ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SUPPLY OF LIQUOR BY ORISSA CONTRACTORS

691—

* 319 (7617) Q.—Sri P. Gunnayya (Patapatnam) :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the officers and contractors of Orissa State are supplying liquor prepared in Orissa, to the villages of Andhra Pradesh situated on the borders of O.issa, keeping the prohibition officers of Andhra under their control; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

The Deputy Chief Minister deputised the Chief Minister and answered the questions (Sri J. V. Naiasinga Rao) :—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

J. No 65. (111)
Oral Answers to Questions.

112 21st September, 1969.

(a) Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
   (a) whether it is a fact that the supply of denatured spirit is not sufficient to meet the needs of Doctors in Srikakulam district;
   (b) what is the total quantity of spirit allotted to the wholesale dealers in 1966-67, 1967-68 and till today in 1968-69, and
   (c) whether the Government is willing to raise the quota in the district?

Sri J. V. Narasimha Rao: (a) No, Sir.
   (b) 1966-67 1967-68 1968-69
        (Litres)        
1. Sri Rama Sugars and Industries, Bobbili 54,000 54,100 15,545
2. Sri S. Surya Rao, Srikakulam 9,000 9,000 8,141

(c) For the year 1968-69, a quota of 18,640 litres were allotted to the wholesale dealers in Srikakulam district. During the year 1969-70 (till 30.9.69) a quantity of 1,24,731 litres were allotted to this district. The Government have earmarked in G. O. Rt. No. 655 Dt. 26-7-69, a quantity of 7.5 lakh litres for distribution among the D.S. licensees in the State, during the year 1969-70. The distribution is being finalised by the Board and Srikakulam district will get a further quota of Denatured spirit.

Supply of denatured spirit.

The Government has allotted the following quantities of spirit to the wholesale dealers in Srikakulam district:

1. Sri Rama Sugars and Industries, Bobbili 54,000 54,100 15,545
2. Sri S. Surya Rao, Srikakulam 9,000 9,000 8,141

For the year 1968-69, a quantity of 18,640 litres were allotted to the wholesale dealers in Srikakulam district. During the year 1969-70 (till 30.9.69) a quantity of 1,24,731 litres were allotted to this district. The Government have earmarked in G. O. Rt. No. 655 Dt. 26-7-69, a quantity of 7.5 lakh litres for distribution among the D.S. licensees in the State, during the year 1969-70. The distribution is being finalised by the Board and Srikakulam district will get a further quota of Denatured spirit.
Oral Answers to Questions.  22nd September, 1909.

3.  నెంబరుండి: — అభ్యసి, దర్శకత్వం సాధనగా ఉంది. కాని కావలసిన సర్పాస్థం గమనం కాదు?

4.  నెంబరుండి: — ఇంతలే, క్రిందా సందర్భం.

5.  నెంబరుండి: ప్రాంతం (పారిశ్రామిక): — ఐదమైనా, ఎండు సందర్భం. ఇది భూమి ప్రాంతం అద్భుతంగా ఉంది. కనుక వాయువు శక్తిని నిర్ధారించడానికే ఉంటుంది. ఈ వాయువు శక్తి విధానం చేస్తుంది. అంటే వాయువు శక్తి నిర్ధారించడానికే ఉంటుంది. 

6.  నెంబరుండి: — ముందు సందర్భం కాక త్వరగా పరిధిని స్థాపించడానికే ఉంటుంది.

7.  నెంబరుండి: — ఆధ్యాత్మిక సందర్భం. 1968-69 నిర్ధారించిన నిడానం కాక మాత్రమే ఉంది. 7.0 తరువాత ఉన్నతంగా విధానం ప్రకటించడానికే ఉంటుంది.

8.  నెంబరుండి: ప్రాంతం (పంచాయతీ): — అభిప్రాయం, కానీ సమాచారం ప్రాంతం అందుకు ప్రాంతం అద్భుతంగా ఉంది. కనుక వాయువు శక్తి నిర్ధారించడానికే ఉంటుంది. 

9.  నెంబరుండి: — వాయువు శక్తి అద్భుతంగా ఉంది. వాయువు శక్తి నిర్ధారించడానికే ఉంటుంది.

10. నెంబరుండి: ప్రాంతం అద్భుతంగా ఉంది. కాని సమాచారం ప్రాంతం అద్భుతంగా ఉంది. 

11. నెంబరుండి: — ముందు సందర్భం కాక త్వరగా పరిధిని స్థాపించడానికే ఉంటుంది.
22nd September, 1969.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Q. 10.5 (1328-W) Q. Sarvasri P. Subbaiah, (Yerragondipalem) and N. Raghava Reddy (Nakrekal):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the patwari of Bollaram, Narsapur taluk, Medak district has drawn Date—Trees tax from the Tahsil, Narsapur—Medak District;

(b) if so, how much has been drawn;

(c) whether the ryots of Bollaram village sent a petition to the Collector, Medak on 21 11 1968; and

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

Shri J. V. Narasimha Rao:—(a) No, Sir. The amounts are always drawn by the Tahsildars and disbursed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Tahsildar, Narsapur has reported that the petition of ryots dated 28-11-1968 has not been received for enquiry by him.

(d) The Tahsildar, Narsapur has received some representations from the village panchayat dated 18 11 68 and also some petitions from the villagers containing allegations against the Patwari. They were enquired into and found baseless.

Q. 11.2. (385) Q. Shri N. Raghava Reddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the patwari of Bollaram, Narsapur taluk, Medak district has drawn Disputs Tax from the Tahsil, Narsapur—Medak District;

(b) if so, how much has been drawn;

(c) whether the ryots of Bollaram village sent a petition to the Collector, Medak on 21 11 1968; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken?
Oral Answers to Questions.  
22nd September, 1969.  118

LOSS DUE TO FAMINE

694—

* 313 (7547) Q—Sarvasri N. Raghava Reddy, C V. K. Rao
(Kakinada), P Gunnamah M. Venkatarayana (Eluru), G Siviah
(Puttur), B. Niranjana Rao (Malleswaram), and Dhancnula Narasimham
(Udayagiri) :—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the district-wise list of the estimated losses sustained
due to the famine conditions this year will be placed on the
Table of the House; and

(b) the district-wise amount allotted under the famine relief?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Thimma Reddy) :—(a) A
statement showing the district-wise estimated losses sustained due
to drought conditions during 1968-‘69 to the extent available is placed
on the Table of the House.

(b) A statement showing the district-wise amounts allotted
for drought relief measures during 1968-69 and 1969-70 up to
30.6.1969 was placed on the Table of the House on 19 6 69 in
connection with Legislative Assembly Question No. 6612 by Sri Vavilala
Gopalakrishnalal M.L.A.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ESTIMATED LOSSES SUSTAINED DUE
TO DROUGHT CONDITIONS DURING 1968-1969 (to the extent available)

VIDE CLAUSE (a) OF L. A. Q. NO 7547 STARRED [* 694]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Area affected</th>
<th>Amount of loss (Rs in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>Dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Srikakulam</td>
<td>3,42,355 Ac.</td>
<td>3,01,403 Ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1,10,120</td>
<td>1,98,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. East Godavari</td>
<td>1,84,047</td>
<td>2,28,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. West Godavari</td>
<td>24,523</td>
<td>8,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Krishna</td>
<td>53. 70</td>
<td>11,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Guntur</td>
<td>8,0,000</td>
<td>both wet and dry inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Nellore</td>
<td>1,24,141</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Chittoor</td>
<td>29,021</td>
<td>91,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Cuddapah</td>
<td>21,800</td>
<td>98,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Anantapur</td>
<td>42,014</td>
<td>5,97,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Kurnool</td>
<td>17,239</td>
<td>2,08,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Mahboobnagar</td>
<td>92,4/9</td>
<td>2,97,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Hyderabad</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Medak</td>
<td>2,83,903</td>
<td>5,32,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Nizamabad</td>
<td>99,496</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Adilabad</td>
<td>17,706</td>
<td>17,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Karimnagar</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Warangal</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>1,32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Nalgonda</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>7,58,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Khammam</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Oral Answers to Questions**

22nd September, 1969.

**Loss due to Famine**

694—

*313 (734?) Q—Sarvarit N. Raghava Reddy, C. V. K. Rao (Kakinada), P. Gunnamah M. Venkatanarasu (Eluru), G. Sayan (Puttur), B. Narasanna Rao (Mallapuram), and Dhanakunda Narasimham (Udayagiri) :—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the district-wise list of the estimated losses sustained due to the famine conditions this year will be placed in the Table of the House;

(b) the district-wise amount allotted under the famine relief ?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Thimmappa Reddy) :—(a) A statement showing the district-wise estimated losses sustained due to drought conditions during 1968-69 to the extent available is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) A statement showing the district-wise amounts allotted for drought relief measures during 1968-69 and 1969-70 up to 30-6-1969 was placed on the Table of the House on 19-6-1969 in connection with Legislative Assembly Question No. 6612 by Sri Vaddala Gopalakrishnaiah M.L.A.

**STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE**

Statement showing the estimated losses sustained due to drought conditions during 1968-1969 (to the extent available)

**Vide Clause (a) of L. A. Q. No. 7347 Starred [*694]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Area affected</th>
<th>Amount of loss (Rs in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>Dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Srikakulam</td>
<td>3,42,555 Ar.</td>
<td>4,01,403 Ar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1,40,140</td>
<td>1,94,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. East Godavari</td>
<td>1,14,091</td>
<td>2,28,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. West Godavari</td>
<td>95,529</td>
<td>8,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Krishna</td>
<td>35,70</td>
<td>11,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Guntur</td>
<td>8,0,000</td>
<td>both wet and dry inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Nellore</td>
<td>1,2,441</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Chirumodi</td>
<td>39,321</td>
<td>94,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Cuddapah</td>
<td>21,810</td>
<td>98,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Anantapur</td>
<td>42,014</td>
<td>5,97,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Kurnool</td>
<td>17,839</td>
<td>2,88,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>29,089</td>
<td>2,79,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Hyderabad</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Medak</td>
<td>2,83,903</td>
<td>5,32,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Nizamabad</td>
<td>39,989</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Adilabad</td>
<td>17,706</td>
<td>17,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Karimganj</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Warangal</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>1,39,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Nalgonda</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>7,59,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Khambaram</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
110  2
107  September,  1969.
Oral Answers to Questions

1. Who has received Information from the Collectors and forwarded it to us?

2. What is the status of the assessment?

3. What is the current position regarding the assessment?

4. What is the reason for the delay in the assessment?

5. What is the current status of the assessment?

6. What is the expected date for the completion of the assessment?

7. What is the current status of the assessment?

8. What is the expected date for the completion of the assessment?

9. What is the current status of the assessment?

10. What is the expected date for the completion of the assessment?

11. What is the current status of the assessment?

12. What is the expected date for the completion of the assessment?

13. What is the current status of the assessment?

14. What is the expected date for the completion of the assessment?

15. What is the current status of the assessment?

16. What is the expected date for the completion of the assessment?

17. What is the current status of the assessment?

18. What is the expected date for the completion of the assessment?

19. What is the current status of the assessment?

20. What is the expected date for the completion of the assessment?
Oral Answers to Questions. 22nd September, 1969.

The Minister for Agriculture: The Government have decided to increase the price of Soviet wheat from 60 rupees to 70 rupees per 100 kilograms. This decision has been taken in view of the current market situation and the need to stabilize the wheat market.

The Minister for Fisheries: The Government have decided to increase the fishing quota for the year 1969-70. The quota for the first quarter of the year will be 200,000 tons, and the quota for the second quarter will be 300,000 tons.

The Minister for Industrial Development: The Government have decided to provide a loan of 50 lakhs to the Indian Oil Corporation for the construction of a new oil refinery.

The Minister for Education: The Government have decided to increase the budget for education by 20% for the year 1969-70. This increase will be used to improve the quality of education and to provide additional facilities to the students.

The Minister for Health: The Government have decided to increase the budget for health care by 15% for the year 1969-70. This increase will be used to improve the health facilities and to provide additional medical staff to the hospitals.

The Minister for Transport: The Government have decided to increase the budget for transportation by 10% for the year 1969-70. This increase will be used to expand the road network and to improve the transportation facilities.

The Minister for Power: The Government have decided to increase the budget for power generation by 5% for the year 1969-70. This increase will be used to expand the power generation capacity and to meet the increasing demand for electricity.
22nd September 1969.

Oral Answers to Questions.

118

ALLOTMENT OF TACCAVI LOANS TO DROUGHT AREAS

338 (1103) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda (Darsi) :—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) what are the allotments of Takkavi loans sanctioned to each drought affected taluks of Guntur and Nellore districts from 1-4-1968, upto-date;

(b) what is the basis for these allotments of loans to each of these taluks and what is the interest charged on these loans;

(c) whether they are granted exclusively for purchase of fodder or for any purpose;

(d) whether it is not a fact that Government charged only 8% interest on these fodder loans sanctioned under Tacaavi Rules, in the years 1963 to 1957?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
STATEMENT TO BE PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING GRANT OF DISTRICT TACCAVI LOANS

Vide L. A. Q. No. 1103 starred [*695]

(a) What are the allotments of taccavi loans sanctioned to each drought affected taluks of Guntur and Nellore Districts from 1-4-1968 upto date.

(b) What is the basis for these allotments of loans to each of these taluks and what is the interest charged on loans:

(c) whether they are granted exclusively for fodder or for any purpose:

(d) whether it is not a fact that Government charged only 3% interest on these fodder loans sanctioned under taccavi Rules in the year 1963 to 65:

(a) The amounts allotted are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Amounts allotted in Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guntur District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Narasaraopet</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Vinukonda</td>
<td>6.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ongole</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Palnad</td>
<td>4.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bapatla</td>
<td>2.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sattenepalli</td>
<td>2.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>30.05</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The allotments are made on the basis of intensity of drought conditions prevalent in the areas affected, number of persons in need of the loan etc. The rate of interest charged on these loans is 5%.

(c) Besides purchase of fodder, distress taccavi loans can be granted for subsistance until reaping of next harvest during times of distress, cash payments to indigent persons by way of loans, deepening of irrigation wells and purchase of seeds.

(d) It is a fact, Sir.
22nd September, 1964.

1. మంది సంఖ్యల వచ్చే ప్రయత్నాలు
2. ప్రత్యేక పత్రికలు తెలియడం
3. ప్రశ్నలు నిర్ణయించడం
4. సాధనాలు ప్రవచించడం
5. ప్రశ్నాభిప్పలు సాధించడం
6. ప్రత్యేక పత్రికలు తెలించడం
7. పనివస్త్రవిద్య పాఠశాలలు ప్రత్యేక పత్రికలు తెలించడం
8. ప్రత్యేక పత్రికలు తెలించడం
9. ప్రత్యేక పత్రికలు తెలించడం
10. ప్రత్యేక పత్రికలు తెలించడం

ప్రశ్నలు:
1. ప్రత్యేక పత్రికలు తెలించడం
2. ప్రత్యేక పత్రికలు తెలించడం
3. ప్రత్యేక పత్రికలు తెలించడం
4. ప్రత్యేక పత్రికలు తెలించడం
5. ప్రత్యేక పత్రికలు తెలించడం
6. ప్రత్యేక పత్రికలు తెలించడం
7. ప్రత్యేక పత్రికలు తెలించడం
8. ప్రత్యేక పత్రికలు తెలించడం
9. ప్రత్యేక పత్రికలు తెలించడం
10. ప్రత్యేక పత్రికలు తెలించడం
22nd September, 1969.

...
22nd September, 1969.

WATER FACILITIES TO DROUGHT AREAS

683 (151) Q.- S. ravasti K. MuniSwami (Nalgonda) and S. Venkaya (Sarrapalli):— Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps that the Government is taking to give water facilities to drought-affected areas in this year 1968-69;

(b) whether there is any proposal with the Government to dig bore wells in a capacity of supplying water to nearly 100 acres of plot; and

(c) if so, when?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—

(a) A sum of Rs. 90.52 lakhs was spent for providing water in the drought-affected areas of the State such as transport of drinking water through lorries, deepening/sinking of wells, and protected water supply schemes.

(b) Does not apply.

(c) Yes. The Government has already declared 11 taluks as drought-affected. The estimate is to provide drinking water through bore wells and protected water supply schemes. Rs. 50 lakhs have been sanctioned for the year 1968-69. The number of bore wells to be dug is 1000. The work is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

SPECIAL REMISSION

697—

*295 (7297) Q.— Sarvasri Agarala Eswar Reddy (Tirupathi) and Dhanenkula Narasimham:— Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

the number and names of taluks in the State for which special remission was given this year?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:— A statement showing the number and names of taluks in the State for which special remission is proposed for F. 1978 (1968-69) is placed on the Table of the House.
Oral Answers to Questions.  

22nd September, 1960

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Statement showing the number and names of taluks in the State for which remission is proposed for F. 1978 (1968-69) — vide L A Q No. 7297 starred [697].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>No of taluks in which remission is proposed for F. 1978</th>
<th>Names of taluks in which remission is proposed for F. 1978</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(1) Ichapuram</td>
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<td>(4) Pathapatnam</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
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<td>(1) Eluru</td>
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<td>(2) Tadepalli</td>
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<td>(3) Nandigama</td>
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<td>Guntur</td>
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<td>02</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oral Answers to Questions

- Nellore: 8
  - (1) Cuttur
  - (2) Vedukaagiri
  - (3) S中毒ta
  - (4) Kulanagur
  - (5) Udugiri
  - (6) Yemeti
  - (7) Pedda
  - (8) Durpada

- Chittoor: 9
  - (1) Prangavelur
  - (2) Vayalapadu
  - (3) Kuppam
  - (4) Chittoor
  - (5) Pithur
  - (6) Ranganarupalem
  - (7) Chintlagiri
  - (8) Kalahasti
  - (9) Satyavedu

- A. K. N. T.: 6
  - (1) Rayakottu
  - (2) Kumpet
  - (3) Badvel
  - (4) Nandyal
  - (5) Markapur
  - (6) Goudur

- Medak: 2
  - (1) Siddipet
  - (2) Gaywel

- Nalgonda: 4
  - (1) Miryalaguda
  - (2) Devakonda
  - (3) Bhongur
  - (4) Rarnnampet

- Kurnool: 3
  - (1) Sirothu
  - (2) Huzurabad
  - (3) Metpalli

- Adilabad: 2
  - (1) Chinnur
  - (2) Sirpur

- Mahboobnagar: 3
  - (1) Kollapur
  - (2) Gadwal
  - (3) Alampur

- Hyderabad: Nil
- Nizamabad: Nil
- Khammam: Nil
- Warangal: Nil
Oral Answers to Questions. 22nd September, 1969. 125

1. Hon. Member: — Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

2. Hon. Member: — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

3. Hon. Member: — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

Tours of Board Member to Nellore

698—

*352 (1148) Q.—Sri A. Madhava Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

698—
(a) whether any Board Member toured drought areas in Nellore district during August and September and what are the taluks which he toured, and

(b) what is the estimated loss reported in respect of all crops during unprecedented drought the Nellore district has experienced in the crucial months from June?

Sri P. V. Rama Reddy: Sri R. Vittal Rao, Member, Board of Revenue visited Nellore Town on 19-11-1968.

An estimated area of about 74,000 acres was affected, crops valued at Rs. 9,60,000 (Rs. 1.88 crores) were lost.

Sri A. Madhava Rao: What are the ameliorative measures taken by the Government and whether it is a fact that levy was insisted upon to be delivered to the Government inspite of such loss?

(a) whether it is a fact that drinking water was supplied by the Government under the drought schemes to the tanks of Pothukatla, Komarnannapalem and its Malapali and Kothapalem in Parcheor Samithi,

(b) is it a fact that the works were measured by the Supervisor of the Samithi and ch ck-measured by Asst Engineer, Guntur Zilla Parishad for Rs. 5,13,210, 748, and 1,976, respectively;

(c) is it a fact that petitions were submitted to the authorities that not a pie was spent by the sponsors of these schemes and the only expenditure incurred was about Rs. 300 paid to the Government for pumping water from the Ramanayapalem pumping scheme by the ryots:

(d) is it a fact that even after the said petitions no action was taken to verify the conduct of the Supervisor and Asst. Engineer concerned; and

(e) will the Government even now take steps immediately to depute some officer from outside the district to investigate the whole affair and book the offenders?
The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Sri T. Ramaswamy)—Sir:

Yes, Sir.

