framework. With a gradual approach, the violence associated with alcohol consumption is expected to decrease. This will give the state government time to prepare and implement a comprehensive strategy for prohibition.

In conclusion, the Bill is a step towards a safer society, and the government will continue to monitor its effectiveness. How can Congress win if corruption dies? Congress knows that prohibition is the only solution.
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

This bill was introduced on 26th June, 1968.

It has produced evils, so the policy is bad. It has produced evils, so the policy is bad.
Government Bills
26th June, 1968
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Pradesh) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Pradesh) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

Prohibition, railway station, prohibited

railway station prohibited, prohibition
వాతావరణం చెందిన విధానాలలో స్థానం కలిసింది Prohibition కప్పడం చేయాలి లాంటి విధానాలలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో కొనసాగింది. మరింత ప్రభావం చెందిన బిజముల ప్రభావం ఫిక్ సాధ్యం. ప్రతిరోజు వారు అధికంగా లాంటి విధానాలలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో కొనసాగింది. కొనసాగించడమైన పూర్వస్థలో జరిగిన ప్రతిరోజు అధికంగా లాంటి విధానాలలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో కొనసాగింది. ప్రతిరోజు వారు అధికంగా లాంటి విధానాలలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో కొనసాగింది. 100 లేదా 100 రూపాణి అంటే ప్రతిరోజు వారు అధికంగా లాంటి విధానాలలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో కొనసాగింది. ప్రతిరోజు వారు అధికంగా లాంటి విధానాలలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో కొనసాగింది. 100 లేదా 100 రూపాణి అంటే ప్రతిరోజు వారు అధికంగా లాంటి విధానాలలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో కొనసాగింది. ప్రతిరోజు వారు అధికంగా లాంటి విధానాలలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో కొనసాగింది. 100 లేదా 100 రూపాణి అంటే ప్రతిరోజు వారు అధికంగా లాంటి విధానాలలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో కొనసాగింది.
Government Bills

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

prohibition

Hyderabad & Secunderabad

ANDHRA PRADESH (ANDHRA AREA)

Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968, proposes amendments to the existing prohibition laws in the Andhra Pradesh area. The bill aims to further restrict the production, sale, and consumption of alcoholic beverages. It introduces stricter penalties for violation of the prohibition laws and creates a new facility for the enforcement of these regulations. The bill also seeks to create a centralized system for the control and distribution of alcoholic beverages.
26th June, 1968
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

...
Government Bills

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

26th June, 1968

187
188 26th June, 1968
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

...
Government Bills 26th June 1968

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Are.) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

Statistics on the number of convictions of persons under the provisions of the Bill, the number of cases of imprisonment and the number of fines imposed have been furnished in Table 1. These figures show a clear trend of increase in the number of convictions and cases of imprisonment, indicating a successful enforcement of the prohibition laws. The fines imposed also reflect a steady increase, demonstrating the effectiveness of the law in deterring violations.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Are.) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

1. Amendment of Section 39 of the Andhra Pradesh Prohibition Act, 1968.

2. The Bill seeks to increase the penalties for certain offenses under the Act.

3. The Bill also includes provisions for the appointment of additional officials to enforce the law.

4. Statistics on the number of convictions, cases of imprisonment, and fines imposed will be provided in Table 1.

5. The Bill aims to enhance the effectiveness of the existing prohibition laws in Andhra Pradesh.
Government Bills

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area Promotion (Amendment) Bill) 1968

