ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Eighty-second day of the First Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Friday, the 22nd March, 1968
The House met at Half-past Eight of the Clock
(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
STATUS OF LEADERS OF OPPOSITION

1736—
* 3729 Q —Sri A Madhava Rao (Nellore) —Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state
(a) whether the Government are aware that the recent All India Whips Conference favours the giving of the Opposition leaders the status and facilities of a Cabinet Minister without salary, and
(b) if so, the extent for which the State Government sought to implement the same?

The Chief Minister (Sri K Brahmanand Reddy) —(a) The proceedings of the recent All India Whips Conference have not yet been received by the State Government. However, a copy of the recommendations adopted by the Sixth All India Whips' Conference held in October, 1967 has been received by the Government. A copy of the recommendations has been placed on the Table of the House
(b) The matter will be considered as soon as the proceedings of the Conference are received

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE
(See answer to clause (a) of the Legislative Assembly

Question No. 3729 (Starred)

Recommendations adopted by the Sixth All India Whips' Conference, 1967-Simla

1 The Conference while appreciating the vital role played by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs in the Centre recommends that
(a) An independent Department of Parliamentary Affairs should be set up expeditiously in each of the States/Union Territories where it is not yet in existence. This will make for effective planning
and co-ordination of all kinds of Government business in the legislatures and liaison with Opposition groups and their leaders

(b) The Department should be placed under the charge of the Government Chief Whip

(c) The Government Chief Whips of the States/Union Territories should be Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs as in the Centre, the Government Deputy Chief Whips should be either Deputy Ministers or given the status of Deputy Ministers, the Chief Whips of recognised Opposition Parties in Parliament/Legislatures should be given facilities as available to Deputy Ministers and the Regional Government Whips and Chief Whip of the recognised Opposition Groups in Parliament/Legislatures should be given the facilities as are available to Parliamentary Secretaries. Suitable facilities should be provided to Whips of different parties in the Metropolitan Council also

In case any difficulty is experienced by a State Government in organising a Department of Parliamentary Affairs in the State the assistance of the Central Department of Parliamentary Affairs should be obtained. The Department would depute a suitable officer to provide necessary guidance in the first instance

The Conference strongly feels that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs at the Centre should personally take up with the Chief Ministers the question of creation of Department of Parliamentary Affairs in their respective States/Union Territories

2 Having noted the earlier recommendation on the subject of distribution of time between legislative, non-legislative and financial business, the Conference is of the view that adequate time should be set aside for raising discussions on matters agitating the minds of Members. This could be arranged either through Calling Attention Notices, Short Duration Discussions or otherwise. In addition to this, one full day should be set apart in a week for private Members' Bills/Resolutions. The sittings of the Legislatures should, therefore, be adjusted accordingly

3 The Conference reiterates the earlier recommendation that the commencement, duration and sittings of a House should be left to be determined at the discretion of Government

4 The Conference feels that the number of Calling Attention Notices to be admitted on a particular day should be left to the discretion of the Presiding Officers, subject to the provisions of the Rules of Procedure

5 Having noted that frequent meetings in the Centre between the Whips of the Opposition parties and the party in power have to a large extent led to the removal of avoidable controversies in the House, the Conference recommends that there should be similar meetings of Whips of various parties in the States also at frequent intervals to thrash out various points of mutual interest

6 The Conference while emphasising that the privilege of raising points of order should not in any way be curtailed, recommends that such a privilege should not
be utilised merely to catch the eye of the Speaker or as a dilatory measure. The Conference also feels that the Whips of all parties should impress upon their Members from time to time not to raise frivolous points of order.

7 (a) The Conference feels that time has come to frame a suitable Code of Conduct to regulate the relations between the executive and the legislators. In this connection, the Conference after considering the draft Code framed by the Central Government, approved it unanimously (vide Appendix I).

(b) The Conference also feels that maintenance of regular register to keep the record and also the trace of the communications received by Ministers from legislators till the final reply is issued, would be desirable.

8 The Conference recommends that frequent meetings should be held by the party in power with the Leaders of Opposition on all important matters.

9 (a) The Conference recommends that Members of Parliament and State Legislatures/Union Territories/Metropolitan Council should be invited and encouraged to undertake study tours of national projects and undertakings. Such tours should be organised by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislatures/Union Territories/Metropolitan Council should be represented therein in the ratio of 3:2 as far as practicable.

(b) The young legislators should be encouraged to undertake study tours.

(c) The Conference reiterates its earlier recommendation that for purposes of studying the various legislations and welfare activities and the Whips' Organisations in other countries, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs at the Centre should sponsor study tours outside the country. Such delegations should consist of both Parliamentarians and Legislators including Whips.

(d) The Conference also feels that a Central Agency or forum may be provided in which Leaders of various political parties at the Centre and also the States may be associated to decide upon the details regarding the selection of Members of Parliament and also Members of State Legislatures etc. for study tours. The conference leaves it to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs at the Centre to work out the details of the scheme as to the exact nature and function of such a forum.

10 (a) The Conference, while appreciating the recent charges made in the working of the Consultative Committees at the Centre with a view to make them more effective, recommends that similar Committees may also be set up in all States/Union Territories. The Conference also feels that the word 'informal' should be deleted.

(b) The Consultative Committee should be made more effective and important policy matters should be discussed in these Committees.

11 (a) The Conference recommends that appointments on Governmental Committees should be made in consultation with the Government Chief Whip. Where Members of the
Opposition are appointed, the Chief Whip of the Opposition parties should also be consulted.

(b) The young legislators should be encouraged to serve on various Committees.

(c) Whips should also be consulted in the matter of formation of various Committees of the House.

(d) On local committees at all levels, where non officials are appointed as members, representation should also be given to the Legislators.

(e) The Conference is also of unanimous view that in the formation of various Committees at all levels, the principle of appointing the elected representatives and not the Government officials, as the Chairman of the Committees on which they are represented should be accepted.

12 The Conference expresses its concern on the situation obtaining in the entire country on account of frequent floor-crossing, which in the opinion of the conference is morally incorrect and has been recognized as such even by certain defecting Members who sought re-election after resigning their seats, and urges upon all political parties to understand its implications and dangerous potentialities and evolve a code of conduct which should be mutually acceptable and morally binding.

13 The Conference recommends that Parliament/State Legislatures/Metropolitan Council should be moved to appoint a Committee of Grievances to consider the complaints made by Members of Legislatures regarding alleged grievances of citizens and to recommend remedial measures so as to redress their grievances.

14 While reviewing the action taken by the Centre and the State Governments on the recommendations of the Last Whips Conference with regard to the functioning of the Committee on Assurances, the Conference appreciates the functions performed by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs at the Centre and recommends that it is of utmost importance that the same pattern be adopted in the States also.

The Conference is of the view that the working of the Assurance Committee in States should also be brought on the same pattern as at the Centre.

15 The Conference recommends that the Whips of various parties at the Centre and also in the States/Legislatures/Metropolitan Council be assigned the duty of maintaining proper quorum in the House.

16 The Conference considered various steps to be taken to prevent disorder in the Central Parliament and State Legislatures with a view to maintaining proper decorum in the parliamentary institutions and made the following additional recommendations:

(i) The Ministers should give immediate attention to the queries of the Members both within and outside the Legislatures. Their replies to the questions should not be evasive. This method is expected to check avoidable disorder in the Houses.

(ii) At least one hour should be provided in every sitting to the Members for airing their views and for discussion of matters of urgent
Oral Answers to Questions 22nd March, 1968 5

Public importance both at the Centre and in the State Legislatures/ Metropolitan Council and rules may be framed to regulate this.

(vi) Seminars on Parliamentary procedures should be arranged by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs at the Centre and by States/Union Territories for the benefit of the Members, particularly, the new entrants.

(vi) Full opportunities for speaking, if provided to the new legislators, will go a long way in keeping them satisfied. The Whips of the various parties should invariably ensure that back benchers or the new entrants are given full chance for expressing their views.

(v) Those Members who indulge persistently and deliberately in disorderly scenes, should be discouraged.

(vi) There should be regular consultations between the Whips of the various parties on the question of maintaining decorum in the House.

While appreciating the work done by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs with regard to promotion of Mock Parliaments in schools in Delhi, the Conference recommends very strongly that the States should also arrange to introduce the scheme in their respective States.

The Conference views with concern the non-implementation and delayed implementation of many recommendations by the State governments and recommends that the Minister of parliamentary affairs should contact the Chief Ministers and the presiding Officers of the respective State Legislatures for expeditious implementation of the recommendations of the Whips Conferences. The Conference also desired the Department of Parliamentary Affairs to dispatch implementation reports quarterly or six monthly as convenient indicating the progress made in States and the Centre to enable the various Whips to study and watch the action taken on recommendations in their respective States and help in early implementation of the same.

While endorsing its earlier recommendation regarding the strengthening of the libraries in the Legislatures, the Conference observes that libraries of the State Legislatures should be further strengthened and that Research Officers be appointed to prepare notes/brochures for the use of Legislators.

The Conference reiterates its earlier recommendation of the Fifth All India Whips' Conference that Index Cards of Members giving their qualifications, background, experience, aptitude, vocation, etc., should be prepared and selection of members out of these for Select and other Government Committee assignments should be made. This could, however, be done better if a regularly constituted Department of parliamentary Affairs starts functioning in the States.

The Conference reiterates its earlier recommendation that a member should conduct himself in a way which adds to his dignity and prestige in the eyes of the public and in particular should not indulge in the use of unparliamentary language or any personal criticism which vitiates public life and morale and should not associate with communal, disruptionist or sectarian organisations or causes.
APPENDIX I

A draft Code to regulate the relationship between Members of Parliament and of State Legislatures and the Administration

Introduction

Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislatures occupy in our democratic set-up a very important place as accredited representatives of the people. They have important functions to perform under the Constitution and they may occasionally find it necessary to obtain information from or address suggestions to the Ministers of the Governments or to the State Governments or seek interviews with officers in connection with their parliamentary and allied public duties, otherwise than through putting questions or participating in debates in the Legislatures. In this connection, certain well recognised principles and conventions to govern the relations between Members of Legislatures and Government servants have already been laid down at the Centre and in most of the States. However, on a review of the position, it has been found necessary to reiterate, and to spell out in some detail, the principles and practices that should govern the mutual relations of Members of Legislatures and Government servants.

Code for the Government servants

2. The two basic principles to be borne in mind are (i) that Government servants should show courtesy and consideration to Members of Legislatures and (ii) that while they should consider carefully or listen patiently to what the members of Legislatures have to say, they should always act according to their own best judgement.

3. It should be the endeavour of every Officer to help Members of Legislatures to the extent possible in the discharge of their important functions under the Constitution. In cases, however, when an Officer is unable to accede to the requests or suggestion of a Member, the reasons for the Officer’s inability to do so should be courteously explained to them.

4. It is realised that the district and sub-divisional Officers have very heavy public duties and responsibilities and if they are to function effectively they should be permitted to plan out their day’s work with some care and adhere to the plan. An Officer should feel free to set apart some hours when he can refuse to meet visitors without being considered guilty of discourtesy, lack of consideration and the like. But he should set apart two or three hours every day when anybody can see him, and within these hours, and also during other office hours in which he is to meet visitors, he must give priority to Members of Legislatures except when a visitor has come by previous appointment and a Member of Legislature has come without an appointment. In such a case, he should see the Member of Legislature immediately after he has met the visitor who had come by previous appointment. Any deviation from an appointment made with a Member of a Legislature or indeed with any other person must promptly be explained to the Member concerned so that the least possible inconvenience is caused to him and a fresh appointment should be fixed in consultation with him.
5 When a Member of Legislature comes to see him, an officer should rise in his seat to receive the Member and to see him off. Small gestures have symbolic value and officers should, therefore, be meticulously correct and courteous in their dealings with members of Legislatures.

6 Similarly 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 precedence also lay down that when Members of Parliament are invited on 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 A's 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 A's should be made in accordance with the position assigned to them. The Warrant of precedence approved by the Governor.

7 Letters received from Members of Legislatures should be acknowledged promptly. All such letters should receive careful consideration and should be responded to at an appropriate level and expeditiously. Officers should furnish to Members of Legislatures, when asked for, such information or statistics relating to matters of local importance as are readily available and are not confidential, or when the information is not such that its disclosure would be likely to lead to a controversy embarrassing to Government. In doubtful cases, instructions should be taken from a higher authority before refusing the request.

8 It is desirable that a letter addressed to minister should be replied to by the Minister himself. Where, however, this is not convenient or practicable or the reply called for is a routine nature, it may issue under the signature of a senior officer of the Ministry/Department, preferably the Secretary.

9 While the official dealings of Government servants with Members of Legislatures have to be regulated as stated in the previous paragraphs, it is necessary to invite the attention of Government servants to what is expected of them in their individual capacity in respect of their own grievances in the matter of conditions of service. The Government servants Conduct Rules bar any attempt to bring any political or outside influence to bear upon any superior authority to further the interests of individual Government servants.
Therefore, a Government servant is not expected to approach a Member of Legislature for sponsoring his individual case.

Code for Members of Legislatures

10. It is equally necessary for Members of Legislatures to follow certain conventions in their communications to Ministers and Officers of Government in connection with their parliamentary duties. At the Centre, it has been the practice for the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to draw the attention of the Members of the parliament to these conventions, which are broadly as follows—

(i) Members should ask for information only about matters of public or national interest in which they get themselves interested in the discharge of their public duties as Members of Parliament.

(ii) Information should not be gathered to further private interests or for use in court litigation or for giving other undue advantages to individuals against others. As already stated, the Government Servants Conduct Rules strictly bar any attempt to bring any political or outside influence to bear upon any superior authority to further the interests of individual Government servants. Therefore, normally a Government servant approaching a Member of Legislature for sponsoring his individual case runs the risk of disciplinary action. Letters received from Members of Legislatures are dealt with utmost consideration, but if Government continue to take action on cases of individuals sponsored by Members of Legislatures, they may be adopting a discriminatory course placing others who may not be fortunate enough to have such support in a position of disadvantage. In the event of any attempt on the part of any Government servant to solicit their good offices to further his individual interest in Government service, the Members of Legislature may therefore, do well to warn him of likely consequences of his having overstepped the bounds of the Government Servants Conduct Rules.

(iii) In all matters of routine nature, written requests may be addressed to the Secretary of the Ministry/Department concerned irrespective of whether information was required on the subject dealt with in the Ministry/Department or in any of its attached or subordinate offices. In no case should letters be addressed by name or designation to any other officers of the Ministry/Department or its attached or subordinate offices.

(iv) For more important matters, Members may address the Minister or the Deputy Minister concerned. In regard to matters pertaining to fraud, corruption, bribery, maladministration, nepotism etc., in administration letters should be addressed only to the Minister or Deputy Ministers and copies endorsed to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.
It is obviously not desirable that requests should be made for intervention of officers in investigation of criminal cases, for issue of fire arms licenses and for grant of permits and licenses to particular individuals. Nor should requests be made regarding recruitment of a particular person, or promotion or transfer of individual Government servants, or for a particular order in a disciplinary case. A number of public issues or grievances do, however, arise in the Departments and Members of Legislatures are undoubtedly entitled to take interest in administration and to see that there is no maladministration or abuse of power or discretion. But in such cases, they should normally approach the Minister concerned rather than the local officers. Or at the most they may bring cases of injustice and the like in individual cases to the notice of the district officer or other similar officers with the request that they should look into the matter. They ought not to press or even ask for a particular decision. In such cases, the officer should listen to all points of view with patience, but he must obviously take a decision according to his own best judgment. And when he does so, it would not be fair to accuse him of partisanship or even of insensitivity to the views of an accredited representative of the people.

Members of Legislatures may like to bear in mind the conventions and principles outlined above in the course of their dealings with the administration both at the Centre and in the States so that a healthy and useful relationship between the Government and the Members of Legislatures may be built up.

All India Whips Conference

Question No. 3733—

(a) Sri A Madhava Rao — Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state,

(b) if so, the decisions taken there and whether a copy of the decisions taken there will be placed on the Table of the House, and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the decisions?

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

(b) The proceedings of the All India Whips Conference have not yet been printed. They are said to be under print. However, a copy of the recommendations adopted at the Conference is placed on the Table of the House for information.

(c) The recommendations will be examined as soon as the proceedings of the Conference are received.

Papers placed on the Table

(See answer clause (b) of the Legislative Assembly Question)

No 3733 (Starred) put by Sri A Madhava Rao, (1737)

Recommendations adopted by Sixth All India Whips Conference, 1967—Simla

The Conference while appreciating the vital role played by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs in the Centre recommends that.
10 22nd March, 1968  Oral Answers to Questions

(a) An independent Department of Parliamentary Affairs should be set up expeditiously in each of the States/Union Territories where it is not yet in existence. This will make for effective planning and co-ordination of all kinds of Government business in the legislatures and liaison with Opposition groups and their leaders.

(b) The Department should be placed under the charge of the Government Chief Whip.

(c) The Government Chief Whips of the States/Union Territories should be Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs as in the Centre. The Government Deputy Chief Whips should be either Deputy Ministers or given the status of Deputy Ministers. The Chief Whips of recognised Opposition Parties in Parliament/Legislatures should be given facilities as available to Deputy Ministers, and the Regional Government Whips and Chief Whips of the recognised Opposition Groups in Parliament/Legislatures should be given the facilities as are available to Parliamentary Secretaries. Suitable facilities should be provided to Whips of different parties in the Metropolitan Council also.

In case any difficulty is experienced by a State Government in organizing a Department of Parliamentary Affairs in the State, the assistance of the Central Department of Parliamentary Affairs should be obtained. The Department would depute a suitable officer to provide necessary guidance in the first instance.

The Conference strongly feels that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs at the Centre should personally take up with the Chief Ministers the question of creation of Department of Parliamentary Affairs in the respective States/Union Territories.

2. Having noted the earlier recommendation on the subject of distribution of time between legislative, non-legislative and financial business, the Conference is of the view that adequate time should be set aside for raising discussions on matters agitating the minds of Members. This could be arranged either through Calling Attention Notices, Short Duration Discussions or otherwise. In addition to this, one full day should be set apart in a week for Private Members' Bills/Resolutions. The sittings of the Legislatures should, therefore, be adjusted accordingly.

3. The Conference reiterates the earlier recommendation that the commencement, duration and sittings of a House should be left to be determined at the discretion of Government.

4. Conference feels that the number of Calling Attention Notices to be admitted on a particular day be left to the discretion of the Presiding Officers, subject to the provisions of the Rules of Procedure.

5. Having noted that frequent meetings in the Centre between the Whips of the Opposition parties and the party in power have to large extent led to the removal of avoidable controversies in the House, the Conference recommends that there should be similar meetings of Whips of various parties in the States also at frequent intervals to thrash out various points of mutual interest.

6. The Conference while emphasizing that the privilege of raising points of order should not in any way be curtailed, recommends that such a privilege should not be utilized merely to
catch the eye of the Speaker or as a dilatory measure. The Conference also feels that the Whips of all parties should impress upon their Members from time to time not to raise frivolous points of order.

7 (a) The Conference feels that time has come to frame a suitable Code of Conduct to regulate the relations between the executive and the legislators. In this connection, the Conference after considering the draft Code frame by the Central Government, approved it unanimously (vide Appendix I).

(b) The Conference also feels that maintenance of regular registers to keep the record and also the trace of the Communications received by Ministers from legislators till the final reply is issued, would be desirable.

8 The Conference recommends that frequent meetings should be held by the party in power with the Leaders of Opposition on all important matters.

9 (a) The Conference recommends that Members of Parliament and State Legislatures/Union Territories/Metropolitan Council should be invited and encourage to undertake study tours of national projects and undertakings. Such tours should be organised by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislatures/Union Territories/Metropolitan Council should be represented therein in the ratio of 3:2 as far as practicable.

(b) The young legislators should be encouraged to undertake study tours.

(c) The Conference ratifies its earlier recommendation that for purposes of studying the various legislations and welfare activities and the Whips Organisations in other countries, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs at the Centre should sponsor study tours outside the country. Such delegations should consist of both Parliamentarians and Legislators including Whips.

(d) The Conference also feels that a Central Agency or forum may be provided in which leaders of various political parties at the Centre and also the States may be associated to decide upon the details regarding the selection of members of Parliament and also Members of State Legislatures etc. for study tours. The conference leaves it to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs at the Centre to work out the details of the scheme as to the exact nature and functions of such a forum.

10 (a) The Conference, while appreciating the recent changes made in the working of the Consultative Committees at the Centre with a view to make them more effective, recommends that similar Committees may also be set up in all States/Union Territories. The Conference also feels that the word ‘informal’ should be deleted.

(b) The Consultative Committee should be made more effective and important policy matters should be discussed in these Committees.

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Opposition are appointed, the Chief Whip of the Opposition parties should also be consulted.

(b) The young legislators should be encouraged to serve on various Committees.

(c) Whips should also be consulted in the matter of formation of various Committees of the House.

(d) On local committees at all levels, where non-officials are appointed as members, representation should also be given to the Legislators.

(e) The Conference is also of unanimous view that in the formation of various Committees at all levels, the principle of appointing the elected representative and not the Government officials, as the Chairmen of the Committees on which they are represented should be accepted.

12. The Conference expresses its concern on the situation obtaining in the entire country on account of frequent floor-crossing, which is the opinion of the Conference is morally incorrect and has been recognised as such even by certain defecting Members who sought re-election after resigning their seats, and urges upon all political parties to understand its implications and dangerous potentiality and evolve a code of conduct which should be mutually acceptable and morally binding.

13. The Conference recommends that Parliament/State Legislatures/Metropolitan Council should be moved to appoint a Committee of Grievances to consider the complaints made by Members of Legislatures regarding alleged grievances of citizens and to recommend remedial measures so as to redress their grievances.

14. While reviewing the action taken by the Centre and the States Governments on the recommendations of the Last Whip's Conference with regard to the functioning of the Committee on Assurances, the Conference appreciates the functions performed by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs at the Centre and recommends that it is of utmost importance that the same pattern be adopted in the States also. The Conference is of the view that the working of the Assurance Committee in States should also be brought on the same pattern as at the Centre.

15. The Conference recommends that the Whips of various parties at the Centre and also in the State Legislatures/Metropolitan Council should be assigned the duty of maintaining proper quorum in the House.

16. The Conference considered various steps to be taken to prevent disorder in the Central Parliament and State Legislatures with a view to maintaining proper decorum in the parliamentary institutions and made the following additional recommendations —

(i) The Ministers should give immediate attention to the queries of the Members both within and outside the Legislatures. Their replies to the questions should not be evasive. This method is expected to check avoidable disorder in the House.

(ii) At least one hour should be provided in every sitting for the Members for airing their views and for discussion of matters.
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(ii) Seminars on parliamentary procedures should be arranged by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs at the Centre and by States/Union Territories for the benefit of the Members, particularly, the new entrants

(v) Full opportunities for speaking, if provided to the new legislators, will go a long way in keeping them satisfied. The Whips of the various parties should invariably ensure that back benchers or the new entrants are given full chance for expressing their views

(v) Those Members who indulge persistently and deliberately in disobeying the Chair and create disorderly scenes, should be discouraged

(vi) There should be regular consultations between the Whips of the various parties on the question of maintaining decorum in the House

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18 The Conference views with concern the non-implementation and delayed implementation of many recommendations by the State Governments and recommends that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should contact the Chief Ministers and the Presiding Officers of the respective State Legislatures for expeditious implementation of the recommendations of the Whips' Conferences. The Conference also desired the Department of Parliamentary Affairs to despatch implementation reports quarterly or six monthly as convenient indicating the progress made in States and Centre to enable the various Whips to study and watch the action taken on recommendations in their respective States and help in early implementation of the same

19 While endorsing its earlier recommendation regarding the strengthening of the libraries in the Legislatures, the Conference observes that libraries of the State Legislatures should be further strengthened and that Research Officers be appointed to prepare notes/brochures for the use of Legislators

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APPENDIX I

A draft code to regulate the relationship between Members of Parliament and of State Legislatures and the Administration

INTRODUCTION

Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislatures occupy in our democratic set-up a very important place as accredited representatives of the people. They have important functions to perform under the constitution and they may occasionally find it necessary to obtain information from or address suggestions to the Ministers of the Government or to the State Governments or seek interviews with officers in connection with their parliamentary and allied public duties, otherwise than through putting questions or participating in debates in the Legislatures. In this connection certain well recognized principles and conventions to govern the relations between Members of Legislatures and Government servants have already been laid down at the Centre and most of the States. However, on a review of the position it has been found necessary to reiterate and to spell out in some detail the principles and practices that should govern the mutual relations of Members of Legislatures and Government servants

CODE FOR THE GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

2. The two basic principles to be borne in mind are (i) that Government servants should show courtesy and consideration to Members of Legislatures and (ii) that while they should consider carefully or listen patiently to what the members of Legislatures may have to say, they should always act according to their own best judgement.

3. It should be the endeavour of every officer to help Members of Legislatures to the extent possible in the discharge of their important functions under the Constitution. In cases, however, when an officer is unable to accede to the request or suggestion of a Member, the reasons for the officer's inability to do so should be courteously explained to them.

4. It is realised that the district and sub-divisional officers have very heavy public duties and responsibilities and if they are to function effectively they should be permitted to plan out their daily work with some care and adhere to the plan. An officer should feel free to set apart some hour when he can refuse to meet visitors without being considered guilty of discourtesy, lack of consideration and the like. But he should set apart two or three hours every day when anybody can see him, and during these hours, and also during other office hours in which he is to meet visitors, he must give priority to Members of Legislatures except when a visitor has come by previous appointment and a Member of Legislature has come without an appointment. In such a case, he should see the Member of Legislature immediately after he has met the visitor who had come by previous appointment. Any deviation from an appointment made with a Member of a Legislature or indeed with any other person must promptly be explained to the Member concerned so that the least possible inconvenience is caused to him and a fresh appointment should be fixed in consultation with him.
Oral Answers to Questions 22nd March, 1968

5 When a Member of Legislature comes to him, an officer should rise in his seat to receive the Member and to see him off. Small gestures have symbolic value and officers should, therefore, be meticulously correct and courteous in their dealings with members of Legislatures.

6 Similarly, 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 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 Dehi, happen to be invited to State functions, should be assigned rank just after Members of Parliament. To avoid inconvenience to M Ps and M LAs 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 LAs should be made in accordance with the position assigned to them in the Warrant of Precedence approved by the Governor.

7 Letters received from Members of Legislatures should be acknowledged promptly. All such letters should receive careful consideration and should be responded to at an appropriate level and expeditiously. Officers should furnish to Members of Legislatures, when asked for, such information and statistics relating to matters of local importance as are readily available and are not confidential, or when the information is not such that its disclosure would be likely to lead to a controversy embarrassing to Government. In doubtful cases, instructions should be taken from a higher authority before refusing the request.

8 It is desirable that a letter addressed to a Minister should be replied to by the Minister himself. Where, however, this is not convenient or practicable or the reply called for is of a routine nature, it may issue under the signature of a senior officer of the Ministry/Department, preferably the Secretary.

9 While the official dealings of Government servants with Members of Legislatures have to be regulated as stated in the previous paragraphs, it is necessary to invite the attention of Government servants to what is expected of them in their individual capacity in respect of their own grievances in the matter of conditions of service. The Government servants Conduct Rules bar any attempt to bring any political or outside influence to bear upon any superior authority to further the interests of individual Government servants. That a Government servant is not expected to approach a Member of Legislature for sponsoring his individual case...
Code for Members of Legislatures

10 It is equally necessary for Members of Legislatures to follow certain conventions in their communications to Ministers and Officers of Government in connection with their parliamentary duties. At the Centre, it has been the practice for the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to draw the attention of the Members of the Parliament to these conventions, which are broadly as follows:

(i) Members should ask for information only about matters of public or national interest in which they get themselves interested in the discharge of their public duties as Members of Parliament.

(ii) Information should not be gathered to further private interests or for use in court litigation or for giving other undue advantages to individuals against others. As already stated, the Government Servants Conduct Rules strictly bar any attempt to bring any political or outside influence to bear upon any superior authority to further the interests of individual Government servants. Therefore, normally a Government servant approaching a Member of Legislature for sponsoring his individual case runs the risk of disciplinary action. Letters received from Members of Legislatures are dealt with utmost consideration, but if Government continue to take action on cases of individuals sponsored by Members of Legislatures, they may be adopting a discriminatory course placing others who may not be fortunate enough to have such support in a position of disadvantage. In the event of any attempt on the part of any Government servant to solicit their good offices to further his individual interest in Government service, the Members of Legislatures may, therefore, do well to warn him of likely consequences of his having overstepped the bounds of the Government Servants Conduct Rules.

(iii) In all matters of routine nature, written request may be addressed to the Secretary of the Ministry/Department concerned irrespective of whether information was required on the subject dealt with in the Ministry/Department or in any of its attached or subordinate offices. In no case should letters be addressed by name or designation to any other officer of the Ministry/Department or its attached or subordinate offices.

