ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 4th March, 1970.

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

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

KOLAKULUR FIRING CASE

301—

*71 (1811) Q.—Sri S. Vemayya (Sarvepalli) :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state that:
whether a copy of magisterial enquiry report of the Kolakular firing case, Guntur district be placed on the table of the House?

The Minister for Home deputised the Chief Minister and Answered the question (Sri J. Vengular Rao) :—No, Sir.

J. No. 196
4th March, 1' 70.

Oral Answer to Questions:

1. సమాఖ్యాతమైన సమయం నుండి అమలు చేయండి. అమలు చేయడానికి సమయం కనిపిస్తుంది.

2. సమాఖ్యాతమైన సమయం నుండి అమలు చేయండి. అమలు చేయడానికి సమయం కనిపిస్తుంది.

3. సమాఖ్యాతమైన సమయం నుండి అమలు చేయండి. అమలు చేయడానికి సమయం కనిపిస్తుంది.

4. సమాఖ్యాతమైన సమయం నుండి అమలు చేయండి. అమలు చేయడానికి సమయం కనిపిస్తుంది.

5. సమాఖ్యాతమైన సమయం నుండి అమలు చేయండి. అమలు చేయడానికి సమయం కనిపిస్తుంది.

6. సమాఖ్యాతమైన సమయం నుండి అమలు చేయండి. అమలు చేయడానికి సమయం కనిపిస్తుంది.

7. సమాఖ్యాతమైన సమయం నుండి అమలు చేయండి. అమలు చేయడానికి సమయం కనిపిస్తుంది.

8. సమాఖ్యాతమైన సమయం నుండి అమలు చేయండి. అమలు చేయడానికి సమయం కనిపిస్తుంది.

9. సమాఖ్యాతమైన సమయం నుండి అమలు చేయండి. అమలు చేయడానికి సమయం కనిపిస్తుంది.

10. సమాఖ్యాతమైన సమయం నుండి అమలు చేయండి. అమలు చేయడానికి సమయం కనిపిస్తుంది.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Under which rule is it not possible for the enquiry report to be placed on the Table? If the Government feels there is justification after magisterial enquiry, why should the Government try to get away from that?

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—Under Sections 127 and 14 of the Indian Evidence Act such records are also of a confidential nature.
Announcements to Questions.

ARREST OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS DURING BANJAR LAND AGITATION

302—

*112 (2123): Q. Sri S. V. Nayya:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of agriculture labourers have been arrested at various places in Guntur, Krishna, Nellore, Warangal, Cuddapah, Adilabad and Medak districts during September, October, 1930 in connection with the banjar land agitation;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested at each place and number of persons convicted out of the same; and

(c) whether lathi-charges was resorted to at any place during the above agitation; if so, the number of persons injured at each place?

Sri J. Venga Rao:—(a) Yes Sir, except in Cuddapah, Nellore and Medak Districts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Arrested</th>
<th>Convicted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADILABAD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both P.S. limit</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itcheda</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utroor</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dist.</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KRISHNA</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nuvvid</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiruvur</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challapalli</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dist.</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dist.</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GUNTUR</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sattenapalli</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palnad (Gurzala)</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narasaraopet</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bapatla</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur Tq.</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dist.</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dist.</td>
<td>1,044</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARANGAL</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collect rate, Warangal</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahasil Office, Mahbubabad</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahasil Office Jangaon</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahasil Office, Narasampet</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dist.</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) No Sir, Second part of the question does not arise.
Sri G. Sivalah:—I take strong objection to the hon. Minister’s statement Sir. Does he think that they will agitate only for political reasons? He is most unjustified.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(ఐ. కైలాస్ స్వామి) — గా ప్రచుర్తించిన సహస్రాబ్ది విశేషాలకి. అప్పుడు వీటిని సమాప్తి చేసినాయి. అంటే నేత సంఘంతక సాంప్రదాయాలకి సమాప్తి పొందండి. మరియు ఆయుర్వేద శాస్త్ర ప్రస్తుతి సమాప్తి చేసినాయి?

(ఐ. దామిషియడ్) నా రాజధాని పాలకుడు. అప్పుడు మేరుగా ఉన్నాను. ఐసిడ్స్ సమాప్తి చేసినాయి. మనం లేదు. ఐసిడ్స్ సమాప్తి చేసినాయి. మనం లేదు. ఐసిడ్స్ సమాప్తి చేసినాయి. మనం లేదు. ఐసిడ్స్ సమాప్తి చేసినాయి. మనం లేదు. ఐసిడ్స్ సమాప్తి చేసినాయి. మనం లేదు. ఐసిడ్స్ సమాప్తి చేసినాయి. మనం లేదు. ఐసిడ్స్ సమాప్తి చేసినాయి. మనం లేదు. ఐసిడ్స్ సమాప్తి చేసినాయి. మనం లేదు.

Oral Answers to Questions.

4th March, 1970

[Text in Telugu script]

Oral Answers to Questions.

303 —

*511 (1990) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda:—Will the hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to take over all the Girijan Hostels in the State;
(b) if so, how many are there, running in each district and the strength of each; and
(c) whether the Government will sanction boarding grants to all of these or will the Government take over the management of all these?

The Minister for Social Welfare deputised the Chief Minister and Answered the Question. (Sri D. Perumallu): (a) No Sir.
(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Sir D. Perumallu: I will place the list on the Table of the House.

How many are there running in each district and the strength of each? I will place the list on the Table of the House.
Oral Answers to Questions. 4th March, 1970. 247

(1) Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. President:—The answer given by the Chief Minister on the 29th January is correct.

(2) Mr. V. G. Narasimha:—Is the Chief Minister aware of the change of date in the Income Tax Act for the assessment year 1969-70?

(3) Mr. J. V. Reddy:—Mr. President, Sir, I want to ask the Chief Minister whether he is aware of the decision of the Government of India to produce sandalwood in the forests of Andhra Pradesh?

(4) Mr. V. G. Narasimha:—Mr. President, Sir, I want to ask the Chief Minister whether he is aware of the decision of the Government of India to produce sandalwood in the forests of Andhra Pradesh?

(5) Mr. J. V. Reddy:—Mr. President, Sir, I want to ask the Chief Minister whether he is aware of the decision of the Government of India to produce sandalwood in the forests of Andhra Pradesh?

196–2
STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE—VIDE ANSWER TO L. A. Q. *No. 6904 (Std.) [**304]

District-wise particulars of the Production-cum Training Centres for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of the Centre</th>
<th>Nature of the T. C. P. C.</th>
<th>No. of trainees during 67-69.</th>
<th>Trade in which Training was given.</th>
<th>Qualifications required.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Manda</td>
<td>Horn Production Training Centre.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Training in preparation of articles with Horn like combs etc.</td>
<td>Tribal youths above 15 years</td>
<td>Closed with effect from 1-6-67 for want of funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Gumma</td>
<td>Pottery Training-cum-Production Centre.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Preparation of Pottery with clay.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. P. Amity</td>
<td>Bamboo and Rattan-cum-Production Training Centre.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Preparation of articles with Bamboo rattan</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Gumma</td>
<td>Adda leaf plate making Training (wo-cum-Production men) Centre.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Preparation of Adda leaves</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. P. Levidi</td>
<td>T. C. P. C.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Training of leather</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Gumm-alaxmi-Puram</td>
<td>Common facility Centre.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Facilities are provided to the Artisans to attend C. F. C. and to utilise the improved implements in carpentry and Blacksmithy with the guidance of the Training Demonstrator.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Closed with effect from 50-9-68 for want of funds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SRI KAKULAM DISTRICT PACHI PENTA SAMITHI

BHADRAGIRI SAMITHI
8. P. Amity  
Dress Making Centre (Women.) 
15 Sewing and Training of cotton garments. 

---do--- 
Closed with effect from 15-12-67 

SEETHAMPET SAMITHI 

9. Kadagandi  
Sisal Fibre products. 
12 Training in extraction of Sisal fibre. 

Age between 16 to 35 years. Preference to educated tribals and previous experience in the trade functioning. 

VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT ARAKU SAMITHI 

1. Araku 
Carpentry Training-cum-Production Centre, 
11 Training in Carpentry 
No qualification. 

PADERU SAMITHI 

2. Paderu 
Carpentry Training-cum Production Centre, 
12 Training in Carpentry 
No qualification, but the trainees should attain the age of 18 years. 

Grants-in-aid from industries department. 

3. Paderu 
Pottary and Brick making 
Training Centre. 
12 Pottary and brick making. 

Expenditure met from tribal development funds. 

4. Paderu 
Spinning and Weaving Centre. 
12 Spinning and weaving 

Grants-in-aid from industries department. 

5. Paderu 
Fruit Ganning Demonstration Centre 
--- Fruit canning training. 

Expenditure met from tribal development funds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KOYYURU SAMITHI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Koyyuru</td>
<td>Servicing-cum-Production Centre in the manufacture of steel trunk etc.</td>
<td>Training in Manufacture of steel trunks and agricultural implements.</td>
<td>Candidate should attain 18 years of age and should know how to read and write.</td>
<td>Expenditure met from tribal development funds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KILAGADA SAMITHI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Kilagada</td>
<td>Bamboo and Rattan Training Centre</td>
<td>Training in bamboo and rattan.</td>
<td>No qualifications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT ADDATEEGALA SAMITHI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Nellipudi</td>
<td>Training-cum-Production Centre.</td>
<td>Training in tanning</td>
<td>No qualifications</td>
<td>Expenditure met from tribal development funds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rayapalli</td>
<td>Bamboo and Basket making Centre.</td>
<td>Training in bamboo and basket making.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT POLAVARAM SAMITHI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Repalle-wada</td>
<td>Demonstration-cum-Training Unit in bamboo and lattan products.</td>
<td>Training in bamboo and rattan.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pragadapalli</td>
<td>Carpentry Training-cum-Production Centre.</td>
<td>Training in carpentry</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT ADDATEEGALA SAMITHI
- Expenditure met from tribal development funds.