(d) The works were measured by the Supervisor of the Samithi and checked by the Ass. Engineer (Zilla Parishad) Tenali. The amount of the bills recommended for payment are as follows:

1. Pothukatla  Rs. 2,661
2. Kommanenivaripalem
   Malapalli  Rs. 499
3. Kothapalem  Rs. 1,482

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) — On receipt of a representation from the President, Panchayat Samithi, Parchoor in July, 1968, the Chief Engineer (P. S.) was requested to depute the Superintending Engineer (P. S.) Eluru to personally enquire into the allegations and submit his report. Accordingly the Superintending Engineer (P. S.) Eluru investigated into the matter and submitted his report which revealed that there are prima facie certain irregularities. The Chief Engineer (P. R.) is taking further action against the Officials responsible for the irregularities.
22nd September, 1969.

చె 5. తప్పనులు: అనేక సమానం ప్రస్తుతం ముందు భారతీయ జాతిప్రతిభ రేఖలు విస్తరించారు.

చె 7. సంఖ్యలు: ప్రత్యేకంగా దేశం భారతీయ సాంస్కృతిక పాత్ర అధ్యయన కంటే ఎంత సాధనాలు వాటిలో ఎందుకంటే ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిభ రేఖలు విస్తరించారు. ఉదాహరణకు 1. బసు సంఖ్యలు. కాక ఎంత సంఖ్యలు ప్రతిభ రేఖలు విస్తరించారు. ఉదాహరణకు సంఖ్యలు 00 సంఖ్యలు. 70 సంఖ్యలు వాటిలో ఎందుకంటే ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిభ రేఖలు విస్తరించారు. 

చె 6. తప్పనులు: చాలా సమానం ప్రతిభ రేఖల విస్తరించారు. వారిని భారతీయ సాంస్కృతిక పాత్ర ను భారంగుండా, చాలా దేశాలు ప్రతిభ రేఖల విస్తరించారు. భారతీయ సాంస్కృతిక పాత్ర ను బట్టి చాలా దేశాలు ప్రతిభ రేఖల విస్తరించారు. చాలా సమానం ప్రతిభ రేఖల విస్తరించారు.

గొడ్డాబాదు వీరప్రముఖుడు: మార్చి 15 తో చాలా ఈ ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిభ రేఖలు విస్తరించారు. చాలా సమానం ప్రతిభ రేఖల విస్తరించారు. 

சె 5. వైస్‌ప్రస్తుతం ముందు భారతీయ జాతిప్రతిభ రేఖలు విస్తరించారు.

సై జ్యోతిష్మయ రాయమ్: భారతీయ జాతిప్రతిభ రేఖలు విస్తరించారు. 

చె 6. తప్పనులు: మూడు సమానం ప్రతిభ రేఖల విస్తరించారు. 

సై జ్యోతిష్మయ రాయమ్: ప్రత్యేకంగా దేశం భారతీయ సాంస్కృతిక పాత్ర అధ్యయన కంటే ఎందుకంటే ప్రతిభ రేఖలు విస్తరించారు. ఉదాహరణకు 1. బసు సంఖ్యలు. కాక ఎంత సంఖ్యలు ప్రతిభ రేఖలు విస్తరించారు. ఉదాహరణకు సంఖ్యలు 00 సంఖ్యలు. 70 సంఖ్యలు వాటిలో ఎందుకంటే ప్రతిభ రేఖలు విస్తరించారు. 

చె 7. సంఖ్యలు: ప్రత్యేకంగా దేశం భారతీయ సాంస్కృతిక పాత్ర అధ్యయన కంటే ఎందుకంటే ప్రతిభ రేఖలు విస్తరించారు. ఉదాహరణకు 1. బసు సంఖ్యలు. కాక ఎంత సంఖ్యలు ప్రతిభ రేఖలు విస్తరించారు. ఉదాహరణకు సంఖ్యలు 00 సంఖ్యలు. 70 సంఖ్యలు వాటిలో ఎందుకంటే ప్రతిభ రేఖలు విస్తరించారు. 

చె 6. తప్పనులు: మూడు సమానం ప్రతిభ రేఖల విస్తరించారు. 

సై జ్యోతిష్మయ రాయమ్: ప్రత్యేకంగా దేశం భారతీయ సాంస్కృతిక పాత్ర అధ్యయన కంటే ఎందుకంటే ప్రతిభ రేఖలు విస్తరించారు. ఉదాహరణకు 1. బసు సంఖ్యలు. కాక ఎంత సంఖ్యలు ప్రతిభ రేఖలు విస్తరించారు. 

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VILLAGES HAVING DRINKING WATER SOURCES

700—

29 (6675) Q.—Sri T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao.—Will the hon Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages in this State are having drinking water sources;

(b) of these, how many are provided during 1. the 1st Plan period; 2. 2nd Plan period; 3. third Plan period, and

(c) what is the expenditure incurred during these three plan periods?

Sri T. Ramaswamy — (a) 27,472 villages and hamlets in the state are now having drinking water facilities.

(b) The number of villages that were provided with drinking water supply facilities during each Five Year Plan under Rural Water Supply Programme are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan Period</th>
<th>Villages</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Five Year Plan 1951-56</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Five Year Plan 1956-61</td>
<td>6,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd Five Year Plan 1961-66</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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</table>

(c) The expenditure incurred in I and II Five Year Plans is not readily available. The expenditure incurred during III Five Year Plan is Rs. 480.80 lakhs.

During the Gandhi Centenary year donors are approached to provide drinking water facilities in the villages, where there is none.
స్మరించండి: అంటే అంటండి స్మరించండి 30 న౐త్రం నేరు చేసింది యొక్క మాత్రమే జాతి పరిస్థితులు 30.10 న౐త్రం నేరు చేసింది యొక్క మాత్రమే జాతి పరిస్థితులు

ఈ ప్రశ్నను అంటే అంటండి స్మరించండి యొక్క మాత్రమే జాతి పరిస్థితులు

ఈ ప్రశ్నను అంటే అంటండి స్మరించండి 30.10 న౐త్రం నేరు చేసింది యొక్క మాత్రమే జాతి పరిస్థితులు

ఈ ప్రశ్నను అంటే అంటండి స్మరించండి 30.10 న౐త్రం నేరు చేసింది యొక్క మాత్రమే జాతి పరిస్థితులు
139  22nd September, 1969  Oral Answers to Questions.

ప్రమాదానంలో, నిజాభివృద్ధికి పెంచబడిన ప్రశ్నలను పరిశీలించారు.

ప్రపంచాదిని పరిశీలించారు.

ప్రపంచాదిని పరిశీలించారు.

ప్రపంచాదిని పరిశీలించారు.

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ప్రపంచాదిని పరిశీలించారు.

ప్రపంచాదిని పరిశీలించారు.
Oral Answers to Questions. 22nd September., 1989, 133

(1) స్థాయి ఉత్పాదించడానికీ: ఆంగ్లంలో మాత్రమే ఇవి ఉంటాయి కాని, నేత వ్యక్తి ఇప్పుడు ఉత్పాదించడానికి ఆంగ్లంలో మాత్రమే ఇవి ఉంటాయి।

(2) ఆంగ్లంలో మాత్రమే ఇవి ఉంటాయి కాని, నేత వ్యక్తి ఇప్పుడు ఉత్పాదించడానికి ఆంగ్లంలో మాత్రమే ఇవి ఉంటాయి।

(3) ఆంగ్లంలో మాత్రమే ఇవి ఉంటాయి కాని, నేత వ్యక్తి ఇప్పుడు ఉత్పాదించడానికి ఆంగ్లంలో మాత్రమే ఇవి ఉంటాయి।

(4) ఆంగ్లంలో మాత్రమే ఇవి ఉంటాయి కాని, నేత వ్యక్తి ఇప్పుడు ఉత్పాదించడానికి ఆంగ్లంలో మాత్రమే ఇవి ఉంటాయి।

(5) ఆంగ్లంలో మాత్రమే ఇవి ఉంటాయి కాని, నేత వ్యక్తి ఇప్పుడు ఉత్పాదించడానికి ఆంగ్లంలో మాత్రమే ఇవి ఉంటాయి।

(6) ఆంగ్లంలో మాత్రమే ఇవి ఉంటాయి కాని, నేత వ్యక్తి ఇప్పుడు ఉత్పాదించడానికి ఆంగ్లంలో మాత్రమే ఇవి ఉంటాయి।

(7) ఆంగ్లంలో మాత్రమే ఇవి ఉంటాయి కాని, నేత వ్యక్తి ఇప్పుడు ఉత్పాదించడానికి ఆంగ్లంలో మాత్రమే ఇవి ఉంటాయి।
104 22nd September, 1969

Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. P. Narasimha Rau : -

(a) what are the irregularities pointed out by Mr. Justice K. V. Gopalkrishna Nair, One Man Enquiry Commissioner appointed by Government of Andhra Pradesh to enquire into the affairs of Andhra University; and

(b) the action taken by the Government on the irregularities pointed out by the Commissioner, and

(c) the amount spent on the Commission?

The Minister for Education (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rau) : -

(a) copies of the report of Justice Gopalkrishna Nair were placed on the Table of the House on 3-12-1968. However some of the important findings of the Commissioner are placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Under Section 8 (2) of the Andhra University Act, Government advised the University as the action to be taken by it on the findings and recommendations made by the Commission; and under Section 8 (3) of Andhra University Act the Syndicate was also requested to report to Government the action taken on the various recommendations within 6 months from the date of the receipt of the Government Letter dated 1-2-67. The University sent a report to Government on 14-6-67 on the action taken on the various points raised in the report. Consequential amendments to the Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations, Standing Orders etc. for assent under section 40 of the A.U. Act were also submitted by the University to the Chancellor. As such, no further action was considered necessary.

(c) Leaving small amounts towards contingencies such as Stamps etc. an amount of Rs. 19,146-23 was spent on the Commission.

GOPALAKRISHNAN NAIR COMMISSION

701 —

* 502 (D352) Q. -Sri V. Palavelli (Chintala, M.) : - Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state : -

(a) what are the irregularities pointed out by Mr. Justice K. V. Gopalkrishna Nair, One Man Enquiry Commissioner appointed by Government of Andhra Pradesh to enquire into the affairs of Andhra University; and

(b) the action taken by the Government on the irregularities pointed out by the Commissioner, and

(c) the amount spent on the Commission?

The Minister for Education (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rau) : -
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(Answer to Item (a) of the L. A. Q. No. 6552 (Starred [701]))

Some of the important findings of Mr. Justice K. V. Gopalakrishnan Nair Commission

Examinations and Examinerships.


Adding of grace marks by the Vice-Chancellor to the marks attained by Sri Achutharamiah and to place him in the first division on grounds of sympathy and compassion and also adding marks to Sri Sriramamurthy to declare him passed the M. Sc. Chemical Technology in 1932.

Conferment of Ph. D. Degree in Chemistry on Sri V. Ramanan on Rao without finally making a reference to the U. K. Professors who examined the thesis of the candidate.

P. U. C. and Matriculation Examination in French:

The declaration of failed candidates in French as passed long after the results were published without consulting the Syndicate.

B. A. (Hons.) Examination in Economics in April, 1961:

When the Professor of Economics who was also the Chairman of the Board of Examiners refused to value the paper of Sri Sivakumar Prasad who was guilty of malpractice, the Vice-Chancellor without reference to the Syndicate appointed Dr. D. V. Ramana to evaluate the candidate's scripts of April, 1961 and eventually the candidate was recommended only for a B.A. Degree.

Examination: Awarding of grace marks before publishing of results.

1. No uniform policy has been followed in awarding grace marks to students before their results are published by the University.

2. Complaint that there was an instance of Sri Kodanda Rao who appeared for M. A. (Anthropology) final Examination in April, 1968 was not given 4% grace marks to help him to secure a first-class on the analogy of Sri J Narayanamurthy who was enabled to obtain a first-class in M.A. final Examination in History in April, 1964 by giving him grace marks of 2%.

Appointment of Examiners:

1. Appointment of Examiners though not in the panel of Examiners recommended by the Board of studies and approved by the Syndicate.

Publication of the results of M.Sc. Examination held in June, 1964 in spite of dissenting note of one of the Examiners.

Loss of answer books of P.U.C. Physical Sciences Part I examination of 1964 and loss of five answer scripts in Hindi 2nd paper of the B.Sc. degree examination, in confidential section of the University of which Dr. P. V. Avadhany was in charge and the Registrar was in overall control, and enquiry for the loss.
Irregular Appointment of Examiners

Non-observance of Rules relating to the appointment of Examiners contained in section 10 of Chapter X of the Code of University Code in some cases.

Appointment of members of the Syndicate as examiners in respect of non-professional examinations in some cases.

Appointment of Sri V. V. Venkateswarlu as Lecturer of the M.S. A.V.N. College as Principal in contravention of complaint of Sri Gopalrao Regunath of Andhra University in the previous year.

Appointment of Dr. M. V. Moorthy as the Professor of Sociology and Social Work without adequate qualifications.

Appointment of Dr. S. Ranga Reddy as Professor in Computer Department (Similar case of Dr. Moorthy) without required teaching experience.

Complaint of Dr. L. N. A. Subba Rao against the propriety of appointment of Sri P. V. S. Bhoosamani as Professor in Mechanical Engineering.

Appointment of Sri T. V. Avadhanlu who was a lecturer in the Department of Statistics as Professor in contravention of the Syndicate.

Appointment of Sri K. V. Rama Lekshmi as the vacancy in the Department as a Supervisor- cum- Lecturer in the Department of Sociology and Social work contrary to qualifications presented in advertisement.

Appointment of Sri G. U. Reddy as Lecturer in Anthropology.

Personal Inquiries:

The Vice-Chancellor presided over the Selection Committee when his grand-daughter appeared for selection as Lecturer in Physics.

Selection of Sri D. G. V. Prasada Rao as a Lecturer in Department of Zoology who was the son-in-law of the brother of the Vice-Chancellor.

Admissions to Research and Discrimination:

Inconsistent principles in admission of students to Research Courses.

Purchase of machinery and paper for the University without calling for Tenders.

Treating the Senate as Nominal Body and starting new courses, without placing before it.

Miscellaneous:

Delay in filling up vacancies of teaching posts and in recruiting teachers to the posts newly created.

Appointment of teachers of other Departments to be incharge of Departments with which they are not concerned.

In-charge arrangements in respect of clerical and office staff.
Oral Answers to Questions. 22nd September 1969, 137

Keeping Service Rules which affect the teachers and other employees as confidential.

Elections to the Senate and Syndicate:

Sir Gopal say my complained that the Vice-Chancellor had unfairly interfered and taken partisan attitude in the elections to the Senate and Syndicate:

Grant of affiliation to Colleges:

All the issues regarding grant of affiliation to J. M. J. College for Women, Tenali and College of Arts and Science, Bapatla.

By-passing the Legislature and Heads of Departments while issuing orders.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao — These have been reported by the Commission.

1. Appointment of Dr. B. Murthy as Professor of Sociology and Social work without adequate qualifications.

Sri B. V. Narasimha Rao — These have been reported by the Commission.

In some matters in some statutes objections have been raised. Now the Chancellor is seized of the matter. In a few days, those amendments will be brought about.
188 22nd September, 1909.

On grounds of sympathy and compassion the Commission also said this ought not to have been done. Any order passed on that basis should be declared null and void. We cannot say outright that they are null and void. The Commission also said this ought not to have been done.

(i) S. S. d. on the other hand were null and void, and the appointment of the Examiner and the purchase of machinery and paper were prejudiced. S. S. d. while unrepresented may have complained that the Vice-Chancellor had unfairly interfered and taken a partisan attitude in the elections to the Senate and Syndicate. No such unrepresented may have complained that the Vice-Chancellor had unfairly interfered and taken a partisan attitude in the elections to the Senate and Syndicate.
Oral Answers to Questions. 22nd September, 1960.

By and large they relate to the alleged actions of one person then Vice-Chancellor. It so happens...

Sri K. Viswanath —On the subject, the Hon. Member is raising the question of irregularities at the University. The Government have got powers to appoint a Committee to enquire into the affairs of the University, does the Government not have the powers to take action accordingly. I would like to submit that there is a very general question. It depends on the action to be taken in some matters we can suggest: when all we can do generally is to the suggestion to Syndicate that action may be taken in certain cases. That is all. But we cannot strictly take action ourselves.

Sri K. Viswanath:—Then who is to take action?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—The Syndicate has to take that is the administrative body.

Sri K. Viswanath:—When there is an irregularity there, the Syndicate itself has not set its mind on it. Naturally there is something wrong.

Mr. Speaker:—Under the University Act, Government have no powers to interfere in the affairs of the University; The Government want to have some powers and then the University Act was sought to be amended, but taking the sense of the House it was dropped.

Sri K. Viswanath:—The Senate is the supreme body to conduct the affairs of the University. But the Vice-Chancellor makes it.

Mr. Speaker:—So far as the Government is concerned, they are helpless.

Sri A. Madhava Rao: —It is not a question of what we can do from the technical point of view. It is also a question of taking drastic action against the university, as I have already submitted the irregularities pointed out have been again pointed out to the Syndicate and they have said that they are taking action to remove. For that, certain amendments have been done, not that they have done anything. It was more or less the behaviour or performance of one person that was assailed more than anything else.
22nd September, 1969.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I would like to submit that the Commission has not said anything categorical about the responsibility
attaching to any individual there Generally on the past of the
Vice-Chancellor it has been said that certain actions which he has
taken ought not to have been taken That is what they have said, not
beyond that.

Sri Kona Prabhakara Rao :—Under the Andhra University Act
the Government is empowered to appoint a Commission to go into
the affairs of the University. In pursuance of that, a commission
has been appointed and it submitted a report. Under the procedure
laid down under the Act, this report will be sent to the University
Senate and it was sent. The University Senate considered it. Will
the Minister be pleased to state the action taken by the Senate?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—I do not know what the action
taken by the Senate was. But I know only this much that the Syndi-
cate on being told by the Government has taken some action; it has
reported to the Government, according to which certain amendments,
etc. are being made.

Mr. Speaker :—Answers to other questions will be laid on the
Table of the House, excepting 704 and 710.

APPOINTMENT OF LECTURERS THROUGH P.S.C.

704 — * 69 * (1234) Q—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya :—Will the
hon Minister for Education be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers in Govern-
ment Colleges appointed last year and this year through P.S.C and
by the Department, and

(b) whether retired persons were reappointed while P.S.C. can-
didates were there?

Sri P V. Narasimha Rao :— (a) No Lecturer was appointed
through the Public Service Commission during either 1967-68 or
1968-69. 79 and 24 Lecturers have been appointed by the Depart-
ment during 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively.

Regarding Assistant Lecturers, 151 have been appointed
through the Public Service Commission during 1968-69 and none
during 1967-68 140 and 81 have been appointed by the Depart-
ment during 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively.

(b) No, Sir.
One case is which I have got here. The vacancies were notified by the Commission on 2-6-1966. But the list of selected candidates were sent by the Commission only on 5-7-1968, after a delay of two years. Against the estimate of 200 vacancies, the Commission could recruit about 158 candidates. Of 158 candidates selected, 153 candidates have been given orders of posting. Antecedents of 5 candidates have not been received from the Police. Soon after the antecedents are reported, they will also be given.

EMPLOYEES IN STATE TANNING INDUSTREAL CENTRES

710—

Q. 470 (2161) Q. -Sri Dhanenkula|Narasimham — Will the hon Minister for Small Scale Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the employees working in the State Tanning Industrial Centres have the required educational qualifications;

(b) whether unqualified persons have been appointed instead of qualified persons; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the educational qualifications required for working in the said centres?