(iv) For more important matters, Members may address the Minister or the Deputy Minister concerned. In regard to matters pertaining to fraud, corruption, bribery, mal-administration, nepotism, etc., in administration should be addressed only to the Ministers or Deputy Ministers and copies endorsed to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

11 It is obviously not desirable that requests should be made for intervention of officers in investigation of criminal cases, for issue of fire arms licenses and for grant of permits and licenses to particular individuals. Nor should requests be made regarding recruitment of a particular person, or promotion or transfer of individual Government servants, or for a particular order in a disciplinary case.
A number of public issues or grievances do, however, arise in the Departments and Members of Legislatures are undoubtedly entitled to take interest in administration and to see that there is no mal-administration or abuse of power or discretion. But in such cases, they should normally approach the Minister concerned rather than the local officers. Or at the most, they may bring cases of injustice and the like in individual cases to the notice of the district officer or other similar officers with the request that they should look into the matter. They ought not press or even ask for a particular decision in such cases, the officer should listen to all points of view with patience, but he must obviously take a decision according to his own best judgement. And when he does so, it would not be fair to accuse him of partisanship or even of insensitivity to the views of an accredited representative of the people.

12. Members of Legislatures may like to bear in mind the conventions and principles outlined about in the course of their dealings with the administration both at the Centre and in the States so that a healthy and useful relationship between the Government and the Members of Legislatures may be built up.
Mr Speaker — Irrespective of the fact whatever powers the Speaker or the Chairman are exercising, everything has been going on smoothly. Let things go on smoothly.

Mr Speaker — Then it is all right. What is the difficulty you are experiencing now? I have no complaint to make. If everything is going on very well and very efficiently, then if I feel any necessity, I will consult the Chief Minister or some other authorities and then come to a decision.

Mr Speaker — The Constitution applies not only to this State but also to the entire country.

Mr Speaker — I mean, we have considered this matter, not once, but twice but on any number of occasions in the presiding officers conference. Unless the Central Government takes it up, nothing can be done. There are some practical difficulties. We cannot discuss all these things here.

Mr Speaker — If it is a question of separating the Legislature completely from the executive, it is a different matter. Here the go is going on very smoothly. Why unnecessarily take it up now?

**Selection of Deputy Collectors to I A S Cadre**

1738 — *4334 Q* — Shri K Ramanathan (Mudinepalil) Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee constituted for the selection of Deputy Collectors to the I A S Cadre has not met for the past three years,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) are there any rules that the Committee should meet invariably in the beginning of every year and review the position?

Shri K Brahmasandra Reddy — (a) During the past 3 years the Selection Committee was constituted for the selection of Deputy Collectors to the I A S Cadre held its meeting in 1965 and 1967 only.

(b) No meeting of the Selection Committee was held in the year 1966 as the question of determining the size of the Select List as required under the provision made in 1966, to Regulator 41 of the I A S (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955 was under the consideration of the Government of India.
Oral Answers to Questions 22nd March 1968

(c) Regulation : of the I A S (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations 1955 lays down that the Select List prepared under sub regulation (1), shall be reviewed or revised every year. The Select List could not be reviewed in 1966, due to the reasons explained under (b) above.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS IN INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

1739—

3792Q—Smt J Eshwari Bai (Yellareddy) and Sri T C Rajan (Palamcr) — Will the hon Janasambandha Shriamika Manthri be pleased to state

(a) the details of misappropriation of funds in the Department of Information since 1960, amount involved, and

(b) the action taken against the culprits, and whether any of them have absconded to Pakistan?

The hon Janasambandha Shriamka Mantri (Sri K Lakshmana Bapuj) — (a) & (b) The details of misappropriation of funds in the Department, the amount involved and the action taken in the matter, are placed on the Table of the House. No information as to any of the culprits have absconded to Pakistan is available, but the U D Accountant, who is involved jumped off the bail and he is still at large.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

1 A Q No 3792 (*1739)

The details of misappropriation of funds in the Department of Information since 1960 and the amount involved.

The following are the 3 items of misappropriations and losses occurred in this Department since 1960—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Nature of Item</th>
<th>Year in which discovered</th>
<th>Amount Rs Ps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Misappropriation of Sale Proceeds of Govt of India Publications</td>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>8,464 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theft of Rolliflex Camera</td>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>850 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Misappropriation in the office of the Public Relations and Information</td>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>1,21,421 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Item No 1—Rs 8,464 42 Sri V Prabhakara Rao, Superintendent of the Department who had been incharge of the sale of Government of India Publications was found responsible for not accounting for a sum of Rs 8,464 42 being the cost of Government of India Publications A departmental enquiry was held by the Director of Information & Public Relations and the recovery of the entire amount misappropriated, along with the additional punishment of stoppage of increment for a period of 3 years with cumulative effect was ordered by the Director of Information & Public Relations.
in August 1962 the Supdt appealed to Govt against the orders of the Director of Information & Public Relations in September 1962. The Govt in May 1964 rejected the appeal and decided to consider the question of writing off a portion of the amount after 7 years if Sri V Prabhakara Rao maintains good conduct during that period. The Government have also ordered the recovery of the amount involved at the rate of Rs 70.50 per month. In partial modification of these orders the Government have again issued orders in January 1965 that the question of writing off a portion of the amount after a period of 7 years need not be considered and that the whole amount misappropriated by Sri V Prabhakara Rao, Superintendent should be recovered from him at Rs 70.50 per month already ordered. Recoveries are being made accordingly from the monthly pay bills of Sri V Prabhakara Rao, commencing from April 1964 payable in May 1964. Up to the end of December 1967 (inclusive of the pay of that month) a sum of Rs 3,172.50 has been recovered. There is a balance of Rs 5,291.92 yet to be recovered, and it will be recovered regularly from his monthly pay bills.

Item No 2—Thrift of Rolliflex Camera (Rs 850) This pertains to the cost of Rolliflex Camera in this Department. The responsibility for the loss is fixed on Sri S Nandgopal Na du, Photographer of the department and it was ordered in Director of Information & Public Relations Proceedings No. 60-C/Estt 1/64-8 dated 20-8-1964, that the amount of Rs 850 should be recovered from the pay of the Photographer at Rs 20 per month. The recovery commenced from his pay for the month of September 1964 payable in October 1964. Up to the end of December 1967 (inclusive of the pay for that month) an amount of Rs 800 has been recovered. The balance of Rs 50 will be recovered from his next pay bills.

Item No 3—Misappropriation in the Office of the Director of Information & Public Relations—Rs 1,21,421. In February 1964, while taking up the inspection of this office, the Accountant General's Audit Party discovered a misappropriation of Rs 1,03,290. Subsequently, it has been discovered that a further sum of Rs 18,131 representing the Money Orders received during 1961-64 but not brought on account was also misappropriated. Thus, altogether the amount misappropriated has come to Rs 1,21,421.

The following Officers and staff were in charge of the maintenance of cash and accounts for the following periods during which the misappropriation occurred:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of the individual who was in charge of the cash book</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri G M Khan, Cash Accountant</td>
<td>3-12-1956 to 21-2-1964 Under Suspension from 25-2-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sri Narang Rao Manvi, Dy Director (Retired)</td>
<td>4-10-1939 to 1-9-1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Smt Srujyam Shaha, Dy Director</td>
<td>2-9-1959 to 3-10-1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Late Sri Urooj Ahmed Khan, Accounts Officer</td>
<td>15-2-1961 to 4-8-1964 Under Suspension from 3-8-1-64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Out of the total amount lost as mentioned above—

(i) An amount of Rs 3,261.91 was misappropriated during the period when Sri Narasim Rao Manvi, Dy Director was in charge of accounts. Govt have issued orders in G O Ms No 23 GA (I&PR) Department dated 3-3-1966 for the recovery of this amount from his gratuity, which was not paid to him so far.

(ii) An amount of Rs 653.57 was misappropriated during the period when Smt. Srijayam Saha, Dy Director was in charge of cash and accounts. Govt have issued orders in G O Ms No 35 GA (I&PR) Department, dated 5-1-1966 for the recovery of the above amount at Rs 55 per month for 11 months and balance of Rs 50.57 as last and 12th installment from the above officer. The recovery commenced in her pay bill for March 1966 paid in April 1966 and the entire amount has since been recovered.

(iii) Discounting the above two sums, the balance of the amount was misappropriated during the period when Sri Late Urooj Ahmed Khan, Accounts Officer was in charge of the Cash Accounts. Soon after the detection of defalcation, a Police Complaint was filed e.g., in February 1961. The Police after verification of the records etc., filed a criminal case in the 11th City Magistrate's Court, Hyderabad against Sri G M. Khan, Cash Accountant and Sri Urooj Ahmed Khan, Accounts Officer during whose period the bulk of the misappropriation occurred.

Sri G M. Khan, Accused No. 1 who was arrested and released on bail, jumped off the bail and is now at large. Accused No 2, Sri Urooj Ahmed Khan died on 26-5-1965. Due to these two occurrences, evidence under Section 512 Cr P C was recorded in the Court and after taking due proceedings under Sections 8 and 88 Cr P C, the case was reported to have been transferred to the Long Pending Register in the Court of Chief City Magistrate, Hyderabad as per the latest reference from the Dy Commissioner of Police, Crimes, Hyderabad.

Proposals are also under consideration to launch a Civil Suit for the recovery of the loss to Government from the properties of the deceased Officer. The Law Department has been consulted on the matter, and further action for collecting the particulars of the properties owned by late Sri Urooj Ahmed Khan, etc., is being taken.

The need for creating awareness and vigilance on the part of public servants and the public at large, in respect of certain specific ways and means of misappropriation and the preventive measures are elaborated in the subsequent paragraphs.
22

And March, 1968

Oral Answers to Questions

2864 Q—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju (Yemmuganur) — Will the hon Janasambandha Shramika Manthn be pleased to state
(a) whether there are proposals to constitute a film advisory panel by our Government,
(b) if so, the names of the members of the panel,
(c) the tenure of office and
(d) the duties of the panel?

Sri K. Lakshmana Bapuji — (a), (b), (c) & (d) A proposal to constitute a Film Development Council with all the required details is under consideration of the Government.

Leather Workers Board

1740

* 2864 Q—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju (Yemmuganur) — Will the hon Janasambandha Shramika Manthn be pleased to state
(a) whether there are proposals to constitute a film advisory panel by our Government,
(b) if so, the names of the members of the panel,
(c) the tenure of office and
(d) the duties of the panel?

Sri K. Lakshmana Bapuji — (a), (b), (c) & (d) A proposal to constitute a Film Development Council with all the required details is under consideration of the Government.

Leather Workers Board

1741

* 2084 Q—Sarvasri P. Gunnavaya (Patapatnam) and Dhanenkulu Narasimham (Udayagiri) — Will the hon Minstir for Industries be pleased to state
(a) the total amount allotted by the Government to the Leather Workers Board in Andhra Pradesh for the year 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67,
(b) the total amount of the grant given by the Government of India out of the same,
(c) the amount of grant given by the State Government,
(d) the total amount of expenditure incurred in the State,
(e) the district-wise amount of expenditure incurred therefor, and
(f) the amount of expenditure incurred towards leather industry which is being run by the Government?

The Minister for Industries (Sri B. V. Gurumuthy) —

Year Allotment Rs in lakhs
(a) 1964-65 14.33
1965-66 16.35
1966-67 16.77

Nil
Oral Answers to Question * 22nd March, 1968** 23

(c) The details of grant given to leather workers and societies are given below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allotment of grant Rs in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>0 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>2 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>1 08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Year Rs in lakhs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>10 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>14 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>14 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two Statements are placed on the Table of the House

STATEMENT I
Statement Placed on the Table of the House in answer to clause ‘c’ of LAQ No 2024 (Starred) (* 1741)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>1964-65 Rs in lakhs</th>
<th>1965-66 Rs in lakhs</th>
<th>1966-67 Rs in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>4 935</td>
<td>6 697</td>
<td>7 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>0 515</td>
<td>0 340</td>
<td>0 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>0 485</td>
<td>0 187</td>
<td>0 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>0 125</td>
<td>0 166</td>
<td>0 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>0 225</td>
<td>0 166</td>
<td>0 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>0 125</td>
<td>0 166</td>
<td>0 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>0 125</td>
<td>0 453</td>
<td>0 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>0 125</td>
<td>0 166</td>
<td>0 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>0 325</td>
<td>0 207</td>
<td>0 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srivastvulam</td>
<td>0 065</td>
<td>0 669</td>
<td>0 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>0 195</td>
<td>0 277</td>
<td>0 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>0 105</td>
<td>0 166</td>
<td>0 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>0 275</td>
<td>0 166</td>
<td>0 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>0 145</td>
<td>0 453</td>
<td>0 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vzakhapatnam</td>
<td>0 235</td>
<td>0 453</td>
<td>0 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kruhna</td>
<td>0 305</td>
<td>1 107</td>
<td>1 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anathapur</td>
<td>0 725</td>
<td>1 294</td>
<td>2 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>0 105</td>
<td>0 166</td>
<td>0 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>1 075</td>
<td>0 948</td>
<td>0 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>0 285</td>
<td>0 324</td>
<td>0 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10 500</strong></td>
<td><strong>14 571</strong></td>
<td><strong>14 15</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note —The expenditure indicated above includes expenditure incurred on leather units run by the Government

STATEMENT II
Statement Placed on the Table of the House in Answer to Clause ‘f’ of LAQ No 2084 (Starred)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>3 480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>6 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>9 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
24 22nd March, 1968

Oral Answers to Questions

Note —The above expenditure has been included in the district-wise expenditure indicated in Statement I

(A) 1961-65—14 33 63 66-67 97 68-69 1.77 70

(B) 1964.65 20 73
1965.00 2 24 73
1966.07 1 08 73

(C) 1964.65 10 06 70 73
1965.68 14 08 77 73
1966.07 14 08 77 73

(D) 1964-65 10 06 01 73
1965-66 11 08 73
1966-67 11 08 73

(E) 1964.65 5 4 06 48
1965.66 1 5 73
1966.07 1 5 73

Noting the expenditure has been included in the district-wise expenditure indicated in Statement I.

(a) 1964-65—3 3 07 73
1965.66 2 4 68
1966-67 1 08 73

(b) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 07 73
1966.07 01 07 73

(c) 1964-65 10 06 01 73
1965.66 11 08 73
1966.07 11 08 73

(d) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 1 5 73
1966-67 1 5 73

(e) 1964-65 5 4 06 48
1965.66 1 5 73
1966.07 1 5 73

(f) 1964-65 3 6 06 48
1965.66 3 6 73
1966.07 3 6 73

The expenditure has been included in the district-wise expenditure indicated in Statement I.

(a) 1964-65—5 6 06 73
1965.66 3 7 73
1966-67 1 08 73

(b) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966.07 01 73

(c) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966.07 01 73

(d) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966-67 01 73

(e) 1964-65 5 4 06 48
1965.66 1 5 73
1966-67 1 5 73

(f) 1964-65 3 6 06 48
1965.66 3 6 73
1966-67 3 6 73

The expenditure has been included in the district-wise expenditure indicated in Statement I.

(a) 1964-65—3 3 07 73
1965.66 2 4 68
1966-67 1 08 73

(b) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966-67 01 73

(c) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966-67 01 73

(d) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966-67 01 73

(e) 1964-65 5 4 06 48
1965.66 1 5 73
1966-67 1 5 73

(f) 1964-65 3 6 06 48
1965.66 3 6 73
1966-67 3 6 73

The expenditure has been included in the district-wise expenditure indicated in Statement I.

(a) 1964-65—5 6 06 73
1965.66 3 7 73
1966-67 1 08 73

(b) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966-67 01 73

(c) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966-67 01 73

(d) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966-67 01 73

(e) 1964-65 5 4 06 48
1965.66 1 5 73
1966-67 1 5 73

(f) 1964-65 3 6 06 48
1965.66 3 6 73
1966-67 3 6 73

The expenditure has been included in the district-wise expenditure indicated in Statement I.

(a) 1964-65—3 3 07 73
1965.66 2 4 68
1966-67 1 08 73

(b) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966-67 01 73

(c) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966-67 01 73

(d) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966-67 01 73

(e) 1964-65 5 4 06 48
1965.66 1 5 73
1966-67 1 5 73

(f) 1964-65 3 6 06 48
1965.66 3 6 73
1966-67 3 6 73

The expenditure has been included in the district-wise expenditure indicated in Statement I.

(a) 1964-65—5 6 06 73
1965.66 3 7 73
1966-67 1 08 73

(b) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966-67 01 73

(c) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966-67 01 73

(d) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966-67 01 73

(e) 1964-65 5 4 06 48
1965.66 1 5 73
1966-67 1 5 73

(f) 1964-65 3 6 06 48
1965.66 3 6 73
1966-67 3 6 73

The expenditure has been included in the district-wise expenditure indicated in Statement I.

(a) 1964-65—3 3 07 73
1965.66 2 4 68
1966-67 1 08 73

(b) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966-67 01 73

(c) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966-67 01 73

(d) 1964-65 10 06 73
1965.66 01 73
1966-67 01 73

(e) 1964-65 5 4 06 48
1965.66 1 5 73
1966-67 1 5 73

(f) 1964-65 3 6 06 48
1965.66 3 6 73
1966-67 3 6 73

The expenditure has been included in the district-wise expenditure indicated in Statement I.
Oral Answers to Questions

22nd March 1968

Q 1. The Hon. Minister (T.R.)—Is the State taking any measures to meet the requirements of loan reforms in the form of new loans? Answer—Yes, the State Government has taken steps to meet the requirements of loan reforms through new loans.

Q 2. The Hon. Minister (T.R.)—What steps are being taken for the development of Hyderabad tanneries to develop Utility Leather works, Vijayawada, Guntakal units and strengthen the same? Answer—Steps are being taken to develop Hyderabad tanneries and strengthen the Utility Leather works, Vijayawada, Guntakal units.

Q 3. The Hon. Minister (T.R.)—Can the Central Government grant assistance for training in tanning centres? Answer—Yes, the Central Government can provide assistance for training in tanning centres.

Q 4. The Hon. Minister (T.R.)—Is any provision for the grant of a grant to the tannery? Answer—Yes, provision for the grant has been made to the tannery.

Q 5. The Hon. Minister (T.R.)—Is the State taking any measures to meet the requirements of loan reforms in the form of new loans? Answer—Yes, the State Government has taken steps to meet the requirements of loan reforms through new loans.
22nd March, 1968

The Minister for Municipal Administration was not present in the House.

Mr. Speaker — So nobody is answering the question No. 1742 on behalf of the Municipal Administration. The Minister himself is not present in the House. I do not know what happened to him.

Mr. Speaker — Next question.

**Electricity Dues by Nizam**

*4980 Q. — Sri T. C. Rajan — Will hon'ble Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Nizam has to pay more than 7 lakhs towards power arrears,

(b) the exact up-to-date amount due by the Nizam, and

(c) the steps that are taken by the Government to collect the arrears?

Sir K. Venkatesa Reddy — (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Rs 4,23,185.31 after settlement was reached with the Financial Adviser to H.H. the Nizam, viz.,

1) Arrears up to formation of the Board, March '38 — Rs 4,22,114.36

2) Current Year's Bill — Rs 30,864.25

(c) As regards the item (c) of (b) the matter is being pursued with the Financial Adviser to H.H. the Nizam for payment.

Regarding item (a) of (b), a sum of Rs 1,167 was not paid, the imposed sanctions have been discontinued.
Oral Answers to Questions. 22nd March, 1968. 27

Sri G. Sivar (F. tur) — Is the Nizam treated as an ordinary citizen in respect of election consumption? If so, why is there so much of delay in payment of electricity charges? Why action was not taken, Our house connections are disconnected if we do not pay. Why the arrears were allowed to accumulate up to Rs 4 lakhs and odd?

Sri K. Brahmamana Reddy — These arrears are prior to March 1958, as I said, Sir, while he was Rajpramukh I will read this: "Consequently amending the rate of 3 annas OS instead of OS 4 1/2 annas pe Kw for the period from 12th December 1944 to March 1953 as per Rajpramukh's sanctioned in Finance Department —

Sri Sivappa, Chairman, Electricity Board had a long discussion with the Financial Adviser to the Nizam and it was agreed that Rs 4,02 2 4-06 should be paid in full and final settlement of account Finance adviser. The secretary to the Nizam has been saying that some amounts are due from the Government to him, but we have been saying that some amounts are due to us from the Nizam. Therefore we asked the Electricity Board to settle the matter respective of these claims or counter-claims so far as their Bills are concerned with the Nizam.

Mr Speaker — All these arrears relate to some years before 1958 when he was Rajpramukh. The matter has been settled. Counter claim is being put forward by the Nizam and the Electricity Board has been asked to proceed against him for the recovery.

Now the consolidated amount is reduced.

Mr Speaker — You are mistaken. This relates to past arrears before 1968.

Sri K. Govinda Rao (Anakapalli) — What is the time-lim it. Is there any deadline?
Mr Speaker — The Electricity Board has been directed to collect all these arrears. They have now fixed the figure at Rs 40 lakhs being the dues from the Nizam. The Electricity Board has been directed to collect all the dues under the powers vested under the Act. Naturally they will collect.

From 1963 to 1967 number of years rolled on. He is not entitled for exemption. He should have paid the amount every month. Now, several years rolled on and naturally the amount is dwindling.

Mr Speaker — Anyway, you (Members) are not satisfied with the answer. Please put the question. If you are not satisfied with the answer and if you still want to put more questions, I have no objection.

Sri K Govinda Rao was seen standing.

Mr Speaker — One question so far as Sri K Govinda Rao is concerned. Please put the question.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — After a full discussion, the Chairman of the Electricity Board and the Secretary to the Nizam have agreed that these sums are payable by the Nizam to the Electricity Board.

Mr Speaker — They have agreed to pay?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — Yes. They have agreed to pay.

Sri K Govinda Rao — Before what date, Sir?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — You will see from the answer that bills upto November 1967 were not paid and the concerned services have been disconnected.

Y Venkata Rao — How many, Sir?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — How many, I cannot say. But the Board is trying to collect the arrears as early as possible. And that will help Government finances.

Sri P Subbaiah (Yerragondipalem) — What action has been taken, Sir? Disconnection is not sufficient. All the Members want collection. For each and every thing, the Government is saying that there are no funds. But in this case they are failing to collect the dues within the time. Within what time they are going to collect the dues?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — As I have said, Sir, the matter will be taken up by the Electricity Board and they will collect the dues.

Electricity Dues by Hyderabad Municipality

1744—

* 439 Q — Sri T C Rajan. — Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state
Oral Answers to Questions 22nd March, 1968

(a) whether it is a fact that Hyderabad Corporation owes certain amounts towards power to State Electricity Board during the year 1966-67,
(b) if so, the exact amounts due from the Hyderabad Corporation, and
(c) the steps taken to recover the same?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — (a) Yes, Sir
(b) & (c) An amount of Rs 8,89,455.58 was outstanding in the year 1966-67. In a meeting held between the Chairman Electricity Board and the Commissioner Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad on 7th March, 1967, the claims of the Board and counter claims of the Corporation were discussed and it was finally agreed that the Municipal Corporation should pay Rs 4,20,708.68 P and the balance demand be withdrawn. The Municipal Corporation had paid Rs 3,69,087.29 in May, 1967 and the balance of Rs 51,681.45 was adjusted against October duty and property tax payable by the Board to the Corporation in June-July, 1967.

FOREIGN AID TO CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES WORKING IN THE STATE

1745—

(a) the number of Christian Missionaries working in our State at present,
(b) whether they are getting any aid from foreign countries, and
(c) if so, the names of the countries that are giving the aid?

Sri P. O. — Satyanarayana Raju — Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state
(a) the number of Christian Missionaries working in our State at present,
(b) whether they are getting any aid from foreign countries, and
(c) if so, the names of the countries that are giving the aid?
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — (a) 512
(b) Yes, Sir. About 411 Missionaries are receiving Foreign Aid.

(c) U.S.A., U.K., Canada, Italy, Australia, Switzerland, Denmark, New Zealand, Spain, Finland, Holland, Norway & Ireland.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — Without making wild allegations, I would request the hon. Member to tell me where forcible conversions are being made. If they are made, naturally action will be taken.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — It has to be looked at from various angles.
Oral Answers to Questions 22nd March 1968

The Hon. Member — Is the minimum wage fixed 40-50 hours per week in the 2nd March? Is 33 per cent of the wages fixed in the scheme?

The Hon. Minister — There are certain problems in the scheme. 33 per cent of the wages are already fixed by the Government. Whatever help is to be received must be routed through Government departments.

Statement laid on the Table of the House

UPPER KRISHNA PROJECT

1746—

* 4230 Q — Sri Ch Rajeshwara Rao (Shirilla) — Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that under the original plan of Tungabhadra Left Canel and Upper Krishna Project it was proposed to supply water to the Alampur and Gadwal taluks of Mahbubnagar district, and

(b) if so, whether the same has been done now and if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri K Brhmananda Reddy — (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE WITH REFERENCE TO L A Q No 4230 (STARRED) (* 1746)

(a) & (b) It is understood that the former Hyderabad Government while approving the left bank canal scheme had accorded warr-
tion for the execution of left bank canal upto Mile 14 including 14 miles of South Gadwal Branch, duly making provision in the design and construction of masonry structures for passing down the supplies required for extension of the canals into the Alampur and Gadwal taluks at a later date. After the re-organisation of States the Mysore Government have limited the execution of canal and branches to the Mysore Territory. The question of obtaining the legitimate supplies to the areas of Alampur and Gadwal taluks is originally contemplated was raised by the Andhra Pradesh from the time of States Re-organisation and a Memorandum on this issue was submitted to Government of India as early as in 1960 and the same is being pursued with the Government of India.

In regard to the Upper Krishna Project serving areas in Alampur and Gadwal taluks, the former Hyderabad Government have made sufficient provision in the water allocation claimed by her in 1951. As the scheme was still under investigation at the time of re-organisation of States, the Mysore Government to whom the area in which the Project headworks and head reaches of the are situated, got transferred, have changed the scope of the scheme duly limiting the benefits entirely to the present Mysore State. The necessity of extending the irrigation benefits to the areas in Alampur and Gadwal taluks as originally contemplated, was duly brought to the notice of the Government of India early as in 1960 and again subsequently. This is being actively pursued with the Government of India.

**RECORDS OF UPPER KRISHNA PROJECT**

1747—

*4251 Q—Sri Ch Rajaswara Rao—Will the Chief Minister state:

(a) whether the records of the Tungabhadra Left Canal and Upper Krishna Project which were to benefit the Alampur and Gadwal taluks which were formerly in Raichur district of the Hyderabad State, now in Mahaboobnagar district of Andhra Pradesh State were transferred to Mysore Government without keeping copies of the same,

(b) if so, who are the Officers responsible for the same,

(c) whether any action has been taken against the erring officials, and

(d) what steps the Government have taken to get back the copies of the same?

Sri K Brahmanand Reddy (a) At the time of States Re-organisation, the records relating to the Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal and the Upper Krishna Project were with the Chief Engineer, Tungabhadra Project at Munnar which got merged with the new Mysore State as to to In view of this the question of transferring records and taking copies of the records prior to effecting such transfer did not arise

(b) and (c) Does not arise

(d) The Government of Andhra Pradesh deputed as early as in 1959 special staff for the examination of files relating to the Tunga-
Oral Answers to Questions
22nd March, 1968

bhadra Project Left Bank Canal and Upper Krishna Project available both in the Chief Engineer's Office at Munrabad and in the Secretariat at Bangalore and collected relevant information contained in the files made available to the special staff.

Sri P. Bhavanand Reddy — I cannot now say, Sir.
March 1968

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri K. Br. Hmananda Reddy — We will consider it.

INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISM

1748—

3738 Q — Sri A. Madhava Rao — Will the hon. Janasambandhra Shramika Manthru be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Press Council of India proposed to set up an Institute of Journalism as a semi-autonomous body on the lines of the National College of Training for Journalism in England for starting standard courses of Journalism, and

(b) if so, whether the State Government propose to give an incentive by way of donation of land and buildings to locate an All-India Institute of that type in Hyderabad as it is centrally situated in India and request the Press Council of India accordingly?

Sri Konda Lakshmana Rao — (a) Yes Sir. One of the functions of the Press Council of India is to provide facilities for the proper education and training of persons in the profession of journalism. This question is under consideration of the Council.

(b) No Sir. However, if any request is made by the Press Council in this regard the same will be examined.

KHANDASARI SUGAR FACTORIES

1749—

3087 Q — Sri J. B. Raju (Salur) — Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state

(a) the No. and names of the Khandasari sugar factories working in Salur Taluk, Srikakulam District,

(b) the financial help or loan given to each sugar factory by the Government.
Oral Answers to Questions

22nd March, 1968

(c) the amount of bonus paid to the workers of each factory in 1965 and 1966 and 1967, and
(d) if not, the action taken by the Government?