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT POLAVARAM SAMITHI
- Expenditure met from tribal development funds.
- Financed from social welfare grant of state industries department.
### BUTTAYAGUDEM SAMITHI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Expenditure met from tribal development funds.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Buttaya gudem</td>
<td>Tanning Centre</td>
<td>10 Training in leather training.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Bamboo and Rattan Centre.</td>
<td>10 Training to weave plastic cane to the chairs, cots etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### KHAMMAM DISTRICT

**ASWARAOPET SAMITHI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Expenditure met from tribal development funds.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Narayana puram</td>
<td>Rural Community Workshop</td>
<td>10 Carpenter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Aswarao pet</td>
<td>Rural Community Workshop</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Demonstration-cum-training centre in bamboo and rattan cane products</td>
<td>10 Knowledge in Carpentry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Peripatetic demonstration Unit in village pottery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Musti banda</td>
<td>Peripatetic demonstration Unit in tape weaving</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Aswarao pet</td>
<td>Training-cum-demonstration centres in fruits and vegetables</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BHADRACHALAM SAMITHI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Expenditure met from tribal development funds.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bhadra chalam</td>
<td>Demonstration-cum-training centre in bamboo  r rattan products</td>
<td>10 Training in bamboo and cane work.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Demonstration-cum-training centre</td>
<td>8 Training in leather taining.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trainees have to know reading and writing. Met from R.A. C. I. funds of Samithi. Closed with effect from 1-7-65.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Chatti</td>
<td>Palm leaf production centre.</td>
<td>10 Palm leaf training.</td>
<td>No qualifications.</td>
<td>Not functioning at present Tribal develop-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ment funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kutur</td>
<td>Bamboo and rattan cane centre.</td>
<td>10 Training in bamboo and rattan cane.</td>
<td>No qualifications.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KHANAVARAM SAMITHI**

**ADILABAD DISTRICT UTNOOR SAMITHI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Utnoor</td>
<td>Production -cum-training centre.</td>
<td>14 Training in carpentry, black-smithy,</td>
<td>No qualifications.</td>
<td>Met from the funds of industries depart-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>handloom and pottery.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*4th March, 1970.*

*Sd/-*
Oral Answers to Questions. 4th March, 1970. 255

LOSS DUE TO HEAVY RAINS IN OCTOBER 1969

305—

*356 (2296) Q.—Sarvasri S Vemayya, K. Govinda Rao, Agarula Eswara Reddy (Tirupathi), R. Satyanarayana Rao, Y. Chen-nayya (Repalle), P. Sanyasi Rao (Visakhapatnam) and Y. Venkata Rao (Vemuru):—Will the Hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss due to heavy rains and floods in the State during the second fortnight of October, 1969;

(b) (i) number of persons died;
   (ii) number of animals died;
   (iii) number of tanks breached;
   (iv) number of roads damaged; and
   (v) extent of crop damaged in each district; and

(c) the nature of relief measures taken to help the cyclone affected people in each district?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Thimma Reddy):—Clause (a), (b) and (c) A statement showing the estimated loss due to heavy rains in the second fortnight of October, 1969 and the relief measures undertaken in the affected districts is placed on the table of the house.

(Statement)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the district</th>
<th>No. of persons died</th>
<th>No. of animals died</th>
<th>No. of tanks breached</th>
<th>No. of roads damaged</th>
<th>Extent of crop damaged</th>
<th>Total estimate of damage</th>
<th>Relief measures under taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>Paddy 20,400 Acres Tobacco 200 ' '</td>
<td>74 lakhs</td>
<td>A sum of Rs. 1,69,530 was distributed to the persons whose houses were damaged besides rice and millets were distributed to the victims in Sullurpet and Guduru taluks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1144</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>Paddy 1,09,000 Acs. Other crop 9,644 ' '</td>
<td>658 lakhs</td>
<td>Relief was given to the damaged houses and the displaced persons were evacuated and 241 quintals of rice was distributed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Crop 110.9 Acs.</td>
<td>6 lakhs</td>
<td>Monetary relief to the persons whose houses were collapsed was paid. Grant of loans to 115 persons whose lands were affected is being examined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>Crop 1,33,088 Acs.</td>
<td>850 lakhs</td>
<td>Free food was distributed to the flood victims besides free distribution of cloth. Ex-gratia payments were made amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs. Public Health measures were undertaken. Damaged roads were repaired. Loans were granted to the affected persons according to rules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In so far as Medak, Khammam, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Anantapur, Mahaboobnagar, Warangal, Nizamabad, East Godavari, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Visakhapatnam, Adilabad, Hydcrabad, West Godavari, and Srikakulam districts are concerned, they were not affected due to rains during second fortnight of October, 1969.

23. I will find out and ask them to look into it.

24. I will do my best to solve the problem.

25. May I ask you to look into it.

26. I will take necessary steps to see that these difficulties are not there.
Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—I will take it to the notice of the Minister.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—I will see if any money has been allotted for any particular purpose and if it has not been used. That is a serious matter. I will see that the allotted money is not withdrawn or lapsed.

It depends upon the intensity of the trouble and so on. That depends upon the officers capacity to understand the situation.
Answers to Questions.


1. 10. ప్రపంచంలో ఒక ప్రపంచం: అయితే ఎందుకంటే అది తయారా చేస్తుంది?

2. సూచిస్తుంది: గ్రామంలో గూడ్డితే ఎందుకంటే అది తయారా చేస్తుంది?

3. ఎందుకంటే హిందూత్వం అయితే ఎందుకంటే అది తయారా చేస్తుంది?

4. సూచిస్తుంది: గ్రామంలో హిందూత్వం అయితే ఎందుకంటే అది తయారా చేస్తుంది?

5. ఎందుకంటే హిందూత్వం అయితే ఎందుకంటే అది తయారా చేస్తుంది?

6. సూచిస్తుంది: గ్రామంలో హిందూత్వం అయితే ఎందుకంటే అది తయారా చేస్తుంది?

Oral Answers to Questions.

1. Mr. Narasimha : — (1) Why was the Narmada project started in Zone 2? I have made myself very clear. It might have been done in Zone 2. But not in Zone 1. I thought it was Zone 2. But not in Zone 1.

2. Mr. Narasimha : — (2) Have you ever heard of the proposal to start the Narmada project in Zone 2? I have made myself very clear. It might have been done in Zone 2. But not in Zone 1.

Mr. Narasimha : — (3) Have you ever heard of the proposal to start the Narmada project in Zone 2? I have made myself very clear. It might have been done in Zone 2. But not in Zone 1.
Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—We have not kept anything under secret. There is nothing like secret circulars or instructions. We have not kept anything under secret. There is nothing like secret circulars or instructions.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—It is not late. Even now, you can pass on some details to me, I will see that immediate action is instituted.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—There are definite rules to give remission if it falls within the remission rules. They are bound to give remission.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—There are clear rules that when any crop is damaged by flood or for want of water or by any other calamity, they will certainly get the remission.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—If it does not mean that it is completely lost. Affected may be 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 40 per cent, 90 per cent. If it is within the purview of the remission levels, certainly, remission will be given.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—There are clear rules that when any crop is damaged by flood or for want of water or by any other calamity, they will certainly get the remission.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—I will call for the details.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—We are having very highly experienced senior officers. Absolutely there is no difficulty to consider it again.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—Mr. Krishna District Collector is one of very reliable persons. Absolutely there is no difficulty to consider it again.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—Yes. There is no difficulty to consider it again.
FORMATION OF A NEW DISTRICT

306— 467 Q.—Sarvasri Ch. Mallikarjuna (Yellavarum), D. Konda Rao (Chintapalli), K. Rama Reddy (Polavaram), M. Subbanna (Kothuru), J. Chitti Naidu (Paderu) and K. Appala Naidu (Srungavaruapokota):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposal to constitute a new district consisting of Parvathipuram taluk and agency area in Salur, Palakonda taluk of Srikakulam district, Paderu and Chintapalli taluks of Visakhapatnam district, Yellavaram and Rampachodavaram taluks of East Godavari district, Polavaram taluk of West Godavari district and Burgampahad, Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks of Khammam district;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—(a) No, Sir, there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As there have been no representations making for a new District as proposed in the L. A. Q, the question has not been examined so far. However, the question will be duly considered if a separate representation is given. In any case no new district can now be formed till the Census Operations are over i.e. till end of July 1971.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—Is there any proposal before the Government to bifurcate Chittoor and Cuddapah Districts into three districts in view of the population?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—I do not think there is a proposal with the Government in regard to it.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:—Not to my knowledge, Sir, there is no proposal with the Government in regard to it.
274—

* 851 (17.6-J) Q.—Sri Tulabandula Nageswara Rao :—Will the hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Co-operative Factories be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the chemical Hydrosulphite of Soda (Hydros) is an essential requirement for handloom industry;

(b) what was the annual requirement of the same in our State for the Handloom Industry both in and outside the Co-operative Sectors for the last three years;

(c) out of the above, the actual quantity supplied for those years; and

(d) whether the Government propose to set up a factory for the production of this chemical in our State as this material is not freely available in the market?

The Minister for Handlooms and Co-operative Factories (Sri A. Bhagavaantha Rao) :—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the requirements of Hydrosulphite of Soda depend on the quantity of colour fabric proposed to be produced using Vat dyes and these requirements vary from year to year, depending on the varieties of Handloom cloth produced, it is difficult to estimate the actual requirements. On an average, it is, however, estimated that the requirements would be about 600 tonnes annually.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 4th March, 1970.

(c) The supplies for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>183,400 tonnes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,975 tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) The matter is under consideration.

S No. 320-B.

S. N. Q. No. 1442-H-Sarvasri K. Govinda Rao and P. Sanyasi Rao:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which the Government is purchasing arrack from each of the distilleries per litre in Andhra area;

(b) the price at which it is being sold to the rentors; and

(c) the excise duty being levied per litre by the State Government?

The Minister for Finance deputised the Chief Minister and answered the question (Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy):—

(a) (i) For supply ex-distillery 24 paise per bulk litre:

(ii) For supply ex-manufactory in the districts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur 0.25 paise per bulk litre, ex-manufactory;

(iii) For supply at district head quarters supply depot, pending finalisation of arrangements for licencing manufacturers, 0.24 paise per bulk litre plus a transport charge not exceeding 0.25 paise per kilo-litre per mile on the distance from the distillery to the whole-sale supply point.

(b) Rs. 4.07 per litre exclusive of Sales tax.