The Minister for Small Scale Industries (Sri G. C. Venkanna):—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

65—5
### Statement Laid on the Table of the House

(Vide Answer to Clause (d) of L.A.Q. No. 2161 (*710*)

Statement showing the qualifications required for the post of Superintendent, Model Tannery, Guntakal,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the post</th>
<th>Method of appointment</th>
<th>Qualifications</th>
<th>Experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>Technical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent</td>
<td>a) by transfer from the Andhra Pradesh Industries Sub-Service, or</td>
<td>A Diploma or certificate in tanning after completion of 2 years in an Institution recognised by the Government.</td>
<td>Practical experience of not less than 5 years in the fabrication of different types of leather both by vegetable infusions and metallic salts or two years experience in the case of candidates possessing the degree of B Sc., in tanning or a Degree in Science with diploma or a certificate of two years duration in Tanning of a recognised Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Gazetted Post)</td>
<td>b) by transfer from among other service</td>
<td>A Degree of B. Sc., in Tanning, or Degree in Science with at least two years diploma, or certificate in Tanning of any recognised Institute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) by direct recruitment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NON-GAZETTED POSTS:**

No approved rules. Draft Adhoc rules have not been finalised.

Sufficient care has been taken to appoint only such of the persons who are either qualified in tanning or Foot-wear as the case may be.
1) Short notice Questions and Answers.

2) Will the Hon. Finance Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is not a fact that the Govt. is withholding the payment of a portion of the enhanced D.A. to Class IV Employees to the tune of Rs. 12 per month, if so, since how many months such withholding is being done,

(b) Whether the Government is crediting that amount to the account of G.P.F. of employees, if so, whether all the employees are furnished statements of their account standing in G.P.F.

(c) Whether deductions are being made even in cases where G.P.F. is not there for the employees concerned, if so, whether the amount will be paid back to the employees concerned; and

(d) Whether Government has received any representation concerning these amounts of Class IV Employees, if so, what is that representation and what action has been taken on that?

The Minister for Finance (Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy) :—(a) The details of Rs. 12 of the 50% increased D.A. adjusted towards the General Provident Fund Account of the Class IV Employees are,—

Rs. 6-00 from 1-1-1968
Rs. 8-00 from 1-6-1968, and
Rs. 3-00 from 1-2-1969 to date.
(b) Yes, Sir. The account slips are being furnished to all regular subscribers of the General Provident Fund. As regards non-regular subscribers also, Government have issued instructions for communicating the account slips to the employees showing the amount credited to their accounts.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is not possible for the Government to refund the amount of D.A. already recovered towards G.P.F. as it will affect the ways and means position of the State Government.

(d) Yes, Sir. They have requested the Government for the discontinuance of the present scheme of deducting 50% increased DA towards G.P.F. and also refund the amount so far deducted and lying to their credit in the G.P.F. The matter is being examined by the Government.

RETRENCHMENT IN NAGARJUNASAGAR PROJECT

710-B—

1780-B Q.—Sri R. Mahananda.—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state

(a) how many Technical and Non-Technical Maistries and Peons, Attenders and Watermen are retrenched from the Nagarjuna Sagar Project in 1967-68,

(b) how many of them retrenched are again absorbed in Guntur, Karampudi, Lingaramgunta and Ongole circles of Superintending Engineer, in 1968-69 and up to date; give categorwise figures;

(c) how many posts of the above categories are created in the above circles till today?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri S. Sidda Reddy);—I am sorry that the particulars called for are not available, and they are awaited. If you kindly permit me, I will place the information on the Table of the House next time.
Minimum Wages to Beedi workers

S. No. 70-C
S. N. Q. No: 1780-P :—Sri Ch. Rajeshwara Rao :—Will the hon. Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) when does the State Government arrange the payment of the minimum wages with arrears to the Beedi workers; what are the causes for the inordinate delay despite the announcement of the minimum wages to them;

(b) what are the reasons for not implementing the conditions of Employment Act to the Beedi workers and what action does the Government take to implement the same;

(c) whether the Government set up another Committee for determining the minimum wages for Beedi workers; if so, what are the steps the State Government has taken to prepare a report which can stand the test of the strict legal scrutiny by the Courts; and when is the report expected to see the light of the day and who are the members on this Committee?

The Minister for Labour (Sri G. Sanjeeva Reddy):—

(a) As several beedi employers filed petitions and writ appeals in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and obtained stay orders, the minimum rates of wages revised by Government in G. O Ms No. 1617, Home (Lab. II) Department dated 28-7-1968 were not paid to the workers by the concerned employers. Now that the High Court has dismissed the writ appeals on 5-9-1959 the employers will have to pay the difference between the minimum rates of wages and the actual wages they pay to their workers. If the employers do not pay, legal action will be taken against them under the Minimum Wages Act.

(b) The Beedi and Cigar workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966 except Section 3 was brought into force in this State with effect from 1-4-1968 and Section 3 thereof was enforced from 1-6-1968. Most of the beedi and cigar employers filed writ petitions in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh questioning the constitutional validity of the Act. The High Court granted stay of the operation of the provisions of the Act. Government have filed counter affidavits in the High Court and are moving the High Court for expediting disposal of the several writ petitions.

(c) Government have constituted an Advisory Committee with the following members:—

I. Independent Members
   1. Sri D. S. Mandapaka, B. A., Hyderabad Chairman

II. Employers representatives
   1. Sri R. Ramanand Rao,
      Chief Personal Manager,
      IITD., Company, Guntur. Member
   2. Sri P. R. Madhavarao, B. Sc., B. L.
      Managing Partner, P. V. Ramachandra Rao Member
      Beedi Factory, Kalahasti.
3. Sri P. Ganaga Reddy,  
   Madras Chakkar Beedi Factory,  
   Warangal.  Member

4. Sri Manubhai H. Desai,  
   Proprietor, Desai Brothers,  
   Nizamabad. Member

III. Employees representatives

1. Mohd. Fakruddin,  
   Municipal Councillor, Nirmal,  
   Adilabad, district Member

2. Sri K. M. Lingam,  
   General Secretary, A. P. ILTD.,  
   Company, Workers Union, Guntur-1. Member

3. Sri G Radhakrishna,  
   C/o Azam Jahi Mills, Warangal. Member

4. Sri A. Sathearam,  
   General Secretary,  
   The Nizamabad Beedi Mazdoor Sangh  
   Upper Takidi, Nizamabad, Member

Care has been taken to see that the Committee submit its report without any legal lacuna. As the present is the off-season for the Tobacco Industry, the Committee is likely to submit its report by the end of March 1970, by which time the tobacco factories will be working in full swing.

Sri G Sivayya, The minimum wages fixed by the Government are Rs 1.00 for Sada beedies and Rs. 1.86 in the case of Jadi Beedies. Even these minimum wages are not implemented in the Telangana Region whereas in the Andhra region in Chittoor and Nellore Districts they are paid Rs. 1.25 for Sada Beedies and Rs. 1.36 or Rs. 1.40 for Jadi Beedies. What is the purpose in imposing the Minimum Wages Act in the areas where they are already getting more?

The Minister has given information about the rates. It is not on account of the Minimum Wages. All the workers in Beedi industry are working on Sundays whereas under the Act if a worker works
on Sunday he has to be paid Sunday wages. Therefore, the industrialists have filed writs in the High Court saying that they should not be forced to pay Sunday Wages as the industry does not come under the Industries Act. Will the Government take immediate steps in this matter?

Sri G. Sanjeeva Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.
(c) The following table shows the number of Telugu, non-Telugu, and Marwadi labourers for each year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Telugu Labourers</th>
<th>No. of non-Telugu Labourers</th>
<th>No. of Marwadi Labourers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The management of the Factory is submitting the quarterly reports regularly under the provisions of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1969 as prescribed by the Director General, Employment and Training, Government of India. The returns do not prescribe the furnishing of information about the labour employed within and outside the State or on linguistic basis.

(g) 1. "What is the outcome of the Factory's submission of the quarterly reports?"
   
   The Factory is submitting the quarterly reports regularly under the provisions of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1969 as prescribed by the Director General, Employment and Training, Government of India. The returns do not prescribe the furnishing of information about the labour employed within and outside the State or on linguistic basis.

(h) 2. "What is the outcome of the Factory's submission of the quarterly reports?"
   
   The Factory is submitting the quarterly reports regularly under the provisions of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1969 as prescribed by the Director General, Employment and Training, Government of India. The returns do not prescribe the furnishing of information about the labour employed within and outside the State or on linguistic basis.

(i) 3. "What is the outcome of the Factory's submission of the quarterly reports?"
   
   The Factory is submitting the quarterly reports regularly under the provisions of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1969 as prescribed by the Director General, Employment and Training, Government of India. The returns do not prescribe the furnishing of information about the labour employed within and outside the State or on linguistic basis.

(j) 4. "What is the outcome of the Factory's submission of the quarterly reports?"
   
   The Factory is submitting the quarterly reports regularly under the provisions of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1969 as prescribed by the Director General, Employment and Training, Government of India. The returns do not prescribe the furnishing of information about the labour employed within and outside the State or on linguistic basis.
Short-notice Questions and Answers 22nd September, 19 9. 151

When the factories are there, the local labour should be employed. It is the duty of the Government to see that this is followed. There is no question of advice.

65—6
22nd September, 1969. Written Answers to Questions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS IN GIRIRAJ COLLEGE

702—

*611 (6372) Q.—Sri R Mahananda:— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Accounts Clerk of the Government Giriraj Arts College, Nizamabad collected and swallowed Rs. 13,163 from the fees collected in July, 1966;

(b) whether the amount was realised from him;

(c) is he still in service, and

(d) at what stage the matter now stands?

A:—

(a) Yes, Sir;

(b) No, Sir;

(c) No. He has been absconding since 17-7-1966

(d) Action is being pursued by the Police to serve the notice obtained from the Court under section 87,88 Cr. P C. on the absconding delinquent.

LECTURERS POSTS

703—

*617 (692) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda:— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the No. of posts of Asst. Lecturers and Lecturers and Gazetted Inspectors vacant now without Service Commission candidates;

(b) No of candidates, working in the above cadres from the last 5 to 10 years on temporary basis; and

(c) why all these vacancies have not been notified.

A:—

(a) It is presumed that the Hon’ble Member is referring to the number of posts of Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers in Arts Colleges and posts of Gazetted Inspectors of Schools which are vacant now for want of Service Commission Candidates. If so, the answer is in the negative

(b) Assistant Lecturers 10
   Lecturers 79
   Gazetted Inspectors Nil
(The posts of Gazetted Inspectors have come into existence in July 1965 consequent on the re-organisation of the Education Department).

(c) Recruitment to the posts of Assistant Lecturers was last made by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission during 1966. Against the estimate of 200 vacancies, 158 candidates were selected by the Commission during 1968. The list was sent to the Director of Public Instruction by the Commission on 5-7-68. The question of making regular appointments in respect of these 158 posts is under consideration of the Director of Public Instruction. In December 1968 an estimate of 310 vacancies in Arts Colleges has been furnished to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission for making recruitment. The Commission is yet to notify the vacancies.

As regards Lecturers, 23 candidates were selected by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission in the year 1960-61. The question of regularisation of the service of these candidates is under examination in consultation with the A. P. Public Service Commission. During this year, proposals for filling up 8 posts of Lecturers by direct recruitment have been sent by the Director of Public Instruction. Necessary proposals for regularising the services of Lecturers appointed by recruitment by transfer on temporary basis were submitted by the Director of Public Instruction through the A. P. Public Service Commission during 1968. They are under consideration.

DISPOSAL OF CASES BY ASST. COMMISSIONER, KHAMMAM

705—

(6846) Q—Sri K. Rajamallu :—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state—

(a) the No. of cases filed before the Asst. Commissioner, Endowments, Khammam District during 1967-68, and the No. of cases disposed of by him during that period;

(b) the amount of T. A. drawn by the Asst. Commissioner during the said period and the No. of tours made by him in the said period, and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the disposal of the cases even though he is touring extensively in his jurisdiction and drawing heavy amounts of T. A.?

A:—

(a) 19 cases

(b) An amount of Rs. 1831 was drawn by the Assistant Commissioner towards T. A. during that period. The number of days he toured during that period was 125.

(c) All the 19 cases being of administrative nature, called for thorough investigation and enquiry on the part of the Assistant Commissioner before taking decisions. Some of the cases are very important as they involved large landed property which called for careful scrutiny after spot inspections. Judging from these facts, the Assistant Commissioner cannot be said to have taken undue time in disposing of the above cases.
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P. H. CENTRE AT DORAWARISATHRAM

706—

*596 (6648) Q. — Sri K. Munsavany:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to establish Primary Health Centre at Dorawarisathram, Sullurpet taluk, Nellore District;

(b) if so, when, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

A.—

(a) (b) and (c):—The question of shifting the Primary Health Centre at Mallam village in the present Gudur block to Dorawarisathram in the present Sullurpet block is under examination with reference to the judgement dated 14-2-1969 of the Supreme Court of India in Civil Appeal No. 268 of 1966.

"WORK TO RULE" METHOD IN ELECTRICITY REVENUE OFFICES:

707—

*327 (77:4) Q. — Sarvasri K. Govinda Rao & R. Mahananda:—Will the hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Electricity Board working in the electricity Revenue Offices have been resorting to "Work to Rule" method for the past few weeks;

(b) if so, what are their grievances,

(c) whether the Government propose to concede their demands; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

A:—

(a) The employees of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board working in the Electricity Revenue Offices of the Andhra Area observed "Work-to-rule" programme from 1-9-1968 to 13-11-1968.

(b) They represented before launching the "Work-to-Rule" programme that the work load of the Bill Clerk was heavy and requested that the work load might be reduced from 700 to 600 (20) bills for a Lower Division Clerk per month.

(c) The matter relates to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. The Board has considered that the work load of 700 bills for billing clerk in the Electricity Revenue Offices is reasonable and hence there is no proposal to reduce the work load to 600 bills per clerk.

(d) Does not arise.

QUARTERS TO MACHKAND PROJECT STAFF

708—

*444 (1120) Q. — Sri R. Mahananda:—Will the hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state:
Point of Information: 22nd September, 1969

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to provide quarters to all the Project staff working at Machkund, Upper Sileru, Lower Sileru and Jalaput Electrical Projects,

(b) if not, whether any compensatory House Rent Allowance is being paid to those who are not provided with quarters?

A:—

(a) Quarters have been constructed at the Machkund Hydro Electric Project, Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Project, and Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Project sites for accommodating as many members of the project staff as possible.

(b) All the employees working at Machkund Hydro Electric Project have been provided with departmental residential quarters. The staff working at Upper Sileru and Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Projects that are not provided with quarters are being paid Compensatory (House rent) allowance.

Industrial Estates in IV Plan

700—

* 490 (2838) Q.— Sri Kona Prabhakara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Small Scale Industries be pleased to state

(a) whether there are any propoals to start new industrial estates by the Government in Andhra Pradesh in the Fourth Five-Year Plan; and

(b) if so, will the Government start one at Bapatla?

A:—

(a) and (b):— As the State's Fourth Five Year Plan as well as the allocation for Industrial Estates has not yet been finalised, it is not possible to state whether any new Industrial Estates can be established during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Point of Information

re Release of Convicts during the Gandhi Centenary year.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I had made a statement on the Floor of the House on 20th Sep 1969 announcing Government's policy with regard to the grant of special remission on the occasion of Gandhi's Centenary Celebrations.

According to the policy laid down by the Government, most of the prisoners will be prematurely released and such of those prisoners who do not fall in any of the categories of premature release would be granted special remission of 1/3rd sentence. By the grant of a special remission, convicts whose cases would have been reviewed by the Advisory Committees in the normal course only after completion of half of the sentence would now come up before the Advisory Board much earlier and they would be benefited doubly.
Point of Information:

Release of convicts during the Gandhi Centenary Year.

The Inspector General of Prisons has been instructed to see that the Advisory Boards meet to dispose of expeditiously such cases. He has also been asked to dispose of these cases within three mouths.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — The Inspector General of Prisons has been asked to see that the Advisory Boards meet to dispose of these cases within the next three months.
During the next few days that I shall spend here, I shall meet people from all walks of life. I shall naturally devote my attention to the problem that is uppermost in your minds—the Telangana issue.

This problem has attracted the serious and anxious attention, not only of the people of Andhra Pradesh but the whole of India as well. I have come with an open mind and shall study all aspects of this intricate issue.

In view of my constitutional position as Head of State, I shall convey my assessment of the situation to the Prime Minister and her Cabinet. Given the will and determination, I am sure, an amicable solution satisfactory to all the interests concerned, could be worked out. I would like to appeal to the Press not to indulge in any speculation about the discussions that I may have with various parties and individuals.

Mr. Speaker:—I would like the members to decide the issue, whether after question-hour member after member can raise any issue. If the House decides and says that all miscellaneous questions will be taken up after question-hour, then I have no objection. Otherwise I would only submit to this House that it is better to put an end to such practice . . .

Sri D. Venkatesham:—I do not want to inconvenience you Sir, but . . . .

Mr. Speaker:—This has been 'going on for too long. I have to answer so many questions Whereas the Speaker is not supposed to speak, I am compelled to answer them.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—The other day, the hon. Speaker was pleased to observe that there are two things that are generally guiding this House—one is rules and the other is conventions. As hon. Sri Latchanna, Leader of the Opposition has pointed out, as a convention it has become the practice not only here but also at Delhi, Lok Sabha, that immediately after question hour, zero hour-as it is called unofficially-starts. That zero hour may be treated as a convention and the hon. Speaker may be kind enough to allow half an hour for that business.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I would like to be enlightened by Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao when rules end and conventions begin or when convention ends and rules begin.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Immediate need for repair in minor irrigation tanks in certain villages of Darshi taluk.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

Immediate need for repairing minor irrigation tanks in certain villages of Darshi Taluk.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.


Sri G. Kandaswamy.—Sir, Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1 lakh under Famine Relief in G.O. M. No. 60, (Reference dated 21-6-69) to effect repairs to the tanks in Darsi taluk of Nellore district which were affected by the recent cyclone in May 1969. With reference to this, the Collector, Nellore has sanctioned repai works for the tanks. The position is indicated below:

Gangadipallu tank in Gangadipallu village and Akalpadu tank in Akalpadu village are in Tarlapadu Panchayat Samithi of Podili taluk. These tanks were not breached in the recent cyclone but were breached in the year 1968. Action could not be taken to close these breaches in the year 1969 due to the paucity of funds. However, in the current year 1969-70 out of the provision of Rs. 1 lakh sanctioned for repairs to the tanks in Darsi taluk affected by the recent cyclone, the Collector, Nellore, has requested by the Chief Engineer, Punchayati Raj to divert a part of the funds to Podili taluk in order to take up repairs of these tanks.

The tanks in Veddipalem and Jammigunkula are not in the flood-affected list as per the report received. However, the Chief Engineer, Punchayati Raj has instructed the Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad, Nellore, to inspect these tanks and take necessary action.

Polavaram, Lakkavaram and Marella: These are in the jurisdiction of the Podili Panchayat Samithi in Darsi taluk. Breach closing works for these tanks have been sanctioned but in respect of Lakkavaram big tank and Polavaram, it is in progress and being executed by the concerned ayacut dars. They are expected to be completed by the end of September 1969. The ayacut dars of Marella big tank and Marella Amma tank have requested for enhancement of earth work rates and this is under consideration of the Punchayat Raj Engineering Department. No expenditure has been incurred on these works so far.

re: Police Firing in Kandemallayapalle in May 1969.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance
re: Police firing in Kandimallayapaile
in May, 1969.

"When we were celebrating the condemnation of shooting by a foreign Power in Namalchib, at least ten people were shot down dead by the officers of the people's Government. Over hundred years ago it was an Assembly of persons that had met to pass a resolution that were shot down then. The cycle has turned and today we hear that our people were shot down dead and many more injured when they were shot in a purely innocent purpose, not innocent but also religious according to their faith, not only religious but also one which had the sanction of memorial practice and more so even after the Animal sacrifice, Prevention Act of 1852. It is common case that even after that Act, Animal Sacrifice, as a part of a religious function was being done without any kind of objection, may in the presence of public officials, who happened to be there for purposes of Bundobust or so.