Sri B V Gurumurthy —
(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House
(b) No financial help or loan has been given by Government to the above units
(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House
(d) Does not arise

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN ANSWER TO CLAUSE "a" OF THE L A Q NO. 3087 (STARRED) (*1749)

(a) The Following Khandasari factories are working in Salur Taluk in Srikakulam District

1. Sri Venkataraaju Khandasari Sugar Mills, Arikathota
   Capacity: 60 M Tones

2. Sri Gunnaiah Rice Groundnut Dall and Sugar Mills, Salur
   Capacity: 60 do

3. Sri Suvarnamukhi Khandasari Sugar factory, Narayanaramachandrapuram
   Capacity: 60 do

4. Choday Apparao Sugars and Industries Kottakkal
   Capacity: 120 do

5. Sri Venkateswara Khandasari Sugar production industries Co-operative Society Ltd., Rambhadrapuram
   Capacity: 75 do

6. Sri Parameswara Khandasari Industries Jugram
   Capacity: 40 do

7. Sri Ramkrishna Khandasari Sugar Mills, Challapet
   Capacity: 100 do

The factories at S No. 6 and 7 have not yet started working.
## Statement on the Table of the Legislative Assembly in Answer to Clause 'c' of the L.A.Q. No 3087 (Starred) by Sri B. Rajayya, M.L.A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No</th>
<th>Name of the Factory</th>
<th>1964-65 Amount Paid as Bonus</th>
<th>1965-66 Amount Paid as Bonus</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri Venkatraju Khandasri Sugar Mills</td>
<td>One month's wages to permanent staff and Rs 45 to seasonal workers</td>
<td>As in 1964-65</td>
<td>Not yet due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sri Gunnaiah Rice, Groundnut, Dhall and Sugar Mills</td>
<td>Rs 4,000</td>
<td>Rs 3,100</td>
<td>Rs 4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sri Suvernamukhi Khandasari Sugar Factory</td>
<td>No production</td>
<td>No production</td>
<td>Production just started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Choday Apparao Sugar and Industries Ltd</td>
<td>10,363.00</td>
<td>Rs 7,221</td>
<td>Not yet due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sri Venkateswara Khandasari Sugar production &amp; Industrial Co-operative Society</td>
<td>No production</td>
<td>Stands exempted under section 16 (b) of the Payment of Bonus Act 1965</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sri Paramesra Khandasari Industries Ltd</td>
<td>production not yet started</td>
<td></td>
<td>Accounts not finalised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ramakrishna Khandasari Sugar Mills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14,363.00</td>
<td>10,321.00</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oral Answers to Questions  22nd March, 1968

(a) whether there are proposals with the Government to introduce an integrated subsidised housing scheme for the Industrial Workers and economically weaker section of the Community in the State now,

(b) if so, the details of the scheme, and

(c) the time by which the scheme will come into force?

Sri N. Chenchurama naidu —(a) The integrated subsidised housing scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker section of the community has since been introduced.

(b) A copy of the letter of the Government of India containing details of the scheme is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The scheme came into force with effect from 1-4-66.
22nd March, 1968.

FAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
(Vide L A Q No 3818 (1750)

Copy of letter No 5/7/65 Vol II HI (1), dated 6-6-66 From the Under Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Works Housing & Urban Development, New Delhi addressed to The Housing Secretariat of all State Governments Union Territories

Subject —Recommendation of the Housing Ministers Conference held at Chandigarh in December, 1964—Integration of Urban Housing Scheme—Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and the Economically Weaker Sections of the Community

Sir,

I am directed to say that as the State Governments are aware the Thacker Committee recommended that the existing subsidised housing schemes having different patterns of assistance, viz Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, Slum Clearance Scheme and Rent Housing Programmes for the economically weaker sections under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme should be integrated into a single subsidised rental housing scheme having a uniform pattern of assistance i.e., 50% subsidy and 50% loan.

2. The Government of India have considered the recommendation of the Thacker Committee and have decided as follows—

(a) The Slum Clearance Scheme should be kept as a separate scheme as at present. A detailed communication on the subject is being issued separately.

(b) The Subsidised Housing Scheme for the Industrial worker and the Rental Housing Programmes for the economically weaker sections under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme will be integrated into one Scheme with a uniform pattern of Central assistance i.e., 50% as subsidy and 50% as loan in respect of projects undertaken by the State Governments or their designated agencies.

(c) In regard to the projects undertaken by the employers of industrial/mine workers or co-operatives of such workers, the existing pattern of financial assistance as indicated below will continue—

(i) For projects undertaken by the employers the central assistance will be 30% as loan and 25% as subsidy and the balance 45% will be provided by the employers as subsidy.

(ii) For projects undertaken by the co-operatives of industrial workers the central assistance will be 65% as loan and 25% as subsidy and the balance 10% will be provided by the co-operatives.

(d) Persons in the economically weaker sections of the Community will be allotted houses individually on subsidised rental basis.

(e) The income limit for eligibility of (i) Industrial/mine workers and (n) persons belonging to the economically...
Weaker sections of the community will continue to be the same as at present, i.e., Rs 350 p.m and Rs 250 P.M respectively.

1. The standard (subsidised) rents for various types of dwelling units built under the revised pattern of central assistance under the Scheme will be as indicated in the Annexure.

2. Even with the increased Central assistance, the rents of houses built under the Integrated Scheme may in many cases be beyond the paying capacity of the beneficiaries. The Thacker Committee also visualised this position and recommended that the State Governments should increase the rental subsidy above what is provided in the Scheme, so as to bring the rents within the paying capacity of the beneficiaries. The State Governments are requested to consider this suggestion and provide the necessary additional subsidy, where necessary. There is no objection to the State Government charging varying rents above or below the prescribed standard rents, provided they ensure that the excess rents charged from persons with higher incomes are utilised to reduce the rent chargeable from persons with lower incomes.

3. The revised pattern of assistance will be operative with effect from 1st April, 1966. It will not, however, apply to projects which have already been sanctioned and are carried over from 1965-66. The expenditure on these projects will be met according to the existing pattern of financial assistance for the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and the Scheme for the housing of the economically weaker sections of the community under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. The revised pattern of financial assistance as indicated in this letter will apply only to new projects sanctioned on or after 1st April, 1966.

4. The Integrated Scheme will be printed in due course and supplied to State Governments etc.

5. The receipt of this communication may kindly be acknowledged.

Annexure to the Ministry of Works, Housing & Urban Development's letter No 5/7/65 Vol II-HI (b) dated the 6th June, 1966

Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and the economically weaker sections of the Community

Overall Ceiling Costs and Standard Rents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Type of Accommodation</th>
<th>Overall Ceiling Cost</th>
<th>Standard Rent for 1st April 1966</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Outside Bombay and Calcutta and their Industrial Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Open developed plots</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>5.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Skeletal house</td>
<td>2550</td>
<td>11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Small two-roomed house (single storeyed)</td>
<td>4300</td>
<td>17.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Small two-roomed house (double-storeyed)</td>
<td>4450</td>
<td>18.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Small two-roomed house multi-storeyed</td>
<td>5550</td>
<td>22.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(vi) Regular two-roomed house (Single-storeyed) 4900 20 00
(vii) Regular two-roomed house (Double storeyed) 5300 22 50
(viii) Regular two-roomed house (multi-storeyed) 7000 26 50

II In Bombay and Calcutta and their Industrial Area,

(i) Open developed plot 2400 9 50
(ii) Skeletal house 3700 17 10
(iii) Small two-roomed house (single-storeyed) 5850 26 00
(iv) Small two-roomed house (Double storeyed) 6150 28 50
(v) Small two-roomed house (Multi-storeyed) 7300 32 00
(vi) Regular two-roomed house (Single-storeyed) 6700 33 00
(vii) Regular two-roomed house (Double-storeyed) 7300 33 00
(viii) Regular two-roomed house (Multi-storeyed) 9200 41 00

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

(A) Special provisions relating to ceiling costs

(i) There will be no distinction between the cost of building and the cost of land, and the overall ceiling costs indicated above will only be applicable

(ii) For items (i) to (iv), and (vi), the overall ceiling costs may be raised by Rs 750 extra per dwelling unit in towns with a population of more than three lakhs and Rs 300 extra per dwelling unit in towns where the population is from one to three lakhs

(iii) In respect of construction of skeletal and pucca houses in black cotton soil or reclaimed, or hill areas necessitating deeper and stronger foundations etc or higher transport costs etc Rs 370 extra per house on the overall ceiling costs may be allowed

(iv) The overall ceiling costs in Bombay, Calcutta and other cities will apply not only to the areas within the jurisdiction of their municipal corporations but also to adjoining industrial areas as defined by their State Governments with the approval of the Government of India

(v) Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and Calcutta, ordinarily multi-storeyed houses should only be constructed, and other types of accommodation should be resorted to only when justified by special considerations, such as low-bearing capacity of soil, lack of adequate water supply and sewerage facilities, low rent paying capacity of the workers, difficulty of joint cooperative ownership by workers etc

(vi) The financial assistance for construction in Asansol, Durgapur and Kalyan areas will be based on the same ceiling costs, as prescribed for Bombay and Calcutta and their industrial areas.

(vii) In cases where the cost of construction of houses exceeds the prescribed ceiling costs, there is no objection to the utilisation of saving, from other houses by State Government Statutory Housing Boards and Municipal Bodies for meeting the excess expenditure,
provided the houses involved are of the same type, are built in the
same town and the construction thereof is simultaneously sanctioned
as a part of the same project. Such diversions are not permit in
cases, which do not satisfy these conditions.

B Special provisions relating to Standard rents

(i) There is no objection to the charging of lower rents.

(ii) These rents are inclusive of rates and taxes. In case the
State Governments succeed in lowering the rates and taxes, benefit of
any such reduction should be passed on to the rent in the form of
lower rent.

(iii) These rents are exclusive of charges for water and electricity,
and for any special services not covered by the normal municipal
services.

(iv) Irrespective of the approved Agency involved, the following
increase in the rents will be allowed—

(a) Rs 3.50 per month for skeletal/mucca house in Maharashtra
and Guwahati States and in Calcutta and its industrial areas.

(b) Rs 2.50 per month per dwelling unit corresponding to the
ad-hoc increase of Rs 750/- and Rs 100 per month per dwelling unit
corresponding to the ad-hoc increase of Rs 300/- mentioned in item
(ii) of special provisions relating to the ceiling costs, except in cases
already covered by (a) above.

(v) The standard rents in respect of the dwelling units con-
structed in Asansol, Durgapur and Kalyani area will be the same, as
those prescribed for Bombay, Calcutta and their industrial areas.

(vi) The State Governments have full discretion to fix rents
above or below the standard rents prescribed for different types of
houses built by them—Statutory Housing Boards and Municipal bodies,
keeping in view the demand for those houses and the rent-paying
capacity of the workers. The quantum of capital subsidy payable to
the State Governments, will, however, in all cases, be limited to the
prescribed percentage of the approved cost of the project. The State
Governments should also ensure that the excess rent recovered in re-
spect of certain types of houses is wholly applied towards reducing the
rent for other types of houses.

(C) Special provisions relating to hostels and dormitories

The ceiling costs and standard rents per person, applicable
to the construction of hostel and dormitory types of accommodation,
will be half and two-fifth respectively of those prescribed for cor-
responding small two-roomed houses in the various towns under the
Scheme. In addition to the standard rent, a service charge upto a
maximum of Rs 3.00 per person may be levied for water, electricity,
sanitary facilities, etc.

1. 25. उत्तर सन्दर्भ: —अंदरूनी सूचकांक किंवा नेत्र अंद्रेत 5 तांगा शून्या देशांकेंकी?

2. 25. उत्तर सन्दर्भ: —Integrated subsidised housing
scheme शहरांतर्गत किंवा र्यांच्यातील फंडांचे तर, अंदरूनी फंडांचे तर.
LOADING AND UNLOADING CHARGES FOR GAS TURBO SETS

1/51—

*4382 Q—Sri T C Rajan — Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the loading and unloading charges at Bombay and Madras for the two gas turbo sets erected at Hyderabad is Rs 1.25 lakhs,

(b) whether it is also a fact that for the transportation of the turbo sets from Sanatnagar Station (Hyderabad) to the site the cost is Rs 1 lakh,

(c) if so, the distance between Sanatnagar Station to the site, and

(d) the reasons for the abnormal charges?

Sr K. Brahm nanda Reddy — (a) Rs 2.168 lakhs and not Rs 1.251 lakh.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) 2 miles

(d) (i) At Bombay — The expenditure covers unloading charges, storage charges for about 52 days due to non-availability of ships sailing to Madras and loading charges at Bombay foot

(ii) At Madras — The expenditure covers unloading, storage, dismantling of the over dimensioned packages and loading of the wagon at Madras

(iii) At Hyderabad (Sanatnagar Rly. Station to the Site) — The expenditure covers hire charges for the railway cranes, strengthening of all the culverts enroute, laying of road from ESI Hospital to site to avoid sharp bends, cost of special tools like 50 tons Hydraube jacks etc., record-keeping and purchase of new tyres for tractor trailer.

COST OF BOILERS OF RAMAGUNDAM

1752—

*4383 Q—Sri T C Rajan — Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the boilers and auxiliaries at Ramagundam cost rupees 1,49,90,300 as against rupees 8,27,000 at Kothagudem, the cost of condensing plant at Ramagundam was rupees 14,25,000 against Rs 8,41,000 at Kothagudem, other equipment like the pumps, alternators and accessories and the feed water treating plant at Kothagudem cost Rs 81,72,000 and Rs 81,50,000 respectively against Rs 55,80,000 and Rs 46,50,000,

(b) what was the difference between Ramagundam and Kothagudem machines, and

(c) the reasons for the variations in price thereof?

Sr K. Brahmananda Reddy — (a) A comparative statement is placed on the Table of the House

(b) and (c)

Answer is placed on the Table of the House.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the Equipment</th>
<th>For Ramagundam Thermal Project</th>
<th>For Kothagudem Thermal Power Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AID Unit of 62.5 MW</td>
<td>Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Boiler and Accessories.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Boiler contract does not include some auxiliary equipment like dust collector, air compressors etc for which separate orders were placed</td>
<td>1st State comprising 2X60 MW Units</td>
<td>2nd State compressing 2X60 MW Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The contract price for Boiler is as follows - Imported equipment 20,99,890.00 (FAS Vessel)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indigenous Erection Rs 10,80,500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs 5,59,000.00</td>
<td>Rs 14,53,500.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The estimated predevaluation value of Boiler including customs duty, erection etc will be Rs 197.24 lakhs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The predevaluation contract value including customs erection etc is Rs 315.62 lakhs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Condensing Plant</td>
<td>Contract value is 2.77 lakhs (FAS Vessel)</td>
<td>Contract value for 2 Nos condensing Plant-supply and erection is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Predevaluation estimated value of the equipment including customs duty, erection etc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22nd March, 1984
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Turbo-Alternator Set</td>
<td>The contract is for turbo-generator set and does not include certain accessories like oil tanks and pumps, H P Piping Bus Duct, lightings etc. The contract value is Rs 11.97 lakhs (FAS Vessel).</td>
<td>Pre-evaluation estimated value of equipment including customs, erection etc. is Rs 96.26 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Water treatment Plant</td>
<td>For Ramanadum AID project Water treatment plant is not ordered. For the present only evaporator costing Rs 2.44 lakhs is ordered</td>
<td>Contract value Rs 14.01 lakhs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22nd March, 1968
Answers to items (b) and (c) of L.A.Q.No.4383 (STARRED)
by Sri C. Rajan M.L.A.

(b) Ramagundam Thermal Station Extension scheme envisages the installation of one 62.5 M W plant whereas Kothagudem Thermal scheme 1st stage covers the installation of 2x60 M W units and under 2nd stage another 2x60 M W units.

(c) Kothagudem Thermal Scheme was financed by World Bank and as per terms of loan agreement, the equipment was procured by calling Global tenders whereas Ramagundam Thermal Station Extension scheme is financed by A I D according to which the imported equipment have to be obtained from United States only as per the stipulation of A I D loan agreement.

Kothagudem Project was covered under 3 main contracts whereas in case of Ramagundam Project procurement of individual items of equipment was made based on the recommendation of the consultants.

The procurement of equipment for Kothagudem was made in 1963 for 1st stage and in 1964 for 2nd stage whereas for Ramagundam the procurement orders, except for T B set, were placed in 1965 when the price levels were considerably high.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — Kothagudem Thermal Scheme was financed by World Bank and as per terms of loan agreement, the equipment was procured by calling Global tenders whereas Ramagundam Thermal Station Extension scheme is financed by A I D according to which, the imported equipment have to be obtained from United States only as per the stipulation of A I D loan agreement.

REVISION OF ESTIMATES OF UPPER SILERU PROJECT

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimate of Upper Sileru Project has been revised from 672.47 lakhs to 1,135.31 lakhs and in addition to that 2 crores for turbines and generator, and

(b) what are the reasons for the abnormal raise in the estimate?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — (a) and (b) — A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE IN RESPECT OF ITEMS (a) AND (b) OF L.A Q No 4381 (*1753)

(a) The estimate of Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme which was administratively approved in December 1959 for Rs 623 lakhs initially and technically sanctioned by the Chief Engineer for Rs 672.47 lakhs has been revised to Rs 1,135.31 lakhs including the cost of generator and turbines.

(b) (1) Increase in the estimated cost of generation plant and equipment,

(2) Increase in cost of openstocks and accessories due to increase in length of penstocks from 625' to 1080'.

(3) Increase in the cost of tools and plant required for execution,

(4) Meeting the cost of laying permanent roads and widening hair pin bends over the approach road to Sileru,

(5) Increase in the prices of cement and steel between 1957 and 1966,

(6) Increase in the wages of labour by 2 to 2 1/2 times,

(7) Increase in the scope of civil works.

(i) The Hydraulic Structures designed for 4 Units as against originally contemplated 3 units,

(ii) Providing for increased flood discharge,

(iii) Change in location of forebay dam, Penstock Intake dam and Power House in consultation with Central Water and Power Commission.

MEETING OF MANAGING DIRECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

(a) — Sri C V K. Rao — Will hon the Minister be pleased to state
Oral Answers to Questions
22nd March, 1968.

(a) whether the Managing Directors of Industrial Development Corporations of India met at Hyderabad on October 23rd, and
(b) if so, the decisions taken at the conference and what is the contribution made by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation at the meeting?

Sri K. Brahmamandla Reddy — (a) Yes Sir

(b) A summary of the recommendations made at the conference is placed on the Table of the House. The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation was the convenor of the conference and Mr. R. K. Reddy, a Member of the Three Man Committee set up to take further steps for implementing the recommendations made at the conference.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE IN RESPECT OF ITEM (b) OF L A Q No 523 (9754)

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AT THE MEETING OF THE MANAGING DIRECTORS OF THE STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

(1) Pattern of activities — The conference noted that the pattern of activities of the various Industrial Development Corporations varied from State to State. It felt that the Corporations should be free to promote new industries both in the public and private sector depending on the specific conditions prevailing in the State. The objective should be to use the resources available to the Corporations to the best advantage. Although the day-to-day management of such ventures will remain with the private sector entrepreneur, it might also be necessary for the Corporations in the initial stages of a joint venture to keep a watchful eye.

(2) Co-ordinate with the State Financial Corporations — The conference felt that close co-ordination should be maintained with the State Financial Corporations in helping the growth of new industries. For this purpose, it was suggested that the nomination of the Managing Directors of the Industrial Development Corporations on the Boards of the State Financial Corporation would be helpful in evolving a common approach to this problem. It was also considered desirable that a joint appraisal of projects should be undertaken between the two organisations.

Resources — The conference noted that in many States the resources available to the Industrial Development Corporations were limited due to the difficult financial position of the State Government. It was, therefore, considered desirable that these resources should be augmented in several ways. It was felt that the Industrial Development Bank of India might be approached to explore the possibility of extending re-financing facilities to the Industrial Development Corporations on a large scale being extended to the State Financial Corporations. Another device to augment the resources was through the issue of bonds and debentures to which the financing institutions such as the IDBI, Life Insurance Corporation might consider subscribing. The Industrial Development Corporations may also be permitted to accept deposits from the public at rates slightly higher than the prevailing commercial bank rates.
Industrial areas — The meeting discussed the various methods in which industrial areas were being developed in several States. While in some States, this was done by Government Departments, in others such as Maharashtra and Gujarat, Statutory Corporations have been formed to perform this function. It was considered that the balance of advantage would lie in entrusting this work to the Industrial Development Corporations.

Goverment Funds to the Industrial Development Corporations — The conference felt that in view of the developmental nature of the activities of the Industrial Development Corporations, funds made available by the Government should be purely on an equity basis for the first five years of their operations. Subsequently, a portion of the funds could be channelised as loans with moratorium on interest which could be reviewed at a later stage depending on the financial results of the Corporation. However, the conference felt that the Corporations should organise their operations in such a manner as to be commercially viable units.

The Board — The conference considered the composition of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Development Corporations. It was felt that a balanced Board consisting of both officials and non-officials, particularly those who have first-hand experience of industrial problems, would be most effective in guiding the activities of the Industrial Development Corporations. It was considered an advantage in Managing Director of the IDC were accorded an ex officio status in the Secretariat.

Amendments to Companies Act — The conference discussed Section 284 of the Companies Act by which a Company may remove a Director by ordinary resolution before the expiry of his period of office. It was noted that this did not apply to the nominees of the Central Government and those of the financing institutions including the State Financial Corporations. In view of the similar nature of the functions to be performed by the Industrial Development Corporations, it was considered that a corresponding exemption might be granted to the nominees of the IDC from the operation of Section 284 of Companies Act. The conference also recommended that the restrictions placed by Section 372 of the Companies Act on inter-Company investments should not apply to Industrial Development Corporations because this placed undue restrictions on the flexibility of operations and prevented them from giving such assistance as was considered necessary.

The conference also recommended that a suitable provision may be made in the Companies Act to provide to the Industrial Development Corporations the right to convert the loans into share capital without the need for prior approval of the shareholder of the company.

Income tax — The conference suggested that the limit of 25% for exemption under Section 36 of the Income tax Act might be increased to 30% and that a suitable tax holiday for a period of five years on the income from interest on loans and dividends on investiments might be given to the Industrial Development Corporations.

Standardisation of forms — The conference discussed the need for standardisation of forms for applications for financial assistance and having standard norms for project proposal. It was considered...
that a follow up Committee might be constituted to consider the recommendations made in this conference which would circulate a draft of a standard application form taking into consideration the draft proposal of SFC form to the various State ID's.

The possibility of sub-underwriting of the shares by the various State Industrial Development Corporations by institution such as the Unit Trust of India might also be explored. The follow up Committee may also consider the possibility of introducing a News Bulletin for circulations to the various State Industrial Development Corporations so as to keep them informed of the activities of the institutions. It was decided to constitute a Follow up Committee consisting of Shri George Thomas, Shri V. Srinivasan and Mr. Ram K. Vepa.

It was also considered desirable to keep in close touch with the Central financing institutions and organisations at the National level whose activities would considerably help the operations of the Industrial Development Corporations.

Section 284 of the Companies Act (i.e., it is forbidden to convert the loans into share capital without the need for prior approval of the share-holders of the company).

 Parliamentary Questions

(a) Section 284 of the Companies Act (i.e., it is forbidden to convert the loans into share capital without the need for prior approval of the share-holders of the company).

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — The salient points (a) have got to be examined and (b) have got to be examined.

Mr Speaker — Mentally he may be very alert and active.
50 22nd March, 1968 Oral Answers to Questions

Sri C V K Rao —That is not the answer I protest against this kind of answer

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji —When an officer is not here to defend himself, to pass indirectly some remarks against him is not advisable

Sri C V K Rao —He is a responsible officer We do not permit incompetent officers to be appointed and then Government go on saying that he is not present here and therefore ‘we are not prepared to answer questions’

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji —He is quite efficient and honest and is doing very good work

Sri C V K Rao —Who is not efficient I want to know?

Mr Speaker - It is neither re-employment nor extension

Sri N Chanchurama Naidu —(a) In East Godavari District.

Mr Speaker —Extentions, re-employments are basic to the continuance of the officer’s very existence. What is to happen to the continuance of the officer’s very existence?

Mr Speaker —All India basis unless the administrator advises otherwise.

Mr Speaker —I do not know under what condition.

Mr Speaker —20-11-68 to 30-11-68

COFFEE PLANTATIONS

1756—

*2886 Q —Sri P O Satyanarayana Raju —Will the hon Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state
(a) the places where coffee plantations are started in our State,
(b) the yield during the year 1966, and
(c) whether it has proved to be profitable?

Sri N Chanchurama Naidu —(a) In East Godavari District.
(l) Maredumilli,
2 Vizag District

(1) Ebal
(2) Wangasari
(3) Minmuluru
(4) Anntagiri
(5) Rnthada
(6) Devarapalli

(b) 69 tonnes, 692 Kgs

(c) It has proved to be beneficial

Sri M. V. Venkatarama Reddy (Vizagpet) — The Honorable Minister explained that the land under cultivation was 200 acres, 69 tonnes, 602 Kgs (b) 69 tonnes, 602 Kgs has proved to be beneficial. Further extension is required.

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52 22nd March, 1968

Oral Answers to Questions

(i) Whether, in view of the facts that M L A has submitted oral representation to the Superintendent of Police of Anantapur and Inspector-General of Police of Hyderabad and another representation through D O letter to the Deputy Inspector-General regarding the hardship to which the public of Patnidi Village, Anantapur district, are being subjected by the police Sub-Inspector and his staff, no action has been taken so far, and

(ii) Whether the Government will take immediate steps to replace the entire police staff there with new persons in view of the atrocities to which the poor public are subjected, and the possibility of increase of the faction in case they are retained there?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — (a) The enquiries disclosed that the allegations were found to be either baseless or exaggerated. However, the Sub-Inspector of Police, Patnidi, has been warned to behave better and not to give room for such complaints.

(b) In view of the answer to (a) above, there is no need to replace the police staff.

1757—

Sri K C Srinagah Setty (Singanamala) — Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether in spite of the fact that M L A has submitted oral representation to the Superintendent of Police of Anantapur and Inspector-General of Police of Hyderabad and another representation through D O letter to the Deputy Inspector-General regarding the hardship to which the public of Patnidi Village, Anantapur district, are being subjected by the police Sub-Inspector and his staff, no action has been taken so far, and

(b) whether the Government will take immediate steps to replace the entire police staff there with new persons in view of the atrocities to which the poor public are subjected, and the possibility of increase of the faction in case they are retained there?
Mr Speaker — Here is a case where a Member has sent a complaint to the Chief Minister and that was forwarded to the Superintendent of Police or some other officer for enquiry and report. He does not enquire the concerned M L A, but has sent the report. I do not know what kind of enquiry he made? For him, the allegations are baseless or without foundation, he should have at least gone and enquired the concerned M L A.

Mr Speaker — When the Member has made baseless allegations, the Superintendent of Police should have written to the Member himself or he should have taken some action.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — Because a Member wants a transfer, it cannot be done.

Mr Speaker — I have nothing to do with these things.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — “We the under-mentioned people are requesting the higher authorities to kindly take action against the S I of Police, Pamidi for the under-mentioned points”.

Mr Speaker — The question is “whether in spite of the fact that Sri K. C. Sri Rangiah Setty, M L A has submitted oral representation to the Superintendent of Police of Anantapur and Inspector...”
General of Police Hyderabad and another representation through D O letter to the Deputy Inspector-General regarding the hardship to which the public of Pamidi Village, Gooty, Taluk Anantapur district, are being subjected to by the Police Sub-Inspector and not about tea parties and other things

(Laughter)

Many hon Members rose in their seats

Mr Speaker — The Member who has sent the representation, etc etc is a Member of the Congress Party and the party in power. That is the fate of the Congress Member

Sri K Govinda Rao — It is a general question here

Mr Speaker — I would draw the attention of the Chief Minister to one thing. From all these things and from my observations, you can draw any inference you want. Please leave it there

Sri K Govinda Rao — Provided the Chief Minister is prepared to conduct an enquiry. I quite agree with what you say, Sir

Many Members rose in their seats

Mr Speaker — I drew the attention of the non-Chief Minister more effectively than what all of you have done. Why you make a fuss about it?

Sri K Govinda Rao — We are requesting that at least the Chief Minister might order fresh enquiry

Mr Speaker — It is left to the Chief Minister

Mr Speaker — The Chief Minister is a very shrewd man. He can easily sense the feelings of the Members, and he is not a man who will so easily express what he has got in his mind on the floor of the House. So, you leave it to the Chief Minister and he will do whatever he thinks best in the light of the circumstances

Many Members rose in their seats

Mr Speaker — I have nothing to add. I can only bring to the notice of the Chief Minister the feelings of the Members
Oral Answers to Questions
22nd March, 1968

Mr. Speaker — There is another danger also. What will be the position of Shri Rangaiah Chetty there? The Sub-Inspector would say ‘what is it that this M.L.A. could do by saying complaints?'