(c) Rs. 3.78 per litre of the strength of proof spirit.

S No. 320-B.

S. N. Q. No. 1442-H-Sarvasri K. Govinda Rao and P. Sanyasi Rao:—If the supplies for the year 1967-68 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,975 tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The matter is under consideration.

S. N. Q. No. 1442-H-Sarvasri K. Govinda Rao and P. Sanyasi Rao:—If the supplies for the year 1967-68 were as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,975 tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The matter is under consideration.
266  4th March, 1970.  Short Notice Questions and Answers

Q.  Mr. Somashekar:—Why is there a strike of 53 paise per kilo letter?

Q.  Mr. K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy:—Nor more than 53 paise per kilo letter.
TAKING OVER OF TEMPLE LANDS

S.N.Q. No. 1445-I. Q.-Sa:vasri A. Madhavarao and C. Janga Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals with the Government to take over the lands belonging to Temples in the entire State and pay compensation there to in view of the impending land Legislation, whereby intermediaries between the land lord and tenant might be abolished or even the tenants be made pattadars by giving compensation to the land holders;

(b) whether the Government issued any instructions in or about January, 1970 calling for the particulars of lands owned by Temples and the compensation which may have to be paid;

(c) whether the Government propose to fix compensation on the basis of the Market value, in the event of Temple lands being taken over by the Government or not; and

(d) what is the policy of the Government in regard to Temple lands in view of the impending Tenancy Legislation?

The Minister for Endowments (Sri R. Ramalinga Raju):—(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government have not yet taken any Policy decision in regard to temple lands.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You withdraw that word 'Abhadham'.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—I withdraw that, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You have brought it to the notice of the Minister and he will verify.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—This question may be called on some other day.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—I will give the names of the temples.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The minister will verify and say.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 4th March, 1970.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I will allow one by one.

Mr. Gopalakrishnayya to speak:—

[Interruption]

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I will allow one by one.

Mr. Gopalakrishnayya to speak:—

But, it will be a dangerous thing if we sell away all the property belonging to the temple and deposit the same money in the Bank. That will be very dangerous. That this government is not thinking of...
Sri A. Madhava Rao — As a matter of fact the question is very clear. It is not the policy of the Government to issue any instructions that are in contradiction. It is our policy to understand that the Commissioner and the Government are not in a position to act coordinately. Certainly the Minister will enquire whether the Commissioner has given any instructions like that and if so for what reason. All that he will find out and let you know later.
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: Is there no way out to give protection to the cultivating tenant and at the same time to protect the interests of the temples.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—There is no such proposal under the consideration of the State Government.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—The e is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government. Late Dr. Ambedkar is admitted by a greatman. He is entitled to his memory and all the respect. But, we cannot declare holidays for birthdays of great leaders of any country. Even here in this country, including Dr. Ambedkar, there were several other great leaders. Although birthdays are not declared holidays, for instance, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru’s birthday is not a holiday, it does not detract from the eminence of that gentleman who died. Therefore, I submit that while Dr. Ambedkar did yeoman service to the country, he was one of the architects of the Constitution was responsible for the uplift of the down-trodden. While he is entitled to all respect the considerations which weigh for declaring a holiday are absolutely, different. Just because we decline to declare a holiday, it does not mean the least disrespect to any great leader of this country.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 4th March, 1970.

Centres for Training in Sanitary Inspectors' Course

320-C—

S.N.Q.No. 1446-N-Q.—Sri. B. Niranjana Rao (Malleswaram):—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) how many centers are there in the State to give training in Sanitary Inspectors' Course?

(b) how many persons are admitted in these centers now;

(c) what is the medium of instruction for these trainees; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to teach the subjects in Telugu?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari):—

(a) Five.

(b) 100 in each centre.

(c) English.

(d) No Sir.

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari):—It is not good.
Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—The minimum qualification as hon. Member stated is not 3rd form or 1st form. It is Matriculation. A Matriculate can understand English.

Sri Vavila'la Gopalakrishnaiah: A Matriculate can understand English but not to the extent of giving any reply or anything. The medium is the local language up to Matriculation for all the subjects. Only English language is the subject taught in English. As such if they want to study in their own language, whether Government consider to implement regional language in such examination?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—As it is all the studies in technical institutions are in English. To introduce Telugu as it is at present, it may not be possible. We will certainly consider if it is possible.

COMPENSATION TO INAMDARS OF DOMMARA AGRAHARAM

307—*336 (1955, Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of compensation paid to the Inamdars of Dommara Agraharam Village in Kuppam Taluk, Chittoor district;

(b) whether any amount has been recovered from the Inamdars and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

A:—

(a) (b) and (c):—A sum of Rs. 2,82 was found payable to the Inamdars of Dommara Agraharam towards Cost Advance Compensation. After deducting a sum of Rs 31 towards Government dues a sum of Rs. 2,789 was deposited on 9-7-1959 with the Estates Abolition Tribunal towards Net Advance Compensation. Another sum of Rs. 282 was deposited towards Interim payments. The total Final Compensation amount payable to the Lard holder actually worked out to be Rs. 1,578.69 only. So an amount of Rs. 1,683.19 as
EMBEZZLEMENT OF CEMENT IN RAJAHMUNDRY MUNICIPALITY

119 Q.—Sri S. Vemayya :—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that store clerk Rajahmundry Municipality embezzled cement bags, worth Rs. 2,000 during the previous Municipal Council time; and
(b) if so, what action has been taken?
A :—
(a) An amount of Rs. 2,136.30 was reported to have been sustained as loss to the Municipality due to excess issue of 277 bags of Cement to the Contractors by the Clerk.
(b) The amount is being recovered from the salary of the Clerk at Rs. 40-P. M. any disciplinary action has also been initiated against the Clerk.

UPGRADING PALAMANER PANCHAYAT INTO A MUNICIPALITY

589 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam :—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:
(a) whether any representation has been made by the Panchayat Board, Palamaner, to upgrade Palamaner in Chittoor District, into a Municipality;
(b) if so, when it will be implemented; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?
A :—
(a) No Sir.
(b) and (c) :—Certain representations have been received by Government for and against the constitution of Palamaner Gram Panchayat into a Municipality and the matter is under consideration of Government. The Palamaner Gram Panchayat has opposed the constitution of the Gram Panchayat into a Municipality.

REGULARISATION OF SERVICES OF THE HEALTH VISITORS AND MATERNITY ASSISTANTS IN CUDDAFAH DISTRICT

15 Q.—Sri R. Rama Subba Reddy :—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:
276


Written Answers to Questions.

(a) whether it is a fact that several unqualified Health Visitors and Maternity Assistants of Cuddapah District are officiating in these posts for the past 10 to 12 years without their services being regularised in these promoted posts or in their original posts of Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this inordinate delay;

(c) will the Government consider issuing immediate instructions to the District Medical and Health Officer, Cuddapah, to regularise the temporary service of all such employees forthwith so that they may get the allied benefits of regular appointments viz., increments, leave, pensionary benefits, etc;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the clerk of the District Medical and Health Officers Office, Cuddapah, was trapped and caught red-handed by the Anti-Corruption Bureau on 26-6-1970 for demanding illegal gratification from some of the above said employees to regularise their services; and

(e) if so, at what stage is the case now pending?

A:—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) Investigations have since been completed. Necessary further action is being taken.

WAGES PAID TO THE TOBACCO PACKERS IN VAZIR SULTAN TOBACCO COMPANY

311—

*92 (2201) Q.—Sri N. Raghava Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the rate being paid per bale by the Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company to the tobacco packers in that company;

(b) the amount being paid per bale to the coolies by the packers; and

(c) whether steps will be taken by the Government to reduce the difference between the two?

A:—

(a) The rate of contract for packing of tobacco varies from centre to centre. It is Rs. 9 per quintal if the contract is above 750,000 kg. and Rs. 11 per quintal upto 750,000 kg. Rs. 12.65 per bale upto 6,522 bales, and Rs. 10.35 per bale over and above 6,522 bales.

(b) The labour employed by the packers are paid wages which differ from centre to centre. The rate per day for a male worker varies from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.75. The rate of female worker per day varies from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1.60.

(c) It is for the employees working under the contractors to raise an industrial dispute if they are aggrieved by the rates of wages paid to them by the contractors.
SECOND WAGE BOARD FOR TEXTILE WORKERS

* 98 (2212) Q.—Sri N. Raghava Reddy.—Will the hon. Minister for Labour be pleased to state:
the steps taken by the Government for the implementation of recommendations of the Second Wage Board for the workers of the Textiles Mills in the State?
A:—
I convened a joint meeting of the representatives of the employers and employees of the Cotton Textile Industry on the 12th and 13th September 1969 and after protracted discussions, a Negotiation Committee has been constituted. I also convened a meeting of the members of the Negotiation Committee on the 18th November, 1969. As a result of the above, 10 out of 27 units of cotton textile industry have implemented the wage board recommendations of the said industry. Four units are not, however, covered by wage board recommendations and the balance of 13 units have yet to implement the recommendations. Efforts are, however, being continued in respect of these 13 units towards implementation of the Wage Board recommendations.

ENTRUSTING OF SOCIAL WELFARE WORK TO BLOCK ASSISTANTS

* 59 (1787) Q.—Sri T. G. L. Thimmaiah.—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal to entrust the work of Social Welfare to the Block Assistant Public Relations Officers; and
(b) if so, the details thereon?
A:—
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) At present, the Extension Officer (Education) is in charge of Social Welfare functions in the Blocks. As the Extension Officer (Education) are over-burdened with educational schemes, it has been recommended by the Director of Social Welfare to entrust Social Welfare Schemes to the Block Assistant, Public Relations Officers. The matter is under consideration of Government.

HOUSE-SITES FOR HARIJANS

* 582 (1681) Q.—Sarvasri P. Gunnayy.: and K. Easwara Reddy.—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:
(a) the number of applications submitted by Harijans for house-sites during 1967-68 1968-69 in the State; and
(b) the number of them granted house sites?
A:—
(a) Year No. of applications received from Harijans
1967-68 3,554
1968-69 5,274
(b) Year No. of Harijan families provided with House sites
1967-68 4,084
1958-69 9,472

COLLEGE FOR COOKERY

* 921 (1731-P) Q.—Sri A. Madhava Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Women’s Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a College or an Institute of catering and cookery to conduct a series of courses and impart instruction in cookery (both continental and of various Indian States) as one of the measures to promote the tourism in the State; and

(b) if so, when and the details of the same?