Most of us have heard about the place popularly known as Mattam. It is situated in Kandimallayapaile; a village in Cuddapah district. The recent law is to the effect that Veershahdram Swamy, a goldsmith by caste walked into a tomb alive and attained salvation. It is said that he has forecast the future of the world but I am sure that even to such a great seer this murder of a large number of persons by public officials would not have struck him. But the religious function has nothing to do, with the religious festivals done in this temple of Veeraleshvarna Swamy. All the same, one of the days of Brumotharam at the temple is avoided by the public to sacrifice animals not for fun but in discharge of their vows not in the temple nor in its precincts but by the side of a hillock far away from the temple about two miles. On such a day this year 27th of April when people from different districts and taluks have come with animals and birds all the way to discharge their vows by sacrifice, the officers admitted sacrificed human beings and the excuse put forward has been that they sacrificed the human beings to prevent sacrifice of animals. That it is seen that the life of a human being is treated far less than the life of a bird or animal. This colossal tragedy certainly moved the Chief Minister and he ordered an enquiry by a Judicial Officer. Further submissions have to be grouped under two heads:

(i) the procedure.

(ii) the findings

Taking up the first, in response to a public notice I and Sarvadri Rajagopal Reddy, Veera Reddy, Krishna Reddy and Sreeramulu, appeared before the Commission and filed affidavits inter alia, stating that the retention of the officers whose conduct is in question before the commission is not conducive for a fair enquiry and that they have
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:


spread a scare. Only one illustration is sufficient. (1) It is stated by them that two or more bodies were not claimed by any one. You must remember all those including dead bad come there for a religious function. They are not beggars and this very fact that nobody has come there to claim their bodies is eloquent proof of the scare spread by the police. And it is a bad compliment to the State that even with its long arm of investigating officers they could not trace the identity of the dead. They would never have come alone.

(2) The police are reported to have registered a case. The Magistrate who had held an enquiry never registered the case again against the police who have not till today submitted a final report to the Court on the case registered by them. The pages in their case diaries are always open for inclusion of any name. How then with this denouement of a hanging, can you expect any body to come forward to say anything against the police. They were afraid to claim the bodies lest they should also be included in the case. I say that the Magistrate should have registered the case against the police. There are many reasons, but I will only mention one of them. The killing of these ten persons is undoubtedly murder punishable with death. It will cease to be a lawful murder only when killer proves exception to the murder, that is self defence. When a case depends upon an exception, the burden of proving is on the killer. Case must be registered and given a judicial conclusion on evidence in Court. It cannot be treated simply as a departmental enquiry. Murder, like other cognizable offences is an offence against Society. That is why cognizable offences are investigated by the police. The trial is conducted by public prosecutor. So we felt that when the Government appointed an advocate, he will be an advocate for the Society. But, to our surprise, we found that he was appearing for the police officers (not even for the executive judicial officers). It is a matter of shock that the State should order an enquiry and that at the same time it should bully it by giving its resources to defend the very persons whose conduct is in question. After all the purpose of this enquiry is only for the information of its own mind, to instruct the mind of the Government. The commission is not a court. If in the mind of the Government these officers are innocent so as to deserve expenditure of peoples' money for their defence, then an enquiry...

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Is it in the Court?

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy:—It is not sub judice, Sir.

... is unnecessary. The Government should have kept an open mind and if after the enquiry they are proved to be innocent, it is open to the Government to compensate them and give them what they have spent. That has not been done. What is worse when one honourable member who filed two affidavits, filed a vakalath of an advocate for him, the State through its advocate opposed the right of audience to him or to his advocate. Why then this force of an exparte enquiry. I must state here that after the first affidavit, I and other M.L.As. filed another affidavit raising relevant points. Even without going into the relevancy of these, it was ruled that the public or the public man who filed an affidavit cannot take part in the proceedings. If you refer to the rule of Commission of Enquiry, Sir, if
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance: 22nd September, 1969.


A man comes forward to file an affidavit, he must be given a chance to cross examine the witnesses brought by the police also. But that was not done. It was ruled out. We asked for the copies of the records. No orders were passed. None of the injured or the relations of the dead a e called as witness. It is not as if the commission did not suo-moto summon witness. They did. Whom? The police official. For an exparte enquiry. Only one non-official, a Secretary of Jey Karunya Sangam was produced by the State Council. It is claimed by him that this Sangam moved the authorities for bringing in the officials and that he actively took part to prevent sacrifice and yet we find that he has not even got a scratch on his body. If the mob had any idea to use violence, he would have been the first target. We asked for a local inspection of the place for proper appreciation of the evidence. Even that has been overlooked. We have been acquainting the Government with these and other facts from stage to stage. But when we are denied the right of audience and when the Government refused to transfer the concerned officials and when the Government engaged an advocate for the guilty officers, we felt that we have no place when the Government has made up its mind.

As already stated the place is not a temple or of a precinct of temple and therefore the Act does not apply. Even if the Act should apply it is a non-cognizable offence. The Police have no power. The criminal procedure Code states in section 151 that the police cannot take steps to prevent only a cognizable offence. This section definitely means that they cannot take any steps to prevent a non-cognizable offence. There was no breach of peace previously and they did not apprehend breach of peace now. No order under section 141 Cr.P.C. has been passed to make the assembly violating that order an unlawful assembly. The officials now say that they wanted to persuade people from sacrificing animals. It is no part of the duty of the police to do this kind of preaching. The publicity wing of the Government never moved in this direction. The Tahsildar who happened to be there in the village the previous evening was never approached. He took to his heels the previous night itself.

He was not approached by the police to stay. The Sub-Collector of Rajampet who instructed the Circle Inspector of Police Budvel earlier to prevent the sacrifice appeared to have realised the folly and moved the day after the event, why? The police registered a case but did not prevent? The District Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police who wanted to prevent the sacrifice never moved before the event from their headquarters to be on the spot to use their good offices. A wireless message was sent to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Proddatoor to go to Mattam to prevent the sacrifice. The Tahsildar of Budvel and Sub-Collector of Rajampet who were both invested with the magisterial powers did not start an enquiry when the people were there. They waited to be influenced by the police to justify their act of indiscretion. The District Revenue Officer who is an Officer of I.A.S. Grade was first thought of though belatedly to hold a magisterial enquiry. He was dropped and the P.A. to the Collector was asked to hold an enquiry. Incidentally it may be mentioned that...
this P. A has been kept under suspension for different charge. You can understand the usefulness of that enquiry also. The worst of it is that even before he concluded his enquiry the District Magistrate who is his superior issued a press statement without the enquiry was complete. When the superior has issued such a statement what could be the result of his magisterial enquiry. Earlier to this magisterial enquiry, inquests were held over the dead bodies by the Telasedar. But not a single witness was examined. This is a statutory enquiry under Section 17 of Cr. P C. Everyone appears to be sympathetic to cover up the act of murder in inter-fearing and stooping It should be so because the District Official were primarily responsible for moving the police Thus both the Revenue and Police official were anxious to act in self-protection. This could be seen from another simple fact. In forwarding the report of the Magisterial enquiry, the then District Magistrate in-chiral submitted a report to the Government and even to the Tribunal. The Government through its counsel claimed privileges. He has not written a letter, he has not written any thing that would emphasize the interests of the State. He is a legal with Judicial powers. He is giving his judicial findings on a report of a subordinate of his. How then could it be said that this is privileged communication? Why should the Government fight shy to re-examine these judicial findings? It only shows that the Government has a lot to hide and little to reveal.

We should not make a mistake about boundaries. In a situation of this kind it is only that which is in accordance with the law. The land that could be said to have been done in good faith or boundary. No one is said to have done or acted in good faith when he consciously arrogates to himself a jurisdiction which he does not possess. There is no place for right motives or ideas in these matters. I have already stated that the police had no authority to move in this matter. Two interesting things emerge. Under law a subordinate cannot plead that he is simply obeying the order of his superior. The conclusion is irresistible that the orders to the police to prevent a non-cognizable offence is patently illegal. When it is patently illegal no subordinate should carry out an illegal order and if he still does it he is equally culpable with those that issues that order. In this case it is a highly placed officer that the Deputy Superintendent of Police and Inspector that claimed to have obeyed these illegal orders. If they went there only for persuasion, then they should have withdrawn when they found that the crowd was in no mood to hear any persuasion and desist from doing an act not objected to previously and not advised against beforehand. They should not have insisted on the persuasion to provoke the crowd or carry out the persuasion at the point of guns. Then again it is an accepted axiom of law that one cannot claim right of defence. If he himself commenced an incident leading to a chain of reactions, this right again does not arise if there had been time to have a recourse to public authority by invoking 144 or other suitable orders. Thus it is seen that in the instant case, the officers invited a situation upon themselves and therefore they cannot justify killing by presence of necessity unless they are wholly without fault in bringing about that necessity.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

22nd September, 1969.

Police firing in Kandimalayapalle in May, 1969.

The situation is the result of bungling of every official concerned. An exparte enquiry, at huge cost is no solution to the society when large number of people are killed. At least in the case of Jahanwallabash the foreign power felt that the Assembly was acting disloyal to the Government. But in this case which occurred just hundred years thereafter, the people that were killed had gathered to be loyal to their faith and to God. It is curious that in the shooting not a single animal nor a bird has been injured. This is important for this reason. If the shooting has been against the animals that were about to be sacrificed, the animals cannot escape injury as the shooting is at the lower limbs. The injuries null the deceased are on the vital parts. The shooting was aimed at where the crowd was dense. It was not aimed at the firing of the crowd. The crowd were caught. They had no opening to escape. The unprecedented outrage must be an eye opening to us. We cannot leave these officials with a licence to kill any body. The punishment should not only meet the atrocity of killing but also be a deterrent for future officials. The Judicial enquiry must be regulated by rules. Any member of the public could take part and cross examine. We must put an end to exparte enquiry. The State must not take sides even before the conclusion of the enquiry by giving legal aid to those officials who killed. The State must not take officials in any way better than a citizen who is charged with murder. Since this is only a fact finding enquiry and since they have to satisfy a court of law by proof of exception it is still open to the Government to file a charge sheet against them so that a judicial finding of their innocence or their guilt be given.
166 22nd September, 1969. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:


Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Calling attention to a matter of urgent
public importance.

re: Police firing in Kandumallayapalle
in May, 1969.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

The Minister for Home (Shri J. Venkat Rao) - On the occasion of celebrating “Poleamma Jathara” at Kandimalayapalle, Badvel taluk, in Cuddapah District, it was customary to offer sacrifices of animals before a stone deity at the outskirts of that village. This year, concerted efforts were made by “Jeavaraksha Sangham” and some other similarly altruistically motivated organisations to stop animal sacrifice there. The representatives of these organisations who met the Collector, Cuddapah, were advised by the latter to muster the support of the local leaders and religious persons to prevail upon the people to desist from making sacrifices. Besides, the police were also advised by the Collector to take special steps in maintaining law and order and also to prevent animal sacrifices which are banned by the Animal Sacrifices Prevention Act, 1952. In pursuance of this, propaganda was carried out accordingly by the representatives of “Jeavaraksha Sangham” as also the Police authorities. On the night of 21-5-69, some representatives of the people approached the DSP, Proddatur with a request to allow the sacrifices of animals and after some discussion a compromise was effected according to which the animals were to be taken round the deity three times and then away from that place apparently to be slaughtered elsewhere. On 22-5-69, from 3 a.m onwards, offerings were made at the temple and up to 6 a.m the above compromise was followed scrupulously by which time the crowd swelled to about 10,000. Sometime between 6.30 a.m and 7.00 a.m, one person suddenly broke away from the circle of devotees crying that he would sacrifice, come what may, in the presence of the deity itself, and actually sacrificed a bird and a ram. Encouraged by this, a dozen more people broke away from the regular cordon and sacrificed sheep and fowls. In spite of interference by the Police, the sacrifices continued. The Police tried to push away those who broke away from the cordon, but to no avail. They ran away from the Police, pelting stones and brandishing weapons. The Police opened fire in self-defence as the crowd was very violent and threatening. The Circle Inspector of Police, Badvel and the Sub-Inspector of Police, Brahmanapalli Police station were actually caught hold of by the crowd and manhandled severely. A lathi charge was attempted, which proved futile, and in the meanwhile, the crowd set fire to the Police Jeep. Seeing the danger to the Police, the Superintendent of Police immediately reported it to the Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent of Police immediately rushed to Kandimalayapalle with Police reinforcements. After the said police firing, the majority of the crowd...
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public import
c. re Police mutiny in Kona-malayapal in May, 1969.

A similar, about 5,000 persons still remained, threatening the police personnel. Only after seeing the police reinforcements arrive, the crowd dispersed. The temporary Police Station set up in the village was also burnt by the infuriated mob. Altogether 10 persons died due to Police firing, and one S.D.P. one Circle Inspector, three Sub Inspectors and 11 police men were injured among whom one Inspector and one Sub Inspector were seriously injured.

In view of the gravity of this occurrence, the Government ordered judicial enquiry into the incident under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 and appointed Sri B Ram Lal Kishen, District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah as the Commissioner of Inquiry in G. O. Ms. No. 35, G. A. Genl. A. Department, dated 29-5-69. The Commission was asked to complete the enquiry and make its report within four months from the date of the notification of the above Government order. The Collector, Cuddapah, was authorised to utilise the services of a local advocate to assist the Commission of Inquiry and accordingly the Collector has appointed Sri K. Seetharamayya to assist the Commission in letting in the evidence (oral and documentary) of such witnesses as have chosen to appear before the Commission and the evidence of those that the Commission summons.

The fact that the Counsel filed affidavit on behalf of certain police officials need not be taken exception to, as they are as much witnesses as any others. It would be unfortunate to misinterpret this as collusion between police officials and counsel. Any proceedings before the Commission of Inquiry appointed has to be treated as a judicial proceeding for purposes of the offences of perjury and contempt of court.

There is no truth in the allegation that the Government after having ordered a judicial enquiry, has nullified its effect and is trying to protect the police. The allegation that “The Police, the counsel appointed by the Government, the Commission have all colluded in order to white-wash the gruesome murder of the police” would be unwarranted in view of the above and also the fact that the Commission has not made available its findings to anyone, or otherwise.
22nd September, 1969. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

 Police firing in Kandimallapalle in May, 1969.

 Sir, the Council of Ministers has been meeting to consider the matter of the police firing in Kandimallapalle in May, 1969. The police interference in this matter is a matter of public importance. The police fired into the crowd in Kandimallapalle. What is the necessity for the police to interfere in this? The Act does not empower them.

 That is a matter of matter of public importance. The police fired into the crowd in Kandimallapalle. The Act does not empower them. The police interfered to fire into the crowd. The police interfered to fire into the crowd. The Act does not empower them. The police interfered to fire into the crowd. The Act does not empower them. The police interfered to fire into the crowd. The Act does not empower them. What is the necessity for the police to interfere in this? The Act does not empower them?

 You have specifically stated what his functions are. You have specifically stated what his functions are. You have specifically stated what his functions are. You have specifically stated what his functions are. Under the Commission's of Enquiry Act and rules we are entitled for such an assistance from any advocate which we choose to engage. Under the Commission's of Enquiry Act and rules we are entitled for such an assistance from any advocate which we choose to engage. Under the Commission's of Enquiry Act and rules we are entitled for such an assistance from any advocate which we choose to engage. Under the Commission's of Enquiry Act and rules we are entitled for such an assistance from any advocate which we choose to engage. Under the Commission's of Enquiry Act and rules we are entitled for such an assistance from any advocate which we choose to engage. As a lay man we have placed our evidence before him. We have not been again called to justify what we have stated. The evidence which we have stated. As a lay man we have placed our evidence before him. We have not been again called to justify what we have stated. The evidence which we have stated. As a lay man we have placed our evidence before him. We have not been again called to justify what we have stated. The evidence which we have stated. As a lay man we have placed our evidence before him. We have not been again called to justify what we have stated.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public importance

re Police firing in Kandimallapathe in May, 1969.

Mr. Sivaiah:—(In interruption)
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You can request for one hour discussion We will allow it.
Mr. Sivaiah.—You have allowed discussion on a Call Attention Motion.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I have not allowed.
Mr. Sivaiah.—I will certainly obey the Chair When an Advocate files a vakalath. . .
Mr Deputy Speaker:—No. No. Please do not take that oppor
tunity Please sit down Hav. you (Home Minister) got to clarify any point raised by these Members
22d September, 1969

Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public importance


Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—I protest against this observation. Sir, I ask the Minister to clarify on certain procedural matters. Not the judge, they are giving Rs 200 per day on the hearing, and that is the people’s money. He is only assisting—not the society and not the Commission. So I am asking for a clarification.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—Why don’t you allow me. But it is a matter which is against the rules. What should I say? Therefore, the point...

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—But I am asking the procedure.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—What is this, Mr. Ratnasabhapathi? You are creating new conventions.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—I know how to defend myself. The point raised here that he has clearly levied a charge that an advocate filed a vakalath and it has been returned. What right the officer has got to return the vakalath when it has come before Enquiry Officer? The Minister has something to say about it. That is the violation against the rules. If that is the fact it is very serious in nature. They cannot deny that an advocate’s vakalath in a matter like that the advocate has got a right to file a vakalath to an enquiry or in the legal proceedings. How can they reject it? Let the Minister answer it. This is not a small thing. After all, whatever the Government do let him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You can have your own time. He will not answer to this point.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—My humble submission to you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—No submissions. You are creating some new methods of seeking certain information. Please sit down.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—When an important question is raised, you must see the importance of the subject. Many things are taking place against the rules. By raising this point the Speaker gives a ruling that the Minister should not answer for it, what can I say, Sir? There must be a decision, Sir?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You have to resume your seat. That is all you could do. That is all you could do. Because it has come from the same officer.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public importance:


(I) While the matter of 22nd September, is urgent, it is a matter of 17th September, 1969.


We are not questioning that. We are asking the procedures about the legal assistance given.

Sri B. Ratnasambath: —It is not a judicial enquiry. It is only under the Commission of Enquiry Act. He is taking shelter under that.

We have given him a copy ten days in advance.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public importance:

re. Police firing in Kandimallaya palle in May, 1969

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The matter is very serious. They are not satisfied. Get this thing examined and inform the House.

They have given legal assistance only to the police not to the independent witnesses. This Commission has refused to take the vakalath of some of these and gone against the rules which this Government itself have given permission.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You suggest some method. He has no method now.

Mr. B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Will he able to get it afterwards? Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Arre.

Mr. B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Is he able to get it afterwards?

Mr. B. Rajagopala Reddy:—My submission is that this is a very important point on which I need the data and not the explanation.
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Call Attent on Notice No. 3 is posted to 29th because Sarvasri K. Ramanadham and Vavilala Gopala-Krishnayya have desired that it can be postponed to 29th. Now we take up discussion on the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am told it is disallowed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is disallowed.

You go and speak to him and seek his permission. Otherwise I will not allow you to speak here.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1969-70.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

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

Rs 6,41,61,0-0.

20 § & kS 5 9, 1969. 177

Voting of Demands for Grants.

20 § & kS 5 9, 1969. 177

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

90 transfers in 1968-69.

90 transfers in 1969-70.

Simplification of procedure 1969-70.

22nd September, 1969.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  22nd September, 1969
Voting of Demands for Giants.

The voting of demands for Giants was held on 22nd September, 1969. The total amount demanded was for aircondition of the building and the services of the staff. The aircondition was approved and the services of the staff were not considered on par with the Government employees. Their services are not considered on par with the Government employees.
Iur)

"2nd Sentemboi,

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

For: 1992-93

Vocm of Demands for Grants.

Let me thank the Government for at least coming to the rescue of the President with regard to the appointment of Group Extension Officers which is quite essential. In addition, the system of assigning 6 PHCs to a Group Extension Officer is quite essential. The scheme should be extended to 7 PHCs as well. Let me thank the Government for extending the funds to the PHCs for proper maintenance of the PHC buildings. Is it necessary to adopt the same technical system as in Mysore State? Why should we not adopt the technical system just like the one which is being adopted in Mysore State? It is best of the schemes among our Community Development...
Annul Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd September, 1969 134

for 1969-70:

Voting for Grants.

Works because it is money after work. See Memorandum No. 5360, Panchayat Raj (Roads & Buildings) dated 29th November, 1951 dated 29th November, 1951. 

Accumulated on 31st December 1951, 750 crores. The total amount of loans has been given as Rs. 750 crores.

Taccavi loans consist of 25% or 50% and no subsidy has been given so far. The loan has to be repaid with interest. The total amount of loans has been given as Rs. 750 crores.