Mr. Speaker — Answers for all other questions will be laid on the Table of the House.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

INSECURITY FOR THE PEOPLE IN GUMMALAKSHMIPURAM AND SEETHAMPETA AGENCY AREAS

S No 765-A—

(a) whether the Government is aware, that the people in the agency areas of Gummalakshimpuram and Seethampeta agency areas (of Parvathipram, Patikonda taluks) are terribly afraid and feel insecure of their lives and properties at the hands of a section of Ginjans of that area,

(b) whether any telegram has been sent on 22-2-1968 and also represented to the Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies during his tour to Srikakulam district for the installation of a civil centre and lying of roads touching interior villages of that agency to curtail the grave disturbances, and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to install immediately a civil centre to control the present dangerous situation?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy —

(a) The Government are fully seized of the law and order situation in these agency areas.

(b) The telegram dated 2-2-1968 was received by the Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies but no representation for the installation of Civil Centre and lying of roads etc. has been received. The Collector has already instructed the Zilla Parishad Engineer to prepare an estimate urgently for lying a road from Mondemkhallu to Neelkantapuram and from Neelkantapuram to Seethampeta. Necessary action repairing the forest road from Veeraghattam to Donubai is also being taken.

(c) Necessary measures are being taken to bring about settlement of land disputes and restoration of law and order in the area.
Facilities to the Workers of Transport Department

S No 1765-B—

*5362-G Q — Sri Badrivishalapu (Maharagunj) — Will the hon Janasambandha Shramika Mantri be pleased to state
(a) whether the Government have taken any steps according to the decision of Government of India No WB-14(2)/67, Dt 16-1-1968 for providing immediate facilities to the workers of transport department as per the All India Wage Board's recommendation,
(b) if not, why not, and *
(c) in case the answer to (b) is in the negative, when the Government propose to take steps to implement the said recommendation?

S No 1765 C

S N Q No 5355-A Q — Sri Gaddam Mahalakshmi (Mudhole) — Will the hon Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state
(a) whether it is a fact that though Godavan Bund at Veinathayam and Venugupalli has weakened and is in a precarious condition on account of the overflowing of water during the floods of 1953, 1959, 1962 and 1966 no permanent repairs have been carried out so far for the same,
(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of the resolution passed at the general body meeting of Pathagannavaram Panchayat Sabha for immediate repairs of the same, and repeated memoranda from the Panchayat Sarpanches of the area, not even replies have been sent to their representations
(c) whether prompt steps will be taken to repair the same and allay the serious apprehensions of 20,000 people in Venugupalli, Veinathayam Kothapalli, Katrolanka, Munjavaram, part of pathagannavaram etc., during the Godavari flood season and
(d) if so, when?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri S Sidda Reddy) — (a) No, Sir,
(b) No, Sir

246—R
(c) The Venugupalli flood bank was already repaired and restored to 1935 flood standards for which it was originally formed. This flood bank from Mile 0/0 to M §/2 ; 3:0 is also proposed to be raised and strengthened to 1953 flood standards whenever the position of funds improves.

(d) Does not arise, in view of answer to clause (c).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BUILDINGS FOR SLUM DWELLERS

1742 —

§3664 Q — Satyaverti Vemaya, P Gunnaiah, P O Satyanarayana Raju and Dhanakula Narsimham — Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state

(a) whether there are proposals with the Government to construct buildings to the slum dwellers in the State now, and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme?

A —

(a) & (b) — A statement showing the details of the slum clearance projects envisaging the construction of buildings to the slum dwellers which have been sanctioned by the State Government is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement showing the slum clearance projects formulated by the various Municipalities in the State and the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad envisaging construction of buildings to the slum dwellers and sanctioned by the State Government

(Vide answer to L A No 3664 (Started) (*1742))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No</th>
<th>Name of the executing agency</th>
<th>Name of the projects (s)</th>
<th>No of tenements proposed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam Municipality</td>
<td>Gajipet</td>
<td>180 low cost houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tenali Municipality</td>
<td>Nrendradev</td>
<td>61 tenements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tenali Municipality</td>
<td>Chmnaravuru</td>
<td>153 low cost houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Eluru Municipality</td>
<td>Kabadigudem</td>
<td>211 low cost houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bodhri Municipality</td>
<td>Rakaspet</td>
<td>168 low cost houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nellore Municipality</td>
<td>Kotummits</td>
<td>175 low cost houses*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Municipal Corporation of</td>
<td>Sultan Bazar</td>
<td>151 tenements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Nornayanguda, Domalguda,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yadgar Hussain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kunta Project Part I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Municipal Corporation of</td>
<td>Koche-Fateh-Sultan</td>
<td>96 tenements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Municipal Corporation of</td>
<td>Yadgar Hussain</td>
<td>228 tenements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Kunta Project Part II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Municipal Corporation of Khairatabad 10 tenements

Municipal Corporation of Chaderghat 54 tenements

Municipal Corporation of Amberpet 504 tenements

Municipal Corporation of Gollakomma's 56 tenements

Land (New Bhoguwa), Ammu Guda settlers colony and Gayadeen compound

1758—

Statement showing the list of villages to be brought into cultivation under the Right Canal of Nagarjuna Sagar Project in the firkas of Addanki, Medaramitta and Duddukuru in Ongole taluk of Guntur District
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No</th>
<th>Name of the village</th>
<th>Wet (in acres)</th>
<th>Dry (in acres)</th>
<th>Total (in acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kondamunjuluru</td>
<td>878.20</td>
<td>259.54</td>
<td>3473.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Valaparla</td>
<td>405.89</td>
<td>274.21</td>
<td>680.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ramkur</td>
<td>250.88</td>
<td>250.88</td>
<td>501.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kalvakur</td>
<td>1161.92</td>
<td>2049.70</td>
<td>3211.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dharmavaram</td>
<td>335.00</td>
<td>1190.54</td>
<td>1525.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bommanapadu</td>
<td>456.44</td>
<td>564.47</td>
<td>1020.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Addanki</td>
<td>3323.78</td>
<td>6954.40</td>
<td>1028.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jagadlamudivaripalem (Muppavaram)</td>
<td>153.21</td>
<td>355.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Chakrayapalem</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Busamanjuluru</td>
<td>431.89</td>
<td>586.48</td>
<td>937.97</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Chmakottappalli</td>
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<td>1068.00</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>Jangamaheswarapuram</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Anamanumuru</td>
<td>810.16</td>
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**Block No 19**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No</th>
<th>Name of the village</th>
<th>Wet (in acres)</th>
<th>Dry (in acres)</th>
<th>Total (in acres)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Nimmurupadu</td>
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<td>Denuvakonda</td>
<td>808.19</td>
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<td>808.19</td>
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<td>Kotikalapadu</td>
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**Block No 21**

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<td>Medenapall</td>
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**Block No 22**

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<th>Wet (in acres)</th>
<th>Dry (in acres)</th>
<th>Total (in acres)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Somayyapadu</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Garlapadu</td>
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<td>322.28</td>
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Written Answers to Questions  
22nd March, 1963  

<p>| | | | | |</p>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(3) Duddukur Pirka (in block No. 11 of N S Right Canal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Bollapalli</td>
<td>480 28</td>
<td>1430 25</td>
<td>1910 53</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Kotapadu</td>
<td>492 81</td>
<td>1042 57</td>
<td>1535 38</td>
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<td>3 Buddavadua</td>
<td>137 59</td>
<td>1137 47</td>
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<td>4 Janakavarampangulu</td>
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<td>1945 51</td>
<td>2053 62</td>
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<td>5 Gangavaram</td>
<td>282 00</td>
<td>564 00</td>
<td>846 00</td>
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<td>6 Komki</td>
<td>641 00</td>
<td>1281 00</td>
<td>192200</td>
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<td>7 Bhimavaram</td>
<td>470 00</td>
<td>941 00</td>
<td>1411 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Maddiralla Muppala including Gandhipudi</td>
<td>1304 86</td>
<td>68 75</td>
<td>1373 61</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 Nuzollapalli</td>
<td>348 00</td>
<td>697 00</td>
<td>1045 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Ravindrula</td>
<td>650 34</td>
<td>1055 63</td>
<td>1705 97</td>
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<td>11 Duddukur</td>
<td>669 78</td>
<td>643 62</td>
<td>1313 40</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Chandaluru</td>
<td>3029 57</td>
<td>4830 44</td>
<td>7860 01</td>
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</table>

Unfilled Posts Reserved for S Cs & S Ts

1759—

* 2696 (O) Q Suri Tulabandula Nageswara Rao—Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware that a number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gazetted posts go unfilled for want of suitable candidates every year,

(b) whether the Government be pleased to place on the Table of the House a statement showing the latest figures in respect of the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons in the Gazetted posts of the State Government, and

(c) does not the Government contemplate taking up suitable schemes to train Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to equip them for competing for the posts referred to above?

A—

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement showing the particulars which are readily available is placed on the Table of the House

(c) At the instance of the Government of India, the State Government are considering the question of locating a training centre for the Scheduled Caste and scheduled Tribe students appearing for the State Civil Services Examinations, etc
(Statement placed on the Table of the House)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No</th>
<th>Name of the Department</th>
<th>Number of total gazetted officers</th>
<th>Number of officers belonging to Scheduled Castes</th>
<th>Number of officers belonging to Scheduled Tribes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Revenue Department</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Registration and Stamps Department</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Settlement, Survey and Land Records</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Treasuries and Accounts Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Weights and Measures Department</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bureau of Economics and Statistics</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Industries Department</td>
<td>96</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Commercial Taxes Department</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Excise and Prohibition</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Director of Mines and Geology</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>339</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Financial Adviser for Projects</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Jagir Administrator including Nizamat Atiyat</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Commerce and Export promotion</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Printing, Stationary and Stores Purchase (Printing wing)</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>State Life Insurance Department</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Animal Husbandry Department</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Marketing Department</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Co-operative Department</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Fisheries Department</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Forest Department</td>
<td>89</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Integrated Milk Project</td>
<td>19</td>
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RESERVATION OF POSTS TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Chief Minister be pleased to state
written Answers to Questions
22nd March, 1963

(a) whether the Government made provision in the Statutory Secretariat Service for reservation of posts to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all cadres and in all Departments of Secretariat,

(b) if so, whether promotions have been given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all Departments following the rules of reservation,

(c) whether the Government removed this rule subsequently,

and

(d) if so, why?

A —

(a) so far as direct recruitment is concerned, the rule of reservation has been applicable to the Categories of Section Officers of Law Department, Assistants, Lower Division Clerks, Special Category Stenos, Upper Division Stenos, Typists and Steno-Typists and Telephone Operators only, while in respect of transfer from any other service and promotion, the rules of reservation was applicable to the above categories from 1st January, 1961 till 4th May, 1967

(b) Yes, Sir, wherever there were eligible members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(c) Yes, Sir so far as it relates to recruitment by transfer and promotions

(d) Following the principle that promotion to selection posts of Section Officers and Assistants should be only on grounds of merit and ability, seniority being considered only where merit and ability are appropriately equal, the Government decided to delete the provision for applying the rule of reservation for promotions and recruitment by transfer in the service

LABOUR ADVISORY BOARD

1761—

* 5177 Q —Sir C V K Rao —Will the hon Janasambhada Shramika Manthri be pleased to state

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Labour Advisory Board has been reconstituted, if so, who are its members and Chairman,

(b) what are the conditions of their appointment, and

(c) what work has it done in the year 1967?

A —

(a) Yes Sir

A Statement annexure No 1 is laid on the Table of the House

(b) A Statement annexure II is laid on the Table of the House

(c) Held a meeting on 9-8-1967 and considered the items of the agenda of the meeting
**ANNEXURE No 1**

**COMPOSITION OF THE A P STATE LABOUR ADVISORY BOARD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Nominees</th>
<th>Member and Secretary of the Board</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Minister in charge of Labour</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Second Secretary to Govt., Home Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Secretary to Govt., Public Works Department</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Secretary to Govt., Industries Department</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Secretary to Govt., Health Housing and Municipal Administration Department,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Joint Secretary to Govt., Home (Labour) Department</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Commissioner of Labour, A P, Hyderabad</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Regional Director, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Hyderabad</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Regional Commissioner of Labour (Central), Hyderabad</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Chief Inspector of Establishments, Hyderabad</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Chief Inspector of Factories, Hyderabad, A P</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Dy. Commissioner of Labour and Addl. Registrar of Trade Unions, Hyderabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Dy. Commissioner of Labour (Industrial Relations), Hyderabad</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMPLOYERS REPRESENTATIVES</th>
<th>Member</th>
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<tr>
<td>2. Sri M. Harishandra Prasad, Andhra Chamber of Commerce, Secunderabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Sri P. Tirumal Rao, Director, Biological Evans Ltd 18 1 &amp; 3, Azamabad, Hyderabad</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sri M. Jagsopal Naun, Personnel Officer, H M T Ltd, Hyderabad,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Written Answers to Questions. 22nd March, 1968.

5 Sri V L Karwande, General Manager Singareni Collieries Co Ltd, Hyderabad - 4
6 Sri C Narasimham, Chairman, Electricity Board, Hyderabad
7 Sri V R Reddy, President, Sanathnagar Industrial Estate Association & Managing Director, Krishi Engines (Private) Ltd, Hyderabad

EMPLOYEES REPRESENTATIVES
1 Sri G Sanjiva Reddy (I N T U C) Member
2 Sri Subba Rao (I N T U C)
3 Sri V Jagannatha Rao, (I N T U C)
4 Sri S B Giri, (H. M. S)
5 Sri N Sita Rama Rao, (A P T U C)
6 Sri J Sita Ramanarayana, (A P T U C)
7 Dr. Raj Bahadur Gowd, (since resigned)

SPECIAL INVITEES (NON-OFFICIAL REPRESENTING WORKING JOURNALISTS)
Sri D Venkatesam, The General Secretary, A P Shops Employees Federation, Hyderabad

ANNEXIRE No II

The following are the functions of the Board
(a) to advise Govt in respect of the Board principles of policy regarding Labour legislation, labour welfare and suggest measures for increase in production,
(b) to help them in the establishment of harmonious relations between the employers and the employees and to advise on such other matters, connected with labour as the labour Department may refer to it
(c) to advise Government in respect of such matters as they may refer to the Board for consideration
(d) to consider and express its opinion in respect of and recommendation or report made by the sub-committee before the recommendations or the report is submitted to the Labour Minister

The members appointed will continue to hold office for 3 years from the date of appointment and they are eligible for TA and DA etc as I class committees for the days of sitting

LAND FOR CORAMANDAL FERTILISER COMPANY, VISHAKHAPATNAM

1762—
* 4166 Q —Sri Pothena Sanyasi Rao —Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state
(a) the number of ryots families who lost their livelihood consequent to their lands being acquired for the Coramandal Fertiliser Company, Vishakhapatnam, and
(b) for how many of them employment was provided by the company?

A —

(a) No private lands have been acquired, under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act for the Coromandal Fertiliser Company, Visakhapatnam

(b) Does not arise

EXPENDITURE ON TUNGABHADRA HIGH LEVEL CANAL

1763 —

4143 Q — Sri P Gunnayya — Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred so far towards the high level canals of Tungabhadra,

(b) when the said work will be completed,

(c) the total extent of ayacut under those high level canals, and

(d) the length of the main canals?

A —

(a), (b), (c) and (d) - A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE WITH REFERENCE TO L A Q NO 4143 (STARRED) (*1763)

(a) The expenditure incurred up to December, 1677 by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Scheme including its share in the common portion is Rs 18,97,79,975 (or 18.77 crores)

(b) The works of Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage II have been completed and water let out for irrigation during 7/66. Sanction for the Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage II has also been accorded and certain work have also been taken up

(c) The total extent of ayacut to be benefitted in Andhra Pradesh limits under this scheme is 2,56,540 acres comprising 1,19,115 acres under the first stage scheme, just now completed, and 1,37,425 acres yet to be provided with irrigation facilities under the Second Stage Scheme

(d) The total length of the Tungabhadra Project High Level Main Canal is 122 miles (including the Urvakonda deep cut) out of which the first 69 miles length lies in the limits of the Mysore State and the balance length of about 53 miles lies with in the limits of Andhra Pradesh. Below Mid Pennar Dam there are two canals (1) North Canal of length of 34 miles, and (2) South Canal having a length of 60 miles

Also under the Mylavaram Dam to be executed, there will be two main canals (1) the Cuddapah North Canal being 20 miles long, (2) the Cuddapah South Canal having a length of 33 miles.
In addition to the above, the areas in Urvakonda and Alar taluks will be served by Guntakal Branch Canal taking off at Mile 116/5 of High Level Main Canal and this will be 36 Miles in length.

**DEAD BODIES FOUND ON THE RAILWAY TRACK**

1764—

*1484 Q —Sarvasri T Nag Reddy and Vavilala Gopakrishnayya — Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the dead bodies of Kolimgunda Pedda Nagabhushanam and Pedda Nagappa were found on the Railway Track at Nayudupeta in the first week of June, 1967,

(b) whether the above two persons were taken into police custody along with one Kullayappa on 5–6–1967,

(c) if so, when were they released,

(d) whether the Inspector-General of Police has received any representation from Smt Nancharamma, wife of one of the deceased, and

(e) if so, what action has been taken?

A —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

(d) The Inspector General of Police received on 16 6 1967 a representation from Smt Nancharamma, widow of the deceased Pedda Nagabhushanam

(e) The Inspector General of Police on receipt of the representation from Smt Nancharamma ordered an enquiry by the Crime Branch, C I D. The Collector, Nellore, on receipt of instructions of the Government, also instituted a magisterial enquiry into the allegation of torture to death of the deceased by the police. The Sub-divisional Magistrate after a detailed enquiry held that the allegation had not been proved.

**SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND GIRLS ACT**

1765—

*4333 Q —Sri K Ramanatham — Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been reported at any time during the last two or three years that any of the provisions of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act are found unworkable,

(b) if so which of the provisions are found to be either inadequate or incapable of being enforced by the Police,

(c) whether any non-official advisory bodies composed of social welfare workers or of women social workers to advise on the question of enforcement of the provisions of the said Act 10 of 1956 have been operating in any part of this State and or in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and

(d) if no non-official advisory bodies are constituted or found functioning will the Government be pleased to appoint a Committee.
composed of some legislators, official and non-official to report on
the working of the Act 104 of 1956 and suggests ways and means by
which the provisions may be more effectively enforced than now so
as to check the evil of prostitution in the capital City and in mofussil?

A —

(a) No instances have come to notice during the last 2 or 3
years to the effect that any of the provisions of the Suppression of
Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 1956 was unworkable
though there are difficulties in its implementation

(b) Does not arise,

(c) The non-official Advisory Bodies composed of Social
Workers appointed in G O Ms No 2580 Home dt 28-12-1965 read
with G O Ms No 23-10-1966 have been operating in the twin
cities and in some districts

(d) The non official Advisory Bodies constituted in the said
G Os include Legislators, Municipal Councillors, and other social
workers The Appointment of a Committee to report on the working
of the Act effectively as suggested by the Honourable member will
entail additional expenditure to Government and so such a Committee
need not be appointed for the present

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ARREST OF STUDENTS IN CONNECTION WITH HINDI AGITATION

151 —

Sri C V K Rao and Smt J Eswar Bai —Will hon
the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government recently arrested students in
connection with Hindi agitation, if so, their number,

(b) whether the arrested youngmen are released, and

(c) the number of cases in which lathi-charges were made?

A —

Answer is placed on the Table of the House

ANSWER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(a) Yes, Sir Four hundred and thirty-three students
were arrested

(b) Except two, all others were released

(c) Police resorted to lathi-charge at the following
places to disperse the crowds —

(1) On 30-1-1968 at Parvathipuram in Srikakulam district.

(2) On 1-2-1968 at Ongole in Guntur district

(3) On 6-1-1968 at Kurnool

(4) On 23-1-1968 at Nandyal in Kurnool district
TRIBAL COLONIES

157 - 3873 Q.—Sri K. Muniswamy —Will Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) The number of Tribal Colonies in each District, and

(b) Whether there is any proposal to sanction aid for housing to poor Yanadies, Jogalas, Kurnikara and Nakkals who wish to reside in a certain place?

A —

(a) The number of Tribal Colonies in each District are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>No of Tribal Colonies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Srikakulam</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 East Godavari</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 West Godavari</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Krishna</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Guntur</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Nellore</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Kurnool</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Cuddapah</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Anantapur</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Chittoor</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Hyderabad</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Nizamabad</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Medak</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Warangal</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Karimnagar</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Khammam</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Nalgonda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Adilabad</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) There is already a scheme to sanction aid for housing to poor Yanadies who come under Scheduled Tribes. The Government of India have provided an amount of Rs 33,000 in the current year 1967-68, which has been fully utilised. Regarding Jogalas, Kurnikara and Nakkals, they come under nomadic tribes and Denotified Tribes. There is already a scheme to sanction aid for housing to these nomadic tribes and Denotified Tribes. The Government of India have provided an amount of Rs 76,000 for this purpose in the current year. The entire provision has been utilised to give aid only to fire accident victims.
GRANTS TO VETERINARY DISPENSARIES

153—
4,10 Q — Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham — Will the Hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned this year (i.e. 1967-68) to Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads for the purpose of Minor veterinary Dispensaries, and
(b) the number of such dispensaries started this year?

A —

(a) All the Minor Veterinary Dispensaries are functioning under the control of Panchayat Samithis. During 1967-68 an amount of Rs 14,11,400 (Rs 9,94,800 in Andhra and Rs 4,16,600 in Telangana) has been sanctioned as grants-in-aid to the Panchayat Samithis towards maintenance of Minor Veterinary Dispensaries under their control. No grants-in-aid was sanctioned to Zilla Parishads as no veterinary institution is under their control.

(b) No new Minor Veterinary Dispensaries have been started during 1967-68 but twenty Rural Veterinary Dispensaries were upgraded into Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, and they will be handed over to the Panchayat Samithis from 1—3—1968.

ALLOTMENT FOR POULTRY FARMS

154—
4696 Q — Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham — Will the Hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted this year (i.e. 1967-68) for the development of poultry farms for rearing the fowls, and
(b) the farm-wise figures of the amount intended to be provided to various farms?

A —

(a) Rs 6,84,630

(b) The answer is enclosed

(Statement)
### APPENDIX I

(Vide Answer to L A Q No 4698 S No 154)

Statement showing the amount allotted for 1967-68 for Development of Poultry Farms and the amount intended to be provided for these Farms for 1968-69

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No</th>
<th>Name of the institution</th>
<th>Amount allotted during 1967-68</th>
<th>Amounts proposed to be allotted during 1968-69</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-plan</td>
<td>Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regional Poultry Farm, Vizag</td>
<td>85,930</td>
<td>5,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Regional Poultry Farm, Chittoor</td>
<td>94,400</td>
<td>94.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Regional Poultry Farm, Pattancheru</td>
<td>1,17,880</td>
<td>1,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Regional Poultry Farm, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1,14,110</td>
<td>1,14,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Regional Poultry Farm, Cuddapah</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Regional Poultry Farm, Guntur</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>District Poultry Farm, Guntur</td>
<td>18,710</td>
<td>18,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>District Poultry Farm, Cuddapah</td>
<td>47,070</td>
<td>47,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>District Poultry Farm, Alur</td>
<td>16,665</td>
<td>16,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>District Poultry Farm, Hindaipur</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>District Poultry Farm, Gapanappalem</td>
<td>28,740</td>
<td>28,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>District Poultry Farm, Karimnagar</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>District Poultry Farm, Mahabubnagar</td>
<td>11,100</td>
<td>11,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>District Poultry Farm, Banavasi</td>
<td>10,850</td>
<td>10,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>District Poultry Farm, Nizam</td>
<td>2,280</td>
<td>2,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>District Poultry Farm, District</td>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ditchipally</td>
<td>23,780</td>
<td>18,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>18,848</td>
<td>18,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Vijayapuri</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,71,780</td>
<td>1,38,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
155—
4002 Q—Sri K. Butchi Reddy —Will the Hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state
the quota of fertilisers sanctioned to Navabharathi Fertilisers Vijayawada for the years 1962 to 1965?
A—
The following quantities of fertilisers were allotted to Navabharathi Fertilisers Vijayawada —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity of fertilizers</th>
<th>Total in terms of Ammonium Sulphate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>Ammonium Sulphate 24 tonnes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urea 96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calcium Ammonium Nitrate 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>Ammonium Sulphate 119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urea 520</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calcium Ammonium Nitrate 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>Ammonium Sulphate 144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urea 552</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>Urea 240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>Ammonium Sulphate 144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urea 232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate 44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ammonium Calcium 360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1161</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESEARCH STATION FOR PULSES

155—
4674 Q—Sri Dhanekula Narasimham —Will the Hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state
(a) whether any Research Station has been set up at Rajendranagar for the greater production of Pulses, and
(b) the results achieved by the said research station?
A—
(a) No separate Research Station has been established at Rajendranagar for the production of Pulses. However, a scheme for the improvement of Pulses has been started at the Agricultural Research Institute, Rajendranagar with effect from 31-5-1961
(b) As a result of the scheme so far two high yielding strains in redgram and one in horsegram have been released. A large collection of redgram, greengram and blackgram are under test for determining their suitability for cultivation under local conditions and assessing their yield potential.

CONSTRUCTION OF GODOWNS BY GOVERNMENT

157—
4779 Q—Sri Dhanekula Narasimham —Will the Hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state,
22nd March, 1968

Unstarred Questions and Answers

(a) The number of godowns proposed to be constructed by the Government this year (1967-68) rural areas' and
(b) The estimated expenditure therefor?

A —

(a) Construction of godowns is not undertaken by the State Government. The Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation, which is a corporate body has taken up during 1967-68 the construction of a godown of 1,300 Metric Tons capacity at Kothagudem. It has also completed during this year three godowns at Mandalpet, Proddatur and Jaggyypeta which were taken up during 1966-67. Godowns at Dhone and Khammam which were also taken up during 1966-67 are likely to be completed in March and April 1968, respectively.
(b) Estimated cost of godown at Kothagudem is Rs 1,50,000 while the cost of construction of godown at Mandalpet is Rs 1,46,528, Proddatur Rs 1,15,000, Jaggyypeta Rs 1,17,473, Dhone Rs 1,10,000 and Khammam Rs 1,09,000

Fishing Research Centre at Nagarjunasagar

3409 Q — Shri Badravishal Pithi — Will the hon Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state

(a) When the fishing research centre at Nagarjunasagar has been started, and
(b) The nature of research work carried out in the said Centre so far from the date of its inception?

A —

(a) In 1961
(b) A statement is enclosed

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to L A Q No 8109 (Unstarred) S No 158]

The nature of research work carried out at the Fisheries Research Unit Nagarjunasagar

In the year, 1961-62, a detailed survey of Krishna River to find out local fish fauna stretching about 150 miles was completed. Water samples collected from the various points from Krishna River have been analysed for physical and chemical factors such as colour, turbidity, temperature, light penetration, hydrogen concentration and dissolved oxygen (O2), Carbon dioxide (CO2), Carbonates, bicarbonates and chlorides. Some samples of plankton were collected and analysed.

In the year, 1961-62, the Research Institute at Nagarjunasagar continued to attend the problems relating to the survey of Krishna, 20 miles above and below the Dam site. The work relating to the construction of the fish farm was in progress and the post of the Asst. Director of Fisheries (Research) was shifted from Hyderabad to Nagarjunasagar and it was redesignated as Assistant Director of Fisheries (Fresh Water Biology).
In the year 1962-63 the Unit continued to implement the programme of work as detailed below —

Study of Hydrological conditions, fish fauna, location of breeding grounds, nature of the soil and local fish migration and survey of submerged area of the reservoir. Construction of 8 nurseries for stocking fish seed was completed during the year. Investigation on the prawn fishery of Chadravanka was completed by the Assistant Director of Fisheries (Fresh Water Biology).

In the year 1963-64, the Laboratory building was completed by Public Work Department and handed over to the Department. The Unit undertook (i) the survey of submerged area of Nagarjunasagar Reservoir and tanks fed by the Nagarjunasagar canals, (ii) Deep Water Netting Operations in the submergence investigation of high rate of mortality of fishes in Palkihal lake due to presence of parasites, besides other items of programme.

In the year, 1964-65, the following items of work were undertaken —

1. Study of Hydrobiology of River Krishna — The collection of water samples from the six fixed stations three above the dam and three below the dam were continued throughout the year and the results of the analysis of the samples have been recorded.

2. Limnology of Buggavagu Reservoir — A preliminary survey of Buggavagu Reservoir was conducted by this Unit with a view to assess its functioning as a pick-up tank after the Nagarjunasagar Right Canal was let into it, as it will give a valuable information on the fishery development of the pick up reservoir.

3. Survey of submergence of Srisailam — The preliminary survey was conducted near the dam site of Srisailam Project. Necessary aerial survey sheets and stereoscere maps were obtained from the Chief Engineer Srisailam Project. Besides the above, the survey of River Krishna, Pulicat Lake, Chollar lake and Mid Pennar Lake were also taken up by this station.

4. Tagging experiments — Tagging experiments were initiated during the year 1964-65. Tagging is the best method of studying migration, growth and other aspects connected with fish. The following aspects were studied on fishes —

   1. The route of migration and apparent speed of the fish.
   2. Confirmation of the theory of return of the fish to their native river.

5. Fertilizer experiments — Experiments were conducted to study the role of fertilizers and the effect of artificial feeding on the growth of fish.