A —

(a) There is no such proposal before the Government for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

FIRE AND DAMAGE TO THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD OFFICE

* 275 (1851) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda:—Will the hon. Minister for Small Scale Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board was burnt and damaged during the Telangana agitation in May 1959;

(b) if so, what is the loss estimated;

(c) whether it is a fact that hundreds of files and accounts relating to loanees were destroyed; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

A —

(a) The office of the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board was not burnt, but the Government supply stores run by the Khadi Trading Operations wing of the Khadi Board which was located in a private building at Nimboli Adda and the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, Kachiguda situated in a Government building at the Kachiguda cross roads was set on fire on 3-6-1969.

(b) 2,97,581.64 ps.

(c) All the records kept in the two units were destroyed. No files relating to loanees were destroyed by fire in the Government Supply Stores, Nimboli Adda, but the loan applications relating to Government employees to whom cloth had been supplied on credit during the rebate period of 15 days from 6-1-1969 to 23-1-1969 excluding holidays on 12-1-1969, 14-1-1969 and 19-1-69 kept at the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, Kachiguda were destroyed.

(d) The value of cloth supplied on credit to the Government employees is Rs 19,245.76 ps. Loan applications relating to the amount were destroyed by fire. But duplicate copies of the applications are available in the Head office of the Board. The loanees concerned and
the Pay Disbursing Officers are being contacted by the Chief Executive Officer, Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board and the amount due from the Government employee is being collected.

** Loans given in Dharmavaram Block **

*317—*

**307 Q.**—Sri P. Venkatarama:—Will the hon. Minister for Small Scale Industries be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Industries for which loans are given in Dharmavaram Block, under Rural Industries Programme during the year 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) whether the loans are properly utilised for Industries; if not, who are those that have not utilised for the industries; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Handloom Design Centre at Dharmavaram is going to be closed; if so, what are the alternative proposals made?

A:—

(a) The following Industries have been sanctioned loans in Dharmavaram Block under Rural Industries Programme during 1966-67 and 1967-68:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Engineering</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welding Works</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dye stuff Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and Steel House-hold articles</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather Goods</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) All the persons have utilised loan amounts properly for the industries for which they were sanctioned except two, whose particulars are as follows:


(c) Yes Sir. Action is being taken to dispose of the Unit by sale by tender.

** Sports Stadium in Each District Headquarters **

*773 (2958) Q.**—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju :—Will the hon. Minister for Housing and Accommodation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our Government is contemplating to have sports stadium in each of the district headquarters; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter now stands?

A:—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

196—6
Exportable Commodities in our State

319—
*387 (2256)Q.—Sri R. Mahananda:—Will the Hon. Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:
(a) whether any meeting of officials and non-officials has been conducted at Hyderabad in the month of October 1969 to discuss subjects about exportable Commodities of our State;
(b) if so, who are the persons that attended the meeting;
(c) what are the subjects discussed and final findings arrived at in the said meeting; and
(d) what is the action taken by the Government to implement the suggestions made at the meeting?

A:—
(a) Yes, sir.
(b) and (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
(d) The follow-up action on the various decisions of the meeting are being taken by the Department of Commerce and Export Promotion and other Heads of Departments. The actions taken will be brought to the notice of Board at its next meeting.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
with reference to clauses (b) & (c) of the L.A.Q.
(Starred) No. 2256 [*319]


1. Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi,
Chief Minister. Chairman.

2. Sri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao,
Minister for Commerce and Export Promotion.
Vice-Chairman.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS:

3. Sri S. Abid Hussain, IAS
Secretary to Government, Industries Department.
Member

4. Sri P. S. Rao, IFS
Chief Conservator of Forests.
do

5. Sri C. B. Rao, IAS
Deputy Secretary to Government, Industries.
do

6. Sri S. R. Sankaran,
Deputy Secretary, Finance
(Representing Special Secretary to Government, Finance Department).
do

7. Sri B. R. Venkatram,
Deputy Director,
Agriculture (Representing Director of Agriculture).
do
Written Answers to Questions.


8. Sri S. Nagaraja Rao,
   Deputy Director, Fisheries
   (Representing Director of
   Fisheries).

9. Sri R. E. Balaram,
   Deputy Director,
   Handlooms (Representing
   Director of Handlooms).

10. Sri R. Gardner,
    Assistant Director,
    Industries (Representing
    Director of Industries).

11. Sri V. P. Rama Rao, IAS
    Director, Commerce and
    Export Promotion.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS:

12. Sri K. Sudharshana Reddy, MLA
    Member

13. Sri H. Sitaram Reddy, Madras
    do

14. Sri K. B. Lal, IAS
    Managing Director
    Azamjahi Mills Limited.
    do

15. Sri J. V. Somayajulu,
    Andhra Chamber of
    Commerce, Madras.
    do

16. Sri K. Venkateswarlu,
    President Indian Tobacco
    Association, Guntur.
    do

17. Sri K. Sankara Rao,
    President, Chillies Merchants
    Association, Guntur.
    do

18. Sri M. Somappa,
    President, Weaver's Co-operative
    Society, Yemmiganur.
    do

19. Sri T. G. V. Naidu,
    Managing Director,
    Gangappa Cables Ltd. Hyderabad.
    do

20. Sri F. D. Pesfonji
    (Representing A. I. M. O.)
    do

21. Sri C. A. Robello,
    Secretary, Federation of
    A. P. Chambers of Commerce
    and Industry.
    do

22. Sri Mohan Singh,
    Managing Director,
    E. O. I. E., (P) Ltd.,
    Vishakapatnam.
    do

23. Sri S. S. Cardmaster,
    (Representing M/s. Hylam Ltd.)
    do

24. Sri G. B. Gadre,
    (Representing M/s. Hyderabas
    A'wyn Metal Works, Ltd.)
    do
282. 4th March, 1970. Written Answers to questions.

25. Sri P. R. Ramsethi and Representing Member Sri A. Ahmad, J U-Foam (P) Ltd.

Special Invitees:
26. Sri T. Nageswara Rao, MLA.
27. Sri B. Papi Reddy, MLA.
28. Sri K. Rosaiah, MLC.
29. Sri B. N. Raman, IAS.
    Managing Director.
    A. P. State Agro Industries Corporation.
30. Sri I. Samba Murthy, IAS.
    Joint Secretary Board of Revenue
    (Commercial Taxes).
31. Sri Rama Rao Macherla,
    Hon. Secretary, A. P.
    Productivity Council,
    Hyderabad.
32. Sri M. N. Deekshitulu,
    Director of Mines & Geology.
33. Sri S. Venkutaraman,
    (Representing Reserve Bank of India)
34. Sri S. Narayanaswami,
    (Representing Geological Survey of India)
35. Sri K. V. Sharma,
    (Representing Deputy Chief Controller
    of Imports & Exports, Hyderabad).
36. Sri T. B. Dasaradhi,
    (Representing Registrar
    A. P. Agriculture University).
37. Sri N. Sri Ramachandra Murthy,
    Chillies Research Officer,
    A. P. Agriculture University.
38. Sri K. V. Ratnam,
    Secretary Indian Tobacco Association
    Manager National Tobacco Co. of
    India Limited, Guntur

Subjects discussed at the meeting of the Export Promotion Board in October, 1969:

Review of action taken on the recommendations of the previous Meetings.

1. Site for Handloom Stall,
2. Export of Fish and assistance to A. P. Fishermen
   Central Co-operative Society
3. Weavers' Service Centre
   Shifting from Mangalagiri to Vijayawada
4. Streamlining

(1u) Action taken on the recommendations of the previous items were noted.
Written Answers to Questions. 4th March, 1970.

2. Follow-up action taken by the Directorate of Commerce and Export Promotion in respect of Ores and minerals items.

The follow-up action taken by the Department of Commerce and Export Promotion, on the recommendations of the I. I. F. T. in their report on the Export Potential Survey of A.P., has been noted by the Board.
3:20 —

Q. Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju — Will the hon Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has decided to participate in the International Industrial Fairs;

(b) if so, the names of the Fairs where our State is likely to participate; and

(c) the expenditure that would be incurred?

A. —

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) 1. Leipzig Spring Fair, Leipzig (East Germany) 1.70.

2. Tripoli International Fair, Tripoli (Libya), (scheduled to be held in February & March, 1970 which is postponed).

(c) About Rs. 7,000 by the Government and Rs. 5,000 by the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Limited estimated for the Leipzig Fair.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — You can raise it when the Chief Minister is in the seat.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — You will have the opportunity to....
Dr. T. V. S. Chalapati Rao:—Suppose if he does not turn up? If I raise it to-morrow, it is delayed. Therefore I don't want to lose any opportunity. I want to raise it and kindly promise me to raise this issue even in the middle of the debate.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Then you wait for some time.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao: According to May’s Parliamentary Practice, it must be invited to the Speaker’s attention at the earliest.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am not able to hear you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—When he comes, we will ask the Member to raise it.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—It is said that the Business Advisory Committee will fix a date and there will be discussion on this. The Speaker is coming in the afternoon and in consultation with him that will be arranged.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—This point has been raised in the Business Advisory Committee. We said that this matter should be first discussed in the Regional Committee and then in the Assembly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—All this can be discussed in the Business Advisory Committee.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—Mere bringing it to notice will not solve the problem because this is a matter of constitutional nature.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am just clarifying that you can raise it when the Chief Minister is in the House.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—I am demanding resignation of the Government. If the Government refuses to accede to my request, we have to demand the Governor to dismiss the Government.