According to the Andhra Pradesh Panchayati Samithi and Zilla Parishad Act, 1959 amended by the Act 13 of 1964, Member of either House of the Legislature or Parliament who becomes a Member of the Panchayat Samithi with effect from the 1st July, 1964 under any one of the clauses other than Clauses 3 and 4 of Sub-Section 1 and 4 shall be eligible to be elected as President and Vice-President. He shall however cease to hold such office unless within 3 days from the date of election to this office, he ceases to be a Member of either House of Legislature or Parliament by resignation or otherwise.” This restriction is placed on the M.L. As, M.L. C's and M. Ps to continue to serve in the Legislature or Parliament. Whenever such person is an elected President or Vice-President of the Panchayat Samithis of which he becomes a Member, such a restriction is neither desirable nor necessary. Besides, there is no such restriction in the other surrounding States also. By an amendment to the Act the restriction has to be removed.
Act, 1959 the following words should be omitted and shall always be deemed to have omitted namely—"he shall however ceased to hold such office unless within 15 days from the date of election to this office, he ceases to be a member of either House of the legislature of Parliament by reasons otherwise."

Let this Government give opportunities to these people also. For example Gannavaram has been stood as best Panchayat Samithi in the State. We request the Government to bear this in mind. He is a communist man. There is no party feeling. Let the non-officials have the liberty and let this Government not impose any restrictions on the elected representatives. I ask the Government to move this amendment and see that eligibilities are given to M. L. As., M. L. Cs. and M. Ps., Sir.

The barest necessities and minimum necessities of life to get the body and soul together, that is all, we ask for, Sir. The Government has spent 641 lakhs since election. The Government has spent 377 lakhs in the same period. The Government has spent 20 lakhs as expenses of the charge by the Government. The Government has spent 12 lakhs in the same period. The Government has spent 5 lakhs in the same period. The Government has spent 3 lakhs in the same period. The Government has spent 2 lakhs in the same period.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd September, 1969. 183

Voting of Demands for Grants:

[Content of the page]
18th 22nd September, 1969. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70
Voting of Demands for Grants:

The meeting was convened at 10:50 A.M. The following demands for grants were presented:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Amount (in Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand 1</td>
<td>1,216,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand 2</td>
<td>456,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand 3</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The meeting resolved to allocate the following amounts:

- Demand 1: 1,216,000
- Demand 2: 456,000
- Demand 3: 20,000

The total amount allocated is 1,792,000.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd September, 1950. 185
for 1960-70
Voting of Demands for Grants:

1. 22nd September, 1950. 185
Voting of Demands for Grants:

1. Demand: "For Giants..."

2. Demand: "For Giants..."

3. Demand: "For Giants..."

4. Demand: "For Giants..."

5. Demand: "For Giants..."

6. Demand: "For Giants..."

7. Demand: "For Giants..."

8. Demand: "For Giants..."

9. Demand: "For Giants..."

10. Demand: "For Giants..."

11. Demand: "For Giants..."

12. Demand: "For Giants..."

13. Demand: "For Giants..."

14. Demand: "For Giants..."

15. Demand: "For Giants..."

16. Demand: "For Giants..."

17. Demand: "For Giants..."

18. Demand: "For Giants..."

19. Demand: "For Giants..."
Voting of Demands for Grants:

1. M. The demand for:

2. R. The demand for:—All other demands except 33.

3. The demand for:—The demand for 34.

4. The demand for:—All other demands except 35.

5. The demand for:—The demand for 36.

6. The demand for:—All other demands except 37.

7. The demand for:—The demand for 38.

8. The demand for:—All other demands except 39.

9. The demand for:—The demand for 40.

10. The demand for:—All other demands except 41.

11. The demand for:—The demand for 42.

12. The demand for:—All other demands except 43.

13. The demand for:—The demand for 44.

14. The demand for:—All other demands except 45.

15. The demand for:—The demand for 46.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd September, 1939. 187
Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
188 2nd September, 1969. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70

Voting of Demands for Grants:

The budget for 1969-70 has been submitted for approval. The demands for grants have been tabled for voting. The budget has been prepared with due consideration to the financial position of the country. The government has taken steps to ensure that the funds are utilized effectively. The budget has been presented to the members for consideration and approval.

The budget for 1969-70 is submitted for approval. The demands for grants have been tabled for voting. The budget has been prepared with due consideration to the financial position of the country. The government has taken steps to ensure that the funds are utilized effectively. The budget has been presented to the members for consideration and approval.
190 22nd September, 1909.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70

Voting of Demands for Grants:

[Text content not legible]
Voting of Demands for Grants:

Sri V. Madhava Rao.—Sir, the time is short. The Community Development and Panchayati Raj (Andhra Pradesh Report) that is being given to us is a paradise glimpsed and whenever we see that, it is paradise lost. I am doubtful whether we are going to regain it. One aspect is, these institutions have become breathing centres for hatred, nepotism, and what not. The society is not the society we wanted it to be. Whatever is going on, should be arrested. One aspect is that these institutions have become breathing centres for hatred, nepotism, and what not. The society is not the society we wanted it to be. Whatever is going on, should be arrested. As a charge I am saying, whether the hon. Minister is in a position to refute facts and figures.

The Study Team on Community Development and National Extension Service under the leadership of Late Sri Balwantra Tulsi Mehta appointed by the Committee on Plan Projects set up by the Planning Commission in 1967 has recommended the following three tiers of district administration as the pattern of democratic decentralisation in the sphere of rural development:

1. Revitalised village Panchayats at village level,
2. Statutory, elective and self-governing body called block council or Panchayat Samithi at Block level;
3. Representative body at district level called District Council or Zilla Parishad with only advisory and supervisory functions over Panchayat Samithis.
Government of Andhra Pradesh considered the recommendations of the Study Team and issued a White Paper on reorganisation of Local Administration indicating among others the general policy proposed to be pursued regarding democratisation of District Administration in this State. Accordingly, on 1st July, 1968, the scheme was implemented by setting up 30 ad hoc Panchayats for each district.

The general objectives of the Panchayat Raj institution are:

(a) to establish an integrated structure of local democratic self-governing bodies linking the village with the District and to make the village Panchayat as a unit of planning and execution of all schemes of rural development.

(b) to promote the initiative of the local people and to create conditions for maximum popular participation.

(c) to develop sound leadership at all levels in the District necessary for the success of democratic institutions.

(d) to provide at the disposal of Panchayat bodies a development-oriented and efficient Administration.

Sri P. Venkatesam (Dharmavaram)—Sir, I am not supporting this Demand for Rs. 1,04,1,00,000. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 8,77,08,000 is allotted for the staff and an amount of Rs. 1,620,000 is allotted to Special Telangana Development schemes. So, the balance is about Rs. 2,26,23,000 only for providing amenities to the public.

Sri Thota Ramaswami: It is only expansion and development.

Sri P. Venkatesam:—There are other allotments for education and minor irrigation.
A nual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd September, 1960. 193

for 1960-70

Voting of Demands for Grants:

Sir P. Venkatesam:—Anyway, this allotment is not sufficient for the developmental activities. Further, this panchayati raj is said to be a decentralized department but actually it is not so. Even the Zilla Parishad Chairman or Samithi President has to look to the orders of the Government; he has no independent powers, so, it is not at all a decentralized department. Added to this, there is a Commissioner for Panchayati Raj as the head of department; this office of Commissioner for Panchayati Raj is a fifth wheel in the coach. One year's experience shows that this office is a source of obstruction instead of being a source of inspiration. It has nullified enthusiasm in the panchayati raj institutions. Furthermore, there are cases where one year's allotment is not even released, there is already a Director in the Secretariat for Zilla Parishads and Panchayat samithis. I would like to suggest that just as there is a Director for Municipal Administration, etc. have one departmental head for Panchayati Raj department. In between the Collector, and the Commissioner, there is no other office, there is only a Commissioner for Panchayati Raj who has got other activities at the Revenue Board to look after. Therefore, exclusively for the Panchayati Raj there should be a Director specially for the administration of the Panchayati Raj institutions. Besides, regional directors also should be appointed, four or five Regional Directors will help quick supervision and effective administration.

With regard to the present administration of the Panchayati Raj institutions, I have a few points to make. There are samithi presidents who have misappropriated thousands of rupees and though they are recommended for removal, the Government is not at all taking care to remove them. It is an unhappy thing to see that presidents are being co-opted in their offices. These presidents are collecting some amounts and are not remitting them into the treasury. With a view to collect small amounts as house tax, i.e., four annas or eight annas, they only assess Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 just to lessen their burden, and in this way the income of the panchayats is going down. Now there is a proposal to appoint Village Level Workers as executive officers and we have yet to see how far this arrangement will be successful.

With regard to samithi administration, it is very regrettable to note that the staff in the samithis is very much and there is no workload for them; so many people are drawing salaries for nothing. For instance, there are mukhya-sevikas and grama sevikas and what is the workload allotted to them? The same is the case with regard to S.E.Os. So, unnecessarily we are wasting funds on staff who have no work. So we have to see that some work is given to them or some people have got to be retrenched and absorbed in other branches of panchayati raj administration or in some other departments. We are blind to these facts.

With regard to education, no doubt, there are a number of schools; but there are buildings; the schools are kept in shed or in choultries or temples; and the teachers are being transferred from place to place if they are not amenable to the samithi president or the gram sarpanch. Elementary education is not at all progressive because it is given to the panchayat samithis. When the Government
is giving so many grants under education to the samithis, why not the Government themselves take control of elementary education. Besides, the samithis are doing only post office work of merely distributing the grants for education, medical, etc. For an effective administration of elementary education, why not the Government take it over.

As regards communications, it is a pitiable thing to see that there are no village communications in the blocks. When we complain about roads, they say that they have no grants. We see that only Rs 80 lakhs is allotted for rural communications. That provision is not at all sufficient for rural communications; for maintenance of roads by Zilla Panchayats, an amount of Rs 1.5 crores is allotted and this also is not sufficient. I suggest that the provision for rural communications should be enhanced. For drinking water also, the allotments are very meagre; there are many villages where there are no drinking water facilities, especially in Rayalaseema and more so in Anantapur district. We know that that district is facing famine and always there is failure of monsoons and there is water scarcity in Anantapur district. So, it is necessary that amount are allotted block-wise under minor irrigation, rural communications, drinking water, etc. I do not know how these distributions are made by the department.

Then, for veterinary staff like surgeons and compounders, an amount of Rs 48,18,100 is allotted. For Primary Education an amount of Rs 17.0 crores is provided, for medical an amount of Rs 34,62,700 is allotted and for primary health centres Rs 1,47,49,000.

With regard to irrigation also, there is some provision. I suggest for irrigation there must be a cycle system. Now indiscriminate allotments are given according to pressures and where there are no pressures the allotments are not given. I suggest that there should be cycle system for providing irrigation facilities especially in backward areas and drought-affected areas should be given some preference in the matter of providing irrigation facilities.

Under the Applied Nutrition Programme, there are 41 blocks. I feel that the poultry centres are not being successfully worked. Some fowls are being stolen, some mis-used and in some eggs are taken out. It is more of less a losing programme and the centres are being mismanaged. The Government should see that these centres are effectively managed by the Samithis.

Regarding rural man power programmes, it is said that there are so many spill over works to be continued for completion of those works, the same requires Rs 160 lakhs and the State Government is not in a position to take them up because the Centre is not giving grants. The works are left in mid-way. So many works are half-done and in course of time there will not be any mark of work also. The works are left out at such an unfinished stage. In this report, it is mentioned that the Government is addressing the Centre. Anyway, our Government should come to the rescue and see that these works are completed or else they will be a waste.
Voting of Demands for Grants:

With regard to mobilising of resources and imposing additional taxes, we should know that we are already over-burdened and people at the village level are very much hard pressed with so many taxes and if the panchayats were to tax more at the village level where there is no income for an ordinary ryot it is really a horrid state of affairs. On the other hand, the Government should see that they minimise the expenditure. Why should we have so many Extension Officers at the block level? Why should we not amalgamate two blocks into one block? Why should we spend more amount on this wasteful department? You minimise the expenditure and see if there is no taxation on the public.

Regarding elections that are to come in the near future, I have to suggest that so many panchayats are to be bifurcated on the basis of Rs. 1,000 income. But if these panchayats are to be bifurcated, you will have to see also how far they are viable and how far it will be workable. There will be a number of people who may misuse still further the funds of the bifurcated panchayats. Any way the bifurcation should be done in such a way that there should be no misuse of power and with the consent or with the recommendations of the Collector these bifurcations are to be made. There are some existing panchayats where the population of the villages will be less than Rs. 1,000 having also income of less than Rs. 1,000. Such panchayats should be amalgamated with other panchayats also.

Regarding revised scales which is proposed, it should also be extended to panchayats. It is not yet implemented. It should be implemented in relation to panchayat staff.

With regard to recruitment to the posts of BDOs from Panchayat staff i.e., Managers, I would suggest that some Managers are to be promoted to the rank of BDOs so that there will be sufficient incentive and encouragement in the panchayat and samiti administration.

Regarding VLWs, I would like to mention that practically there is no work for them and it is suggested they will be taken as Group Assistants. If the Group Assistants were to be group Executive Officers, they will say “I have attended to the village level work relating to fees and other bills” while the President would complain about their office work. Instead of having dual work, it is better to bifurcate some people to be taken as Village Level Workers and some people to be taken as Executive Officers. Dual work should not be entrusted. If any President were to complain and ask “Why you are not attending the office” the other man would say “I have gone to attend to village level work.” Out of 10 village level workers, it is better to have 5 as Group Assistants and 5 as Village Level Workers. It is better to bring about division in the number than entrusting dual work which will give scope for evasion of work.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

   - Status: Approved.

   - Status: Approved.

   - Status: Approved.

   - Status: Approved.

   - Status: Approved.

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    - Status: Approved.

    - Status: Approved.

    - Status: Approved.

    - Status: Approved.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd September, 1970.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The following is the list of demands for grants voted during the financial year 1969-70:

1. Education: Rs. 13,928
2. Health: Rs. 9,150
3. Housing: Rs. 4,403
4. Animal Husbandry: Rs. 1,684
5. Agriculture: Rs. 1,684

In total, Rs. 33,700 were voted for various demands. 1/5th of the amount required, is spent every year.

The above demands are for the year 1969-70. The demands for the year 1970-71 are expected to increase by 20%.
Voting of demands for Grants.

[Translation of the text provided]

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70.

22nd September, 1969.

[Details about the annual financial statement and voting of demands for grants]

[Further details and specific figures related to the budget and finance]
Voting of Demands for Grants.

1. The Secretary: — Mr. S. N. Natarajan?

2. The Chairman: — Mr. K. Natarajan.

3. The Member: — In the matter of grants, what are the proposals you have?

4. The Secretary: — Mr. S. N. Natarajan: We have no proposals in this matter.

5. The Chairman: — Mr. K. Natarajan: The grants are for collection of taxes. 75% of taxes collected are grants.

6. The Secretary: — Mr. S. N. Natarajan: We have no proposals in this matter.

7. The Chairman: — Mr. K. Natarajan: The grants are for collection of taxes. 75% of taxes collected are grants.

8. The Secretary: — Mr. S. N. Natarajan: We have no proposals in this matter.

9. The Chairman: — Mr. K. Natarajan: The grants are for collection of taxes. 75% of taxes collected are grants.

10. The Secretary: — Mr. S. N. Natarajan: We have no proposals in this matter.

11. The Chairman: — Mr. K. Natarajan: The grants are for collection of taxes. 75% of taxes collected are grants.

12. The Secretary: — Mr. S. N. Natarajan: We have no proposals in this matter.

13. The Chairman: — Mr. K. Natarajan: The grants are for collection of taxes. 75% of taxes collected are grants.

14. The Secretary: — Mr. S. N. Natarajan: We have no proposals in this matter.

15. The Chairman: — Mr. K. Natarajan: The grants are for collection of taxes. 75% of taxes collected are grants.

16. The Secretary: — Mr. S. N. Natarajan: We have no proposals in this matter.

17. The Chairman: — Mr. K. Natarajan: The grants are for collection of taxes. 75% of taxes collected are grants.

Vo i g of Demands for Grants.

($) 43,000 and 32,000.

12% of the total amount is to be paid as interest. A deposit of 15% of the total amount is to be paid as general funds.

The contribution from the general funds is to be paid in full by the 30th of June.

The State Bank is to provide the necessary facilities.

The amount is to be paid by the 30th of June.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  22nd September, 19.. 201
Voting of Demands for Grants

Pre-audit

Pre-audit

Pre-audit

Pre-audit

Pre-audit

Pre-audit

Pre-audit

Pre-audit
292 22nd September, 1969  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70.

Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works, for Rs. 6,41,61,000

Mr. Speaker :—The question is—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works etc. by Rs. 100.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd September, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

For not utilising usefully the spacious building purchased by the Government for the Gramsevak Training Centre at Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam District, in spite of agitation by the public to hand over the building to Agriculture Department to house its various offices situated in different rented buildings at Anakapalli.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 100

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 100

The cut motion was declared negatived.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—The pressed for a division

The House divided:—

Ayes—23
Noes—82
The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 100

As the Government failed to sanction to hand over the P.S. Roads (from Lugga Agraharm to Illattur Road (2) Nagadi to Jagannadapuram (3) Nagalipuram to Pandur to the administration of Z.P. Chittoor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 100

As the Government failed to take over the Road from Tirupati to Rayalscheruvu in Puttur Tq., from Zilla Parishad Chittoor in spite of Z.P. Chittoor's resolution dt: 5-10-68.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 100

As the Government failed to take over the Zilla Parishad Road from Tirupati to Pachikapalle in Chittoor District as recommended by Zilla Parishad Chittoor on 5-10-68.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 100

As the Government failed to take over the Chittoor Z.P. Road from Karventinagaram to Penumur Road in spite the Chittoor Zilla Parishad recommendation on 5-10-1968.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 100

As the Government has not sanctioned to transfer and take over the Karventinagaram Panchayat Samithi Road from Annur to Development to Zilla Parishad, Chittoor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 100

As the Government did not sanction to transfer the Road from Chavatagunta—Devakumpet Road upto Kottapalli Metta from Karventinagaram Panchayat Samithi to Chittoor Zilla Parishad Administration.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd September, 1969

Voting of Demands for Grants:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 61,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 10

As the Government failed to sanction to take over the Road from Pennaipur to the Road connecting Tiruttani Nagalapuram from Panchayat Samithi and Zilla Parishad in Chittoor District (This road is in Pichatur P. S. in Chittoor District.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs 61,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs 100

As the Government failed to sanction to hand over Pichaitur to Panchayat Samithi Road from Rangariri to Vengalattur to the Administration of Zilla Parishad, Chittoor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 61,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs 100

As the Government failed to sanction to transfer Puthur Panchayat Samithi Road from Taduker railway station to Anupalli (Via) Rayalacheruvu to the Administration of Zilla Parishad, Chittoor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 61,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs 100

As the Government did not sanction to transfer Karvetnagaram Samithi Road to Chittoor Zilla Parishad from Surandranagaram to Anur.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 61,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs 100

As the Government failed to sanction to transfer Pokavum Panchayat Samithi Road from Taduker Railway Station to Anupalli (Via) Rayalacheruvu to the Administration of Zilla Parishad, Chittoor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 61,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs 100
Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 100

1964 Rs. 5,000 Community Development Projects etc., by 1964 Rs. 5,000

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 100
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd September, 1969. 207
Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,41,61,000 for Community Development Projects etc., by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,41,61,000 under Demand No. XXV, Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. XXVI—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
FOR Rs. 1,46,63,700.

Sri G. Sanjiva Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,63,700 under Demand No. XXVI, Labour and Employment"

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved. Now, cut-motions.