6. Deep water netting Operations — These operations were conducted in River Krishna and Buggavagu Reservoir, which were quite encouraging whereas the catches in River Krishna near the dam were very poor. In the year, 1964-65, 828,965 Kilograms of fish.
were caught and an amount of Rs 862.25 Ps was realised by their sale.

(Supplementary)

Refuge training — Nearly 8 Bengali refugees were trained in fisheries, such as rowing the boat and coracles, mending of nets and fabrication of nets.

Training for outgoing licentiate in Fisheries Technology & Navigation — 15 Licenitates in fisheries technology & Navigation were trained at this station for a period of 2 months in fisheries, Biological Research Methods, including survey and Deep Water Netting Operation problems.

In the year, 1965-66, the following programme of work was given to the station:

1. Hydrobiology of river Krishna from Puttrevu to Pondugula,
2. Limnology of Buggavagu Reservoir,
3. Biology of Thynnichtys at Nnamasagar,
4. Fishing experiments with different sizes of meshes at Nagarjunasagar Reservoir.
5. Experiments for determining the rate of growth and survival fry and fingerlings in cement nurseries.

In this year only the first few items were undertaken and the third item of work could not be carried out since there were no facilities. The fourth item also was not completed due to very low level of water in the Reservoir of Nagarjunasagar. The following studies were also made:

1. Study of Hydrobiological condition of River Krishna such as
   (a) Water analysis, (b) pH, (c) Dissolved Oxygen, (d) Carbon Dioxide, (e) Alkalinity, (f) Plankton analysis

2. Limnology of Buggavagu Reservoir — 2,000 Fishes were earmarked and 5,000 tags were procured. Tags were standardised and perfection was attained in the method of tagging and knotting.

3. Fry collection — Fry collection was also undertaken and 1,01,400 fry was stocked and by experiments, it was found out that fry contains fair percentage of major carps.

4. Breeding of cyprinurus carpio was attempted and a few fingerlings were realised.

(Supplementary)

The following items of work were also attended to during this year:

(a) Stocking of fish, (b) Deep water netting operations, (c) Disposal of tanks, (d) Licences were also issued to private fishermen.
The Assistant Director of Fisheries (Fresh Water Biology) underwent training for a period of ten days at the Central Inland Fisheries Sub-station, Hospet. The Hydrologist also studied analysis of soil at the Central Tobacco Institute at Rajahmundry for a period of 15 days.

In the year, 1966-67, the station continued the study of hydrological conditions etc.

(a) Study of fish fauna,
(b) Breeding grounds and collection centres,
(c) Local fish migration,
(d) Deep pools,
(e) Catch statistics at important stations,
(f) Limnological study of Nagaryunassagar Reservoir.

Besides the above, the following experiments were undertaken:

(a) Experimental fishing,
(b) Bundh type of breeding,
(c) Fertilizer experiments,
(d) Induced Breeding,
(e) Tagging experiments,
(f) Deep Water Netting Operations,
(g) Studies on pollution,
(h) Study of hydrobiological conditions of River Krishna in the vicinity of Srisailam Dam.

(Supplementary)

The following additional items of work were also undertaken:

(1) Development of fish farms. By stocking 21/2 lakhs of hatchlings of catla in 16 cement nurseries and 8 kutha nurseries, a total number of 20,000 fingerlings were obtained.
(2) Disposal of tanks and collection of fry were undertaken.
(3) Seed was distributed to Panchayat Samithis and Private Parties besides supply to other Departmental Offices.
(4) Buggavagu reservoir was stocked with cyprinus caprio fingerlings.

Ice-cum cold Storage Plant

The erection of Ice-cum-Cold Storage Plant was completed by Messrs Bombay Ammonia Company and handed over to Department on 24-3-1967 and it is now working.

The Assistant Director (Fresh Water Biology) was again deputed to Allahabad for ten days’ training in Central Inland Fisheries Research Sub-Station and 5 days to Barrackpore in Central Inland Research Station to learn the new methods and techniques in tagging of fish.
The Hydrologist was also deputed to Bapatla Agricultural College for a period of one month to study the water and soil analysis.

The construction of fish farm was also completed by the Public Works Department.

**Rearing of Fish in Tungabhadra Reservoir**

159—

4684 Q — Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham — Will the hon Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state

(a) whether fish are being reared in Thungabhadra Reservoir, and

(b) the quantity of fish produced there during 1966-67?

A —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) 250 Metric Tonnes on an average.

**Aid to Institute of Community Development**

160—

5005 Q — Sri Badrivishal Pitti — Will the hon Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are rendering any financial aid to the National Institute of Community Development, Rajendranagar,

(b) if so, since how long it is being given and the year-wise amount given,

(c) whether the said Institution is imparting any training to the Legislators, and

(d) if so, the No of Legislators who have received the said training?

A —

(a) The National Institute of Community Development was at Mussoorie prior to its transfer to Rajendranagar. The Ministry of Community Development & Cooperation agreed to locate the National Institute of Community Development at Rajendranagar provided land measuring 50 acres was given free of cost at Rajendranagar with necessary facilities such as road drains, electricity and water supply and the State Government were willing to construct buildings on behalf of the Central Government without levying supervision charges (Percentage charges).

The State Government agreed to provide the above facilities considering that the Rajendranagar would be developed into a township, that the erstwhile Government of Hyderabad did not levy any centage charges on the buildings constructed on behalf of the Government of India and that the location of the Institute would be in the interest of the State.
As the waiver of centage charges was not in consonance with the rules in force a sum of Rs 2.39 lakhs equivalent to the centage charges is being sanctioned as Grant-in-aid to the Government of India as suggested by the Accountant General.

No yearly grant is being sanctioned to the National Institute of Community Development.

(b) Does not arise
(c) Yes, Sir
(d) Trained (12) M L As & (1) M L C by the State of Andhra Pradesh Since it is an All India Institute, Legislators of other States are also trained.

Orphanages in the State

161—

889 Q —Sri E. Vatsapalli —Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state
(a) the number of orphanages in the State,
(b) the total number of orphans therein,
(c) the monthly grant being given to each orphan together with the number of orphans to whom the said grant is being given?

A —

(a) 123 in 1965-66
   120 in 1966-67
(b) 14,393 in 1965-66
   1298 in 1966-67
(c) 1965-66
   At Rs 12 p.m per boarder to 14,165
   At Rs 20 p.m per boarder to 288
   1966-67
   At Rs 12 p.m per boarder to 9,896
   At Rs 20 p.m per boarder to 412

Adult Literacy Programme

162—

2775 Q —Sarvastri Badri Vishal Pitti, K Butolu Rayudu and C Rajeshwara Rao —Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

The amount of expenditure incurred for conducting the three Pilot Projects under Adult Literacy Programme in the three selected blocks in the State?
80  22nd March, 1968  Unstarred Questions and Answers

A —

The particulars are given in the statement below —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block and District</th>
<th>Expenditure increased</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Podalakur, Nellore</td>
<td>15,905 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Kodigerahalli, Anantapur district</td>
<td>17,643 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Achampet, Mahabubnagar district</td>
<td>24,361 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57,909 72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ESTABLISHMENT OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS

163—
4550 Q — Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham — Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state, the district-wise number of Middle Schools established by the Government during 1967-68?

A —

No Government Middle Schools (now called upper primary school under the integrated elementary education syllabus) have been established during 1967-68 by the Government.

PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS

164—
4555 Q — S. Dhanenkula Narasimham — Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

The district-wise amount allotted to Panchayat Samithis by the Government for the construction of Primary School buildings this year?

A —

No amount has been sanctioned or allotted by the Government to Panchayat Samithis for the construction of Primary School Buildings during the year 1967-68.

WOMEN’S COLLEGES

165—
4577 Q — S. Dhanenkula Narasimham — Will the hon minister for education be pleased to state

(a) the places where there are women’s colleges in the State,

(b) whether hostels are attached to all the above colleges,

(c) the names of the colleges thereof with post-graduate cour-
A —

(a) 1 Government College for Women, Guntur
2 Y A Government College for Women, Chirala
3 D K Government College for Women, Nellore
4 K V R Government College for Women, Kurnool
5 St Joseph's College, Waltair
6 M R College for Women, Vizianagaram
7 Annamaram Satyavathi Devi College for Women, N куда
8 St Theresa's College for Women, Eluru
9 B G Women's College, Narasapur
10 Maras Stella College, Vijayawada
11 J M J College for Women, Tenali
12 Sri Padmavathi College for Women, Tirupathi
13 Women's College Nizamabad
14 Andhra Girls' College, Khammam
15 Pingle Government College for Women, Warangal
16 St Francis College for Women, Secunderabad
17 R B V R Women's College, Hyderabad
18 Vanitha Maha Vidyalaya, Hyderabad
19 Navajeevan College for Women, Hyderabad
20 University College for Women Hyderabad
21 Andhra Mahila Sabha (Evening) College, Hyderabad

(b) Hostels are attached to all the above colleges except to the following colleges
   (1) D K Government College for Women, Nellore
   (2) B G Women's College, Narasapur
   (3) Pingle Government College for Women, Warangal
   (4) Vanitha Maha Vidyalaya, Hyderabad
   (5) Navajeevan College for Women, Hyderabad

(c) There are no post graduate courses in any of the above women's colleges

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOLS

166—

4588 O — Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham — Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state
   (a) the names of the districts without Polytechnic schools in the State, and
   (b) the No of Women's Polytechnic Schools in the State ?

A,—

(a) (1) Medak.
   (2) Adilabad
   (3) Khammam.

246—11
Unstated Question and Answers

(4) Nilgonda, and
(5) Karimnagar,

(b) There are two Polytechnics for Women, one private Polytechnic at Hyderabad and one Government Polytechnic at Kuknada, in the State. Another Government Polytechnic for Women is to be started at Guntur with effect from the academic year 1968-69.

Starting of High Schools

167—

4602 Q—Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state
(a) the number of high schools started by the Government this year, 1967-68, and
(b) the places where they were started?
A—

(a) One new Government High School and 3 High Schools by upgrading the existing Government Upper Primary Schools into High Schools by opening new VIII Class were started during 1967-68.

(b) the places where they are located are furnished below:

(i) The High School with classes VI to IX was started at Waltair.

(ii) The following Government Upper Primary Schools were upgraded into High Schools:

(1) Government Upper Primary School, Hanuman Tekdi, Hyderabad city
(2) Government Upper Primary School, Jamia Osmania, Hyderabad city
(3) Government Upper Primary School, Chunderghat, Hyderabad city

State Institute for Elementary Education

168—

4609 Q—Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state
(a) the nature of the activities of the State Institute of Education for the development of elementary education, and
(b) the amount of grant paid this year, i.e., 1967-68 to the said institution?
A—

(a) The activities of the State Institute of Education, which is now called the Department of Education of the State Council of Educational Research and Training, are classified under four major categories namely: (1) Training, (2) Research, (3) Extension and (4) Publication.
Unstarred Questions and Answers 22nd March, 1968

(1) Under the functions of Training Inservice Training courses are conducted for 6 weeks, for supervisors (Dy. Inspectors of Schools and Extension Officers Education) Teacher Educators and School Assistants to enable the participants to acquaint themselves with the problems of Elementary Education, their techniques improvement, planning, supervision, etc.

(2) The aim of Research activity is to develop and encourage research consciousness amongst the various functionaries connected Elementary Education.

(3) Extension Services are given to a few selected Training Schools in respect of Science Teaching and use of Audio Visual aids.

(4) Under publication programme Hand-books and guide books, useful to the Teacher Educators and the teachers of Elementary Schools, on different subjects of Elementary Schools are prepared for distribution.

(b) Rs 1,50,000

DISPUTES REFERRED TO INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

169—

5064 Q—Sri C V K Rao—Will the hon Janasambha Shramika Manthri be pleased to state:

(i) the number of disputes that are referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad in 66-67 and 67-68,

(b) number of them disposed of, and

(c) how many pending before the Tribunal?

A — (a) 1966-67 34

1967-68 37

(b) 1966-67 49

1967-68 52

(c) 1966-67 60

1967-68 45

EXEMPTION OF MILK AND CURD FROM FOOD ADULTERATION ACT

170—

5215 Q—Sri S Vemayya—Will the Hon Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals with the Government to exempt milk and curd from the provisions of Food Adulteration Act in the State,

(b) the number of punishments awarded in the case of Adultation of Milk and Curd in the State district-wise, during 1966-67 and 1967-68, till date, and

(c) whether the cases increased or decreased with reference to the corresponding previous years?

A — (a) No, Sir
Year | Number of samples analysed | Number of samples found adulterated | Percentage of adulteration
--- | --- | --- | ---
Milk
1963 | 3,034 | 1,899 | 62.5%
1964 | 3,167 | 1,359 | 42.9%
1965 | 2,499 | 1,446 | 57.8%
1966 | 2,523 | 1,336 | 53.7%
Milk Products
1963 | 545 | 200 | 36.6%
1964 | 430 | 135 | 31.8%
1965 | 426 | 237 | 55.6%
1966 | 528 | 327 | 65.5%

(b) No Category wise and District wise statistics have been maintained. However, during the year 1965, out of 3091 cases of samples of milk, curd and other milk products taken in the State 1633 cases were proved to be adulterated. Information with regard to the year 1967 is yet to be compiled.

(c) In the case of milk the increase in the percentage of adulteration is not much but in the case of milk products the percentage of adulteration has slightly increased when compared with the figures during the last 4 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of samples analysed</th>
<th>Number of samples found adulterated</th>
<th>Percentage of adulteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>3,034</td>
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<td>528</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>65.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

84 22nd March, 1968

Unstarred Questions and Answers

(b) No Category wise and District wise statistics have been maintained. However, during the year 1965, out of 3091 cases of samples of milk, curd and other milk products taken in the State 1633 cases were proved to be adulterated. Information with regard to the year 1967 is yet to be compiled.

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(c) In the case of milk the increase in the percentage of adulteration is not much but in the case of milk products the percentage of adulteration has slightly increased when compared with the figures during the last 4 years.
The Government of India have fixed the following criteria under Liberalised Policy and issued licences directly to the Small Scale Industrial units during 1966-67.

The criteria fixed is that the Units which got licences during 64-65 will get 3 times of value of their licences of 1964-65 if it is a priority industry and 2 times of licences of 64-65 if it is a non-priority industry. If the units made use of the licences of 65-66 they will be given 12 times of value of 65-66 licences for priority industry and 8 times of licences of 65-66 for non-priority industries for the year 1966-67.

KAMBAL INDUSTRY

173—
4777 Q — Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham — Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state
(a) the amount allotted for the development of Kambal Industry and Handloom Silk Industry in Co-operative Sector, this year,
(b) the manner in which the said amount is proposed to be spent?
A — (a) Nil, Sir
(b) Does not arise

LIMESTONE

174—
4609 Q — Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham — Will the Hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state
(a) the total quantity of lime-stone available in our State,
(b) the countries to which the same is being exported, and
(c) whether any industry is likely to be established in our State for the purpose of using the same?
A — (a) At about 12,000 million tonnes
(b) Nil, Sir
(c) Since bulk of the deposits ranks under cement grade quality there is considerable scope for expanding the cement production utilising the lime-stone resources in the State.

Detailed prospecting was taken up to prove the reserves for 1 more units proposed in the following areas —

1. Yerraguntla, Cuddapah District (1) completed
2. Tandur, Hyderabad District (2) completed
3. Ramagundam, Karimnagar District (1) completed
4. Alampur, Mahboobnagar District (1) completed

(Numbers in brackets indicate units proposed)

IRON ORE

175—
4910 Q — Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham — Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state
(a) the places where iron ore is available in the State,
The names of the districts in which the best quality of iron ore is available, and whether any machinery is being used for digging out this iron ore?

A -

(a) Import deposits of iron ore in the State can be grouped as under:

1. Pakhal belt passing through Khammam, Warangal districts,
2. Veldurthi-Ramadakota deposits in Kurnool district,
3. Srisanambedu Rosanur hills Chittoor/Nellore district, and
4. Chabali Pagadalapalli and Rayampet areas in Cuddapah district.

Less important deposits which may merit attention at no distant future are those of Ongolu Gundla group in Guntur-Nellore district and other isolated deposits of parts of Nallabath and Kurnamadar districts which are highly oxidised ores with varying amounts of silica. These deposits are mostly magnetite ores which require initial treatment for separating concentrates.

(b) Best quality of iron ores are available in Siddapuram-Obulapuram areas of Anantapur District, Veldurthi-Ramadakota area in Kurnool District and Pakhal belt in Khammam District.

(c) No, Sir. As all the iron ore Mines in the State are worked by open cast methods, only manual labour is mainly employed.

**FOREST FIRE ACCIDENTS**

32. Q. Sri Badrivishal Pitti: Will the hon Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state,

(a) the number of forest fire accidents brought to the notice of the Government during each year from 1962-63 to 1966-67, and

(b) the extent of loss sustained by the said conflagrations?

A -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No of fire accidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Extent of loss sustained

1962-63 Only dry leaves, dry fuel and grass was burnt as all are ground fires.

1963-64 Only dry leaves, dry fuel, grass and about 59% teak seedlings were burnt.
1964-65 Only dry leaves, dry fuel and grass was burnt
An amount of Rs 100 is estimated as direct damage

1965-66 An amount of Rs 400 was estimated as direct damage in Waianga Circle and the amount was said to be recovered from the persons responsible. The damage in Hyderabad and Kothagudem Circles was estimated as Rs 200 and Rs 721 respectively.

1966-67 Only dry leaves, dry fuel and grass was burnt

SLUM CLEARANCE

423 Q — Sri P. Gunnavara — Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state
(a) the municipality-wise amount of total expenditure incurred towards Slum Clearance during 3rd Five-Year Plan,
(b) the district-wise number of Municipalities in which the said schemes have been implemented,
(c) the total amount sanctioned by the Government of India during 3rd Five Year Plan for Slum Clearance and
(d) the amount sanctioned by the State Government for the same?

A — (a) the details of expenditure incurred on the Municipalities on Slum Clearance during the III Five Year Plan are given below —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tenali Municipality</td>
<td>2,05,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur Municipality</td>
<td>5,44,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijayawada Municipality</td>
<td>4,43,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chirala Municipality</td>
<td>28,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam Municipality</td>
<td>129,452</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Guntur District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Krishna District</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam District</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Rs 18.54 lakhs (Loans Rs 10.52 lakhs and Grant Rs 8.02 lakhs)

(d) Rs 10,19,180.50 (Loans : Rs 6,70,443.50 Grant Rs 3,48,737.00)

SLUM CLEARANCE IN HYDERABAD CORPORATION

4878 Q — Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham — Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state the amount of expenditure incurred during 1966-67 for the Slum Clearance in Hyderabad Corporation?

A — Rs 7,00,208 as indicated below —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yadgar Hussain Kunta</td>
<td>43,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Khairatabad</td>
<td>4,86,949</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Chandlerghat 67,996.00
4 Bigh Amberpet 1,02,383.00
Total 700,208.00

JOINT FARMING SOCIETY

4762 Q—Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state
(a) whether the Joint Farming Society at Tokalapalli is still functioning, and
(b) if so, the average yield of crop per acre during 1966-67?
A—(a) There is no Co-operative Joint Farming Society at Tokalapalli. There is one Co-operative Collective Farming Society still functioning at that place.
(b) The average yield of crop per acre during 1966-67 is 4 quintals and 4 Kilograms.

TRAINING IN CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

4770 Q—Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham—Will the hon. Minister for cooperation be pleased to state
(a) whether the Government are imparting training to any persons in Co-operative Farming,
(b) if so, expenditure incurred for the purpose during 1966-67?
A—(a) No Special course of Training is conducted by Government for persons in Co-operative Farming. But the principles and practice of Co-operative Farming are being imparted to persons in Co-operative Farming societies under the General Member—Education scheme which is being implemented by the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union under the guidance of the Joint Registrar—Chief Education Officer.
(b) Does not arise.

RICKSHAW PULLERS SOCIETIES

4772 Q—Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state
(a) the No. of Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative Societies in the state,
(b) the No. of members in the said Societies and
(c) the No. of rickshaws purchased and supplied to them through the Societies?
A—
(a) 20 Societies
(b) 2,082 Members
(c) 1,088 Rickshaws.
APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES

182 —
4063 Q — Sri R. Butchuruma Seshiah Sresy — Will the hon Minister for Endowments be pleased to state
(a) whether additional trustees are being appointed for the temples where there are hereditary trustees
(b) the number of temples in Nandigama and Jaggayapet taluks, where such additional trustees have been appointed and
(c) the number of temples where they have not been appointed?

A —
1. Yes Sir
2. (a) 3 in Nandigama taluk and 3 in Jaggayapet taluk
(b) 20 in Nandigama taluk and 6 in Jaggayapet taluk

BOARDING HOUSES FOR HARIJAN STUDENTS

183 —
5021 Q — Sri P. Gunna — Will the hon Minister for Endowments be pleased to state
(a) whether any boarding houses have been established for Harijan students at Tirupathi by the Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams, and
(b) if so, the amount spent for the said purpose during 1965–66 and 1966–67?

A —
1. (a) No boarding houses have been established at Tirupathi by the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams exclusively for Harijan students
2. (b) Does not arise

M I SCHEME IN KUPPAM TALUK

184 —
1810 Q — Sri D. Venkatesam — Will the hon Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state
(a) the total number of Minor Irrigation Schemes that were investigated in Kuppam taluk in Chittoor district,
(b) how many schemes have been taken up for execution, and
(c) whether there is any proposal to take up the schemes of Pallavankunta of Rajavaram and Kallivanka of Bisantham in Kuppam taluk?

A —
1. (a) Five
2. (b) Nil
3. (c) No

MOTHUKONDAI RESERVOIR

185 —
258Q — Sri Dhanekula Narasimham — Will the hon Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state,
(a) The reasons for discontinuing the construction work of Mothukondila reservoir near Barampeta in Ujjigiri taluk, Nellore District, and

(b) when the work will be resumed?

A —

(a) The contractor after executing a portion of the work, desired payment at current schedule of rates for all the items covered by original agreement. Since the payment at rates higher than the rates provided in the original and supplemented agreements is not permissible, the contract was terminated and further work was stopped.

(b) The work will be resumed through a fresh agency after the revised estimate is sanctioned and adequate funds are made available.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO HARIJAN BOYS

950 Q. Sarvasti P. Guvnes, and M. Subban — Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state

(a) the blockwise amount allotted by the Government during 1965-67 to provide educational facilities and scholarships to the boys and girls of Harijans and other backward classes in Srikakulam district and

(b) the amount spent therein?

A —

(a) Since the Zilla Panchayat itself is the competent authority to sanction Pre-Matric Non-Residential scholarships, the allotment was made to Zilla Panchayats only. The question of making allotments to blocks during 1966-67 in Srikakulam district does not arise.

(b) Following are the blockwise particulars of expenditure under Pre-Matric Non-residential scholarships to Scheduled Castes during 1966-67.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Amount of Pre-Matric Non-Residential Scholarships spent for Scheduled Castes during 1966-67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Amadalavalasa Block</td>
<td>Rs 1,145.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Badangi Block</td>
<td>Rs 1,753.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bobbil Block</td>
<td>Rs 3,933.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bhadragiri Block</td>
<td>Rs 464.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cheepurupalli Block</td>
<td>Rs 2,323.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gara Block</td>
<td>Rs 2,66.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ichapuram Block</td>
<td>Rs 931.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kainuboga Block</td>
<td>Rs 1,122.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kotabommali Block</td>
<td>Rs 320.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kurupam Block</td>
<td>Rs 304.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kothuru Block</td>
<td>Rs 864.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions and Answers  22nd March, 1968  91

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<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mancham</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Narasapuram</td>
<td>3,628 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pachipeta</td>
<td>202 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Parvathipuram</td>
<td>5,317 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Palakonda</td>
<td>1,942 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Palam</td>
<td>2,446 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Rynothalam</td>
<td>296 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sarvakoja</td>
<td>3,321 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sheringhammadurum</td>
<td>1,782 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Salur</td>
<td>700 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Tekkali</td>
<td>3,264 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Veeraghantam</td>
<td>1,195 04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BALAVIHARS**

187—

193 Q.—Sr T C Rajan —Will the Hon Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state
(a) No of Balavihars in the State, particularly in Chittoor District, and
(b) the amount allotted for each Balavihar during the year 1962-67?

A—

(a) There are 28 Balavihars in the State, out of which two
Balavihars are located in Chittoor District

(b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount allotted for each Balavihar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>3,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHILDREN'S HOMES**

188—

194 Q.—Sarvari T C Rajan and Dhan Kula Narasimham—Will the Hon Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state
(a) the No of Children's Homes in the State, particularly in Chittoor District, and
(b) the amount allotted for each Children's Home during the year 1965-66 and 1966-67?

A—

(a) There are 37 Children's Homes in the State. Two Children's Homes are in Chittoor District.
2nd March, 1968

Business of the House

(b) 1965-1966
1966-1967
Children’s Welfare Project at Pattancheru

189—
4873 Q — Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham — Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state
(a) whether the Children’s Welfare project in Pattancheru has been removed and,
(b) if so, the reason therefor?

A —
(a) & (b) In accordance with the suggestion made by the Govt. of India the Demonstration project for Child Welfare at Pattancheru was converted into a Family and Child Welfare Project with effect from 1-1-1968. The Government of India have since conveyed their approval to the continuance of the Demonstration Project up to 29-2-1968.

Illicit Distillation Cases

190—
1507 Q — Sri Ahmed Hussain — Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state
(a) the number of illicit distillation cases registered during the year 1965-66, 1966-67 in a locality of Hyderabad called Dhooppet which is generally known as Gudamba City, and
(b) the quantity of Gudamb and raw wine (Lahen) confiscated from 1965 to the end of March 1967 and the number of persons against whom action was taken?

A —
(a) 1965-66 1966 to the end of March 1967
2,034 291
(b) Year Gudam Raw wine
1965-66 5,156 litres 10,40,492 litres
1966 to the end of March 3,126 litres 8,40,923 litres
(No persons were traced out).

Business of the House

The Minister for Industries (Sri B.V. Gurumurthy) —
Day before yesterday I was asked to make a statement about licensing of a jute mill. I said I would make the statement.
business of the House 22nd March 1968 93

Mr Speaker —I suppose I made the position very clear when Mr Madhavarao, the Leader of the Opposition Mr G Lachanna, Mr T Nagireddy and Mr Ch Rajeswara Rao came and discussed this matter with me two or three days back.

Supposing any member of the Public, any member of the Legislature, any Minister gets some information about the misconduct of an Officer. Well you have got your own ways of verifying it. Of course, I expect every member of the House before making any allegation against a responsible officer to verify the truth or otherwise of the complaints. When you make complaints on the floor of the House, naturally these things appear in the Press and they form part of the record also. There is absolutely no remedy for the Officer or the person against whom the allegations are made, he cannot proceed against you in a Court of Law.

Secondly, if you had made allegations against him and if in reply he tried to defend himself and issues a counter-statement, he will be hauled up for breach of privilege. So, there is absolutely no remedy for any member of the public. A Minister can explain the position in the House. Well, supposing a responsible member of the Department, is not behaving in a proper way, naturally the whole administration is paralysed. Every member of the House has a right to bring all these things to the notice of the Government, similarly, against a Minister. When you make this allegation, please do not take anybody by surprise. A man does not become bad on one day, he must have been bad for sometime before. Supposing you come to know of these things through reliable information, you bring them to the notice of the Chief Minister in writing saying that you have got very good reasons to believe that this is true etc. Similarly against any Minister. If the Chief Minister does not take action against that officer or the Minister and if, according to you, that corrupt Minister is allowed to continue in the Ministry, then the person who is responsible for allowing that Minister to continue is the Chief Minister. Then, certainly you can bring a non-confidence motion against the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister can explain before the House and finally it is for the House to adjudicate.

Mr Speaker —Any officer, any Minister, whoever it may be.

Mr Speaker —When I used the word 'mischief' the other day, Mr G Lachanna took exception. I referred to every dictionary. The meaning of the word 'mischief' is 'damage done to the reputa-
I never wanted to cast any reflection.

Mr Speaker — It is not in the interest or fairness the man is not in a position to defend himself. You are hitting him and he is not in a position to defend himself. The Constitution gives you unrestricted power. When the Constitution gives you unrestricted power and freedom, naturally the responsibility is greater.
Statement by the Minister for Industries 2nd March 1968 95

Statement by the Minister for Industries 2nd March 1968

re: Licensing of a jute mill

Mr. Speaker - I am not allowing any more discussion on this matter. If a similar issue is raised later on, at the proper time I shall give my serious consideration to it. I have only put forward my view.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIES

re: Licensing of a Jute Mill

The Minister for Industries in reply to the question by Mr. Narasimha R. M. on the licensing of a jute mill, said that he had recommended the licensing of a jute mill for the manufacture of 5,000 tons of gunnies.
STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER FOR MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

re - SENIORITY OF MUNICIPAL SECRETARIES

Sri N Chenchurama Naidu — On 29-2-68 I answered a question put by Shri Bhadri Vishal Pati regarding seniority of Municipal Secretaries. My answer, it appears, has raised certain doubts and I therefore clarify the matter.