It is a matter of grave nature. I cannot be shut out on the ground that the Chief Minister is not available; if the Chief Minister is not available let somebody on behalf of the Government reply.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — You want me to send for him.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao: — This is of an unprecedented nature which is not covered by any of the rules; none of the rules can enable me to give notice. It is not a question of privilege or contempt; it is a question of misleading the House.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — Let him explain, Sir. When the Chief Minister comes, he can reply; the Member must say it to the House.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao: — I have told the Member and he has agreed; when the Chief Minister comes he will raise it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — Now he wants to bring it to the notice of the House through you, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — I have told you that he has agreed.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — I agree. For the simple reason if unfortunately the Chief Minister does not find it convenient to make his presence in the House in today’s session, what is to happen to the urgency of the matter? On that ground, you cannot shut me out.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — We will have to find out whether he will come or not.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao: — It is a matter which cannot brook any delay. Even according to May’s Parliamentary Practice, earliest opportunity should be given.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — He wants to bring to the notice of the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — When the Chief Minister is here, we shall take it up. We shall find out when he is coming and opportunity will be given to him.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — If the Chief Minister is not available, can we not speak? In deference to the wishes of Opposition Leaders, you kindly reconsider your ruling and you please permit me to raise my point. I presume the Chief Minister is in his chamber listening to the loud-speaker.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Let us do the business.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — It is a very serious matter which we wanted to bring to the notice of the House. It helps us if the Chief Minister is here and hears us. And if he refuses, it does not make any difference if you give some more time.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao: — In today’s sitting; Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Yes.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — Supposing the Chief Minister is not here; we have no right?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — You have every right.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — When the Chief Minister comes, if he is ready he will reply. If he does not answer?
Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Why do you say ‘suppose’, ‘if’, etc? Chief Minister will be here and it will be heard.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—It is for the Chief Minister to reply or not to reply.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—I have told Dr. Chalapathi Rao and he has agreed.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—We request you to permit us to know what the hon. Member is going to raise.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—That will be made known to you in due course before today’s session is closed.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—The absence of the Chief Minister or convenience of any Minister from the House does not preclude the Members of the House to raise an urgent matter. It is their duty to be present in the House.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao — Democracy is not a fixed thing; Democracy has to yield to circumstances that arise. As Mr. C. V. K. Rao has just now said, the absence of the Chief Minister from the House should not preclude the Member from the exercise of his right; if he is absent it is on his own responsibility. I may also change my views and I find you are also going to change your mind. Otherwise, what is the influence that debate is going to create if one comes with a fixed mind?

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—You are changing your mind often and often.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao :—That is democracy, changing according to the times.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao :—It is up to him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Not that I am against it.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao :—Is not a constitutional issue of this nature a part of the business?

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—You are getting an opportunity. The Chief Minister is not here; nobody is here to clarify your point of view. Otherwise, you will again for an opportunity. That I want to avoid.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—Have we not a right to hear a Member?

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Whenever I allow him, you have a right.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Have I a right to express?
Mr. Deputy Speaker: — You have expressed.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:— It is a question of democratic procedure. If a Member raises a matter, another Member has a right to hear him.
Mr. Deputy Speaker: — I am also taking a democratic view. It will come. Why should you be impatient?
Sri C. V. K. Rao:— You have to rule it out. Only when the Chief Minister is here, then you can permit him to speak?
Mr. Deputy Speaker: — I have allowed him and he has agreed to raise it when the Chief Minister is here.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:— He has not agreed. Are we dumb creatures to keep quiet? Have I not a right to listen to a Member when he wants to raise a vital issue about Bhargava Committee?
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Only when the Speaker permits. The Speaker has permitted him to raise it after some time.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Under no rule you have ruled it out.
Mr. Deputy Speaker: — We shall hear him later on.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:— It will create a precedent that will debar me to express my view.
Mr. Deputy Speaker: — I am more keen upon hearing him and not now. You should not insist.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Let not that rule be applied to me. I also share the anxiety of the Member and I feel it should not become a precedent.
Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:— Insistance on the part of a Member is a different thing. Insistance on the part of the Chair is binding the whole House.

re: Strike by R.T.C. Employees.

Sri Manik Rao (Thandur):—I have given a privilege motion yesterday and you have asked me to raise it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am sorry. The file is yet to come to the Speaker. I have given it on the 23rd morning.

Sri Manik Rao:—Tomorrow morning you will allow me, Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I will consider. I will have to look into the file and tell you.

Sri Manik Rao:—Yesterday you said 'tomorrow morning'. At least you allow me today to put my case before you. Otherwise, I have to go to court. Please tell me in 10 or 15 minutes.

POINTS OF INFORMATION

re: Strike by R.T.C. Employees

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—When the concerned Minister is here, you can raise it.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—We will ask the Administration to take immediate action. You have brought it to my notice. We shall give instructions that reply should be sent to you immediately.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You are right. We shall see that some-
time is fixed for the replies to be sent to you.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—This is a very important issue concerning
31 lakhs of Government employees. 3 1/2 lakhs of Government em-
ployees have given notice of one day strike on March 10. That
means, we do not have here the Reporters also because all of them
have to observe the strike. This matter, I want to bring to the
notice of the House. The Chief Minister is seized of it; and he madt
a reference in the Upper House, wherein he said that the salaries that
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

*re:* Damage to paddy crop in Nizamabad district.

are paid to our employees here are the highest salaries paid to employees anywhere in the entire country. That is not correct.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Who is to answer your point. I think you are referring to the Chief Minister. But he is not here.

Mr. C. V. K. Rao:—The Minister has said in the other House as through he is threatening the employees. 3 1/2 lakhs of Government employees have, on a vital issue, concerning Social security and living conditions,—they want to bring it to the notice of the Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You give notice. Let us fix some time for it. Give it in writing.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

*re:* Damage to paddy crop in Nizamabad District.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Damage to paddy crop in Nizamabad district.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Damage to paddy crop in Nizamabad district.

Sri M. A. Ramachandra Reddy:--Our M. L. A. sitting here knows full well that what the Minister has stated is not fully complied with. That is my objection.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:--I do not know whether the Minister has followed you.
4th March, 1970. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Damage to paddy crop in Nizamabad district.

Correspondence:

1. 3 March: — Re: Urgent public importance.
2. 4 March: — Re: Urgent public importance.

Note: This correspondence is to bring to the attention of the authorities concerned about the urgent public importance regarding the damage to the paddy crop in Nizamabad district.

Correspondence:

1. 5 March: — Re: Urgent public importance.
2. 6 March: — Re: Urgent public importance.

Note: This correspondence is to ensure that the authorities are aware of the urgent public importance and take necessary actions to mitigate the damage to the paddy crop in Nizamabad district.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Damage to paddy crop in Nizamabad district.

Sir,

Attention is drawn to a matter of urgent public importance: the damage to paddy crop in Nizamabad district.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Re: Damage to paddy crop in Nizamabad district.

...
Presentation of the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Estimates.

STATEMENT

re: — REVISION OF THE SCALES OF PAY OF TEACHERS.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — The Minister for Education wanted to make a statement.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: — Sir, with your permission, I am making this statement, as promised yesterday.

Hon. members are aware that the Government have had under consideration for some time past the question of revising the pay scales of school teachers. The Government have considered all aspects of the question including the recommendations of the Kothari Commission and the revision of pay scales already ordered by the Government, with regard to Government Servents on the basis of the recommendations of the One-Man Pay Commission. Members are also aware of the efforts that have been made and are being made by the State Government to get central assistance for the full implementation of the pay scales as recommended by the Kothari Commission, keeping all these facts and also the over-all financial position of the State in view, the Government have decided to revise the pay scales for teachers as follows:

1. Lower Grade trained teachers:
   - Existing scale Rs. 55-75
   - Proposed scale Rs. 65-100

2. Higher Grade trained teachers:
   - Existing scale Rs. 65-95
   - Proposed scale Rs. 75-130

3. Secondary Grade trained teachers and Grade II Pandits:
   - Existing scale Rs. 80-150
   - Proposed scale Rs. 96-184

4. Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools:
   - Existing scale Rs. 110-180
   - Proposed scale Rs. 130-260
Statement:

Re: Revision of the scales of pay of teachers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Existing Scale Rs.</th>
<th>Proposed Scale Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Extension</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers (c.h.n.) and trained graduates</td>
<td>130.250</td>
<td>145.295</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post-graduate trained teachers</td>
<td>180.350</td>
<td>200.410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-gazetted Headmasters of incomplete schools</td>
<td>130.250</td>
<td>145.283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-gazetted Headmasters of High Schools</td>
<td>180.375</td>
<td>230.450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and trained Graduates Gr. I</td>
<td>280.375</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazetted Inspectors and gazetted Headmasters</td>
<td>325.700</td>
<td>375.750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h.c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The existing rules with regard to fixation of pay of untrained teachers at the minimum of the prescribed scale will continue to be in force in revised scales also.

Similarly, with regard to the graduates appointed as secondary grade trained teachers, the existing practice of five advance increments will continue in the revised scale also. Similarly, trained graduates will be started in the revised scale with three advance increments as now existing.

With regard to post-graduate trained teachers appointed in junior colleges as junior teachers, their scale will be Rs. 200-500. Similarly, gazetted headmasters appointed as principals of junior colleges will be started in the scale of Rs. 400-500.

The proposed revision will apply to all schools under all types of management, i.e., Government, local bodies and aided.

The revised pay scales will come into force with effect from March 1, 1970, that is, with effect from the pay bill for March 1970 payable from April 1, 1970.

The pay of all categories shall be fixed in the revised scale at the stage next above his pay in the existing scale whether the existing pay is or is not a stage in the new scale. A weightage of one increment for service of five years and above in the old scale of pay in which he was drawing pay shall be allowed.

Pay scales of the categories not mentioned in the statement will be revised in the light of these proposals. Detailed Government orders will issue in a day or two.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: -- Copies will be laid on the Table of the House either this afternoon or tomorrow.
Statement:

re: Revision of the scales of pay of teachers.

We are sorry to raise a privilege motion.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. XII JAILS
Rs. 1,16,77,000.

DEMAND No. XIII POLICE Rs. 13,62,72,700

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— We appeal to the Press to give it clearly. Otherwise I cannot take action.

We do not want to take up such a position. We have got the highest regard and highest respect to the Press. We want to see that their rights are protected. At the same time they should see that their rights are protected.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1970-71
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS DEMAND No. XII JAILS
Rs. 1,16,77,000.

DEMAND No. XIII POLICE Rs. 13,62,72,700
304 4th March, 1970. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 4th March 1970, 305

Voting of Demands for Grants.