Sri G. Latchanna:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,700 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for the failure for not providing employment facilities to the unemployed and giving scope for rapid increase of employment year and year.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri Polisetti Seshavatharam:—Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,700 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri Md. Rajabali:—Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,700 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

65—13
Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri S. Vemal:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,700 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

For failure of the Government to solve the employment and under employment problem in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,700 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government to provide housing facilities, judicial aid, educational concessions and arrange immediate implementations of the awards passed in favour of the workers and payment of compensations to the workers through the Labour Department instead of Revenue Department.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,600 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

The failure of the Government to prevent child labour in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,700 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government to notice the employment and under employment problem prevailing among the Agricultural Labour.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,700 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

To urge on Government to provide facility to Labourers to participate in management.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri T. C. Rajan:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,700 for Labour and employment by Rs. 100

The failure of the Government to notice the employment and under employment problem prevailing among the Agricultural Labour.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri Poola Subbaiah:—I beg to move;

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,700 for Labour and employment by Rs. 100.

Mr. Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sri K. Tarti Muniswamy:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,40,03,00 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100.

For not posting Labour Inspector in each and every taluk to look after the Agricultural Labour.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,00 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for setting up Superannuated men Department al bearer as Tribunals incompetent to realise the Local need and spirit of progressive labour legislation.

Mr. Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,700 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100.

To demand the Government to overhaul the Labour Department of all the inefficient and corrupt elements sailing with exploiting employers in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,700 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government in its failure to put the useful labour Legislation into effect.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,700 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for not creating an effective committee in the State to investigate into the functioning of the Labour Department.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,700 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100.

To demand the Government to take steps to apply Labour legislation to Agricultural Labour as well.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,700 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100.
To criticise the Government for not providing security of employment and proper measures of livelihood to the Workers of the State.

Mr Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri C. Janga Reddy:—Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,700 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sir, the Workers are the backbone of the State. Employment is the sine qua non of their livelihood. The State Government has announced in its Budget 1969-70 to increase the Labour and Employment Expenditure by Rs. 64,31,200 and has allotted Rs. 1,46,63,700. This is, however, inadequate to meet the increased needs of the Workers. The Workers have been demanding higher wages and better living conditions. The Government has not taken adequate measures to meet these demands. The Workers are facing unemployment and poverty.

Mr Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri C. Janga Reddy:—Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,63,700 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd September, 1950

for 1959-70.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Translation to English]

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd September, 1950

for 1959-70.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Translation to English]
Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd September, 1909.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
2nd September, 1960

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(The House then adjourned till Half-past-Eight of the clock on Tuesday the 23rd September, 1969).
Appendix

22nd September, 1970

1969-70

I. వి పారావారిక

షాలం మాత్రమే ఎంతో ఆకర్షణకు మాత్రమే. ప్రపంచంలోని ఎననుకున్న మనుష్యులు నామ ప్రధానంగా సహస్రాబ్దాలు కొద్ది శతాబ్దం ఆనందంతో ఉండేవారు. ఇది ప్రమాణంగా రామానందం, రామాయణం లాంటి ప్రమాణాలు నుండి ఉండేది. ఇందులో సరస్వతి, సరస్వతి నాదను, సరస్వతి సిద్ధముగా, దీని నుండి వచ్చగా, ఆమెందువల్ల ఉండే వారిని ఆమె ప్రతి నియమం చేసేది. ఆమె నుండి కలిగిన వారిని ఆమె ప్రతి నియమం చేసేది.

షాలం మాత్రమే ఎంతో ఆకర్షణకు మాత్రమే. ప్రపంచంలోని ఎననుకున్న మనుష్యులు నామ ప్రధానంగా సహస్రాబ్దాలు కొద్ది శతాబ్దం ఆనందంతో ఉండేవారు. ఇది ప్రమాణంగా రామానందం, రామాయణం లాంటి ప్రమాణాలు నుండి ఉండేది. ఇందులో సరస్వతి, సరస్వతి నాదను, సరస్వతి సిద్ధముగా, దీని నుండి వచ్చగా, ఆమెందువల్ల ఉండే వారిని ఆమె ప్రతి నియమం చేసేది. ఆమె నుండి కలిగిన వారిని ఆమె ప్రతి నియమం చేసేది.

షాలం మాత్రమే ఎంతో ఆకర్షణకు మాత్రమే. ప్రపంచంలోని ఎననుకున్న మనుష్యులు నామ ప్రధానంగా సహస్రాబ్దాలు కొద్ది శతాబ్దం ఆనందంతో ఉండేవారు. ఇది ప్రమాణంగా రామానందం, రామాయణం లాంటి ప్రమాణాలు నుండి ఉండేది. ఇందులో సరస్వతి, సరస్వతి నాదను, సరస్వతి సిద్ధముగా, దీని నుండి వచ్చగా, ఆమెందువల్ల ఉండే వారిని ఆమె ప్రతి నియమం చేసేది. ఆమె నుండి కలిగిన వారిని ఆమె ప్రతి నియమం చేసేది.

షాలం మాత్రమే ఎంతో ఆకర్షణకు మాత్రమే. ప్రపంచంలోని ఎననుకున్న మనుష్యులు నామ ప్రధానంగా సహస్రాబ్దాలు కొద్ది శతాబ్దం ఆనందంతో ఉండేవారు. ఇది ప్రమాణంగా రామానందం, రామాయణం లాంటి ప్రమాణాలు నుండి ఉండేది. ఇందులో సరస్వతి, సరస్వతి నాదను, సరస్వతి సిద్ధముగా, దీని నుండి వచ్చగా, ఆమెందువల్ల ఉండే వారిని ఆమె ప్రతి నియమం చేసేది. ఆమె నుండి కలిగిన వారిని ఆమె ప్రతి నియమం చేసేది.
22nd September, 1969.

మేన నూతన స్థాయి శైలి సంపాదించారు. వాసి ఎన్నికకు ఆయా శీతలం తిప్పగడన ఇది మనం అదనానికి నాణయం ఉండింది. నాణం ప్రపంచం కుటుంబానికి శేషపాత ప్రత్యేకించడం వాసి ఎన్నికకు మాత్రమే జరిగింది. మనం ఉపయోగించారు. శీతలం నూతన స్థాయి శైలి సంపాదించారు. వాసి ఎన్నికకు ఆయా శీతలం తిప్పగడన ఇది మనం అదనానికి నాణయం ఉండింది. నాణం ప్రపంచం కుటుంబానికి శేషపాత ప్రత్యేకించడం వాసి ఎన్నికకు మాత్రమే జరిగింది. మనం ఉపయోగించారు.

ప్రత్యేకంగా,

మేన నూతన స్థాయి శైలి సంపాదించారు. వాసి ఎన్నికకు ఆయా శీతలం తిప్పగడన ఇది మనం అదనానికి నాణయం ఉండింది. నాణం ప్రపంచం కుటుంబానికి శేషపాత ప్రత్యేకించడం వాసి ఎన్నికకు మాత్రమే జరిగింది. మనం ఉపయోగించారు.


ప్రత్యేకంగా,

మేన నూతన స్థాయి శైలి సంపాదించారు. వాసి ఎన్నికకు ఆయా శీతలం తిప్పగడన ఇది మనం అదనానికి నాణయం ఉండింది. నాణం ప్రపంచం కుటుంబానికి శేషపాత ప్రత్యేకించడం వాసి ఎన్నికకు మాత్రమే జరిగింది. మనం ఉపయోగించారు.


ప్రత్యేకంగా,

మేన నూతన స్థాయి శైలి సంపాదించారు. వాసి ఎన్నికకు ఆయా శీతలం తిప్పగడన ఇది మనం అదనానికి నాణయం ఉండింది. నాణం ప్రపంచం కుటుంబానికి శేషపాత ప్రత్యేకించడం వాసి ఎన్నికకు మాత్రమే జరిగింది. మనం ఉపయోగించారు.

Appendix

22nd September, 1969.

12, 13 రోజుల్లో తండ్రిలో విచారణలు. కాబట్టి భావించారు, భావించారు నిర్ణయం ఆమెకు అందించాలా ఆహారం వాడడం జరిగింది. ఇది వారి ప్రయత్నాలను దూరం చేసింది. కొనసాగిన ప్రత్యేకించడానికి ప్రతి ప్రత్యేక విచారణలు వాటి వేతియా స్థాయి యాత్రలార్థం చేయాలని పరిమితి చేయబడింది.

పాలనా నిర్ధారణలు పంపుగాను

చోటకు సమయంగా ప్రపంచ సమితి అంతర్జాతీయ పాలనా సమితి పరిమితి సమయంలో 14 రోజుల్లో జరుగింది. ప్రపంచ సమితి నిర్ధారణలు చోటకు సమయంలో ప్రపంచ సమితి సమాధానాది పరిమితి నిర్ధారణలు చోటకు సమయంలో విచారణలు వాడడానికి అవసరం ఉంది. అంతర్జాతీయ పాలనా సమితి సమయంలో పాలనా నిర్ధారణలు చోటకు సమయంలో హీవికి ప్రపంచ సమితి సమాధానాది పరిమితి నిర్ధారణలు చోటకు సమయంలో విచారణలు వాడడానికి అవసరం ఉంది.

పాలనా నిర్ధారణలు పంపుగాను

10, 11 రోజుల్లో సమితి నిర్ధారణలు చోటకు సమయంలో విచారణలు వాడడానికి అవసరం ఉంది. చోటకు సమయంలో పాలనా నిర్ధారణలు చోటకు సమయంలో ప్రపంచ సమితి సమాధానాది పరిమితి నిర్ధారణలు చోటకు సమయంలో విచారణలు వాడడానికి అవసరం ఉంది.

1968 సంవత్సరం సమితి నిర్ధారణలు చోటకు సమయంలో ప్రపంచ సమితి సమాధానాది పరిమితి నిర్ధారణలు సంపాదించారు. ప్రపంచ సమితి నిర్ధారణలు చోటకు సమయంలో ప్రపంచ సమితి సమాధానాది పరిమితి నిర్ధారణలు చోటకు సమయంలో విచారణలు వాడడానికి అవసరం ఉంది.

పాలనా నిర్ధారణలు పంపుగాను

12 రోజుల్లో సమితి నిర్ధారణలు చోటకు సమయంలో ప్రపంచ సమితి సమాధానాది పరిమితి నిర్ధారణలు చోటకు సమయంలో విచారణలు వాడడానికి అవసరం ఉంది. ప్రపంచ సమితి సమయంలో పాలనా నిర్ధారణలు చోటకు సమయంలో ప్రపంచ సమితి సమాధానాది పరిమితి నిర్ధారణలు చోటకు సమయంలో విచారణలు వాడడానికి అవసరం ఉంది.
218  22nd September, 1969.

Appendix.

1969:


Appendix.
22nd September, 1969.

The following table shows the distribution of 17 government employees in 11 categories as of September 1969:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of employees has fluctuated over the years, with the highest number in 1969 and the lowest in 1952. The percentage of employees in each category has also varied, with some categories experiencing growth and others experiencing decline.
220 22nd September, 1969.

Appendix.

பிளைவுபாடு பிட்டியின் பக்தர்களுக்கு

தேசிய சமூகத் திண்ணம் போன்ற கொயில்களில் மற்றும் தொல்லியல் நிலைகளில், தம்மை கொள்ளும் பக்தர்கள் விளக்கும் விளக்கும் மூலம் திண்ணம் செய்துள்ளனர். அதில் கீழ் பாதையானது மட்டுமே முதலாம் நாடகம் 30வது வருடம். இந்த பாதையின் நூற்றாண்டுகள் முன்னேற்றம் செய்துள்ளது. மேலும் சின்னமுடைய தொடரில் தொடர் விடுமிக்கும் நகராட்சியால் கிடைக்கும் விழாக்களில் திண்ணம் செய்யப்படும். 1965, பதினொன்றாண்டு (1-4-65) 1.88,891 செழுதல் முதல் மாதம் 31-3-67 வரை முடிய முதலாம் நாடகம் பிரதிர்வேண்டி. 1967-68 வரை முடிய முதலாம் நாடகம் 31-3-67 வரை முடிய முதலாம் நாடகம் பிரதிர்வேண்டி. 1968-69 வரை முடிய முதலாம் நாடகம் 31-3-69 வரை முடிய முதலாம் நாடகம் பிரதிர்வேண்டி.

1968-69 வரை முடிய முதலாம் நாடகம் பிரதிர்வேண்டி 1.51,784 கொண்ட் 31-3-69 வரை 1.76,981 கொண்ட் வருந்து.

31-3-69 வரை முடிய முதலாம் நாடகம் பிரதிர்வேண்டி பதினொன்றாண்டு வரை முடிய முதலாம்
Appendix.
22nd September, 1969

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30.6.69</td>
<td>Monthly Interest Due</td>
<td>32,981</td>
<td>13,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.69</td>
<td>Annual Interest Due</td>
<td>4,482</td>
<td>4,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.69</td>
<td>Additional Interest Due</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6.69</td>
<td>Other Interest Due</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.6.69</td>
<td>Additional Interest Due</td>
<td>1,161</td>
<td>1,165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Month-end interest due is 3.6% of the outstanding balance.*

**Note:** The interest rates and amounts are subject to change based on the bank's policies and market conditions.
222  

2nd September, 1969.

Appendix.

 öldra. అమ్మను యాకు, ఎమ్మడి అందించాలంటే రాంగా ప్రతి పెద్ద విడిదించాలంటే:

సాధనాలు (నివాసాల నిలబడి) యా లేదు:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>హౌస్</th>
<th>అమ్మను యాకు</th>
<th>అమ్మను యాకు పెద్ద విడిది</th>
<th>తాత్కాలిక</th>
<th>వారి ప్రతి పెద్ద విడిది</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>సాధనాలు</td>
<td>23,633</td>
<td>22,180</td>
<td>1,631</td>
<td>85.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

క్రియలు చేసిన నివాస యాకాలు గుడిపడారు, మిగిలిన మామూలు సాధనాలు వారికి పరిసరానికి విడిదించాలంటే. మామూలు మిగిలిన క్రియలు చేసిన నివాస యాకాలు వారికి పరిసరానికి విడిదించాలంటే సాధనాలు వారికి పరిసరానికి విడిదించాలంటే. ఈ విధానం ప్రత్యేకించండి, మిగిలిన క్రియలు చేసిన నివాస యాకాలు వారికి పరిసరానికి విడిదించాలంటే. దీనిని పరిసరానికి విడిదించాలంటే. మామూలు మిగిలిన క్రియలు చేసిన నివాస యాకాలు వారికి పరిసరానికి విడిదించాలంటే. దీనిని పరిసరానికి విడిదించాలంటే. మామూలు మిగిలిన క్రియలు చేసిన నివాస యాకాలు వారికి పరిసరానికి విడిదించాలంటే. దీనిని పరిసరానికి విడిదించాలంటే. మామూలు మిగిలిన క్రియలు చేసిన నివాస యాకాలు వారికి పరిసరానికి విడిదించాలంటే. దీనిని పరిసరానికి విడిదించాలంటే.
Appendix.  
2nd September, 1969.

2.2nd Epibter, 1969, 


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$3o3e  aa^tf  L"^^  t^SCbsSg 

.jsSsoiJijiSw^a.  oo  es$s°sae) 

•iej&cjb'j^a.  ^r^efo  ITV.O*  SPa.}  3o3°jSa  3oft3  aa^s 

1. 274 93 536 

2. 46 8 75 

1-4-69 3-433 

1. ^o&cft  afi^gK  S»0*god£o,  Ir'^CPCJ'^ 

2- 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

75 

8. 

93 

536 

75 

1-4-69 31-3-69 3-433 33''a3 

aS'gn'&ciS) 

aa^ebs 

Co. 27 18 75 

31-3-69 3-433 33''a3 

1. 27 18 75 

274 93 536 

46 8 75 

1. 27 18 75 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

75 

8. 

93 

536 

75 

1-4-69 31-3-69 3-433 33''a3 

46 8 75
1909-70 అంగంలో లేదా తరువాతి కాలానికి లేదా సంహిత కాలానికి విలువ మాత్రమే ఉండి. 1909-70 మాసాలు రోజు, సంహిత కాలానికి విలువ మాత్రమే ఉండండి. చందా, విశ్వాసం, సంహిత లేదా తరువాతి కాలానికి విలువు మాత్రమే ఉండండి. ఎందుకంటే అంగంలో మాత్రమే ఉండండి. సంహిత కాలానికి విలువ మాత్రమే ఉండండి.
Appendix.  

22nd September, 1969.

...
226  22nd September, 1969

Appendix


1968-69 3,977 1969-70 3,188

1968-69 1,072 25  385 1969-70 25  385
# 1969-70 మరుగు అంశాల సంఖ్య రెండు సంవత్సరాల పాఠాంశాల సమాచారం:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>అంకేష నామం</th>
<th>పాఠాంశాల సంఖ్య సంఖ్య</th>
<th>పాఠాంశాల నంబరు</th>
<th>పాఠాంశాల సంఖ్య సంఖ్య</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ప్రమాదాంశాల సంఖ్య సంఖ్య</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4,13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ప్రమాదాంశాల సంఖ్య సంఖ్య</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2,37,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>లక్షణం</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>6,50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ప్రత్యేక సంపాదనలు:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>అంకేష నామం</th>
<th>పాఠాంశాల సంఖ్య సంఖ్య</th>
<th>పాఠాంశాల నంబరు</th>
<th>పాఠాంశాల సంఖ్య సంఖ్య</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ప్రమాదాంశాల సంఖ్య సంఖ్య</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>75,89,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ప్రమాదాంశాల సంఖ్య సంఖ్య</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,19,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ప్రమాదాంశాల సంఖ్య సంఖ్య</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>8,36,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>లక్షణం</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>84,95,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>మార్గం</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>91,45,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ప్రత్యేక పాఠాంశాలు:

1. ప్రమాదాంశాల సంఖ్య సంఖ్య | 175.00 | (1-4-1969 తో 31-7-1969 వరకు)
| (i) ప్రమాదాంశాల సంఖ్య సంఖ్య | 31-7-1969 వరకు | 1,53,650.00 | (1-4-1969 తో 31-7-1969 వరకు)
| (ii) ప్రమాదాంశాల సంఖ్య సంఖ్య | 31-8-1969 వరకు | 2. ప్రమాదాంశాల సంఖ్య సంఖ్య | 1,80,622.00 | (1-4-1969 తో 31-7-1969 వరకు)
| 3. ప్రమాదాంశాల సంఖ్య సంఖ్య | 34,040.00 | 4. ప్రమాదాంశాల సంఖ్య సంఖ్య | 1,31,737.00 | 5. ప్రమాదాంశాల సంఖ్య సంఖ్య | 3,01,478.00 |
## Appendix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. 1966, अक्टूबरम</th>
<th>1,36,465</th>
<th>4,48,319</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>नवम्बर, दिसंबर</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 1948, फरवरीमात्र</td>
<td>12,425</td>
<td>33,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>फेब्रुवारी, मार्च</td>
<td></td>
<td>72,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>फेब्रुवारी I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>फेब्रुवारी II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 1961, जूनमात्र</td>
<td>2,237</td>
<td>4,988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1966-67, 1967-68 क्रमांक (प्रति दीवीद प्रति मंडळ) में</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>नवम्बर, दिसंबर</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>फेब्रुवारी-मार्च</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1946 फरवरीमात्र (प्रति मंडळ तक) में</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>जून, जुलाई, अगस्त</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जुलाई, अगस्त, सितंबर</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(प्रति दीवीद प्रति मंडळ में जित्यांक) में</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>फेब्रुवारी</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
పాఠం I.

| సంఖ్య | 1-1-60 వరకు | 1-1-60 పైన  
|---------|-------------|-------------
| విధానం  | 31-8-1969 వరకు | మొత్తం నాలుగు మంది  
| మందికి | | మొత్తం నాలుగు మంది  
| ప్రఖ్యాతి | | మొత్తం నాలుగు మంది 
| లేదా | | మొత్తం నాలుగు మంది 

| 215 | 195 | 110 |

| పాఠం II | | 
|-----------|-------------|-------------
| విధానం  | 31-3-1969 వరకు | మొత్తం నాలుగు మంది 
| మందికి | | మొత్తం నాలుగు మంది 
| ప్రఖ్యాతి | | మొత్తం నాలుగు మంది 
| | | మొత్తం నాలుగు మంది 

| 163 | 247 |

31-3-1969 వరకు నాలుగు మంది ప్రఖ్యాతి మరియు పడనులు

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31-3-1969 వరకు</th>
<th>మొత్తం పడనులు</th>
<th>6,735</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(బిగార్ 1969 వరకు ప్రఖ్యాతి మరియు పడనులు)</td>
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<tr>
<td>మొత్తం పడనులు</td>
<td>7,910</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ద్వారాలు</td>
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<td>స్నానాలు</td>
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<tr>
<td>కాలేష్యం</td>
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<td>మరియు పడనులు</td>
<td>రూ. 3,550.71</td>
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</table>

పాఠం Iలో సంఖ్య పడనులు అధికంగా ఉంటాయి. ఈ పడనులు వాయిద్ధుల ప్రఖ్యాతి మరియు పడనులు. పలు నాలుగు పడనులు ఉంటాయి. 7,910 మరియు సరిహద్దు సరిహద్దు. పడనులు 250 ప్రఖ్యాతి మరియు పడనులు. 17 మరియు పడనులు. 7,910 మరియు సరిహద్దు సరిహద్దు. 975 మరియు పడనులు. 85 మరియు పడనులు. పడనులు 1,150 మరియు పడనులు.
22nd September, 1969.