The hon Member enquired whether a second grade Municipal Secretary whose rank was 23 was placed No 2 or 3 in the panel of 1st grade Municipal Secretaries. I answered in the negative. The hon Member then enquired about Mr E Sitarama Rao and whether there are any stay orders from the High Court about him. I again answered in the negative, but subsequently the hon member wanted to know whether there are any writ petitions pending regarding the seniority of Municipal Secretaries fixed by the Government. I therefore furnish the following information.

One Shri K Pilla Reddy, a second grade Municipal Secretary filed a writ in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh for revising his seniority in third grade taking into account his temporary service as third grade Municipal Secretary prior to his selection by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission. He also requested the High Court to issue stay orders from making promotions only...
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

re Alleged attempt to murder Sri M Satyanarayana Reddy, Secretary, District Jan Sangh Party on 14-12-7 in Warangal Dt

from the position of second grade Municipal Secretaries to the first grade based on the existing seniority. The High Court issued stay orders as prayed for by the petitioner.

Shri S Narasimha Rao, a first grade Municipal Secretary also filed a writ petition in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh seeking higher seniority in the first grade. He has prayed for stay of any further actions and from making promotions to the category of Special Grade Municipal Secretaries. The High Court issued the stay order.

The above two writ petitions relate to the fixation of higher seniority of the respective individuals and they have nothing to do with the criteria or the basis to be followed in making promotions which is a general issue with which the L A question put by the hon member was concerned.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr Deputy Speaker — That is not necessary now.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

re Alleged attempt to murder Sri M Satyanarayana Reddy, Secretary District Jan Sangh Party on 14-12-7 in Warangal Dt.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — On a point of order Sir with subject court 51 Kondaiah 51 and others have been kept pending.

246–13
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance.

Alleged attempt to murder Sri M. Satyanarayana Reddy, Secretary, District Jana Sangh Party on 14-12-67 in Warangal Dt.

Do not go into the merits of the Case

Mr Deputy Speaker — You Cannot discuss as Sri V. Yaddanapudi — stated:

Sub judice Court pending facts as they are and matters relating to it But he is making reference to it, he is restricting it.

Mr Deputy Speaker — That is not sub judice What he is now telling is not sub judice.

Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy — Ippaguda village is in Jangaon Taluk. There are three political parties in the village — the Communist (Marxist), the Congress and the Jana Sangh. The Communist Party has been the dominating party since 1946-47 while the other parties have also got some following. Shri P. Lakshmana Rao is the leader of the Congress Party in the village. Sri Venkateswararao is the Leader of the Communist Party (Marxist) and Shri M. Satyanarayana Reddy, Leader of Jana Sangh.

In 1962, Shri P. Lakshmana Rao, the Congress leader was Sarpanch of the Village, when he was defeated by a Communist Party candidate. In 1964 Gram Panchayat elections, Shri Venkateswararao
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

22nd March 1968

Satyanarayana Reddy Sec'y
Dy. Sp C'ty, Jana Sangh Party, 14-12-67
in Warangal Dt.

(Communist Party) was elected as Sarpanch with the majority of a single vote. After the elections relations between the different parties were strained and some alliances entered into before the elections were broken, but on the intervention of the party leaders of Jangana Taluk, all the three political groups in the village signed an undertaking on 12-7-64 to keep peace in the village. But, later factionalism was resumed and petitions were sent to the Collector against the Sarpanch. On the ground that the Sarpanch had failed to convene meetings the Collector passed orders for removal of the Sarpanch from his office. Against this order the Sarpanch, Shri Venkateswararao Rao went to the High Court in writ and obtained a stay order. In a counter move, the Sarpanch instituted a case against Shri P Lakshmanarao to disqualify him on the ground that he had not paid taxes to the Panchayat. In the suit which was filed by Shri P Lakshmanarao in the Munsiff Magistrate's Court against disqualification, Shri M Satyanarayana Reddy gave evidence in his favour and the Court's order was in favour of Shri Lakshman Rao. All this generated bad feelings against the different political leaders of the village. The High Court passed orders treating the writ petition of Shri Venkateswararao, Sarpanch as infructuous and hence in pursuance of the Collector's orders re-elections were held.

In canvassing for the elections, relationships between the faction leaders further deteriorated. Shri M Satyanarayana Reddy, Jana Sangh Leader had won over two Communist members of the Panchayat. But in the meantime, the election meeting convened for 12-12-67 was postponed for want of quorum.

On 4-12-67, when Shri M Satyanarayana Reddy was returning from the field, he was attacked at about 6 p.m. and beaten by one Gattumallu and 9 others, all of them recognized to be sympathizers of the Communist Party (Marxist). The exact cause of the attack was said to be prolonged civil litigation between the victim and the assailant. The incident was registered as Crime No. 59 of 67 under sections 324 and 325 I P C and all the accused were arrested and sent for remand. The case was also promptly charged and pending trial in Court.

Except for this incident, which took place in the month of December 1967 and cattle trespass into the land belonging to Shri P Lakshman Rao in August 1967, there was no incident of breach of peace reported in the village either in 1967 or 1968 so far. So, it is not correct to say that there is a scare or terror under hand by the Communists in the village.

On 25-8-67, a petition was filed by the ryots of the village alleging that members of the Communist Party (Marxist) have embarked upon a reign of terror. Shri P Lakshmanarao of the Congress Party and Shri M Satyanarayana Reddy of Jana Sangh were among the signatories to the petition. The complaints were enquired into by the Collector and suitable action whenever necessary was taken.

As regards the four murders about which it is alleged, no action was taken, it may be pointed out that they relate to the period when
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

re Alleged assault and arrests of some members of staff and teachers of Zilla Parishad High School, Isurallapalle, Anantapur Dt

there was terrorist movement in Telangana in the late 40s but quite a few other minor incidents date back to 59-60 in which the Police have taken necessary action promptly. The recent incident i.e. grazing of the lands unauthorisedly and attacking Janasangh Leader unfortunate though they are, owe their origin to the political line up in the village and the Police have taken prompt action to control the situation. An armed Reserve Party was stationed in the village for long spells. The situation is under constant watch. There is no basis to say that there is scare and terror in the village, nor is there information about the alleged conspiracy to murder the local Congress Leader.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance
22nd March, 1968

The襲击 and arrests of some members of staff and teachers of Zilla Parishad High School at Isukarallapalle, Anantapur Dist.

Statement:

Sr K. Brahmananda Reddy - Isukarallapalli is an interior village, about 4 miles from Dakkalacheruvu railway station, Guty taluk, Anantapur district. In the wake of the language agitation, the students of Zilla Parishad High School, Isukarallapalli abstained from classes and indulged in a series of violent activities. At about 11 a.m. on 29-1-68 a mob of students on their way to Dakkalacheruvu railway station stopped buses and lorries and collected money forcibly and damaged vehicles of those who refused to pay. They also stopped a goods train and damaged the headlight and glass panes. While the students indulged in acts of violence the teaching staff instigated them. The mob then attacked the Dakkalacheruvu railway station and destroyed electric bulbs, shades, fans, signal lamps etc. and stopped two passenger trains and an official special train and damaged electrical equipment and glass panes in the compartment. Thereafter the students and teachers went to the South cabin and broke the signal glasses. Some other students got into cabin and threatened the points-man and destroyed the equipment indiscriminately. At this juncture the Sub-Inspector of Police, Gooty, with his staff arrived there at about 5 p.m. and persuaded them to disperse. When the students planned to stop the Madras-Bombay Express, the Sub-Inspector of Police arrested all the miscreants. The Circle Inspector of Police and the Superintendent of Police rushed to the scene. The Sub-Inspector of Police arrested the students and teachers 22 in all, while they were committing cognisable offence. There was therefore no need to obtain the permission of the Zilla Parishad for effecting the arrests. However, the Sub-Inspector of Police intimated about the arrests to the Chairman Zilla Parishad and Headmaster of the High School immediately. He registered Crime No 7/67 under section 128 of the Railway Act and later transferred it to the Railway Police Station Cuddapah. The students and teachers were arrested at 7 p.m. on 29-1-68 and produced before the Judicial First Class Magistrate, Gooty on 3-1-68. The Magistrate asked them to be produced on 31-1-68 when they were remanded for 14 days custody. On the same day, they were released on bail by the Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Anantapur. He sent a representation stating that it was not proper on the part of the Police to implicate the innocent teacher.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

Dismissal of 14,000 workers working in the palace of the Nizam and non-payment of Compensation

in the agitation of the students and that the Police had arrested the teachers without obtaining the permission of the Zilla Parishad and beat them violently. He requested that the matter may be enquired into by an impartial authority other than the Police. The President, Anantapur Zilla Parishad Secondary Schools Association also sent a representation alleging that certain teaching staff while they were on their evening walk were unnecessarily involved in this case and that they were beaten inhumanly by the police. Under instructions of the Government, the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Anantapur enquired into the allegations. He has held that the allegation of torture by the Police has not been proved because he considered that the teachers and others who alleged that they were tortured did not disclose this to the Munsif Magistrate when they were produced before him on 31-1-68, nor did they go to a doctor and obtain a wound certificate on the day when they were released. Further, none of them showed any injuries or signs of injuries to the Sub-divisional Magistrate at the time of enquiry. If they had been so much aggrieved by the atrocities of the Police, the natural tendency for them would have been to rush up immediately after release to make a personal representation to higher authorities to send a petition on bail and then submitted a petition to the Headmaster. Obviously, having learnt that criminal prosecution would be launched against them, they have come up with a petition making counter-allegations against the Police. As the Railway Police has already laid a charge sheet against the accused in the court of Munsif Magistrate Gooty and as the same has been taken on file by the learned Munsif-Magistrate as C. C. No. 79/68, the Sub-divisional Magistrate has confined himself to the allegations of assault of the teachers by the Police. Whether the accused are guilty or not will be decided by the Court.

Dismissal of 14,000 workers working in the Palace of the Nizam and non-payment of Compensation

1. K. Brahmananda Reddy. As this is purely a private affair between the Nizam and his employees, it is beyond the
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

re: Stabbing incident in Osmania University Campus

Sri K. Brhamarandra Raju —Sir, good offices are generally used when some kind of power is vested in us to get it implemented.

re: Stabbing incident in Osmania University Campus
104 22nd March, 1968

Callin g attention to matters of urgent Public Importance

re: Stabbing incident in Osmania University Campus

Sir,

Room 64, Beer Bottle whisky Bottles were broken and bottles were thrown at the hostelers. Hostel 64 was locked at 12a.m and it was locked from 12 noon. University Campus Law and order

Vice-Chancellor Sir, law and order maintain peace and order is maintained. As the tension was high the University closed the colleges for three days. Both the injured students have since been discharged from Osmania General Hospital. The University has rusticated the four students involved in the stabbing incident for a period of three years. The campus colleges are now functioning peacefully due to the effective steps taken by the police in the campus area. As this is the first incident of its kind, it is incorrect to say that it has become a regular feature on the campus every year.

Sri P. Govardhan Reddy – Sir, the hon. Minister should appoint a committee to enquire into the affairs and see that law and order is maintained in future also. Otherwise, there is no guarantee of safety.
22nd March, 1968

re Alleged attempt to evict the tribal inhabitants of about 6-Villages situated in Chintapalli taluk in Visakhapatnam District

1. On receipt of information that the police are evicting the tribal people from their land, officers of the Reserve Forest Department, Revenue Department and the Forest Department were immediately informed of the information. Emergency Rehabilitation Measures scheme had been initiated by the Government for the rehabilitation of the affected tribal people. The Government of India had also sanctioned Rs. 500,000 for the purpose.

2. A team of officers from the Reserve Forest, Revenue and Forest Departments visited the area on 25th March, 1968. They found that the eviction was taking place due to a misunderstanding between the Tribal Welfare Department and the Reserve Forest Department. The Tribal Welfare Department had issued notices to the tribal people to vacate the Reserve Forest area, as it was required for the rehabilitation of the affected tribal people.

3. The officers from all the three departments recommended that the notices should be re-issued after proper verification and consultation. The Tribal Welfare Department should also be informed about the Rehabilitation Measures scheme. Emergency Rehabilitation Measures scheme had been initiated for the rehabilitation of the affected tribal people.

4. The Government of India had also sanctioned Rs. 500,000 for the purpose. The officers from the Reserve Forest, Revenue and Forest Departments recommended that the notices should be re-issued after proper verification and consultation. The Tribal Welfare Department should also be informed about the Rehabilitation Measures scheme.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

All ged attempts to evict the tribal inhabitants of about 30 villages situate in Chintapalli Taluk, Visakhapatnam district

Sri N Chenchurama Naidu — A report has been obtained on the subject matter of the call-attention notice. The fact is that eviction notices have been issued against the tribal inhabitants of only 8 villages in Chintapalli taluk, Visakhapatnam district and not 30 to 40 villages. Notices have been issued by the Tahsildar Chintapalli for eviction of the encroachers. The names of the villages and the number of persons to be evicted are as follows:

1. Gomuwada, Bounwada reserve forest — 13 persons
2. Knmarapalli, —do— 4
3. Ramala, Vangasani reserve forest —do— 4
4. Bowdri, —do— 11
5. Junnala, —do— 6
6. Cheerlapalli, Chintapalli reserve forest —do— 7
7. Kadugula, —do— 9
8. Parigitalapadu, Banti reserve forest —do— 2

On the whole 64 persons (tribals) have unauthorisedly encroached into Bounwada, Vangasani and Chintapalli reserve forests about five years ago although the forests were notified as reserve forests even prior to 1900 under Sec 6 of the Madras Act. Offence cases have been booked in the past for these encroachments but they did not vacate the lands and persisted in cultivating them. As the earlier action taken by the forest officers had not produced the desired effect, the District Forest Officer addressed the Collector, Visakhapatnam district to evict the encroachers under the Land Encroachment Act and under instructions from the Collector, the Tahsildar of Chintapalli has issued eviction notices to them. The area under encroachment is reported to be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gomuwada</td>
<td>90 acres</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knmarapalli</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramala</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowdri</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junnala</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheerlapalli</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadugula</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parigitalapadu</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As regards the rehabilitation of these encroachers, the matter does not concern the Forest Department. Whenever an illegal encroachment takes place, the Forest Department has to get them evicted. Encroachers will have to vacate the area and go back to the place at which they were living prior to their entering into the reserve forests.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

Re: Eviction attempt to evict the tribal inhabitants of about 30 villages situated in Chintapalaluk, Vishakhapatnam district.

Sri K Govinda Rao — It is a question of Government GO. What is this illegal action of the Forest Department?

Mr Deputy Speaker — Is there anything to add to your own statement to help them?

Sri K Govinda Rao — It is only at the instance of the Forest Department that the Revenue Department is issuing notices. They are saying due to pressure of the foresters they are doing it. Let the Collector be addressed in the matter and let him make a thorough enquiry and let him get a report and act upon it.

Sri N Chenchu Rama Naidu — If the Revenue Department thinks that injustice is being done, they can write to the Forest Department.

Mr Deputy Speaker — Forest Department should take up with the Revenue Department.
2nd March, 1968

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

Allegations against the President of the Labour Colonisation Society, Mrutyunjapuram village Guntur District

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Silence is half consent. What shall I do? I just refer it. The Chief Minister is also here.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — His latter statement is alright —

"let him say that."

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Therefore he has come out with a statement, that they will not be evicted to alternative places.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Let him say that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — He has said that.

Allegations against the President of the Labour Colonisation Society, Mrutyunjapuram

Sri K. Govinda Rao — There is a dispute that the Collector, Visakhapatnam said that this was wrong and that they should be de-reserved but the departmental people did not pay heed to that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Therefore he has come out with a statement, that Revenue Department & Forest Department should both together, consult each other discuss and do something.

(The Minister was silent)

( The Minister was silent )

Sri K. Govinda Rao — Let him say that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — He has said that.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

re Allegation against the President of the Labour Colonisation Society, Muryandapuram v village, Guntur District

22nd March, 1964

The President of the Labour Colonisation Society, Muryandapuram v village, Guntur District, has been accused of misusing 40, 50, 60, 70 acres of forest reserve land leased to him for 11 years. The President has actually leased the Society's forest department, which has granted actual lease to the members, and thus the society's actual lease has been violated. The alleged accused has been found guilty of misusing the forest reserve land and has been found guilty of illegally leasing the forest reserve land to the government for 11 years. The society has recorded evidence and has deposited it with the government. The President has been found guilty of misusing the forest department and has been found guilty of violating the government's actual lease to the members. The society has been found guilty of illegally leasing the forest reserve land to the government. The society has found evidence and has deposited it with the government. Therefore, the society has been found guilty of misusing the forest department and has been found guilty of illegally leasing the forest reserve land to the government.
22nd March, 1968

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

re Supply of drinking water to Muttuguda, Bathakamma Kunta and Lallaguda of Secunderabad

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

re Supply of drinking water to Muttuguda, Bathakamma Kunta and Lallaguda of Secunderabad

Sri N Chenchurama Naidu—An extent of 1,625 acres in Narsasapalem, Masnapadu Andugipadu Pamidipadu was leased out to the District Labour Co-ordination Society Mutyalapuram, Vinukonda Taluk, Guntur District somewhere about 1947 when it was under the control of the Forest Panchayats. The lease is being renewed for pomegranate cultivation from year to year by the Government after the Panchayats were taken over by the Forest Department. The Society has not been observing the pomegranate method of cultivation but it is doing only ordinary cultivation. Even though the Society has not fulfilled the condition of lease for doing pomegranate method of cultivation, the Government has been renewing the lease on humanitarian grounds. During the last year, the Society did not cultivate any area. So far as particular zone to which the Hon'ble Member has drawn attention is concerned, it has been ascertained that there are no complaints against the President of the Society Sri Ch Somayya that he has demanded money from the members and vacated those who have not paid to him. If any specific instances are brought to the notice, they will be enquired into and suitable action taken.

The works committee of 7 standing committees of concern.

re Supply of drinking water to Muttuguda, Bathakamma Kunta and Lallaguda of Secunderabad

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The works committee of 7 standing committees of concern.

re Supply of drinking water to Muttuguda, Bathakamma Kunta and Lallaguda of Secunderabad

Sri N Chenchurama Naidu—An extent of 1,625 acres in Narsasapalem, Masnapadu Andugipadu Pamidipadu was leased out to the District Labour Co-ordination Society Mutyalapuram, Vinukonda Taluk, Guntur District somewhere about 1947 when it was under the control of the Forest Panchayats. The lease is being renewed for pomegranate cultivation from year to year by the Government after the Panchayats were taken over by the Forest Department. The Society has not been observing the pomegranate method of cultivation but it is doing only ordinary cultivation. Even though the Society has not fulfilled the condition of lease for doing pomegranate method of cultivation, the Government has been renewing the lease on humanitarian grounds. During the last year, the Society did not cultivate any area. So far as particular zone to which the Hon'ble Member has drawn attention is concerned, it has been ascertained that there are no complaints against the President of the Society Sri Ch Somayya that he has demanded money from the members and vacated those who have not paid to him. If any specific instances are brought to the notice, they will be enquired into and suitable action taken.

The works committee of 7 standing committees of concern.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

Supply of drinking water to Mettuguda, Bathakammakunta and Lallaguda at Secunderabad

Sr N Chechurama Naidu - Secunderabad is divided into five zones for the purpose of remodelling water-supply distribution system in A, B, C, D, E zones estimated to cost Rs 57 lakhs in all. Out of this, Rs 34.5 lakhs are meant for laying distributing mains and the balance of Rs 22.5 lakhs is meant for construction of reservoir and Pump wells and the purchase of pump sets, etc. The areas in Mettuguda, Bathakammagunta, Lallpet and Lalguda come under B-2 zone and these works cost Rs 6.62 lakhs as part of zone B Technical sanction was accorded in the year 1956 for A and B zones are taken up for execution with a view to ease the scarcity of water-supply in the localities like Penderghast Road, Regimental Bazar, Ramgopalpet, etc. In a zone and to lay new water supply mains where there are no water supply mains in Mettuadda, Bathakammagunta, Lallapat and Lalapet in the year 1966-6 An amount of Rs 7.4 lakhs was sanctioned the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad in the year 1965-66 for remodelling the distribution system of water supply to secunderabad. The corporation purchased pipes required for A & B zones costing Rs 9 lakhs and lines in the above said areas were laid. But the trunk main about 11,000 ft is yet to be laid in order to have water to this area. In this connection, it may be mentioned that a sum of Rs 5 lakhs was also given to the Corporation by the P W D for laying the water mains to be executed by them in B zone which consists of Seethiphalmandi, Chilakalaguda, etc. An amount of Rs 6.157 lakhs has been sanctioned recently on 13-3-1968 to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad for remodelling the water supply scheme of Secunderabad. The main lines of 11, 18 and 30 had to be laid down to provide water supply to B 2 zone from the main line by the P W D for which pipes and specials are not available with the Corporation. The Corporation had approached the other Departments like the public health Engineering Division for the supply of above-mentioned pipes and specials for which they have agreed subject to depositing the cost of pipes and specials in advance. As soon as the loan of Rs 6.157 lakhs sanctioned recently to the Corporation is drawn by it necessary amount will be deposited with the Public Health Engineering Department and pipes taken and laid. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the P W D has laid main pipes only one year ago and they have been handed over by the P W D to the Corporation in the month of February 1968. Necessary arrangements for supplying water supply lines to the above said areas have already been made by the Corporation as was done in last year.

Smt B Sarojini Devi - It has been coming from years and years. Actually in 1922 the Government has promised to give them
water. Are not they entitled even for the water, leave alone enough food? I think, it is really disgusting keeping on repeating the same thing, or yours together Sir, we have dynamic Commissioner. Let him go to Bombay. I am sure he gets any amount of specials. That is a sheer excuse and I am also disgusted. I think, They will get it at any cost and whatever happens by April

Sri N. Chencherlama Naidu — Immediate steps to supply water will be taken

re — Non-payment of stipends to the Co-operative supervisor trainees

Mr Deputy Speaker I will now take up the next call attention motion. As the Member is not the present, the Minister for Co-operation can read the Statement

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy — It has been answered as short notice question previously. The same thing I will put in the shape of a Statement

There were four Co-operative Training Institutions in the State at Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Anantapur, and Hyderabad to impart basic training to non-co-operative subordinate personnel and private candidates. These Institutions are running an eleven-month course commencing from 1st July every year. In the case of candidates who are in the service of the Co-operative institutions and deputed by them for training and in the case of candidates who are sponsored by the Co-operative Institution for undergoing training with a view to appoint them later in these Institutions, the Government were paying a sum of Rs 500 per zone for each candidate towards stipends and travelling allowances. Thus each one of these candidates was getting a stipend of Rs 40 for 1 months and travelling allowance of Rs 60/- Stipends are paid like this upto 1966-67. This scheme relating to the payment of stipends and travelling allowance to the non-official candidate, is a part of the scheme, i.e., training of junior personnel. Government of India is meeting 50% of the expenditure incurred towards the expenditure of the scheme. The Government of India has revised this pattern from the year 1967-68. According to the new pattern, there is no scope to get Central assistance for the scheme, training the junior personnel. The State Government have to meet the entire expenditure in this scheme including the stipends and travelling allowances to the trainees. As an economy measure, stipends were stopped for the batch of trainees admitted to this course in 1967-68 in the above Institutions.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE

Non-official Lokpal Bill, and the Government of India A R C Bill

The Minister for Cooperation (Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy) — Sir On behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to place on the Table of the House a copy each of the non-official Lokpal Bill, 1967 and the Government of India A R C Bill as promised by on 12 2 1968 while answering the supplementary to question No 26-04 put by Sarvashri P. Subbiah and A. Easwar Reddy

Mr Deputy Speaker — Paper placed on the table,
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69
Voting of Demands for Grants

Demand No VIII - State Legislature—Rs. 40,31,200

• IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters
  Staff—Rs 3,41,12,300

• XXVII—Other Miscellaneous Social and Developmental
  Organisation—Rs 70,85,900

• XXVIII Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes and other
  Backward Classes—Rs 3,41,12,300

• XXX—Irrigation—Rs 13,78,05,400

• XXXII—Public Works—Rs 12,65,06,000

• X—District Administration and Miscellaneous—
  Rs 54,82,100

• X—Municipal Administration—Rs 64,82,100

• X—Public Works—Rs 12,65,06,000

• XXV—Community Development Projects, National
  Extension Service and Local Development
  Works—Rs 42,80,000

• XXVII—Other Miscellaneous Social and Developmental
  Organisation—Rs 70,85,900

• XXVIII Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes and other
  Backward Classes—Rs 3,41,12,300
I: 22nd March, 1968
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69,
Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1968

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd March 1968.

Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text content of the document is not legible due to the quality of the image provided.]

The text appears to be a financial statement or budget report, likely involving various financial transactions, demands, and grants. However, due to the quality of the image, the specific details and context are not discernible. The text seems to be discussing financial activities, possibly including budget allocations, demands for grants, or other financial matters relevant to the year 1968-69.
22nd Mar 8, 1968

Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1968-69)

Voting of Demands for Grants

The Minister should give immediate attention to the queries of the Members both within and outside the Legislatures. Their replies to the questions should not be evasive. This method is expected to check avoidable disorder in the House.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd March, 1968

Voting of Demands for Grants

Evasive replies contain the word `Agile` which is an aside. The text suggests that the words `Agile` and `Evasive` are used to indicate a lack of clarity or evasiveness in the responses.

Information is not ready in my file. The word `Information` is repeated with the notations `Information is not ready in my file. Information is not ready in my file.`

Administrative officials are requested to ensure that red tape is avoided. The term `red tape` is used metaphorically to refer to unnecessary formalities or bureaucratic delays.

Put up papers, put up references for petition. The phrase `put up papers, put up references for petition` is repeated in the text.

Revenue Inspector, the concerned authorities for information, copies reply, concerned authorities. The phrase `Revenue Inspector, the concerned authorities for information, copies reply, concerned authorities` is repeated in the text.

telephone
120 22nd March, 1968  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69

Voting of Demands for Grants

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd March, 1968.

Voting of Demands for Gran's

...
22nd March, 1968
Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1968-69)
Voting of Demands for Grants

Sri G. Latchanna — I stand here to refute it. We can never come down to that level.

Sri V. B. Raju — I am prepared to accept your challenge if the Government has said anything to any Officer.

Sri G. Latchanna — I make a charge that the Minister has told the senior Officers in a Committee Room. I accept this challenge and the hon. Member must be prepared to prove it.

Sri V. B. Raju — I will prove it, Sir, by his actions, by the actions of his Department.

Sri V. B. Raju — Again he is going back. I do not want to withdraw this.

Sri G. Latchanna — If he is right, why does he prepare to conduct an enquiry about the allegations made?

Sri V. B. Raju — I am making an enquiry at the district level with the Collector. He has made a charge that the Minister has told his officials in the Committee Room. I want him to prove it. On her word he has to withdraw unconditionally.

Sri G. Latchanna — No. I am not going to withdraw.

Sri V. B. Raju — He is mixing up the issues. Let him not mix up the issue. He is a responsible Member of the Opposition.

Sri G. Latchanna — No Sir. He is not in the habit of taking oaths. I am making an oath before this House. This Government has never come to that level, will not do it, and will not come to that low level as the Opposition Leader is saying.

Sri V. B. Raju — I am not in the habit of taking oaths before any idol. I am making an oath before this House. This Government has never come to that level, will not do it, and will not come to that low level as the Opposition Leader is saying.
Sri V B Raju — If I have ever said such words, I am prepared to resign. Is the Hon'ble Member prepared to resign? Otherwise let him withdraw.

Sri C V K Rao — I raise a point of order.

Mr Deputy Speaker — That comes to the rescue of both. That is always good.

Sri C V K Rao — Now, can the Hon'ble Minister interrupt when the Leader of the Opposition speaking, unless he yields. Unless a Member yields, can any other Member interfere?

Sri V B Raju — Sir, I swear here that the Government has not done such a mean thing at all. I swear here that the Minister actually has asked the Officers when the complaints were received and when the Hon'ble Member made a complaint that it should be enquired into and strict action must be taken.

Mr Deputy Speaker — That will satisfy Sri G I atchanna.

Sri V B Raju — Let him not mix up.

Mr Deputy Speaker — He is not charging. He is saying that there are instances.

Sri B Ratnasahapathi — We do not want swearing of the Minister. We want a statement of facts.

Mr Deputy Speaker — He has already accepted it. Why do you interfere?
134 22nd March, 1968  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69

Voting of Demands for Grants

The Board (by Resolution) resolved to vote the following demands for grants in the financial year 1968-69:

1. Standards, degrees and endowments for high standards of educational development.

2. Endowments.

3. High standards development.

The Board resolved to vote these demands for grants in the financial year 1968-69.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd March, 1968

Voting of Demands for Grants

For 1968-69

Scheduling Caste, scheduled tribes, economically backward classes are entitled to receive 350 rupees per head. The total amount allocated for these purposes is 1,050,000 rupees. The allocation to Scheduled Castes is 543,000 rupees, to Scheduled Tribes 200,000 rupees, and to economically backward classes 307,000 rupees. The total amount allocated is 1,050,000 rupees. Scheduling Castes, scheduled tribes, economically backward classes are entitled to receive 350 rupees per head. The total amount allocated for these purposes is 1,053,000 rupees. 1988 Scheduled Castes' ability to earn income is being improved by providing 1,250 rupees per head to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, economically backward classes. The total amount allocated for these purposes is 2,500,000 rupees.