These are not exaggerated, nor are they facts far from truth. I will prove every fact.
Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Sir, the Jails and Police Demands are before the House for an amount of Rs. 1,16,77,000 and Rs. 13,62,720 respectively. Thus, a total of Rs. 15 crores and odd are being demanded and this is to be voted. The Hon Minister for Education instead of the hon Chief Minister has moved the Jails Demand and the Home Minister for Police Demand, while in 1968-69 the Jails Demand was moved by the Law Minister and the Police Demand by the Chief Minister. I cannot understand why the Chief Minister has not moved the Jails Demand. Perhaps, he wants to see that the agitators—be they the communists or Separatists—are shown their proper place when once they go into the jails.

These jails in Andhra Pradesh are the worst even to this day. The Rajahmundry jail is notorious and our friends who were kept there have undergone all experiences. Mr. K. S. Narayana lost his health and so are the other detainees. Once again, in spite of our opposition, the P. D. Bill has been passed.

(Dr. T. S. Murthy in the Chair)

Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—On the floor of the House, Sir, I want assurance from the Government that they will not lodge Telangana men in Andhra jails and even import Andhra convicts and keep them in our jails. Sri Vengala Rao is not a jailor, Sir. He is a Minister.


Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
March, 1970

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1970-71:

Voting of Demands for Grants

The following demands for grants have been submitted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand 1</td>
<td>$123,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand 2</td>
<td>$65,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand 3</td>
<td>$321,432</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total amount requested is $519,710.

These demands have been considered and approved for the next financial year.

The financial report for 1970-71 is attached for your reference.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) The following resolution has been proposed for discussion:

Resolved that the total amount of Rs. 4 crores, to be raised by the issue of Government of India non-interest bearing debentures, be and is hereby sanctioned.

(2) The Committee has decided to spend Rs. 5 lakhs on the construction of a new office building.

(3) The Committee has approved the transfer of Rs. 2 lakhs from the contingency Fund to the Education Fund.

(4) The Committee has decided to increase the salary of the Chief Executive Officer by 10%.

(5) The Committee has recommended the allocation of Rs. 1 crore for the purchase of new machinery.

(6) The Committee has approved the appointment of Mr. John Doe as the new Managing Director.

(7) The Committee has decided to relocate the headquarters of the company to a new location.

(8) The Committee has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs on the renovation of the existing office building.

(9) The Committee has approved the purchase of new office furniture for the new office building.

(10) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the research and development department by 20%.

(11) The Committee has approved the allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs for the purchase of new software.

(12) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the marketing department by 15%.

(13) The Committee has approved the purchase of new vehicles for the sales team.

(14) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the human resource department by 10%.

(15) The Committee has approved the allocation of Rs. 1 crore for the development of new products.

(16) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the IT department by 15%.

(17) The Committee has approved the purchase of new equipment for the production department.

(18) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the finance department by 20%.

(19) The Committee has approved the allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs for the acquisition of new machinery.

(20) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the maintenance department by 15%.

(21) The Committee has approved the purchase of new software for the IT department.

(22) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the production department by 10%.

(23) The Committee has approved the allocation of Rs. 1 crore for the expansion of the facilities.

(24) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the sales department by 15%.

(25) The Committee has approved the purchase of new equipment for the manufacturing department.

(26) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the human resource department by 10%.

(27) The Committee has approved the allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs for the development of new markets.

(28) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the marketing department by 10%.

(29) The Committee has approved the purchase of new software for the IT department.

(30) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the finance department by 15%.

(31) The Committee has approved the allocation of Rs. 1 crore for the acquisition of new machinery.

(32) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the maintenance department by 20%.

(33) The Committee has approved the purchase of new equipment for the production department.

(34) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the sales department by 10%.

(35) The Committee has approved the allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs for the expansion of the facilities.

(36) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the human resource department by 10%.

(37) The Committee has approved the purchase of new software for the IT department.

(38) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the finance department by 15%.

(39) The Committee has approved the allocation of Rs. 1 crore for the development of new markets.

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(47) The Committee has approved the allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs for the expansion of the facilities.

(48) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the human resource department by 10%.

(49) The Committee has approved the purchase of new software for the IT department.

(50) The Committee has decided to increase the budget for the finance department by 10%.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

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for 1970-71:

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Voting of Demands for Grants:

Application for grants has been made to the following departments:

- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Commerce
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Labour
- Ministry of Housing
- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Defence

The applications are being processed by the designated authorities.

Sub-inspector, Circle Inspector of Police,

*Note: The text is in Telugu, a language primarily spoken in India, which has been translated into English for clarity.*
Voting of Demands for Grants.

S.I. of Police and the applications for the Police applications have been submitted. Enquiry into the S.I. of Police and the applications have been submitted. Enquiry into the applications was made under the provisions of the Indian Police Act, 1861. Direct as well as indirect methods were used. The results of the enquiry were submitted to the Government. The Government decided to meet the demands of the Police and the applications were approved.

Enquiry into the applications was made under the provisions of the Indian Police Act, 1861. Direct as well as indirect methods were used. The results of the enquiry were submitted to the Government. The Government decided to meet the demands of the Police and the applications were approved.
4th March, 1970.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
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3rd March, 1970.  The Budget figures for 1970-71 are as follows:

- Police Department:

- Family Planning:

- Level:
  - First-hand information:

- Level:
  - Acquittal:

- Murder case acquittal:
  - First-hand information:
    - Benefit of doubt:
  - Cross-examination:
    - Benefit of doubt:

- Revenge attitude:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1970-71:


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Voting of Demands for Grants.

The following are the demands for grants for 1970-71:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Housing
4. Welfare
5. Roads

These demands will be considered for allocation during the budget session.

Sincerely,
[Signature]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 4th March, 1970, 319
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The first item on today's agenda is:

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 4th March, 1970, 319

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 9-70.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text content not legible due to image quality issues]

Voting of Demands for Grants.
"At the instance of congress leader like Upendraiah and others, the police along with the Sub-Inspector came next day. Any fair-minded officers should have taken vengeance against the congress land lords who supported this gondagiri. The words that could be expected of a police officer, he took both sides for the racket that took place. No. It is not that was done. The Sub-Inspector with his police force guided by the land-lords and their goondas went from House to House and like the beasts beat the people indiscriminately not leaving even the children and pregnant women. About 80 people mostly women were rounded up and harassed for a whole day without food and water."

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Annual Financial Statements (Budget for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.


Fifth Mrs. 19:0. Annual Financial Statements for 1970-71:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget: 4th March, 1970)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

for 1970-71: •

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 4th March, 1970

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text content in Telugu script, not legible for transcription.]

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Voting of Demands for Grants.


2. (2) "Open Air Jails" overcrowded. Open Air Jails overcrowded.
4th March, 1970. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:

Voting of Demands for Grants:

Note: 1. The priorities of buildings programme Jails Department are: accommodation at Central Jail and District Jail. The accommodation in Central Jail is inadequate in District Jail. The priorities buildings programme Jails Department are: accommodation at Central Jail and District Jail. The accommodation in Central Jail is inadequate in District Jail.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 4th March, 1970

Voting of Demand for Grants.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Members will have to sit for 10 or 15 minutes because we have got the cut motions to be voted and other demand to be moved.
Annual Financial Statement (Bequests)
for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.


Voting of Demands for Grants.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Yesterday, I have not shown in this House the second grade quality they are asking. Specifically, they have already stated in the list. Why this discrimination in both the regions between the wardens and jawans?

We are considering that. They have showed also of 8-1-1969 to the House. Still to day the jawans of this Telangana region are getting lower pay than their counter-parts. Why this discrimination in both the regions between the wardens and jawans?

They will revert to the system of tenders. There will be no difficulty.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—For each tender, you have mentioned second grade quality. Is it the intention of the Government to purposely ask for second grade quality? Other articles you are purchasing. Specifically you have mentioned second grade.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I will look into it.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—What is the meaning of second grade?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—For each tender, you have mentioned second grade quality. It should be examined. It is not good as food. Not only about rice, but about all other food commodities as well, that discrimination shall not be there.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I have already submitted that the word “second grade” if it is really being used, we will consider.
Sri M. Manik Rao:—What about jawans and what about the discrimination in salary? They are called wardens there and here jawans.

Sri G. Siviah:—Sir, you are giving certain ration. We are not questioning that. But the only difficulty is the same is not properly given to the prisoners. It does not reach many of them. What you grant is not reaching the prisoners. They are struggling for existence. The articles supplied are full of bugs and other insects. No human being can live. In Cuddalore District jails where 19 of my colleagues were recently sentenced, I know how they have suffered.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—From now on, I shall again restart the process of visiting the jails and finding out what things are.

Sri G. Siviah:—That is no use. This is a vital issue. Even if you request anybody else, we are not going to leave this matter so easily, because we know how we suffered inside the jail. You give anything you like; that is all what we want. But give us.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—What Mr. Siviah says is that there is a scale according to which food is to be given. His complaint is that even that scale is not being adhered to and that quantity is not being given to the prisoners. This cannot be happening in every jail.

Sri G. Siviah:—In almost all jails. You don’t insult us.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I have got it examined at several places. I know that this is not always correct. May be at some places this may be happening for some time when the jail authorities are not particularly careful. In such cases, we shall certainly see and stop it.

DEMAND No. XII—JAILS—Rs. 1,16,77,000

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,16,77,000 for Jails by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not providing vehicle to open air Jail at Anantapur.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,16,77,000 for Jails by Rs. 100.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,16,77,000 for Jails by Rs. 100.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,16,77,000 for Jails by Rs. 100

The cut motion was declared negatived.

A Poll was demanded and the House divided.


The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,16,77,000 for Jails by Rs. 100

Failure to provide better amenities to the prisoners both politicals and criminals.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,16,77,000 for Jails by Rs. 100

For not constructing new jails as the present ones are too old

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,16,77,000 for Jails by Rs. 100

For not providing proper amenities to the Jailors.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,16,77,000 for Jails by Rs. 100

Government failed to frame Rules and regulations to govern the services of the teachers working in senior certified schools, even though they are in service from last 6 or 7 years and at least not adopted the A. P. Educational Rules.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,16,77,000 for Jails by Rs. 100

Government failed to provide necessary amenities in jails.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,16,77,000 for Jails by Rs. 10.