31-3-1969

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள வரையிட்டுப் பின்புதையானம்</th>
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<th>செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள வரையிட்டுப் பின்புதையானம்</th>
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1. சிறந்த கூற்று மாடலுடன் உள்ளது (முதல் வரையிட்டுப் பின்புதையானம்)
2. ம. எம். அமெரிக்க கூற்று.
ప్రాంతాలను పండించి చెబుతున్న ఎన్నికలు విధానాలు అంటే గ్రామాల ఉపయోగీ విధానాలు అవిన్నారు ఉపయోగించడానికి విశేషాలం సంకల్పించారు:

1. ఒక ప్రత్యేక ప్రతి ప్రతి దిన్ని దినపట్టి కోసం.
2. ప్రతిసామ్యం ప్రతి ప్రతి దిన్ని దినపట్టి కోసం.
3. ప్రతిదినక్రియ ప్రతి దిన్ని దినపట్టి కోసం.

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<td>36</td>
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<td>3. సాధనాలు ప్రాంభికత ప్రతిసామ్యం</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>వివరణ</td>
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<td>ఇందులోని మండలాల వివరణ</td>
<td>మండలాలు వివరణ (లేదా మండలాలు)</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>ఇందులోని మండలాల వివరణ</td>
<td>మండలాలు వివరణ (లేదా మండలాలు)</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>ఇందులోని మండలాల వివరణ</td>
<td>మండలాలు వివరణ (లేదా మండలాలు)</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>ఇందులోని మండలాల వివరణ</td>
<td>మండలాలు వివరణ (లేదా మండలాలు)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>ఇందులోని మండలాల వివరణ</td>
<td>మండలాలు వివరణ (లేదా మండలాలు)</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>ఇందులోని మండలాల వివరణ</td>
<td>మండలాలు వివరణ (లేదా మండలాలు)</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>ఇందులోని మండలాల వివరణ</td>
<td>మండలాలు వివరణ (లేదా మండలాలు)</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>ఇందులోని మండలాల వివరణ</td>
<td>మండలాలు వివరణ (లేదా మండలాలు)</td>
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<td>ఇందులోని మండలాల వివరణ</td>
<td>మండలాలు వివరణ (లేదా మండలాలు)</td>
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</table>

22nd September, 1969.

Appendix.
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<th>अवस्था</th>
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<th>राशि</th>
<th>अवस्था</th>
<th>का,</th>
<th>राशि</th>
<th>अवस्था</th>
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</table>

आयुष्मान 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33
22nd September, 1969.

సాధారణ సాధ్యాంగం

ప్రాచీన సాధ్యాంగం

81-3-1969 రోజు ప్రాంతంలో సాధ్యాంగం ప్రారంభం నమోదు

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2. అధికారిక 1969 మధ్య విభాగాలకు
3. అధికారిక 1968 మధ్య విభాగాలకు
4. అధికారిక 1968 మధ్య విభాగాలకు
Appendix.

II.  రామానంద రాయ తాంత్రిక సాహిత్య చరిత్ర సంపాదన.

1. రామానంద రాయ తాంత్రిక సాహిత్య చరిత్ర సంపాదన.

2. రామానంద రాయ తాంత్రిక సాహిత్య చరిత్ర సంపాదన.

3. రామానంద రాయ తాంత్రిక సాహిత్య చరిత్ర సంపాదన.

4. రామానంద రాయ తాంత్రిక సాహిత్య చరిత్ర సంపాదన.

22nd September, 1969.
236  2nd September, 1969.

Appendix:

5. न्यायसुद्धा जोरमा, स्वरूप
   हृदयको अनुसार, 
   1968 एवं 1969 जीवन ।
   नयोसुद्धा जोरमा.

6. निम्नलिखित स्थितियों में
   न्यायसुद्धा जोरमा
   1968 एवं 1969 जीवन के अनुसार
   नयोसुद्धा जोरमा.

1. नवनिर्माण स्थानों में
   न्यायसुद्धा जोरमा
   1968 एवं 1969 जीवन के अनुसार.

III. विषयों का प्रतीकात्मक साहित्य विशेषज्ञ:

1. शंकु स्वरूप, 2 हेक्टेयर ही
   केंद्र निर्माण
2. कार्य विभाग.
3. विषय क्षेत्र.
4. न्यायसुद्धा जोरमा.
Appendix.

3. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

10. 

11. 

Appendix.

22nd September, 1969.

3. The committee consists of five members.

5. On the 1st of January, 1969, the committee held its first meeting.


7. The committee held its second meeting on the 3rd of March, 1969.

8. The committee convened on the 4th of April, 1969.

9. The committee met again on the 5th of May, 1969.


11. The committee held its final meeting on the 7th of July, 1969.
<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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कुल: 9564
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22nd September, 1969.

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<th>సంఖ్య</th>
<th>ఫిలింగ్ దినం</th>
<th>సమాచారాన్ని చేసిన దినం</th>
<th>పరిమాణ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ముఖ్తాను, డిస్కెస్సియింగ్ పండది.</td>
<td>65-17</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ఎండు పండది, రెండవ పండది.</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>డిస్కెస్సింగ్ పండది, మొదటి పండది.</td>
<td>అంశాలలో శిక్షణ పండది 1-8-1967</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>డిస్కెస్సింగ్ పండది, రెండవ పండది.</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>డిస్కెస్సింగ్ పండది, మొదటి పండది.</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>డిస్కెస్సింగ్ పండది, రెండవ పండది.</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>డిస్కెస్సింగ్ పండది, మొదటి పండది.</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>డిస్కెస్సింగ్ పండది, పండది.</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>డిస్కెస్సింగ్ పండది, మొదటి పండది.</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>డిస్కెస్సింగ్ పండది, పండది.</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

సమాచార పండది రాయా 470

1961 ఆమోదన సంఖ్య (సెట్ 6 ఇంది పి.ఎం.పి మహాత్మ గాంధీ ఆర్థిక కార్యక్రమంలో)

1. సమాచార.
2. కార్యక్రమం.
3. ఇంట్లు ఆమోదన (దండపండది).
4. పండది (రిజిస్ట్రాషన్).
5. ఇంట్లు ఆమోదన (దండపండది 1 సెంటెంపు సాయన).
6. అమలా సమర్పణశాఖలు.
7. శాఖలు.
8. కార్యక్రమం.
9. కార్యాలయం కార్యక్రమం.
10. సాధనాలు (తాను సాధన పండది).
11. విశేష శాఖలు.
12. ఆసానీ.
13. పండది కార్యక్రమం.

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22nd September, 1969

14. తానికుండా
15. అసీచిత్‌ం.
16. సురక్షితమని కృతినిచ్చినవనం.
17. నామంపెట్టం
18. బియట్స్‌లో (తెలుగు కింద సంశయం)
19. స్నానం పోయినే (ప్రతికూల ప్రయత్నం)
20. స్నానం పోయినే, రక్త వేషించినది.
21. స్నానం పోయినే రక్తించినది.
22. సుశేఖన అబద్ద మనం గానం
23. త్రవణ త్రవణ (పిండి త్రవణ)
24. త్రవణ త్రవణ (పిండి త్రవణ)
25. త్రవణ త్రవణ (పిండి త్రవణ)
26. త్రవణ త్రవణ (పిండి త్రవణ సంశయము)
27. త్రవణ త్రవణ (పిండి త్రవణ)
28. త్రవణ త్రవణ (పిండి త్రవణ)
29. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
30. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
31. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
32. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
33. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
34. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
35. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
36. త్రవణ త్రవణ (పిండి త్రవణ & త్రవణ)
37. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
38. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
39. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
40. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
41. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
42. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
43. త్రవణ త్రవణ (పిండి త్రవణ)
44. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
45. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
46. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
47. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
48. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
49. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
50. త్రవణ త్రవణ.
APPENDIX

NOTE ON THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT 1969–70.

I. LABOUR

The Labour Department has been entrusted with the administration of social legislation mainly aimed at the betterment of living and service conditions of the working class as a whole. The labour legislation strives to make the conditions of work in the work-places wholesome and safe, conducive for higher productivity and better living standards.

The Government of India had set up the National Commission on Labour to review the changes in the conditions of labour since independence and to make recommendations *inter alia*, on the levels of workers' standard of living, social security, labour legislation and administration, existing arrangements of labour intelligence and research etc. The Commission has submitted its report recently to the Government of India and the recommendations are under consideration.

The Commission has proposed new industrial relations at the Central and State levels vested with quasi-Judicial functions to settle labour disputes. It has recommended the establishment of Standing Labour Courts and industrial judiciary apparatus similar to Courts trying civil and criminal cases. For the first time, a limitation of 30 days has been placed on any legitimate strike in 'non-essential' industries and in 'essential' industries, the Commission has provided a self-contained Code and machinery which it claims will make strike 'Wholly unnecessary'. The Commission has found that a national minimum wage is neither feasible nor desirable, but a regional minimum can be attempted under the present circumstances.

The recommendations of the National Commission on Labour are likely to lead to far-reaching changes both in the administrative set-up of the industrial relations machinery and the approach to the labour problems.

NEW INDUSTRIES:

Government intend that all new industrial units are assured of industrial peace for a period of first three to five-years from their
coming into being, in order to stabilise their working. To this end, Government are also considering measures to protect the newly established industries and the Trade Unions established in those units from lock-outs, strikes, victimization and any type of agitation during the period of first three to five years for the minimum legitimate demands of the workers and proper work-load and discipline in these establishments.

It is also the intention of Government to convene a meeting of the representatives of the employers’ & the unions’ in these industries to workout a tripartite agreement to achieve the above object and to ensure effective implementation of all the labour laws, agreements etc., by them. Government will so take requisite steps in this regard.

CLOSED AND SICK INDUSTRIES:

It has been the policy of Government, with a view to give relief to the unemployed workers, to revive industries which were closed or are sick.

Therefore, the Government are considering to bring a legislation to run all closed and sick industries to provide relief to the unemployed.

ARBITRATION:

The general policy of the Government is to encourage arbitration. Greater emphasis is to be laid on collective bargaining. It is only when no settlement is reached in their mutual discussions, that mediation by Conciliation Officers is undertaken. Where, even the Conciliation Officer fails to bring out a settlement, he makes a suggestion to the parties to agree for arbitration. The Code of Discipline emphasises greater recourse to arbitration than to adjudication. There has been an increase in the number of cases referred for arbitration this year, as compared to the last year. During 1968, 9 cases were referred for arbitration and this year up to end of August, 1969, 2 cases were referred for arbitration. Government is considering constitution of an Arbitration Promotion Board consisting of representatives of Employers, Employees’ Organisations and Government Officials including independent observers.

During the period from January, 1968 to August, 1969, the Conciliation Officers have succeeded in settling 328 disputes out of 526 conciliations under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. During the above period, 879 disputes were settled between the parties by
the mediation of Labour Officers and 180 disputes were adjudicated upon by the Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunal.

69 cases of non-implementation of awards and agreements were reported to the Evaluation and Implementation Cell. So far, 48 cases have been disposed off.

**Wage Boards:**

During the year, the Wage Boards made their recommendations in respect of Electricity, Road Transport, Heavy Chemicals and Fertilizers, Cement and Textiles industries which stood for implementation. The concerned managements have been pursued to implement these recommendations.

With regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the Second Textile Wage Board, a Joint meeting of representatives of employers and the Trade Unions was convened on 12th and 13th September, 1969. After discussions, it was resolved by the representatives of both sides to form a sub-Committee consisting of five members from each side under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Labour, for the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board.

**Joint Management Council:**

Joint Management Councils are intended to allow the workers to participate in the management of industries. Due to the various objections raised by the unions and managements, Joint Management Councils could not be formed in many of the industrial establishments in the State except in 3 industrial units. Effective functioning of the Joint Management Councils would go a long way in maintaining industrial harmony. This has also been emphasised by the National Commission on Labour and this Government too proposes to pursue the matter.

**Strengthening and Reorganisation of Administrative Machinery of the Labour Department:**

It has been considered essential to strengthen the administrative machinery of the Labour Department consisting of 4 units viz., Labour, Factories, Boilers and Establishments during IV Five-Year Plan and for which an amount of Rs. 125.18 lakhs has been provided by the State Government, among other things.
The question of re-organising the Department of Labour to make it more effective has been engaging the attention of the Government. The main idea underlying this reorganisation is to delegate more statutory powers at the regional level and local levels to see that the various Labour laws and Wage Board Re-amendments, agreements, settlements, awards and the Code of Discipline, are effectively implemented and affected persons will have easy access to the machinery towards settlement of their grievances.

Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour

Minimum wages for agricultural labour were revised in June, 1964. There are 12 Trade Unions functioning in this Sector. The Government feel that the organisation of Trade Unions in the Agricultural Sector will go a long way in effective implementation of minimum wages. Government intend conducting seminars at State, District and Taluk levels to educate the public about the minimum wages so as to ensure the proper implementation of the Minimum Wages Act.

Fixation/revision of the minimum rates of wages in respect of Seven Scheduled Employments could not be done yet, as it had become necessary to reconstitute the State Minimum Wages Advisory Board giving representation to Employers and Employees in all the Twenty-two Scheduled Employments under the Minimum Wages Act. Orders reconstituting the Advisory Board are being issued and action to finalise these proposals will be taken. Government have appointed Committees for Five other Scheduled Employments: the Committee at work are at work- Orders appointing Committees in respect of four other Scheduled Employments will be issued shortly. The statement in part II furnishes details in regard to all the twenty-two Scheduled Employments.

The following are some of the important Acts administered by Labour Department:

2. Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
10. Trade Unions Act, 1926.
11. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
15. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.
The Beedi and Cigar Works (Conditions of Employment) Act 1963 could not be enforced as the management of Beedi establishments have filed writs in the Andhra Pradesh High Court, and obtained Stay of the enforcement of the Act.

Government have extended the provisions of the Motor Transport Workers's Act, to motor transport undertakings employing less than 5 workers; but some of the employers have filed writ petitions against the enforcement of the Act and obtained stay.

**Code of Discipline:**

This is to maintain discipline in industry both in public and private sector. It sets out the procedure for cognition by employers and workers of the rights and responsibilities of either party. The Central Organisations of the Employers and Employers accepted the Code of Discipline.

13 applications of workers submitted applications for verification of membership and recognition under the Code of which 12 unions secured recognition.

13 complaints for breach of Code were received by the Evaluation and Implementation Machinery. Of these, 8 were from the management and the remaining 5 were from the Unions. Out of 18, 8 cases have been disposed off.

**Grievance Procedure**

23 managements have set up grievance procedure in their units.

**Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme:**

The Scheme which was introduced in September, 1969 contemplates grant of financial assistance by Government of India to three agencies, namely, (1) State Government (2) Employers and (3) Co-operative Societies for construction of houses for the workers who fall under the definition of 'workmen' under the Factories Act. The pattern of assistance applicable to the three agencies is as follows:

- **Loan:**
  - 1. State Governments: 50%
  - 2. Employers: 50%
  - 3. Co-operative Societies: 65%

- **Subsidy:**
  - 1. State Governments: 0%
  - 2. Employers: 25%
  - 3. Co-operative Societies: 25%

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme contemplates providing residential accommodation to the low paid industrial workers. Upto the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, 5,100 tenements have been constructed and provided to the workers. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to construct 1,253 tenements. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided by the Government.

Government have provided Rs. 3 lakhs for the year 1969-70 for construction of 40 tenements under co-operative sector. No construction of tenements has been taken up during 1969-70 under State Sector for want of funds. Allocation of funds for the employers sector is considerably poor.

Government have ordered the sale of houses in twin cities under hire purchase system, thus providing facility to the occupied industrial workers to have the tenements as their own by availing this benefit as was done in the case of Warangal.
Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts:

An Industrial Tribunal and two Labour Courts with jurisdiction over Andhra and Telangana areas have been constituted for purposes of industrial adjudication. The two Labour Courts are presided over by a single Officer. If necessary, a separate Presiding Officer will be appointed for each Court to expedite the disposal of cases. The Industrial Tribunal is an Employees' Insurance Court under the Employees' State Insurance Act; an appellate authority under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. The Labour Courts are also courts specified under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act for interpreting reference made by the employers or workmen in the districts of Andhra and Telangana areas. These Courts also determine the amount due to the employees under the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and the Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. They are also authorities under the Minimum Wages Act.

The statistics relating to the Labour enactments etc., are shown in Part II.

II EMPLOYMENT

General Employment Situation.

The overall employment situation in the State during 1968-69 (1-4-1968 to 31-3-1969), showed a slight improvement in regard to applicants placed, over the position obtaining during the previous year. During this period 2,39,840 applicants were registered as against 2,03,621 during the corresponding period of the last year (1-4-1967 to 31-3-1968). The number of vacancies notified have also risen from 26,390 in 1967-68 to 32,624 in 1968-69. The number placed in employment during 1-4-1968 to 31-3-1969 was 21,438 as against 20,198 in 1967-68. On 31-8-1969 the number of persons remaining on the Live Register of the Exchanges was 1,76,881 as against 1,31,784 as on 31-8-1968.

The following table shows the number of educated on the Live Register of Exchanges on 30-6-1969.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Andhra</th>
<th>Telangana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Total number of Matriculates on L.R.</td>
<td>32,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total number of Graduates</td>
<td>4,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Total number of Engineers</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Total number of Doctors*</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Total number of Post Graduates</td>
<td>1,64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employment Exchanges do not create employment. Its function is to regulate placement of registered applicants against notified

* includes Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani and other systems.
vacancies, administration of Vocational Guidance to improve the knowledge of school leavers to the World of Work to enable them to choose a career wisely instead of trying to over crowd into already overcrowded professions

As on 9-3-1959, the following table shows the position relating to Diploma holders in Engineering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engineering Field</th>
<th>Andhra Pradesh</th>
<th>Telangana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diploma holders in Civil Engineering</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma holders in Mechanical Engineering</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>1,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma holders in Electrical Engineering</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In regard to retrenched degree and diploma holders in Engineering up to the end of August, 1960, 266 degree holders and 388 diploma holders have been placed. There are no more retrenched degree holders on the registers. The above figure does not include 950 regular supervisors retrenched from P. W. D. during 1967 under economy drive and have since been re-absorbed without the media of Employment Service.

It is the policy of the Government to ensure that local people should as far as possible be considered for local vacancies. Outsiders should be considered only when local candidates from the State are not available. This Government has taken up this matter with the Government of India with a view to see that at least 91% of the employees in the Central undertakings in the State are local people. A recent survey conducted by the Department of Employment and Training revealed the following position:

Public Sector (Central Government) Undertakings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total number of employees</th>
<th>Telangana employees</th>
<th>Andhra Pradesh employees</th>
<th>Other States employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,289</td>
<td>2,342</td>
<td>1,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total number of employees</th>
<th>Other State employees</th>
<th>Andhra Pradesh State employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>810</td>
<td>3,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>82.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the statistics given above it will be seen that the employment of personnel in various Central undertakings from Andhra Pradesh is 81% in posts other than those with higher salaries.