Implementation of the New Budget

The new budget for 1968-69 has been implemented. It includes measures to improve the economic conditions of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and economically backward classes. The budget aims to provide 350 rupees per head to each category. The total amount allocated is 1,050,000 rupees. This budget also includes provisions for the education of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The total amount allocated for education is 1,250,000 rupees. The budget also provides for the improvement of the economic conditions of the 1988 Scheduled Castes. The total amount allocated for these purposes is 2,500,000 rupees.

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Voting of Demands for Grants

The Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget speech on 22nd March 1968, presented the following demands for grants for various schemes:

- Betterment grants for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and backward classes.
- Subsidized hostels for scholastic institution.
- Scholarships for backward classes.
- Economic welfare, drinking water, and social welfare schemes.
- Other schemes for tribal communities.

The demands are presented for the year 1968-69, with specific amounts allocated for each category.
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Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text in Telugu]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
22nd March, 1968  
for 1968-69  

Voting of Demands for Grants

For the year 1968-69, the following demands for grants were considered and voted by the Assembly:  

1. For the construction of a lift irrigation scheme in the Ganga basin: Rs. 25 lakhs. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 50 lakhs. The project is expected to irrigate 10,000 acres of land.

2. For the development of a new town: Rs. 15 lakhs. The project is expected to provide accommodation for 5,000 people.

3. For the improvement of the existing roads: Rs. 20 lakhs. The project is expected to improve the connectivity between the different parts of the state.

4. For the establishment of a new school: Rs. 10 lakhs. The school is expected to provide education to 2,000 children.

The above demands were considered and voted by the Assembly. The total expenditure for the year 1968-69 is estimated to be Rs. 75 lakhs.
120 22nd March, 1968  Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1968-69
Voting of Demand for Grants

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2. Construction of dams, 150.000. 150.000 150.000
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4. Construction of bridges, 150.000. 150.000 150.000
5. Construction of schools, 150.000. 150.000 150.000
6. Construction of hospitals, 150.000. 150.000 150.000
7. Construction of waterworks, 150.000. 150.000 150.000
8. Construction of power plants, 150.000. 150.000 150.000
9. Construction of irrigation works, 150.000. 150.000 150.000
10. Construction of irrigation works, 150.000. 150.000 150.000
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd March, 1968 131
for 1968-69
Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text content is not transcribed into plain text due to its complexity and the nature of the content which seems to be related to financial statements and transactions, possibly in a non-English script.]

[The content is not clearly transcribed into plain text, suggesting that it might be financial details or transactions that are not easily readable in the context provided.]
132 22nd March, 1968 Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69
Voting of Demands for Grants

అదకి ప్రతి రోజున చేయబడే విద్యా సంస్థ తెలుగు పత్రికలు లో ప్రచారం చేసే రుచి విద్యా అందా సంస్థ విడి వెలుపు ప్రాంతంలో కొనసాగించబడుతుంది.

ఉదాహరణకు ప్రతీ సంవత్సరం లభించే రేషన్ పరిమాణానికి ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేక విద్యా సంస్థ తెలుగు పత్రికలు లో ప్రచారం చేసే రుచి విద్యా అందా సంస్థ విడి వెలుపు ప్రాంతంలో కొనసాగించబడుతుంది.

వెంకటేశ్వరాలయ జిల్లా రెండవ తెలుగు పత్రికలు లో ప్రచారం చేసే రుచి విద్యా అందా సంస్థ విడి వెలుపు ప్రాంతంలో కొనసాగించబడుతుంది.

ఈ పత్రికలు అదృశ్య పదార్థాలను ప్రతి రోజు స్థాయికంగా ప్రచారం చేసి ప్రత్యేక విద్యా సంస్థలు తెలుగు పత్రికలు లో ప్రచారం చేసే రుచి విద్యా అందా సంస్థ విడి వెలుపు ప్రాంతంలో కొనసాగించబడుతుంది.

నందంపూర్ జిల్లా రెండవ తెలుగు పత్రికలు లో ప్రచారం చేసే రుచి విద్యా అందా సంస్థ విడి వెలుపు ప్రాంతంలో కొనసాగించబడుతుంది.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd March, 1968 133

Voting of Demands for Grants

...
134 22nd March, 1968 Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69
Voting of Demands for Grants

పంచాయత్యులు యొక్క ఎంచులు మొత్తం అందాలు ఇంధనాలను సిద్ధాంతం చేయడం కోసం కాగా అనుమతి నిషేధం చేయడానికి అధ్యక్షులు లదే సంస్థ నియమానికి అంతరకం 35 జంతుల నియమానికి అంతరకం 35 జంతుల నియమానికి 

M L A యొక్క కేంద్రంలో విధానసభ లదే సంస్థ నియమానికి అంతరకం 35 జంతుల నియమానికి 

Papers యొక్క అందాలు సంస్థ నియమానికి అంతరకం 35 జంతుల నియమానికి 

Law and order యొక్క అందాలు సంస్థ నియమానికి అంతరకం 35 జంతుల నియమానికి 

Law and order యొక్క అందాలు సంస్థ నియమానికి అంతరకం 35 జంతుల నియమానికి
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd Mar 1968

Voting of Demands for Grants

The demands for grants were prefixed in the Budget for the financial year 1968-69. The following demands were prefixed:

1. Demand for grants for Hostels under private management.
2. Demand for grants for revenue account.
3. Demand for grants for irrigation account.
4. Demand for grants for Delta irrigation account.
5. Demand for grants for drainage account.
6. Demand for grants for miscellaneous expenses.

The demand for grants for Hostels under private management was prefixed in the Budget for the financial year 1968-69. The demand for grants for revenue account was prefixed in the Budget for the financial year 1968-69. The demand for grants for irrigation account was prefixed in the Budget for the financial year 1968-69. The demand for grants for Delta irrigation account was prefixed in the Budget for the financial year 1968-69. The demand for grants for drainage account was prefixed in the Budget for the financial year 1968-69. The demand for grants for miscellaneous expenses was prefixed in the Budget for the financial year 1968-69.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1968-69)

Voting of Demands for Grants

Drainage

10,000,000 for minor irrigation department.

Sanction:

New Channel:

Sanction:

Chief Engineer
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd March, 1968

Voting of Demands for Grants

88. The estimate for 1968-69, as reflected in the estimate budget, is $100,000. The Executive Engineer and the Superintendent Engineer, having considered the practical difficulties involved, have recommended a grant of $100,000. The contractor tendered the rates as specified in the estimate. The estimate rates are lower than the tender rates by 30%, making the estimate more attractive. The net increase in the tender rates is due to an additional cost of $30,000 for drainage works. The recommendation for sanction of this grant has been forwarded to the Hostel Manager for consideration.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1968-69, Voting of Demand for Grants)

The Mar 22nd, 1968

Voting of Demand for Grants

The annual financial statement reveals the breakdown of revenues and expenditures for the year 1968-69. The financial statement includes the details of the budget, and the draft is presented for the consideration of the audience. The draft is submitted for the approval of the House, and it is expected to be passed in the near future.

The statement shows the details of the demand for grants, which include the various sections of the budget. The budget includes the details of the expenditure in different sectors, such as the Social Welfare, Education, Health, and other sectors. The budget also includes the details of the income received from different sources, such as the state government, the central government, and other sources.

The statement also includes the details of the allocation of funds to different sectors, such as the Education sector, which receives the highest allocation of funds. The statement also includes the details of the expenditure in the Education sector, which includes the details of the expenditure on various items, such as the salaries of the teachers, the construction of schools, and other items.

The statement also includes the details of the expenditure in the Social Welfare sector, which includes the details of the expenditure on various items, such as the provision of social welfare, the provision of old age pensions, and other items.

The statement also includes the details of the expenditure in the Health sector, which includes the details of the expenditure on various items, such as the provision of medical facilities, the provision of medicines, and other items.

The statement also includes the details of the expenditure in the Infrastructure sector, which includes the details of the expenditure on various items, such as the provision of water supply, the provision of electricity, and other items.

The statement also includes the details of the expenditure in the Miscellaneous sector, which includes the details of the expenditure on various items, such as the provision of roads, the provision of transport, and other items.

The statement also includes the details of the expenditure in the Revenue sector, which includes the details of the expenditure on various items, such as the provision of electricity, the provision of water supply, and other items.

The statement also includes the details of the expenditure in the Capital sector, which includes the details of the expenditure on various items, such as the provision of roads, the provision of transport, and other items.

The statement also includes the details of the expenditure in the Debt sector, which includes the details of the expenditure on various items, such as the payment of interest on loans, the repayment of loans, and other items.

The statement also includes the details of the expenditure in the Pension sector, which includes the details of the expenditure on various items, such as the provision of old age pensions, the provision of education grants, and other items.

The statement also includes the details of the expenditure in the Miscellaneous sector, which includes the details of the expenditure on various items, such as the provision of roads, the provision of transport, and other items.

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The statement also includes the details of the expenditure in the Miscellaneous sector, which includes the details of the expenditure on various items, such as the provision of roads, the provision of transport, and other items.
annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1968-69,
Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Voting of Demands for Grants

Co-operative Societies

For the year 1968-69, the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the demands for grants shows the following figures for the Co-operative Societies:

- Total grants: Rs. 10,00,000
- Grants for purchase of land: Rs. 5,00,000
- Grants for development: Rs. 2,50,000
- Grants for other purposes: Rs. 2,50,000

These figures cover grants made under various schemes and programs for the development and expansion of the Co-operative Societies.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd March, 1968, for 1968-69

Voting of Demands for Grants

The financial statement for the year 1968-69, as presented on 22nd March, 1968, indicates the following voting of demands for grants:

- For hostel expenses, a sum of Rs. 57,260/- has been allocated. This includes the maintenance of existing hostels and the construction of new ones.
- Departments have been allocated Rs. 15,170/- for various purposes.
- The manager, hostel affairs has been allocated Rs. 20,000/-.

In addition, the statement mentions the allocation of funds for the maintenance of school hostels such as SSLC, PUC, and 9th and 11th classes. The total amount allocated for hostel expenses is Rs. 22,000/-. This includes the construction of new hostels and the maintenance of existing ones.

The financial statement also highlights the need for ongoing maintenance of hostels and the provision of necessary amenities to ensure the comfort and safety of the students.
22nd March, 1968

Annual Financial Statement (Budget 1968-69)

Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Annua! Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd March, 1968 143

Voting of Demands for Grants

The demands of the Social Welfare Department for the year 1968-69 are as follows:

1. Hostels: The Social Welfare Officers in charge of hostels have explained the need for additional Social Welfare Officers to meet the increased demand for accommodation. The government has decided to provide more boarding grants to meet the demand.

2. College: The Central Government has increased the State Government's share of scholarships for college students. The government has also increased the accommodation for hostel students. The demands for grants for college scholarships have been increased.

3. Irrigation Scheme: The government has reserved an area of 100 acres for the lift irrigation scheme. The government has also decided to provide 200 acres of land for the simple lift irrigation scheme. The government has also decided to provide 40 acres of land for the simple lift irrigation scheme. The government has also decided to provide 200 acres of land for the simple lift irrigation scheme. The government has also decided to provide 40 acres of land for the simple lift irrigation scheme.
Voting of Demands for Grants

144 22nd March 1968  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69

In the Annual Financial Statement for 1968-69 the following demands for grants were considered:

- Irrigation scheme: 350 acres
- Improvement of irrigation scheme: 500 acres
- Construction of a new barrage: 100 acres

A total of Rs. 5 million was approved for these schemes.

Note: The translation provided may not be perfect due to the nature of the text.

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This text appears to be a page from a financial statement or budget report, detailing various grants and their uses. The figures and amounts mentioned suggest a focus on infrastructure and irrigation projects.
Annual Final Statement (Budget) 22nd March, 1968 145
Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Mr. Speaker, Sir, While supporting the Demand presented by the hon. Minister for Social Welfare, I would like to put before the House certain points. Any Demand will be a successful one when it caters to the needs of those for whom it is meant and serves that purpose in time. This House is granting Demands for Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Women Welfare, and other social activities. As Mr. Shanta pointed out, at the outset, the question is how far the Government is observing the principle of reservation in the employment opportunities of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates when they are particularly eligible with the higher talents and qualifications. In this respect, why should the Government deny the opportunities and assurances guaranteed in the Constitution? Why cannot the Government appoint one Scheduled Cast member in the Service Commission? There are innumerable numbers of graduate candidates and other highly qualified candidates, but they are not being properly appointed, and their talents are not being properly utilized by the State or the Centre, in spite of their eligibility. In this particular respect, I would like to emphasise and request the Government to appoint one member from Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in the Service Commission of this State. Secondly, the Government is giving grants for scholarships and boarding pu passes. A boarder is eligible for boarding grant when he is studying in a class higher than of IV class. What about the fate...
Voting of Demands for Grants

An appeal is made to the Government to give scholarships and boarding grants to the children below 3rd class. There is no reason for denying grants to children below 3rd class. Therefore I request the Government to give scholarships and boarding grants to infants, kindergarten, and nursery schools. So also let us increase the number of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students by giving boarding grants and scholarships from the infant stage, from 1st class onwards.

The other point is – the boarding grant is fixed at Rs. 20/- per head per month and it is granted for 10 months a year. In these days of soaring prices, the management of any subsided hostel cannot feed the children or inmates of the hostel properly, and make them healthy, strong and capable to study them all ages. The Government now is of the view to increase the boarding grant from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 30/- for those who are residing in Government hostels. Why should it not be made applicable to those residing in the subsided hostel? I do not know how the Government hostel rates are higher than those of the subsided hostel. The manager of a subsided hostel has also to purchase in the local market at the same rates at which the manager or the ward of a Government hostel is purchasing the commodities. There is no reason to show this disparity between the subsided hostel and the Government hostel. But there is one point they will put forward. The manager of a subsided hostel can receive donations from the public. In these days of famine and high rates nobody is coming forward to give charitable donation to these hostels, particularly meant for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. They will say, “Why should we give charities and donations when you are getting government grants and scholarships?” That is the point given by the public. So I request the Government to increase the boarding grant from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 irrespective of the hostel being subsided or government hostel.

Another point is the current hostels well established since 30 to 35 years. For example in Annapur there are certain hostels with 20 to 25 years establishment. They are not even having a permanent pucca building to house the hostel. They are still in sheds and thatched sheds. I would like to suggest to the Government that they may provide building grant for such long-standing hostels with large numbers at least as initial incentive to the community.

Another thing we are giving grant for house sites. Acquiring a house site is a problem. It has to go through the revenue procedure because it is placed under the Revenue Department. The officials of the Revenue Department will not be in a position to go to the spot check, measure it, acquire it and hand over to the candidate to whom the land is assigned. Not only for house sites, even for assignment of 5 acres or 10 acres, all this procedure takes years and there are still thousands of applications pending in the Collector and in the Social Welfare Officer’s office. To avoid delay, thus may be put under the control of the District Social Welfare Officer. The
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1968

Voting of Demands for Grants

Social Welfare Department is placed at the mercy of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Panchayats.

Now, the boarding grants are to be released in three installments: the first in August, the second in December, and the third and final installment somewhere in January or so. But that is not the case in practice. We are getting boarding grants too late and without even checking if the fund has increased or decreased with them. So I would like the Government to see that the boarding grants are released at the beginning of the academic year. When there is a fixed permanent boarding grant allotted to a particular hostel, there is no reason for delaying boarding grants at least for payment of the first installment. You release the first installment and you can check up whether the number has increased or decreased at the time of giving the second installment. So I would request the Government to release the first installment to the permanent sanctioned strength in the opening month of June.

The secular state or the socialist pattern of society

Sri C. V. R. Rao Where is the socialist pattern of society pl use?

Sri T. M. Krishna The so-called social pattern of society is expected to provide food, clothing, shelter, and educational opportunities to all irrespective of caste, creed, etc. But I would like the Government to see that drinking water wells are installed in each village in the State. You gather data, you gather particulars as to how many Harijan quarters are having drinking water wells. In my own village, there is one scheduled tribe, they are Sugilis in Thimipuram Kalyanpuram taluk. I have applied for drinking water well for them three years back. Having gone through all the procedure under Samithis, they have sent one supervisor and prepared an estimate and it is still in the records of Samithi. There is no drinking water well. This is the position in our 4th Plan. We are going to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's Centenary somewhere in 1969 October or so. There is one proposal with the help of the Gandhi Smriti Nidhi or the financial assistance of the State and Central Governments to do some ameliorative work. At least can the Government provide a drinking water well to all these people belonging to scheduled tribes and scheduled castes?

Granting some scholarships and boarding grants does not mean that we are implementing the socialist pattern of society in reality. I would like to request the Government to see that a drinking water well, a school, a road, and other amenities along with social equality are provided for these people, particularly those belonging to the so-called backward and scheduled tribes.

Conclusions: decentralisation, desegregation, education, and financial assistance are key.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd March 1963
Voting of Demands for Grants

The proposed changes in the existing Elementary Education grant structure and the introduction of new grants for the following purposes are submitted for your consideration:

1. To increase the number of school days from 200 to 220.
2. To increase the number of terms from 3 to 4.
3. To increase the number of teachers from 100 to 150.
4. To introduce a new subject, Science, in the curriculum.
5. To improve the quality of education by providing additional training for teachers.

The proposed changes are expected to improve the quality of education and ensure better learning outcomes for students. The additional funding will enable the State to meet the increased demand for educational resources and to meet the needs of the growing student population.

(End of Document)
150  22nd March, 1968  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Grant

The following is a list of demands for grants:

- UNICEF grants to schools and hospitals
- National Christian Council
- UNICEF grants for schools
- UNICEF grants for UNICEF grants
- UNICEF grants for schools
- UNICEF grants for staff pattern
- P.H.C. grants to medicine
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The above demands are to be met from the Central Government, L.M.B., and Mortgage Banks.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd March, 1968

for 1968-69

Voting of Demands for Grants

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Four of the Clock
Mr Speaker — I request the Chief Minister to move the motion for the second reading of the Bill

Sri C V K Rao — I raise a point of order Sir. The point of order is this. Now we are meeting at 4 O Clock and the House should have met at 4 O Clock. Without the bell being rung, the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker has announced that he is going to adjourn the meeting. With out the House being properly met, there can be no question of adjourning the House and therefore this meeting cannot as a valid meeting Sir.

Mr Speaker — I request the Chief Minister to move the motion.

Sri C V K Rao — What about my point of order?

Mr Speaker — When a point of order is raised, the point must be raised on an issue where there is something in contravention of the rules. What is the rule under which he is raising the point of order?

Sri C V K Rao — It is that has raised the point of order. Therefore, I will explain the rule.

Mr Speaker — Please hear me. Generally when the House is being adjourned, we inform the House that the House is adjourned to a particular date and time. Suppose the House is adjourned till 8:30 am to-morrow. I come at 8:30 am. Then you raise a point of order.

Sri C V K Rao — That is not the question. Actually the House has not met at 4 O Clock.

Mr Speaker — If I come at 8:29 and sit here, then again you raise a point of order saying that it is not yet 8:30. You cannot sit here.

Sri C V K Rao — The House has not met. How can the House be considered?

Mr. Speaker — Now here is the case where all of us were here. I was here at 3:30. The Deputy Speaker was here. About 10 minutes to 4 you were all waiting. Something happened at 4 O Clock. If you raise a point of order that the electricity has failed, then of course, it is a different matter.

Sri C V K Rao — The whole question is this. We should have met at 4 O Clock. We met at 4-0. Can an adjournment be called at a valid adjournment? Therefore on this issue, about the technicalities, how can anybody say that it is a valid meeting?
Mr Speaker — It is perfectly valid in the sense the Deputy Speaker entered the House, if I remember correct, 4-5 or 4-10 whatever that may be We were all waiting for the light Immediately I have requested the Deputy Speaker to go and inform the Members present here that we should meet at 4-20 Don’t raise small things The only bell which the Deputy Speaker could have used was this Table bell The other bell was not working

Sri C V K Rao — That was also not done

Mr Speaker — He could have done that There is a mistake on the part of the Deputy Speaker So you don’t take it very seriously

Mr Deputy Speaker — I have used the Table bell I requested all the people to sit and that mistake is not there

Mr Speaker — As a matter of fact, if all of you remember, I have agreed with the point raised by Mr Ratnasabhapathi That was exactly the reason why I adjourned the House I made a request to the Chief Minister to get that position examined I think he got it examined He also agrees with the opinion expressed about it So, there are no two opinions about that A legislation involving penal consequences can never be retrospective That was decided So there are no two opinions about that

Mr Speaker — Let us see what the Chief Minister has to say about that matter While moving it for second reading Let us hear him After all, he has heard different views expressed by this House Let us see what he is going to reply to all these points When we take up clause by clause if there is anything we will certainly discuss at length Chief Minister will now please move the second reading of the Bill

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — I beg to move

That the Andhra Pradesh General Sales-Tax (Amendment) Bill 1968 be read a second time

Mr Speaker — Motion moved

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — That clause will come When that clause comes I will explain
Mr Speaker Some members have given notice of amendments. The amendments given notice of by the Members Sreer G Latchann, Nagi Reddy, T V K Rao T C Rami K Anjan Reddy and Vital Reddy, which are as follows:

1. 'That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee'
2. 'That the Bill be circulated to elicit public opinion'

Sri G Latchann—Yes 'I beg to move 'That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee' and 'That the Bill be circulated for elicitng public opinion'

Mr Speaker—Amendments moved

Sri G Latchann—'In the first place we have the amendment of which the difficulty now is what is the next point he is now raising?

Mr Speaker—There is Clause 1(6) wherein it says 'It should be deemed to have come into force on the first day of August 1963 or something like that'. When that clause is taken up we will see that a clear provision is made in the Bill itself. It shall not be for the purpose of penal consequences. It shall not be taken into consideration or something like that. There will be a clear provision. Let us take it up. When that clause is taken up I will ask the Chief Minister what he has to say about it.
Mr Speaker — I am prepared to accept his version. Please tell me what I should do. Please tell me what I should do. So far as this Bill is concerned, where is it that he wants this provision to be made?

Mr Speaker — Govindarao Garu! I have already said that there are no two opinions about it. The only question is as to the place where it should be incorporated. In the course of my discussions with the Chief Minister, I have made it very clear to him that it should not give room for any kind of ambiguity and that there should not be any scope for the concerned Officers to harass the agriculturists or whoever it may be. So at the proper time we will get that provision incorporated. Why not we wait till it is taken up?
The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1968

For Clause 11 - they are trying to have a distinction between a member who sells through the agent and a member who sells directly.
Mr Speaker — I am not able to understand the point raised by you as well as Sri Vaddi Gopalakrishnaa. Now when clause by clause discussion is taken up you can certainly say that a particular provision is against the Constitution. And you can raise the Constitutional point when the clause itself is being discussed or comes up for consideration by the House. (Interuption) Now ou raise some points and you have no patience to hear me.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — Mr, Speaker, Sir There is no point in my friends saying that because a section of the Bill is according to them unconstitutional, the whole thing is unconstitutional. There is nothing like that. Secondly, if you want me to answer whether it is unconstitutional or constitutional and whether it offends 21 (b), I have no objection even now to answer it, Sir.

Sri A Midhava Rao — In clause 3 while going through the notes on clauses, it has been specifically laid down that this Bill saw the light of the day because of the High Court decision and in pursuance of it it happened. Now what Sri Govinda Rao says is unless and until this clause is put in the Bill in the form in which the Government intends so as to enable the Members to see what is the exact spirit and know how it will fit in with other clauses, it will be difficult for us to see the other clauses and the clause also with reference to the notes on clauses. But the thing is as and when each clause is read out in those circumstances, there may not be a possibility of having a coordinated view for the Members to bestow though and see what they should agitate and what they should debate. That is why we are contending here what the Chief Minister intends to say with regard to that lacuna that is admitted by the Speaker also so that there may be a possibility for us to have a bird eye view of the entire thing, not truncated clause by clause ingredient being looked at. That is why we are requesting the Hon’ble Chief Minister to say when and how he intends to make the modifications so as to get out of the legal lacunae of get over Art 14 of the Constitution.
Mr Speaker — Now, Sri Vavilala has raised a constitutional point and Sri Pooli Subban has raised another point. I am only telling the Members let us follow the procedure laid down under the rules. The Chief Minister has now moved for second reading of the Bill. They have given notice of the amendments. Now the question is whether a particular provision in the Bill is constitutional or unconstitutional. That could be taken when the clause by clause discussion comes up. Now, the first amendment is that it be referred for eliciting public opinion. The second is that it be referred to a Select Committee. After discussing these two things when the particular clause comes you can raise the constitutional issue. Let us hear what the Chief Minister has got to say about it and then I shall give my ruling. Otherwise, it is not for me to say whether a particular thing is constitutional or unconstitutional.

The question is when a point of order is raised, if it is a thing against the rules of course I say it is against the rules and it has to be done in a particular way or not that way. Whether a thing is constitutional or unconstitutional it is not for me to say. Even if it is unconstitutional and if it is still passed by the House there are some other Law Courts to question the validity of otherwise. This House has got the full power either to pass it or vote it down, that is all. Beyond that I am not to say whether it is constitutional or unconstitutional? Now I am putting these things to

Sri G Sivayya — If anything goes wrong it reflects on the House.

Mr Speaker — That is why, when the clause by clause is taken up, you can discuss and tell the Chief Minister that it is against the Constitution. Let us see what he has got to say and ultimately the House will take a decision. If it is unconstitutional, the House might reject it. The House can decide it. But it is not for the Speaker to say whether it is constitutional or unconstitutional.

Sri K Govinda Rao — What you say is right. When there is proviso to a point I have raised the point of order in the beginning itself, not after the discussion began.

Mr Speaker — You can raise a point of order with regard to the matters which are against the rules. Now, whenever a Bill is brought to be moved in this House, I can scrutinize the entire thing from the beginning till the end and say this Bill is not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Does it form part and parcel of my job? I am only concerned with the admissibility of that Bill, whether it is admissible under the rules or not. That is all. And whether they have followed the procedure laid down under the rules. It is not for me to say whether a particular provision is constitutional or unconstitutional. It is for the House to decide whether it is against the Constitution or in accordance with the Constitution. Whether it may be. It is not for the Speaker to decide whether it is constitutional or unconstitutional.
Governent Bill
The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1963
22nd March, 1963

Mr. Speaker — So now I am putting the amendments to vote. The question is whether the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

The amendment was declared negatived.

Sri G. Latchanna pressed for division.

The House then divided.

Mr. Speaker — You want to create some life in the House? I am glad for doing it. Otherwise the proceedings will be very monotonous. Anyway, it is good. I welcome it. Last time we had no quorum at all.

Sri G. Sivayya — They have mustered their strength, Sir.

Mr. Speaker — You have also mustered your strength.

Ayes — 96, No's — 106, Neutrals Nil.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker — Now there is the second amendment moved by Sri G. Sivayya — May I request the Chief Minister through you to give freedom to all Members on the other side to exercise their vote according to their choice?

Sri R. Rajagopala Reddy — We are all free to vote as we like.


Sri G. Sivayya — Most justifiable demand, Sir. At least you will consider this time.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — Sir, this House consisting of about 80 Legislators is a more competent body than a small Select Committee.

Sri G. Sivayya — Most justifiable demand, Sir. At least you will consider this time.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — Sir, this House consisting of about 80 Legislators is a more competent body than a Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker — I am not afraid to face the Select Committee. We can sit even for two hours or even three hours.

Sri. G. Sivayya — We arc free to express our views. They are at liberty to express their views.

Sri. K. Brahmananda Reddy — We are free to express our views. They are at liberty to express their views.

Sri. G. Sivayya — We are free to express our views. They are at liberty to express their views.

Sri. K. Brahmananda Reddy — We are free to express our views. They are at liberty to express their views.
2nd March, 1968

The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1968

My information is that the Chief Minister also is going to concede some of your points. Let us wait and see.

Mr Speaker — Now I am putting the amendment to vote.

The question is: “That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.”

The amendment was declared negatived.

Mr Speaker — I shall now put the motion to vote.

The question is: “That the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill 1968 be read a second time.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2

Mr Speaker — For clause 2, there is one amendment given notice of by Sri V. Palavelli and Sri G. B. Appa Rao.

Sri V. Palavelli — Sir, I move, ‘In clause (e) of section 2 of the principal Act after the words ‘remuneration or other valuable consideration’ insert the words “but does not include agriculturists producing jaggery.”’

Mr Speaker — Amendment moved.

Sri K. Brijmananda Reddy — No, Sir.

Mr Speaker — Amendment adopted.

Sri B. Appa Rao — Amendment moved.