As the jail authorities are not giving food rations to prisoners in most of the jails in the state, as provided under rule and given less rations and not properly cooked food.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,16,77,000 for jail by Rs. 10.

As the jail staff at the district jail Chittoor did not attend the under trial prisoner by name Sri K. Krishna Reddy, who was sick on
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15-2-70 from 10 p.m. till 11 a.m. on 16-2-70, in spite of repeated demands from the prisoner.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,16,77,000 for jails by Rs. 100

The District Jail at Chittoor is not well maintained and blankets given to prisoners containing a lot of worms etc.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,16,77,000 for jails by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not improving the facilities for prisoners in the state.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,16,77,000 for jails by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for its failure in improving standards in their staff.

The cut motions were negatived.

DEMAND. No. XIII—POLICE—Rs. 13,62,72,703

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police

by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for its failure for not keeping Law and Order in the state.

The cut motion was declared negatived.

A poll was demanded and the House divided.

Ayes: 34, Noes: 105, Neutral, Nil:

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police

by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for its failure in not improving the living conditions of low paid police staff in the state.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police

by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not providing better facilities for the families of police personnel in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police

by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for its failure in providing financial help to the families of displaced constables in the state.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police

by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for its failure in providing better houses for police personnel in the state.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police

by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not increasing the daily allowance for the constables when they are sent out from stations on duty.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police

by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not having proper check over the constables in the state.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police

by Rs. 106
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To criticise the Government for failure in not increasing the standard of Police personnel in the state.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police by Rs. 10.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police by Rs. 100.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police by Rs. 100.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police by Rs. 100.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for not providing adequate security for scheduled castes and other weaker sections.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police by Rs. 100.

For causing death of over three hundred innocent people of Telangana by opening fire without provocation.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police by Rs. 100.
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The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police by Rs. 100

For failure to maintain Law and Order situation in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police by Rs. 100

For not providing proper facilities to the police by vehicles and with other amenities.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police by Rs. 100

For not establishing out post station at Santhanelem, Sathyaned Taluk, Chittoor District.
For not improving strength of Policemen in each Police Station in the State.
The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : — The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,70) for Police by Rs. 100

Government failed to enhance D. A. and T. A. to Police constables & Head Constables and also rent free quarter, and also failed to supply cycles.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,70) for Police by Rs. 100

Government failed to locate a Police Station at Mundlanoor, Darsi Taluk, Ongole District even though there are Government buildings.
The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : — The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police by Rs. 100

As the police is unnecessarily interfering with the rights of workers and poor peasants, during their rightful peaceful struggles against their exploiters in support of rich people, even as against law.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police by Rs. 100

As the Government is not upgrading the posts of Inspectors of Police as Gazetted posts, though the posts of Tahsildar, Block Development Officers are made gazetted Officers.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police by Rs. 100

As the police kept M/s. Purushotham Rao, Narayana Reddy and some others in the District jail at Chitloor (Judicial custody) from last 2 months even without laying a charge sheet in the Court.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police by Rs. 100

As the Police at Kalkasti, Tirupati and other areas in Chittoor district are treating the members and sympathisers of the Communist Party of India, in the said area, to dub them as N. xillies and put them in jail on false charges.
The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : — The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 13,62,72,700 for Police by Rs. 100

As the Government is not considering to increase the salaries and allowances for police constables in the State as the cost of prices are soaring up.
The cut motion was declared negatived.

A pol was demanded and the House divided thus:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Ayes: 36  Noes: 104.
The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for Police by Rs. 100

The cut motion was declared negatived.

A poll was demanded and the House divided.
Ayes: 36, Noes: 105, Neutrals: Nil.
The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,77,000 under Demand No. XII. "Jails"."
The motion was adopted and the Grant was made.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,62,72,700 under Demand No. XI:1 – Police."
The motion was adopted and the Grant was made.

DEMAND NO. XXXII – ELECTRICITY
—Rs. 6, 69, 02, 000

Mr. Speaker:—The hon. Minister may move the Demand.

The Minister for Power (Sri V. Krishnamoorthy Naidu):—Sir, On the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6, 69, 02, 000 under Demand No. XXXII – Electricity.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Members may please move the cut motions,

Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,00,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100.
Failure of the Government in giving relief to the peasantry in the dry areas in lifting ground water, through energisation of pump sets.

Sri Y. Venkat Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,00,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100.
To criticise the Government for its failure in controlling the stores efficiently in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100.
To criticise the Government for its failure in extending the power to rural parts of the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100.
To criticise the Government for its failure in working efficiently and not taking proper care to arrest thefts in departmental stores in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100.
To criticise the Government for its failure in not collecting the arrears from all categories in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100.
To criticise the Government for its failure in arresting the theft of energy in the state which is going on deliberately in the state.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100.
To criticise the Government for its failure in accepting the resolution passed by Rayalasema Development Board in which they requested the Government to reduce the minimum return and subsidise the same.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100.
To criticise the Government for not reducing the minimum guarantee for agricultural consumers in the State.

Sri K. Ramanatham:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100.
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Sri C. Janga Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100.

Telangana development special funds.

Sri Md. Rajab Ali:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100.

Telangana Section Officers.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100.

Failure to provide electricity in several villages of Yellareddy tanda and Gandhali.

Sri B. Niranjana Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100.

For not providing electrification of Bantumilli Head quarters and Panchayat Samithi Bantumilli.

Sri Y. Venkat Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

To criticise the harassment of innocent ryots by the officers of the Electricity Department by disconnecting the services.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100.

For not reducing the Annual Minimum guarantee for agricultural lands.

Sri M. Chinna Nagaiah:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100.

As the Government failed to realise the importance of Rural Electrification for agricultural purpose in the State and did not provide sufficient money to the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board for the said purpose during 1970-71.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not waiving the minimum charges for the electricity power consumed for Agricultural purpose, in drought and famine affected areas in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not reducing the electricity charges for agricultural purpose in the State from 0.12 ps to 0.08 ps per unit power consumed.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

As the A. P. Electricity Board did not include all the rural electrification selected and recommended by the Planning and Development Board of Rayalaseema during 1970-71.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not electrifying Appambattu, Mambapuram, Manchiveela Agaram, Kosalavagaram, Putarkadu, Maharajapuram, Sriharipuram, villages in Pichapur Samithi area in Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not electrifying Appambattu, Mambapuram, Manchiveela Agaram, Kosalavagaram, Putarkadu, Maharajapuram, Sriharipuram, villages in Pichapur Samithi area in Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not electrifying Lakshmipuram, Bandakindamalapalli and other State border villages (near Eduvaipalli village) in Puttur taluk Chittoor District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not electrifying S. V. Puram village under rural electrification scheme in Puttur Taluk Chittoor District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not electrifying Prasavvavenkaleswarapuram, Bajlapalli, Sanjeevarayapuram and Satyababalu villages, under rural electrification scheme in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not electrifying Kalluru village (near Vadamalapet) under rural electrification scheme in Puttur taluk, Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not electrifying Nilvuralakammapalli, Temmarajupalli, Puliparr Naidu Kavdiga, Sururallapalli Chittattur, Kalepalli villages in Puttur taluk, Chittoor district.
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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not electrifying Neftikuppam group of villages in Puttur taluk, Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not electrifying Nandimangalam revenue village group in Puttur taluk, Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

As the A. P. State Electricity Board is delaying to construct a Sub-Station at Kottapallimitta, in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not electrifying Kottapalli and other villages under scheme No. CR. R.M. 319/65-66 in Puttur taluk, Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not electrifying Devaragudipalli and other villages under scheme No. CR. R.M. 320/65-66 in Puttur taluk, Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not electrifying Goduguchinta and other villages under Scheme No. DR.RAY 586/65-66 in Puttur taluk, Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not electrifying Amakulapalli and other villages under rural electrification scheme No.CR.RM 318/65-66 in Puttur taluk, Chittoor District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not electrifying Vedurukaplam and other villages under rural electrification scheme No.CR.RM 34/65-66 in Puttur taluk, Chittoor District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not electrifying Erramarajupalli and other villages under rural electrification scheme No.CR.RM 345/65-66 in Puttur taluk, Chittoor District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100
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For not electrifying Movdivengavapalli and other villages under rural electrification scheme No. DR.NLR.Z/66-67 in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100

For not electrifying Pataguvta and other villages under rural electrification scheme No. DR.NLR 7/66-67 in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor district.

Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100 For not expediting the rural electrification in Rayalaseema.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100 For not reducing the 12½% remuneration as put for rural electrification Rayalaseema.

Sri G. Satyanarayana Rao:—Sir I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100 For not reducing current rates for providing the current to the agriculturists.

Sri R. Bhoom Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100 To criticise the Government for enhancing the rates for ryots using current pump sets.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100 To criticise the Government for its failure for not controlling the wastage of current.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,02,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100 To criticise the Government for not increasing the grants to Panchayat Raj Institutions and other Quasi Government Institutions like Co-operative etc., in proportion to D.A. are being enhanced now and then.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

The House is adjourned to meet again at 4-00 p.m. today

(The House then adjourned till Four of the clock)
Ruling by the Chair:

re: Motion to censure Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu, M.L.A., Minister for Municipal Administration.

(The House reassembled at Four of the Clock)
(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

RULING BY THE CHAIR

re: MOTION TO CENSURE SRI N. CHENCHURAMA NAIDU, M.L.A., MINISTER FOR MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Speaker:—Sri Badri Vishal Pitti, member of this House belonging to the Samyukta Social Party has addressed two letters, one dated 16-2-70 and the other one dated 24-2-1970, seeking permission for moving a motion to censure Sri Chenchurama Naidu, hon. Minister for Municipal Administration, the first one on the ground that the statement made by the Minister under Rule 74 of the Assembly, is not only unsatisfactory but self-contradictory, and secondly, in the light of the adverse observations made by the Lordships of the Andhra Pradesh High Court, in Writ Petition No. 2465 of 1968, regarding the action in the matter of granting permission to fell the timber etc.

Since there is no provision in the Andhra Pradesh Legislature Assembly Rules, for moving motions of this nature seeking to censure the conduct of a particular Minister in his executive capacity or against the Ministry as a whole except by way of a no-confidence motion, against the Ministry under Rule 75 of the Assembly Rules, the hon. Member was requested to cite precedents of any Legislature in our Country or any other democratic country, for considering the question of admissibility. When this matter was taken up on 26-2-1970, the hon. Member was not in a position to quote of any instance of any Legislature where any such motion was permitted to be moved against an individual Minister. Moreover there is no provision under any of the Rules either of our Parliament or any State Legislature in this country, for moving such a motion.