65 — 18
In regard to private sector the position is as follows in the twin cities of Secunderabad and Hyderabad:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Establishments</th>
<th>Total Telangana employees</th>
<th>Telangana Region</th>
<th>Andhra Total States</th>
<th>Other States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>23,833</td>
<td>22,180</td>
<td>2,022</td>
<td>1,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>85.7%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>93.5%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to further ensure that local persons are only employed in local establishments both in the Public and Private Sectors, the Director of Employment and Training had convened a meeting of Personnel Officers of these establishments separately and had requested their co-operation to ensure that local personnel get their due share in the employment opportunities in local areas. They have agreed to bear this important aspect in mind.

It is also under consideration to amend the returns rendered by the establishments under Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 to obtain information periodically regarding the appointments made by the establishments showing the region and other States from which the candidates have been recruited. As employment is a concurrent subject and the rules under the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 are made by Centre the feasibility of amending the return at the State level is being examined.

The question of inclusion of a State Government representative on the Selection Boards of the Public Sector undertakings in the State to ensure that the local candidates get their due share of appointments in these undertakings is also under active consideration and the matter is being taken up with the concerned Central authorities. At present Government representatives are on some selection Boards of some undertakings.

EMPLOYMENT MARKET INFORMATION.

Under this scheme, employment data from various establishments both in Public and Private Sectors throughout the State continued to be collected on quarterly basis. The following reports were published during the year:

- Number of area reports published: 78
- Number of State Reports published: 4
- Number of reports on shortage occupations: 4
- Special report: 1

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED:

The Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped made special efforts to identify suitable occupation.
for the registrants and to canvas for their employment. The following work was performed by this exchange from 1-4-1968 to 31-3-1969.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Register-Placed as on 1-4-1969</th>
<th>Number on L. R. as on 1-4-1969</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blind</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopaedically Handicapped</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf and Dumb</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vocational Guidance Scheme:**

The scheme is in operation at the following Exchanges:

1. Regional Employment Exchange, Hyderagad.
2. Regional Employment Exchange, Visakhapatnam.
3. Regional Employment Exchange, Vijayawada.
4. Regional Employment Exchange, Kurnool.
5. Regional Employment Exchange, Nizamabad.

At the other exchanges also, the Employment Officers administer Vocational Guidance to the educated.

Besides, three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at the three Universities in the State are also functioning. The number of applicants who availed of the Vocational Guidance facilities are given below:

1. Number of applicants guided in Groups .. 43,781
2. Number who received individual information .. 15,787
3. Number of applicants guided individually .. 208
4. Career Talks given in Schools .. 52
5. Number of applicants placed in training centres .. 966
6. Number of applicants placed in jobs .. 36
7. Review of old Cases .. 218
Aptitude Test for admission of candidates in Industrial Training Institutes for August, 1968 sessions was conducted at the following Industrial Training Institutes/Model Training Institute:

1. Industrial Training Institute, Hyderabad.
2. Industrial Training Institute, Nizamabad.
3. Industrial Training Institute, Warangal.
4. Industrial Training Institute, Vizianagaram.
5. Industrial Training Institute, Eturu.
6. Industrial Training Institute, Kaknada.
7. Industrial Training Institute, Visakhapatnam.
8. Industrial Training Institute, Tadepalligudem.
9. Industrial Training Institute, Nellore.
10. Industrial Training Institute, Anantapur.
11. Model Training Institute, Hyderabad.

The scheme of rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon continued to function at Visakhapatnam and the expenditure on the scheme is borne entirely by the Government of India.

Fourth Five-Year Plan:

For 1969-70, a provision of Rs 50,000 has been made to this Department. It is proposed to establish a Professional and Executive Office to deal with highly qualified professional, scientific and technical personnel centrally at the Directorate office as opportunities for such type of employment seekers is very meagre at District level. It is also proposed to establish 5 Vocational Guidance Units each in charge of trained Vocational Guidance Officers at selected Exchanges. Efforts are being made by the Department to revive the posts of State Vocational Guidance Officers, kept in abeyance as a measure of economy. With this 16 out of 20 Exchanges will have special Vocational Guidance facilities in charge of trained officers.

III. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEMES

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of the Centrally Sponsored Craftsmen Training Schemes implemented in participation with the Government of India is to train Craftsmen in various trades required for the expansion of industries both in Public and Private Sectors, and also for Defence establishments. The Industrial Training Institutes provide a course of intensive training in various Engineering and non-Engineering trades, the training period for some trades being 2 years and for others one year. After completion of the training period, an All India Trade Test is conducted and successful candidates are awarded the National Trade Certificates.

FOURTH PLAN PROGRAMMES:

During the annual plans of 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 the training capacity of the institutions was expanded from 7,280 seats at the end of Third Plan to 9,566 seats. During these years action was taken to start Industrial Training Institutes at new places by transferring seats from the existing institutions. At present each district in the State has an Industrial Training Institute and there are two in the districts of Nellore, Nalgonda and Kurnool. During the Three years mentioned, in accordance with the directive of Government of India some of the identified unpopular trades were replaced.
Appendix.  
22nd September, 1969.  

by more popular ones. A unit of Radio and Television mechanic trade was introduced recently at Industrial Training Institute, Vijayawada in the place of Draughtsman (Civil) and one unit in each of Motor and Tractor Mechanic at Industrial Training Institute, Srisailam by reducing the number of seats in unpopular and overcrowded trades. It is proposed to introduce trade of Tractor Mechanic at Industrial Training Institutes, Hyderabad, Warangal, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam after training instructors.

During the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-70) it is proposed to consolidate the existing training programmes and an expansion of Industrial Training Institutes in number is contemplated. A scheme of “Award of Merit Scholarships to the Trainees of Industrial Training Institutes” is proposed for inclusion in the annual plan for 1969-70. Two other schemes, one for appointment of Registrars at large Industrial Training Institutes to relieve the Principal of some administrative work and the appointment of Motor driving Instructors at Industrial Training Institutes where there is the trade of Motor Mechanic are also under consideration for introduction. A provision of 41.6 lakhs has been made for the schemes under Craftsman Training during 1969-70. From 1-1-1969 the entire expenditure on these schemes which from part of State Plan will be borne by the State Government.

A list of Industrial Training Institutes in the State along with the seating capacity in each is shown in Part II.

During 1968-69, out of 6,170 candidates admitted for training 3,070 passed.

APPRENTICES ACT

The Apprentices Act, 1961, providing for regulation and control of training of apprentices as skilled workers and matters connected herewith continues to be enforced in the State during 1969-70. So far 50 trades have been designated under the Act in which employers carrying on a notified industry have to engage apprentices in a prescribed ratio to the number of skilled workers in their establishments and impart shop floor training to them according to a prescribed syllabus and prepare them for All India Trade Test. A list of designated trades is shown in Part II.

3,81 Apprentices have registered for training as apprentices and 1,024 full term apprentices are under training. Up to the end of March, 1969, 361 full term apprentices have passed the Trade Test under the Act. 319 apprentices are to take their test in September, 1969.

To intensify the various programmes under the Scheme, a provision of Rs 2.37 lakhs has been made in the plan for 1969-70. By the close of 1969, it is proposed to increase the placement of Apprentices to 1,500.

DISTRICT LEVEL TRAINING CENTRES:

There are 10 District Level Training Centres as shown in Part II. These centres are under non-plan and it is neither proposed to increase the number of centres nor to expand the existing centres.

During 1968-69, out of 470 candidates admitted into the Centres, 385 passed.
Budget 1969-70:

The Plan and Non-plan provisions made for 1969-70 in the Budget estimates are given below,—

Plan:

1. Craftsmen Training Schemes .. .. 4,13,000
2. Apprenticeship Training Scheme .. .. 2,37,000

Total Rs. .. 6,50,000

Non-Plan:

1. Craftsmen Training Schemes .. .. 75,39,200
2. Apprenticeship Training Scheme .. .. 1,19,800
3. District Level Training Centres .. .. 8,36,700

Total Rs. .. 84,95,700

Grand Total Rs. .. 91,45,700

PART II

Statement showing the Details of the Receipts of the Department

1. (i) Receipts of the Labour Department Registration of Trade Unions
   
   Rs. 175.00
   
   (From 1-4-1969 to 31-7-1969)

   (ii) Receipts of the Industrial Housing Scheme:

   Rs. 1,53,650.00
   
   (From 1-4-1969 to 31-7-1969)

2. Fees realised under the Factories Act:

   Rs. 1,50,622.00
   
   (From 1-4-1969 to 31-7-1969)

3. Fees realised under the Motor Transport Worker’s Act:

   Rs. 24,640.00

4. Fees for the Inspection of Steam Boiler:

   Rs. 1,31,737.00

5. Fees realised under Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act:

   Rs. 3,61,478.00
Appendix

22nd September, 1969

Statement showing the Targets and Achievements of various Labour Act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Establishments</td>
<td>Number of inspections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966</td>
<td>1,36,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Minimum Wage Act, 1948</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Employments:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part I</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part II</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961</td>
<td>2,237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement showing the payment of bonus for 1966-67 and 1967-68

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of establishments paid bonus</th>
<th>Number of employees received bonus</th>
<th>Total amount paid as bonus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td>64,93,182.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>026</td>
<td>86,516</td>
<td>40,34,053.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement showing the number of establishments covered by the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and the number of Standing Orders certified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of establishments covered</th>
<th>Number of establishments that got standing orders certified</th>
<th>Number of draft standing orders pending certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nearly 1,000</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement showing recognition of unions under the Code of Discipline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Trade Unions of workers submitted applications for verification of membership and recognition under the Code</th>
<th>Number of unions secured recognition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Workmen's Compensation Act:

Item I:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases pending as on 1-1-1969</th>
<th>Cases filed from 1-1-1969 to 31-8-1969</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of cases disposed of: 163
Number of cases pending disposal: 247

Item No. 2:

Amount of compensation deposited with the Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation during 1969-70

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of compensation deposited</th>
<th>Amount of compensation Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 25.25 lakhs.</td>
<td>Rs. 21.77 lakhs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STATEMENT OF STATISTICS UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-3-1963

Total number of Factories as on 31-3-1969: 6,635
(This includes 1,389 additions and 863 removals)
Total number of Inspections: 7,910
Accidents: 3,567
Prosecutions: 773
Fines realised in prosecutions: 27,585
Maternity Benefit claims: 83
Amount of benefit: 3,559.71

Targets are fixed only under the Factories Act. Each Inspector has to make 250 inspections of Factories per year. There are 17 Inspectors in the State and during the year they have made 7,910 regular inspections beside 975 SUNDAY and Surprise Inspections, 85 night visits, 1,150 visits to unregistered factories.

INDIAN BOILERS ACT—REGISTRATION ETC.

Total number of boilers on the register up to 31-3-1969: 2,089
Total number of Economisers on the register up to 31-3-1969: 62
Total number of Accidents occurred: 14
Total number of deaths occurred during the year: Nil
Welfare Centres:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Welfare Centres functioning</th>
<th>Purpose of Welfare Centre.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Recreational facilities to the industrial workers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Opening of some more Welfare Centres:

It is contemplated to have some more Centres in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Statement showing the Receipt and Disposal of the complaints for breach of Code of Discipline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED</th>
<th>Total number of complaints.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Unions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name of the Unions found guilty of an established breach of the Code:

1. Hindusthan Shipyard Labour Union (in two cases).

No management was found guilty of an established breach of the Code of Discipline.

The following Unions and employers were found to have committed minor acts against the spirit of the Code:

1. All Andhra Pradesh Medical Employees’ Union.
2. Hindusthan Shipyard Labour Union.
3. Lay Secretary, Niloufur Hospital.
## STATEMENT SHOWING THE POSITION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIOUS WAGE BOARDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Wage Board</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Number of units which have implemented the recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Recommendation of the Wage Board for Leather and Leather goods for interim relief</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Recommendations of the Wage Board for Road Transport Industry for interim relief</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Recommendations of the Wage Board for Electricity Undertakings for interim relief</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Recommendations of the Second Wage Board for cement Industry</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Recommendations of the Wage Board for Working Journalists</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Recommendations of the Wage Board for non-working Journalists</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Recommendations of the Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertilizers (interim recommendation)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Recommendations of the Wage Board for Engineering Industry (interim recommendations)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the remaining two establishments, in one establishment recommendations were implemented partially, and in other establishment only one working Journalist is employed and he does not want implementations of the recommendations.

Of the remaining establishments, in one establishment the Industrial Tribunal held that the implementation of the Wage Board Recommendation is not justified. One more case is pending before the Industrial Tribunal.
9. Recommendations of the W. ge Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertilizers (Final recommendations).

None of the management have so far implemented the recommendations. A Joint meeting of the representatives of the employers and workers union is fixed before the Commissioner of Labour on 22-9-1969 for implementation of the Recommendations.


The recommendations were received recently. The Minister for Labour held a Joint Meeting of the representatives of the Employers’ and the Workers’ Unions on 12-9-1969 and 13-9-1969 for the implementations of the Recommendations. It was resolved in the meeting to set up a sub-committee under the Chairmanship of Commissioner of Labour for the implementation of the Recommendations.

---

Statement showing the number of cases instituted and disposed of by the Industrial tribunal and Labour Courts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES</th>
<th>Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad</th>
<th>Labour Court, Guntur</th>
<th>Labour Court, Hyderabad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pedding as on 1-4-1968</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions from 1-4-1968 to 31-3-1969</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal during the period from 1-4-1968 to 31-3-1969</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedding as on 1-4-1968</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTIONS 33A-33C OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad</th>
<th>Labour Court, Guntur</th>
<th>Labour Court, Hyderabad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
<td>33A</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33A</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33C</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Pending as on 1-4-1968 . . . 32  125 . . . 276 208 5 845

2. Institutions from 1-4-1968 to 31-3-1969 . . . 66 135 . 44115 8 93

Total . . . 98 260 4 717 364 13 443

4. Disposal during the period from 1-4-1968 to 31-3-1969 . . . 35 188 112 139 8 86

5. Pending as on 1-4-1969 . . . 68 72 3 535 225 5 357

### Statement showing the number of registered Trade Unions on record and Trade Unions cancelled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Trade Unions functioning as on 31-8-1969</th>
<th>Number of Trade Unions cancelled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>972 (Membership)</td>
<td>Up to the end of 1968:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,75,103</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From 1-1-1969 to 8/69:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 104 (Membership) 14,833</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Employments for which minimum rates of wages have been fixed or revised already.—

1 Salt pans. ... Fixed in October, 1967
Appendix.

2. Tobacco (including beedi making) manufactory.

Revised in February, 1966 (Tobacco manufactory)

Revised in July, 1966 (Beedi making).

In view of the decision of the Southern Zonal Committee of Labour Ministers that the disparities in the minimum rates of wages obtaining in this State and the neighbouring States should be removed, a Committee has been appointed in June, 1969 to advise Government in regard to the revision of the minimum rates of wages.

3. Woolen carpet making or shawl weaving establishments.

Revised in February, 1968.

4. Agriculture.

Revised in June.

II. Employments for which minimum rates of wages are to be fixed.

1. Printing Presses including Litho and Off-set printing.

This Employment was added to part I of the Schedule to the Act in January, 1963. As the Report of the Committee was defective, proposals were published in February, 1968. Certain objections and suggestions were received. Minimum rates of wages will be fixed in consultation with the State Minimum Wages Advisory Board. Orders reconstituting the Committee are being issued.

2. Metal Foundaries and General Engineering Workshops.

These Employments were added to Part I of the Schedule to the Act in January, 1963. These are common categories of employees in these two Employments and in Employment in Public Motor Transport, proposals for revising the minimum rates in respect of which were published in April, 1968. To prevent a disparity in the rates of wages for such employees in these Three Employments it has been considered necessary and desirable to defer fixation of minimum rates of wages in respect of these Two Employments till revision of the minimum rates of wages in respect of Public Motor Transport is finalised, in consultation with the State Minimum Wages Advisory Board.
4. Toddy selling including tapping and conveyance.

This Employment was added to Part-I of the Schedule to the Act in June, 1965, and minimum rates of wages fixed in February, 1967. On certain Writ petitions filed, the High Court struck down the notification fixing the minimum rates of wages. Order appointing a Committee could not be issued as certain persons proposed for nomination thereon have declined to serve on it and proposals to nominate others are under consideration.


This Employment was added to Part-I of the Schedule in October, 1968. Orders appointing a Committee are being issued.


This employment was added to Part I of the Schedule in October, 1968. As some of the persons proposed for nomination on the Committee declined to serve on it or did not send consent letters orders appointing the Committee could not be issued yet and further action is being pursued.

7. Cotton carpet weaving establishments.

This Employment was added to Part I of the Schedule to the Act in October, 1968. A Committee has been appointed in August, 1969 to advise Government in regard to fixation of the minimum rates of wages.

III. Employment for which revised:

1. Rice, Flour or Dal Mills and Roller Flour Mills.

As the Reports of the Committees appointed for these Employments were defective proposals for revising the minimum rates of wages were published. Certain objections and suggestions were received. These are to be finalised in consultation with the State Minimum Wages Advisory Board, as required under the Act. Orders reconstituting the Advisory Board are being issued.
5. Local Authorities  
Government could not revise the minimum rates of wages on the basis of the Report of the Committee appointed for the purpose as the Report was defective. As employees under the Local Authorities are paid pay and allowances on par with Government servants, the question whether there is need to revise the minimum rates of wages for all the categories of the employees is under consideration.

6. Construction or maintenance of roads and building operations

7. Stone-breaking and Stone crushing.

The reports of the Committees for these Two Employments have been received. These will be placed before the State Minimum Wages Advisory Board, orders reconstituting which are being issued, with a view to have the advice of the Board also in revising the minimum rates of wages.

8. Tanneries and Leather manufacturing.

Although a Committee was appointed in November, 1967, it could not complete its work on account of the demise of its Chairman. Orders appointing another Chairman are being issued.

9. Hotels, restaurants or eating houses.

Committee has been appointed in March, 1969. It is still at work.

10. Wooden furniture manufacturing establishments

The nomenclature of this Employment was changed as "Wood working establishments including wooden furniture works and excluding timbering operations". Orders appointing a Committee could not be issued as consent letters from the persons proposed to be nominated thereon are yet to be received.

11. Cinemas

Committee has been appointed in June, 1969. It is still at work.
Names of the Industrial Training Institutes and Number of Seats existing as on today

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District Level Training Centre</th>
<th>Number of Seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>District Level Training Centre for the Twin Cities at Musharrabad</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>District Level Training Centre, Vikarabad</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>District Level Training Centre, Mahabubnagar (Originally at Shadnagar, since transferred to Mahabubnagar from 1-8-1967)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>District Level Training Centre, Warangal</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>District Level Training Centre, Srikakulam</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>District Level Training Centre, Guntur</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>District Level Training Centre, Gudur</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>District Level Training Centre, Kurnool</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>District Level Training Centre, Cuddapah</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>District Level Training Centre, Eluru</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>470</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE TRADES DESIGNATED UNDER THE APPRENTICES ACT, 1961

1. Fitter
2. Turner.
3. Machinist (Miller)
4. Machinist (Grinder)
5. Machinist (S. S. & O. R. P.)
7. Moulder
8. Blacksmith.
9. Sheetmetal Worker.
10. Welder (Gas and Electric)
11. Electrician.
12. Lineman.
13. Wireman.
15. Plumber.
17. Millwright Mechanic.
18. Mechanic (Textile Machinery).
19. Mechanic Maintenance (Chemical Plant)
20. Tool and Dye Maker.
22. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic.
23. Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)
24. Mechanic (Diesel)
25. Mechanic (Tractor)
26. Mechanic (Earth moving Machinery)
27. Draughtsman (Civil)
28. Draughtsman (Mech.)
29. Surveyor.
30. Fitter structural.
31. Boiler Attendant.
32. Compositor Hand.

65—20
33. Mono Type Operator.
34. Mono Type Caster.
35. Lino Type Operator
36. Letter Press Machineman (Platen and Cylinder)
37. Process Cameraman.
38. Retoucher Lithographic.
39. Engraver.
40. Book Binder
41. Weaver
42. Cook General
43. Steward (Dining Room)
44. Steward (Floor)
45. Baker and Confectioner
46. House Keeper.
47. Hotel Clerk/Receptionist.
48. Mechanic Dairy Maintenance
49. Steam Turbine Operator
50. Switch Board Attendant.