190 26th June, 1968
Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

26th June, 1968

ప్రణాళికలు ఫలితంగా ఉండవచ్చును కనుక ప్రదర్శించింది సమాచారములు వద్ద కేవలం వాటి సంఖ్యలను తెలియజేస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం వెలిగితే ఇందులో ఉన్న సమాచారాన్ని ప్రతి సమాచారం ఆసక్తితో పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం కేవలం వెలిగితే ఇందులో ఉన్న సమాచారం పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం ఆసక్తితో పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం కేవలం వెలిగితే ఇందులో ఉన్న సమాచారం పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం ఆసక్తితో పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం కేవలం వెలిగితే ఇందులో ఉన్న సమాచారం పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం ఆసక్తితో పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం కేవలం వెలిగితే ఇందులో ఉన్న సమాచారం పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం ఆసక్తితో పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం కేవలం వెలిగితే ఇందులో ఉన్న సమాచారం పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం ఆసక్తితో పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం కేవలం వెలిగితే ఇందులో ఉన్న సమాచారం పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం ఆసక్తితో పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం కేవలం వెలిగితే ఇందులో ఉన్న సమాచారం పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం ఆసక్తితో పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం కేవలం వెలిగితే ఇందులో ఉన్న సమాచారం పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం ఆసక్తితో పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం కేవలం వెలిగితే ఇందులో ఉన్న సమాచారం పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం ఆసక్తితో పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం కేవలం వెలిగితే ఇందులో ఉన్న సమాచారం పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం ఆసక్తితో పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం కేవలం వెలిగితే ఇందులో ఉన్న సమాచారం పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం ఆసక్తితో పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం కేవలం వెలిగితే ఇందులో ఉన్న సమాచారం పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం ఆసక్తితో పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం కేవలం వెలిగితే ఇందులో ఉన్న సమాచారం పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం ఆసక్తితో పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం కేవలం వెలిగితే ఇందులో ఉన్న సమాచారం పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం ఆసక్తితో పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం కేవలం వెలిగితే ఇందులో ఉన్న సమాచారం పిలుస్తారు. ప్రతి సమాచారం ఆసక్తితో పిలుస్తారు.
192  27th June, 1968

Government Bills

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill 1968

...
Government Bills
The Andhra Pradesh 'Andhra Area)
Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

We have some statistics available on all India level. It has been estimated that 75 crores of rupees worth of illicit

354—12
arrack is being manufactured in a year and the State Government are spending round about Rs 60 crores annually for the enforcement of Prohibition law. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Pradesh) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

The State Governments are losing Rs 50 crores of revenue which they would have got but for this law. The total loss thus comes to Rs 110 crores, thanks to this Prohibition law. Let us see what the net benefit is to the families whose members were previously addicted to drink but gave up later because of prohibition. According to non-official estimates it is Rs 1 crores net profit and the loss to the Government thus, far exceeds the benefit accruing to the families concerned. We feel that by scrapping Prohibition this Rs 110 crores which is being lost could be utilised for the betterment of the community and in expert opinion the impending measures are not only unwise but are the same with the worst kind of law.

Penal sections 1. Section 75 of the Prohibition Act, 1968 defines punishable acts as follows:
2. Sections 131 to 150 of the Penal Code are applicable to these punishable acts.

We have also shown that the evidence elicited during the
course of an enquiry by Sri Ramamurthy Committee also supports
the above contention. The Prohibition Law gives rise to a new class
of traders. Between the distillers and the consumer, there is an
investor who always remains behind the scene. Actually he is the
pivot of the boot-legging profession. While this man, the real culprit
always escapes punishment. It is the
poor distiller who for the sake of his livelihood exposes himself to
danger and suffers imprisonment. Prohibition is exposing
villages, towns, and cities to the evils and exposure to punishment.
Instances of this kind are not uncommon. The second
significant amending clause is the one conferring power on the Dis-
trict Prohibition Officer to accept on the recommendations of the
Assistant Prohibition Officer from any person who committed an
offence falling under clauses (a), (d), (e), (f) and (k) of section 1 of
sub-sections 4 and 4 (a) a sum of money not exceeding Rs 200
which District Prohibition Officer may exercise magisterial powers
and impose a fine not exceeding Rs 200 and order the accused
person to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 14 days. The
Prohibition Department is another name for corruption and its
objectives are not legitimate. The prohibition laws are framed to
make the Drys feel good, the Wets feel bad. The Government of-
officials
laid to make themselves look good and to frighten Congress into giving them more money to spend, and the politicians lied through force of habit.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968
Government Bills
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

26th June, 1968

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

...
196 26th June, 1968  

Government Bills  
Tic Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area)  
Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

pending the necessity of making regulations to deal with the illicit tapping of wine or spirits and also with the distribution of such wine or spirits, the said Bill provides for a prohibition pilot project in the said area. The Bill also provides for the suspension of the sale of wine or spirits in the said area.

What is the conclusion to be drawn from the statistics of the pilot project? What is the conclusion to be drawn from the statistics of the pilot project? What is the conclusion to be drawn from the statistics of the pilot project? What is the conclusion to be drawn from the statistics of the pilot project? What is the conclusion to be drawn from the statistics of the pilot project?
Government Bills  
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) 
Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

30th June, 1968

The prohibition act is consolidated in the existing provisions of the
amendment. The amendment is to ensure that the amendment is
consistent with the existing provisions. The amendment is to
ensure that the amendment is consistent with the existing provisions.