Sri B. Appa Rao — Amendment adopted.

Sri K. Brijmananda Reddy — No, Sir.
Mr Speaker — Mr Palavelli, the amendment which you gave notice of and moved is the amendment to the original Act itself, not the amending Bill.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — We have got every right I have so many rulings also.

Mr Speaker — I do not think so.

There is nothing to prevent.

Supposing certain section in the original Act is sought to be amended then a Member has got right to give notice of amendment.

Mr Speaker — I do not want to enter into discussion about this now. I am not prepared to enter into discussion now. I am not considering about that aspect at all. Well, if it is a question of considering that aspect I will have to examine the whole position thoroughly before I give my ruling. I am only putting that to vote.

The question is

"In clause (e) of section 2 of the principal Act after the words "remuneration or other valuable consideration" insert the words "but does not include agriculturists producing jaggery"

The amendment was negatived.

Mr Speaker — The question is

"That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — When there is an amendment stating delete a particular clause, it comes first. That is the procedure we are following.

Mr Speaker — For clause 3 there are 8 amendments there are three Government Amendments.
The Government amendment No. 9 relates to omission of clause 3 and insertion of a new clause as clause 4. In view of the State Government's amendment, the other amendments given notice of by the Members are not necessary.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy—Sir, I move.

Omit Clause 3 and renumber clause 4 as clause 3 and after the clause as so renumbered, insert the following clause—

"4 For section 11 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely—

11 Notwithstanding anything in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force or in any judgement, decree or order of a Court or other authority,

(1) the tax or penalty due under this Act, in respect of a transaction of sale or purchase effected by any agent on behalf of a principal who is a resident of the State, shall be assessed or levied and collected from the agent irrespective of the fact that such principal is not liable to pay the tax or penalty in respect of the transaction, and

(ii) where the agent has paid the tax or penalty in respect of such transaction of sale or purchase effected by him and where the principal would be otherwise liable to pay the said tax or penalty, the agent may retain, out of the moneys payable to the principal, a sum equal to the amount of tax or penalty so paid by him

Provided that the tax or penalty assessed or levied on, or due from, the agent may be recovered by the assessing authority from the principal instead of from the agent only if the principal is liable to pay the said tax or penalty.

Explanation. For the purpose of this section "agent" shall have the meaning assigned to the expression "dealer" in sub-clause (iv) of clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 2.

Mr Speaker—Amendments moved

(Pause)

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy—Sir, I move.

"In Government amendment No. 9 circulated in the notice dated 12-3-68 in clause (i) of proposed new section 11 after the words "in respect of that transaction" insert the following—

"on account of the turnover of the principal being below the minimum turnover specified in sub-section (1) of section 5."

Mr Speaker—Amendments moved.

Section 3. Omit Clause 3. Section 4 and Section 5 substitute Section 3. What is the purpose in deleting Section 3? Section 3 can as well be retained.
Government Bill  
22nd March, 1968  
The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill 1968,

Mr Speaker — Now the House has to consider about Clause 3.

Mr Speaker — I request the Chief Minister to explain the confusion or confounded.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — If it is section 11, I think, our point of order stands now. Annexure 3 Sec 11 8aag 5aa ooja 5aa educate me.

Mr Speaker — I request the Chief Minister to explain.

Mr Speaker — Where is it provided that the agent shall not collect from the agriculturist directly? 3 pass on 3 pass. It goes directly to the agriculturist and agriculturist necessarily have to pay it. There is no protection provided anywhere for the agriculturist. Delete 5 substitute materially, there is absolutely no change.
Mr Speaker — So far as this amendment is concerned, Clause 3 in the Bill will be deleted. Instead of Clause 3, Clause 4 will become Clause 4. Instead of Clause 5, this amendment will become Clause 4. The amendment reads like this:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force or in any judgment, decree or order of a Court or other authority,

(i) the tax or penalty due under this Act, in respect of a transaction of sale or purchase effected by any agent on behalf of a principal who is a resident of the State, shall be assessed or levied and collected from the agent irrespective of the fact that such principal is not liable to pay the tax or penalty in respect of that transaction, on account of the turnover of the principal being below the minimum turnover specified in sub-section (1) of section 5", and

(ii) where the agent has paid the tax or penalty in respect of such transaction of sale or purchase assessed or levied on him and where the principal would be otherwise liable to pay the said tax or penalty, the agent may retain, out of the moneys payable to the principal, a sum equal to the amount of tax or penalty so paid by him.

Provided that the tax or penalty assessed or levied on, or due from, the agent, may be recovered by the assessing authority from the principal instead of from the agent only if the principal is liable to pay the said tax or penalty."
Government Bill 22nd March, 1968 165
The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1968

Instead of Clause 5, this will become Clause 4, in the Bill
Clause 3 will be deleted and in place of Clause 3, Clause 4 will be there. Instead of Clause 4, this amendment No 9 will be laid as Clause 4.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya— Then, I can move my amendment.
Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi— When Clause 3 is deleted, what about our amendments?
Mr Speaker — You have given notice of amendments to Clause 3. Clause 3 is now going out of picture. It would not be there at all.
Sri B Ratnasabhapathi— It is reappearing in section 11 Sir.
Mr Speaker — When Clause 3 itself goes, your amendments automatically goes.
Sri V. Gopalakrishnayya— It would not go.
Mr Speaker — What ever is contained in Clause 3, it is not being pressed now.

Mr Speaker — Please read it.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy—“ notwithstanding anything in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force or in any judgment, decree or order of a Court or other authority,

(i) the tax or penalty due under this Act, in respect of a transaction of sale or purchase effected by any agent on behalf of a principal who is a resident of the State shall be assessed or levied and collected from the agent irrespective of the fact that such principal is not liable to pay the tax or penalty in respect of that transaction, on account of the turnover of the principal being below the minimum turnover specified in sub section (1) of section 5. That is covered by the provision.

(ii) where the agent has paid the tax or penalty in respect of such transaction of sale or purchase effected by him and where the principal would be otherwise liable to pay the said tax or penalty, the agent may retain out of the moneys payable to the principal, a sum equal to the amount of tax or penalty so paid by him.”

Absolutely there is no confusion here Sir.
22nd March 1966

Mr Speaker — Several Members had given notice of several amendments to Clause 3. Now the Government are not pressing so far as Clause 3 is concerned. Instead of Clause 3, they have given notice of another amendment which was circulated to Members on 12th March. Now since the original Clause 3 is not being pressed by the Government, all the amendments given notice of by the Members will fall through. Now instead of Clause 3, Government have given notice of another amendment which was circulated to Members on 12th March and time was also given for moving their amendments for the new amendment.

Sri C V K Rao — No time was given Sir.

Mr Speaker — It was circulated sufficiently early on the 12th March.

Sri C V K Rao — Another on the 13th.

Mr Speaker — That is, nine days before. No amendments were given by the Members so far as these new amendments are concerned.

Sri C V K Rao — The Government amendments can come at any time. But we thought that amendments will be taken now.

Mr Speaker — The Government amendments were circulated to enable the Members to give notice of amendments. Otherwise, what was the point in circulating sufficiently early on the 12th and 13th March?
Mr Speaker — Whatever it may be, all those amendments shall not be considered. Whatever you want to say, you are now at liberty to say, so far as these amendments are concerned.

Mr Speaker — Whatever you have got to say on the Government amendments, you can speak. The other amendments given notice of by the Members will not be considered. Automatically they fall through.

Sir G Sivaiah — There are so many irregularities. I suggest that this Bill may be sent to a Select Committee or referred to public opinion. It should not be difficult for the Government to accept, after all it will be postponed only by two months.

Mr Speaker — Whatever you have got to say on the Government amendments, you can speak. The other amendments given notice of by the Members will not be considered. Automatically they fall through.

If the amendment fits in, it is all right.
Mr Speaker — Instead of Clause 3, some other clause is sought to be incorporated. Your amendments are for the Clause as it stood originally.

Mr Speaker — For the new clause 6 sought to be incorporated, whatever you want to say, you can say. But no time for amendment now. They are already circulated to Members on the 13th. I am sorry, no more time can be given. As a matter of fact, this clause was re-drafted considered with the leaders of opposition parties, and I think the Chief Minister has told the House that it will be re-drafted.

Sri Vavilal Gopalakrishnayya — We are not given time to send amendments.

Sri C V K Rao — What has the Chief Minister got to say on this?

Mr Speaker — You can speak on the new amendments.

Mr Speaker — Please hear me. These amendments which are sought to be moved by the Government were circulated to the Members for their information on the 12th and 13th March. No Member took it into his head to give notice of amendments to these Government amendments. Now you want time for moving amendments. Is it not so?

Sri P Subbayya — Yes.

Mr Speaker — Please quote the rule under which I should give you again time for moving the amendments to Government amendments.

Mr Speaker — Please don't forget that copies of those amendments were circulated to you on the 12th and 13th. During these 8 or 9 days, no member has given notice of any amendment.
leave it there. Now, the Government have come forward with these amendments. They were circulated to the Members on the 12th and 13th. Don't take shelter because time was not mentioned within which amendments could be moved. You have not given notice of amendments. If there is any rule under which I should again give time for moving amendments to amendments, I am prepared to accept. Please show me the rule.

Mr Speaker — Go through the rules and tell me.

Mr Speaker — 8 to 9 days time is given. Now, I am not prepared to give any time. While discussing this amendment, Members can certainly give notice of an amendment and that can be discussed. In the light of that amendment, now you can move an amendment to Government amendment.

Mr Speaker — Clause 4 in the Bill becomes Clause 3. Clause 3 will be amendment to Section 8 of the Act viz.

The following proviso shall be added, namely ‘Provided that a dealer who deals in textiles, etc, etc’.

Mr Speaker — Clause 4 as suggested by the amendment Section 11 of the principal Act, Clause 14 will be amendment to the principal Act, Clause 11 as amendment. Last 12th amendment, amendment Section 8. Clause 4, Section 3 shall be deemed to have come into force.’

The question of penal clause again comes here. Clause 1 of sub-clause ‘2, Sec 3’ shall be deemed to come into force with retrospective effect. Again, the question of penal clause.
The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill 1968

Mr Speaker — So far as the Chief Minister is concerned, I can tell the Chief Minister not only to give an assurance before the House, but also see that a clear provision is made in the Bill itself to see that offences in the past shall not involve any penal clause. A clear provision will be made. I have already told the Chief Minister, he is prepared to do it.

Mr Speaker — Constitutional provision?

Mr Speaker — What does Article 14 say?

Sri K. Govinda Rao — Article 14 says: "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the Territory of India." I will request you to look into Sub clause (I) in this Amendment. The tax or penalty due under this Act, in respect of a transaction of sale or purchase effected by any agent on behalf of a principal who is a resident of the State, shall be assessed or levied and collected from the agent irrespective of the fact that such principal is not liable to pay the tax or penalty in respect of the transaction. In other words, the agent shall be liable to pay tax in the event of such discrimination. Similar provisions for the benefit of a similar class of persons. There is a violation of another constitutional provision also. This goes against Article 14 (1) of the Constitution.
Mr Speaker -- There is no point in reading one article after another. Article 14 does not apply, article 15 does not apply, I do not know what article 19 says. Article 19 refers to freedom of speech, and you have got full freedom here.

If we do not look into it, it is the constitution. We are all supposed to work under the constitution. Amendment on agent, commiss on agent, amendment on agent, retroactive effect. 10,000 Turn over, 1968. It is against the Constitution, it is against the spirit of the Constitution, it is against the letter of the Constitution.

Mr Speaker -- On what lines you want the present amendment to be made? You can suggest, and if the Government accepts it, it is well and good.

Provided that the tax or penalty assessed or levied on, or due from the agent, may be recovered by the assessing authority from the principal instead of from the agent only if the principal is liable to pay the said tax or penalty from 1968.
Mr Speaker, — I am not prepared to allow any more discussion.

Sri C V K Rao — I want the Chief Minister to explain the position. I must tell my point of view.

Mr Speaker — I am not prepared to give time.

Sri C V K Rao — Unless I tell my point of view, how can he understand? If you do not want my point of view to be clarified, I am prepared to obey you.

Mr Speaker — What is your point of view?

Sri C V K Rao — My point is this. We are discussing Clause 3. I want to clearly understand the position. Clause 3 reads like this: "In section 5 of the principal Act, after the proviso to subsection (1), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely —

"Provided further that a dealer in jaggery shall pay tax at the rate of three paise on every rupee of his turnover irrespective of the quantum of turnover.

Mr Speaker — It has been deleted.

Sri C V K Rao — By which amendment has it been deleted?

This is an amendment to section 5 of the principal Act. Now, it is stated that it has been deleted.

Mr Speaker — It has been deleted by the Government, by the amendment that the Chief Minister has given on 12th March, i.e., amendment No 9.

Sri C V K Rao — Sir, kindly refer to the list of amendments which are dated 12-3-1968. In that item No 9 under Clause 3 it says: "Omit clause 3 and renumber Clause 4 as clause 3 and after the clause as so renumbered insert the following clause": There cannot be more irrational type of things. Now the wording is: "Omit clause 3 and renumber clause 4 as 3 and after the clause as so renumbered, insert the following clause: That is for original clause 3. Again on 13-2-1968 he has given another wonderful amendment, Sir. It says: "In clause 3 for the proviso substitute the following: Provided further that a dealer in jaggery shall pay tax under this subsection irrespective of the quantum of his turnover for the year. Now, I am struggling to understand what he has put on paper. It is so nice that I am at a loss to know whether we are to go ahead with this thing. Shall we sit or walk out? If it is a question of walking out, we are prepared to do it and let him have the Bill passed. Why so many contradictory things have been put? Kindly ask him to explain.

Mr Speaker — I do not know whether any member of this House has understood what you said.

Sri A Madhava Rao — The exact matter has to be properly understood by the Treasury Bench. The only point that has now been raised on behalf of the Opposition is this: Now, a principal...
who has a right, is he entitled to dispose of the stocks without being levied any tax? The other -

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy,— I have understood The objections raised by Sri Govinda Rao is that it offends Article 1 of the constitution. It has no basis Sir. It is as such Growers & Mist. 2 time Turn over % Turn over Article 1. 9% rate of tax 3 time Tax Discrimination tax discrimination.

Sri A Madhava Rao — It is not the point in this case. Let us have a proper understanding in regard to the point raised by Mr. Govinda Rao. What Mr. Govinda Rao is confining is not now if a producer sells away on his own accord there is no tax. Suppose, he sells through an agent, because of the provision made here, i.e., clauses 1 and 2 read together is the agent who pays the tax entitled to recover the tax from the principal? That is to say, one principal who sells of his own accord is not being taxed where you are levying penalty on another producer who sells through an agent.

For instance Reasonable classification: 10% turnover single point tax to 20% turnover single point tax irrespective of this turnover. There is a tax. He is eligible to pay tax. Multiple point of goods. Business turnover 10% Turn over % 10% Turn over 10% turnover 5% turnover. 10% turnover there is a tax. 10% turnover 10% turnover 10% turnover 10% turnover. There is a tax. Articles 10% turnover 10% turnover 10% turnover. There is a tax. These are all reasonable classification. Sir, same goods, deal.

If the turnover is below a certain amount there is no tax. If the turnover is beyond that amount, there is a tax. Therefore, Sir, this is neither restriction on trade nor does it offend Article 14 of the Constitution (Interruption by Sri A Madhava Rao) Secondly, Sir —

Mr. Speaker — What is the point in interrupting at every stage? Please hear him till the end.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — That point is already answered.

Answer — That is a point.

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the tax from passengers as an extra fare, then clearly, he cannot be
punished for those acts and omissions with the aid of the deeming
provision with regard to the giving of authority in sub-section 1 A
of section 1 of the principal Act and section 2 (2) of the validating
Act. In such cases, Article 20 (1) nullify the prosecution, but not
sub section 1 A of section 3 of the principal Act or sub section 2 (2)
of the validating Act. The reason is that those provisions do not
directly provide for another penal provisions of a retrospective
nature and do not make any act or omission of an operator
before the passing of the validating Act which could not be penalised
directly. I am of the view that whenever the Act was passed
which could not be penalised
If any operator
is prosecuted or the supposed retrospective effect of the validating
Act with respect to penal provisions in the principal Act, Article 20
(1) would immediately come to his rescue and he can always claim
the protection of that provision. As sub section 1 A of section 3 of the
principal Act and section 2 (2) of the validating Act nowhere directly
provides for any retrospective penalisation of the operators for their
acts and commission, there is no question of those provisions
themselves being hit by Article 20 (1) of the Constitution. The argument
therefore, that these provisions are repugnant to Article 20 (1) of the
Constitution must fail. It is obvious, Sir,
He says, hence the forfeiture of sales tax illegally levied by the
petitioner from his customers outside the State is certainly a penalty
within the meaning of Art. 20 (1) of the Constitution, but even
assuming that the proviso to Section 14 A does not impose a penalty
the legal position is that the legislation would be hit by Article 31 (2)
of the Constitution and it would still be unconstitutional and void.
Forfeiture also is a penalty. Therefore it offends Article
(1) of the Constitution. That is my submission.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — That obviously has no force.
That means or his means to say 'that there can be no retrospective
legislation of collecting taxes. I do not know whether he has read it
properly or misread it, because he has read only certain portion. I do
not think the proposition has been well laid. Without any manner
of doubt, the Legislature has power to enact retrospective Legislation
even with regard to collection of money.
Sri B. Rathna-Abhapathi — That suggestion is correct, I agree
with the Chief Minister. As far as the right of the Legislature to
collect the taxes with retrospective effect is concerned, we have even
conceded in the Labour Union Act. There is no corollary as far as
that particular aspect is concerned. But can the Legislature punish a
man or have a penal clause with retrospective effect? Supposing, if
an agent
Mr Speaker — What the Supreme Court has said is that no man can be punished for a certain thing which was not an offence according to a law in the past. Passing a law and giving retrospective effect and making certain things in the past an offence is illegal, that is what they have clearly stated. If the man is to be punished for a thing which was committed by him in the past, there must have been a law under which that thing was an offence. That is very clear. Now, as it is, there is no law at that time. So, no man can be punished for what he did some years back or before this Act came into force. That means, retrospectively, a legislation cannot be passed making a man punishable at a particular time. That is very clear. That is what the Supreme Court has said.

Mr Speaker — That is why, I am suggesting to the Government to make it very clear.

Sri K Brahmanna Reddy — No Sir. My submission to you, Sir, is when a thing according to us is unconstitutional, there is no question of making a provision against the Constitution. ... No person below the age of 7 years is liable for any offence. That Section is available to him. Constitution does not penalise or prosecute him. How it is possible Sir?

Sri B Ratnasahpathi — What is the relevance of Section 30 in the main Act?

Mr Speaker — In the light of Article 30 in the Constitution, nobody is punishable for what took place and which is not an offence at a particular time.

Sri B Ratnasahpathi — What is the relevance of Section 30 in the main Act?
Sri B Ratnasabhapathy — How are you going to collect it?
Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — Yes, we shall collect it under the Revenue Recovery Act

Sri B Ratnasabhapathy — How are you going to collect it under the Revenue Recovery Act?
Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — Yes, we shall collect it under the Revenue Recovery Act.

Sri B Ratnasabhapathy — Exactly. You are taking judicial powers.
Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — What is the judicial power?
The question is — under what act are you taking judicial powers? Under the Revenue Recovery Act.

Sri B Ratnasabhapathy — I am agreeing with you. We shall collect it under the Revenue Recovery Act. Article 21 of the Constitution is a bar to any prosecution of that type and I am also saying that there is no question of prosecution under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — I have said that Article 21 of the Constitution is a bar to any prosecution of that type and I am also saying that there is no question of prosecution under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Sri B Ratnasabhapathy — Act 21 of the Constitution is a bar to any prosecution of that type and I am also saying that there is no question of prosecution under Article 21 of the Constitution.

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Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — I have said that Article 21 of the Constitution is a bar to any prosecution of that type and I am also saying that there is no question of prosecution under Article 21 of the Constitution.
**22nd March, 1968**

**Government Bill**

The Andhra Pradesh General Sale Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1968

Sri B Ratnasabhapathy — There is only one thing we can do. We can register our protest and walk out.

(Sri B Ratnasabhapathy then left the Assembly Chambers, followed by the members of the Janata Congress Party)

Sri A Madhava Rao — When a point is raised it should be answered.

Sri K Govinda Rao — I am sorry that respect of our raising so many constitutional points, they have not been answered. We are walking out.

(Members of the Communist Party led by Shri K Govinda Rao then left the Assembly Chambers)

(Mr. C V K. Rao also left the Assembly Chambers of the House)

Confusion followed by Court order.

Smt. K Ramabai Reddy — She has a particular of pleading for a point which has already been voted down.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai — I am also walking out.

(Smt. K Ramabai then left the Assembly Chambers)

**Clause 3 & 4**

Mr Speaker — I shall first put the amendment to the amendment to vote. The question is:

1. "In Government amendment No 9 circulated in the notice dated 12-3-1968 in clause (4) of proposed new section 11 after the words 'in respect of that transaction insert the following —

   on account of the turnover of the principal being below the minimum turnover specified in sub-section (1) of Section 5'.

   The amendment was adopted.

Mr Speaker — The question is:

2. "Omit clause 3 and renumber clause 4 as clause 3 and after the clause, so renumbered insert the following clause —

   4 For section 11 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely —

   (1) Not withstanding anything in this Act or in any other Law for the time being in force or in any judgement, decree or order of a Court or other authority,

   (2) the tax or penalty due under this Act in respect of a transaction of sale or purchase effected by any agent on behalf of a principal who is a resident of the State shall be assessed or levied and collected from the agent irrespective of the fact that such principal is not liable to pay the tax or penalty in respect of that transaction and on account of the turnover of the principal being below the minimum turnover specified in sub-section (1) of section 5, and
(ii) Where the agent has paid the tax or penalty in respect of such transaction of sale or purchase effected by him and where the principal would be otherwise liable to pay the said tax or penalty the agent may retain out of the moneys payable to the principal a sum equal to the amount of tax or penalty so paid by him.

Provided that the tax or penalty assessed or levied on, or due from the agent, may be recovered by the assessing authority from the principal instead of from the agent only if the principal is liable to pay the said tax or penalty.

Explanation. For the purpose of this section, "agent" shall have the meaning assigned to the expression "dealer" in sub clause (iv) of clause (6) of sub-section (1) of Section 2.

The amendments were adopted.

Mr Speaker — The question is: "Clause 3 as re-numbered do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 as renumbered was added to the Bill.

Mr Speaker — The question is: "The Bill as amended do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.
Mr Speaker —The question is
"Clause 8 do stand part of the Bill"
The motion was adopted
Clause 8 was added to the Bill

Clause 9 & 10
Mr Speaker —The question is
"Clauses 9 & 10 do stand part of the Bill"
The motion was adopted
Clauses 9 & 10 were added to the Bill

Clause 11
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy —I beg to move
(1) In sub-section (2) of new Section 30-A, for the words 'who is not a dealer, or who, being a dealer, is not liable to pay tax in respect of any sale or purchase, shall collect on the sale', substitute two words 'other than a dealer, shall collect on the sale or purchase'.

(2) In sub-sections (2) and (3) of new section 30-B for the words 'Deputy Commissioner' substitute the words 'assessing authority'.

Mr Speaker —Amendment moved

Mr Speaker —The question is
(1) "In sub-section (2) of new section 30-A, for the words 'who is not a dealer, or who, being a dealer, is not liable to pay tax in respect of any sale or purchase, shall collect on the sale' substitute the words 'other than a dealer, shall collect on the sale or purchase'.

(2) "In sub-sections (2) and (3) of new section 30-B for the words 'Deputy Commissioner' substitute the words 'assessing authority'.

The amendments were adopted
Mr Speaker —The question is
"Clause 11 as amended do stand part of the Bill"
The motion was adopted
Clause 11 was added to the Bill

Clause 12
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy —I beg to move
"In sub clause (h) of clause 12 of the Bill, for entries in column (3) against items 71 and 72, substitute the entries '10 paisa in the rupee' and 11 paisa in the rupee' respectively".

Mr Speaker —Amendment moved

(Pause)

Mr Speaker —The question is
"In sub-clause (h) of clause 12 of the Bill, for entries in column (3) against items 71 and 72, substitute the entries '10 paisa in the rupee' and 11 paisa in the rupee' respectively".
The amendment was adopted

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy —I have got some other amendment. I said I would give some concessions.

I beg to move

"For sub-clause (c), substitute the following—

'(c) For items 21, 24 and 30 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely

21 Articles and jewellery made of bullion or specie or both excluding precious stones At the price of first sale in the rupee

24 Groundnut-oil or refined-oil do— 2½ paisa in the rupee

30 Kofute do— 3 paisa in the rupee

Mr Speaker —Amendment moved

Mr Speaker —Amendment moved

Sri Vasudeva Krishnaji Naik —What about fents?
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy—That will come in the next clause

Clause 12 (c) —“For clause (c) substitute the following rates—
Half paisa in the rupee.

Item No 20 relating to bullion or specie
Mr Speaker — The question is
For sub-clause (c), substitute the following —

"(c) For items 21, 24 and 30 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely —

21. Articles and jewellery at the point one paisa in made of bullion or specie or both including precious stones of first sale in the Rupee

24. Groundnut oil or refined oil do 2½ paisa in the rupee

30. Kohite do 3 paisa in the rupee

In sub clause (h) of clause 2 of the Bill, for entries in column (3) against items 71 and 72, substitute entries "10 paisa in the rupee" and "11 paisa in the rupee" respectively "

The amendments were adopted

Mr Speaker — The question is
"That clause 12 as amended do stand part of the Bill '

The motion was adopted

Clause 12 as amended was added to the Bill

CLAUSE 13

Mr Speaker — The question is
" That clause 13 do stand part of the Bill' The motion was adopted

Clause 13 was added to the Bill

CLAUSE 14

Mr Speaker — For clause 14 there are five amendments Nos. 20, 1, 32, 33 and 34. The hon. Members who have given notice of amendments numbers 20, 21, 33 and 34 are not present. So they are not moved. Amendments No. 32 standing in the name of Mr Pragada Kottah may be moved

Sri Pragada Kottah — I beg to move —

" (e) Strike item 12 of clause 14 and renumber items 1 and 14 as items 12 and 13"

Mr Speaker — Amendment moved

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — I beg to move

"For clause 14 substitute the following

14. In the Third Schedule to the principal Act, after item 10, the following items and the entries relating thereto shall be inserted, namely

11. Pure silk cloth other than that woven on the handloom at the point of first sale in the State 3 paisa in the rupee

12. Sugar-candy at the point of first sale in the State 3 paisa in the rupee
Mr Speaker — Amendment moved

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — Pure silk cloth other than that woven on handloom is there. Fents or cut pieces of mill cloth and power loom cloth — qa “goaa omit

Mr Speaker — So Mr Pragada Kotiah is not pressing his amendment in view of the amendment moved by the hon. Chief Minister

Sri Pragada Kotiah — Yes, Sir

Mr Speaker — Amendment No 32 is not pressed (The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn)

Mr Speaker — The question is

“For clause 14, substitute the following

14 In the Third Schedule to the Principal Act, after item 10, the following items and the entries relating there to shall be inserted, namely

11 Pure silk cloth other than that woven on handloom

12 Sugar candy

The amendment was adopted

Sri V K Naik — What about fents and cut pieces? They are not there

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — They cannot be there because they are omitted

Mr Speaker — The question is

“That clause 14, as amended, do stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted

Clause 14 as amended was added to the Bill

Clause 15

Mr Speaker — For clause 15, there is one amendment given notice of by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya. He is not present. The amendment is not moved

The question is

“That clause 15 do stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted

Clause 15 was added to the Bill

Clause 16

Mr Speaker — The question is

“That clause 16 do stand part of the Bill”
The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1968

21st March 1968

The motion was adopted

Clause 16 was added to the Bill

CLAUSE 1

Mr Speaker — For clause 1, the amendment Nos 3, 4, and 5 given notice of by Sri K Govinda Rao, Sri V Palavelli and Sri T C Rajan are not moved as the members are not present

Here are two amendments Nos 5 and 8 given notice of by the Chief Minister

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — I am not moving amendment No 5, Sir. I beg to move amendment No 8 as follows

“In sub-clause (2) of clause 1, for the expression ‘Section 3’ substitute the expression ‘Section 4’ ”

Mr Speaker — Amendment moved

The question is

“In sub-clause (2) of clause 1, for the expression ‘Section 3’ substitute the expression ‘Section 4’ ”

The amendment was adopted

Mr Speaker — The question is

“That clause 1 as amended do stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted

Clause 1 as amended was added to the Bill

Enacting Formula and Long Title

Mr Speaker — The question is

“That the Enacting Formula and Long Title do stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy — I beg to move

“That the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1968 be read a third time”

Mr Speaker — Motion moved

Mr Speaker — The question is

“That the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1968 be read a third time”

The motion was adopted

Mr Speaker — The House is adjourned to 8.30 am tomorrow (The House then adjourned till Half-Past-Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 23rd March, 1968)