1. The amendment is to ensure that the amendment is consistent with the existing provisions.

2. The amendment is to ensure that the amendment is consistent with the existing provisions.

3. The amendment is to ensure that the amendment is consistent with the existing provisions.

4. The amendment is to ensure that the amendment is consistent with the existing provisions.
Government Bills
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

Sri D. Venkatesam – I am prepared to throw a challenge.

Sri D. Venkatesam – I am prepared.
Government Bills
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

26th June, 1968

చివరకి నాం వాటా ఎంతో కునాడా ఇంటి వచ్చేవాం. కాని ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ వైస్‌ప్రింస్‌ లో కొనసాగించారు. ఈ పాయనపు రైతుల ప్రదేశం లక్ష్యంగా మీది వచ్చిన చివర సాధనం ఉంది. ఈ పాయనపు సాధనం రైతుల ప్రదేశంలో చివర ప్రామాణికత నిర్ణయం కోసం ఉంది. ప్రభావంతర్వించినది యాదాద్రి కాక చివర ప్రదేశంలో కూడా తెలియజేస్తుంది.

ఈ పాయనపు సాధనం చివర ప్రదేశంలో రైతుల ప్రదేశంలో కూడా తెలియజేస్తుంది.

| 354-13 |
26th June, 1968

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

Mr Speaker — Mr Speaker — Sn Vavlala Govindrajanayya, Sn K Govinda Rao and Sn C V K Rao have given notice of an amendment that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

Sn G Siviah — One clarification, Sir, I would in fact be failing in my duty if I do not bring to your notice that it has been clearly stated in the amendment of the Government, rather imposing on the Court to give a certain punishment.

Mr Speaker — For what clause?

Sn G Siviah — He shall be punished with an imprisonment of not less than two and half years.

Mr Speaker — When we come to that clause we shall certainly consider it. I shall give an opportunity then.

Sn K Govinda Rao — I beg to move.

"That the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion."

Mr Speaker — Amendment moved.

"That the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion."

---

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968

Mr Speaker — Mr Speaker — Sn Vavlala Govindrajanayya, Sn K Govinda Rao and Sn C V K Rao have given notice of an amendment that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

Sn G Siviah — One clarification, Sir, I would in fact be failing in my duty if I do not bring to your notice that it has been clearly stated in the amendment of the Government, rather imposing on the Court to give a certain punishment.

Mr Speaker — For what clause?

Sn G Siviah — He shall be punished with an imprisonment of not less than two and half years.

Mr Speaker — When we come to that clause we shall certainly consider it. I shall give an opportunity then.

Sn K Govinda Rao — I beg to move.

"That the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion."

Mr Speaker — Amendment moved.
Mr Speaker — The question is

"That the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion”

The motion was declared negatived

Sri K Govindarao demanded a division

The House then divided

Ayes . 29, Noes 73, Neutrals Nil

The motion was negatived

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — I beg to move

‘That the Bill be recommitted to a Select Committee’

Mr Speaker — Motion moved

(Pause)

Mr Speaker — The question is

‘That the Bill be recommitted to a Select Committee’

The motion was negatived

Mr Speaker — The question is

‘That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1967 (as reported by the Select Committee) be read a 4th time’

The motion was adopted
ANNOUNCEMENT

re DECISIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr Speaker — "I am to announce to the House the following decisions of the Business Advisory Committee meeting held on 25th June, 1968. The following will be the programme for the present meeting of the Assembly.

27-6 68 (Thursday)
2. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area) Land Revenue Amendment Bill, 1968 (To be referred to the Regional Committee)
3. The Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachment (Amendment) Bill, 1968

28-6 68 (Friday)
Non-official Day

29-6 68 Saturday
The Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Area) Drainage Cess Bill, 1968 (To be referred to a Select Committee)

30-6 68 (Sunday)
Holiday

1-7 68 Monday
1. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Andhra Pradesh Amendment Bill, 1968
2. The Payment of Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1967
3. The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1967
4. The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1968

2-7-68 (Tuesday)
1. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1968 (As reported by the Regional Committee)
2. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1968
3. The Andhra Pradesh Town Planning (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1968

3-7-68 (Wednesday)
1. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1968
2. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Educational Institutions Requisitioning and Acquisition Extension and Amendment Bill, 1967 (To be referred to Regional Committee)
3. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1968 (To be referred to Regional Committee)

4-7-68 (Thursday)
1. The Indian Ports (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1968
2. The Andhra Pradesh Out Ports Landing Shipping Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1968
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-7-68</td>
<td>Non-official Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-7-68</td>
<td>1 The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-7-68</td>
<td>Holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-7-68</td>
<td>2 The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1968 (As reported by the Select Committee)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock on Thursday, the 27th June, 1968