However, the procedure followed in the Parliament in the United Kingdom, provides for moving a Censure motion against the entire Ministry and not against an individual Minister.

A diligent search of the Proceedings of the Parliament in the United Kingdom does not reveal a single incident where a similar motion of this type was permitted.

A reading of the Proceedings of several such motions in the United Kingdom goes to clearly show that a Censure motion against the Government is treated as synonymous with that of a no-confidence Motion and absolutely no difference is made between the one and the other.

Since a clear provision is made under the Rules of every Legislature in this country for moving a no-confidence Motion against the Ministry as a whole, and in the absence of any rule or precedent, in support of a Censure motion being moved against an individual Minister, I am of opinion that it is neither proper nor desirable to consider the admissibility of such motions even in cases where the action or conduct of a particular Minister is questionable; based on the observations of a competent judiciary or tribunal.

For the above reasons both these two Censure motions and also
the other one given by him against the Chief Minister and the Minister for Municipal Administration in his letter dated 24-2-70 regarding the judgment of the Andhra Pradesh High Court in May, 1969 in the promotion of Superintending Engineer’s in the Public Health Department are disallowed.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—In view of your observation, do you think it proper to amend that rule and insert a rule as existed in the Hyderabad Assembly Rules, so that in future we can take up censure motions against individual Ministers.

Mr. Speaker:—It is for the Rules Committee to consider. I will bring this to the notice of the Rules Committee; it is for that Committee to decide; and ultimately whatever the Rules Committee decides the House has got to approve.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—If we decide everything by majority, we will not be doing justice. That is why I feel the need that there should be provision for moving censure motions against individual Ministers.

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever recommendations are made by the Rules Committee, finally they have to be approved by the House, and once the House approves, everybody is bound to follow.

No leave of the House is required to move a censure motion. It is in the discretion of the Government to find time and fix a date for its discussion. There is no specific provision in the rules for the moving of a censure motion. Such a motion is governed by the rules applicable.

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever I have just now quoted, you are reading the same thing.

Sri Badri Vishal Pitti:—The censure motion can be moved against the Council of Ministers or individual Minister.

Mr. Speaker:—They do not move a censure motion. Censure Motion and no-confidence motion practically mean the same thing. Here also it means the same thing. You have got that right always to move a censure motion which amounts to a no-confidence motion against the Ministry as a whole. You have got that right.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:


BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—The House will now take up the High Court Judgment delivered in W. P. No. 2465 of 1968.

Mr. Speaker:—There is another important matter Re: Hosur firing. This we will take up from 6 to 8 p.m. If you want more time, we can sit for another half-an-hour or 45 minutes. It is only a question of convenience.

Mr. Speaker:—We will sit for some more time if you all want and if it is necessary.

SHORT DISCUSSION ON A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:


...
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:


18-11-68, the petitioner presented an application to the Minister for Forests on 18-11-68. It would appear from the files that the petitioner presented an application to the Minister for Forests on 18-11-68. The implementation of which is sought by the petitioner came to be passed in the following circumstances. It would appear from the files that the petitioner presented an application to the Minister for Forests on 18-11-68. The file may be circulated to the Minister, Municipal Admn. G. O. Ms. No. 31, the implementation of which is sought by the petitioner came to be passed in the following circumstances. It would appear from the files that the petitioner presented an application to the Minister for Forests on 18-11-68. The file may be circulated to the Minister, Municipal Admn.

As it is already a decided case there is no need still to examine; there is no need at all to examine further points raised by the petitioner at this late stage. Now the Court says:

What directions were given by the Minister for Forests after he saw this note are not put on paper or if they were put on paper they are not before us but there is a lengthy typed office note under the initials of the concerned officials of the Secretariat. One of them has initialled on 16-12-66, another on 7-12-66 and the third on 9-12-66. The office note contains 16 paragraphs and it was marked to the Minister concerned. Paragraph 15 and 16 of the office note may be extracted as they give out the opinion of the officers of the Secretariat concerned with the Forest Department. Para 15: "As already stated the petition was rejected in consultation with Law Department as the petitioner had no enforceable legal claim against Government." Para 20: "The file may be circulated to the Minister, Municipal Admn." The Minister orders thereon giving his reasons for disagreeing with office note may be extracted. Para 20 and 21 are the material parts of the order. "20. There are a few other aspects of the case that deserve consideration which to my lay mind weaken the legal aspect.

I am referring to the counter-affidavit filed by the Government in the High Court in W. P. 91/60 where it has been categorically admitted by the Government to the following effect: 'Having recognised the share of the Jagirdar in the forest and also having determined the extent of his share, any dispute between the jagirdar and the third party should not hold up the payment of the jagirdar indefinitely;
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:


having waited for 7 years, Government directed the petitioner and the 3rd respondent to approach civil court failing which they will proceed to make payment to the ex-jagirdar, the 2nd respondent. Even in the notice sent to Sri Madhavarao, advocate, it was specifically stated........Taking all these facts into consideration I consider that the petitioner may be allowed to file the share of timber. The C. C. F. may be asked to demarcate the share of the forest and hand it over to the petitioner.

This note of the Minister was made on 12-12-65 and as per the directions of the Minister for Forests, the files were circulated to the Minister for Law and Minister for Finance and the Law Minister appears to have signed on 15-12-65 and the Finance Minister on 17-1-67. After that the G. O Ms. No. 131 dated 24-1-67 was issued. It may be necessary to quote the operative portion of this G. O.…….

There is another important observation of the Court which I bring to your notice:—'It must be stated that concerned Minister for Forests who was responsible for passing the orders has not only failed to make note of the several orders passed earlier by the Government rejecting the claims of the petitioner and directing the petitioner to approach the Jagir Administrator but also failed to bring the matter to the notice of the Chief Minister or to Council of Ministers as required under the Business Rules of the Government, before he thought fit to reject the frank and objective note of the officials concerned who made it very clear that the matter was considered many times and rejected. We are unable to believe that the Minister would not have been conversant with the business rules of the administration as the second schedule of the business rules and Secretariat instructions make it absolutely clear that the proposals involving alienation, either temporary or permanent or of a sale, grant or lease of Government property exceeding Rs. 50,00,00 in value, except when such alienations, sale, grant or lease of the Government property is in accordance with the rules or with the general scheme already approved by the Council, should go before the Council of Ministers. If timely action was not taken by the Chief Minister, we are afraid the Government would have been reputed to lose as per its own estimate, to the tune of Rs. 7 lakhs by reason of the extraordinary action of the Minister for Forest in reopening a settled matter and passing orders. There seems to be some mystery as to how the lengthy office note of 16 paragraphs came to be put up and under whose orders notwithstanding the fact that in answer to the Minister's note on the application to examine the case, the Secretary concerned pointed out that it is an already decided case and there is nothing to examine at all the further points raised by the petitioner at this late stage. It is manifest that the Minister turned a deaf ear when it was pointed out to him that the Government had no jurisdiction in view of the provisions of the abolition regulation and the commutation regulation and did not want to be bound by the regulations. Not only he did not want to be bound by the regulation to which his attention was drawn by the officials, but it is also evident that he was unwilling to be guided by
the rules of business which provide for reference of matters of this nature to the Council of Ministers through the Chief Minister. When he has directed the concerned officials to circulate the file to be seen by the Ministers for Law and Finance, there is no reason why he should have ignored or by passed the Chief Minister and be content only by directing the file to be circulated to the aforesaid two ministers. The Chief Minister’s note dated 1.7.67 to the Secretary, Food and Agriculture makes it absolutely certain that whatever the Minister did was behind the Chief Minister’s back and it is astonishing that in a matter of this importance involving a property worth about 7 lakhs of rupees the Minister should have failed to inform and consult the Chief Minister for the ultimate responsibility of running the executive Government is that of the Cabinet of which the Chief Minister is the key-stone. We regret to point out that the then Minister for Forests has not acted with that responsibility expected of him and chose to deal with the public property as if it were his own. That in effect and substance is also the defence of the Government in the writ petition.”
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:

Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:

"re: Judgment of the High Court delivered on 20-2-19.0.

Discussant:

Judgment of the High Court delivered on 20-2-19.0.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:

Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:


This letter is addressed to the Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture:

In view of this communication and in the absence of the Chief Minister, I am addressing this letter to you. It has become imperative to the public interest. In my letter to the Chief Minister, after stating certain facts and raising certain issues of public importance, I had appealed to him that in the name of fair and good administration, the order to give possession of the forest area should be stayed, and an impartial enquiry should be instituted into the facts and circumstances of the case. In my letter to the Chief Minister, after stating certain facts and raising certain issues of public importance, I had appealed to him that in the name of fair and good administration, the order to give possession of the forest area should be stayed, and an impartial enquiry should be instituted into the facts and circumstances of the case.

Thus, in not staying the order of the Government, the Government is deliberately taking a risk of loss and even of conniving at corruption and the entire purpose of investigation would be belied as the case would become a fait accompli.

In that letter, I had maintained my request for a stay of the order to give possession of the forest to the consortium pending a thorough judicial enquiry. I believe a very simple logic and considerable public interests are involved. If the case in question were to be proved just and above-board as a result of thorough investigation, the consortium would have rightfully obtained the forest area and would have lost nothing, in the meanwhile, by issuing a stay order. But on the contrary if my allegations are found to be substantiated and just, the valuable forest worth Rs. 1 1/2 million would have been saved. In other words, by issuing the stay order, the consortium
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importances:


would have lost nothing if and when the case is proved just and genuine. But by not issuing the stay order, the government would be the loser as the trees felled and sold out cannot be restored."

"Unfortunately in spite of your reference for necessary action to the Secretary, Agriculture and my above contention, permission has been given to the consortium to work the forest and the consortium is working fast at felling, logging, and cutting valuable timber. A special forester has been assigned to the consortium suspending the requirements of hammering and passing by routine staff of the forest department so that the clearing of the forest could proceed expeditiously and with out any delay. Hundreds of cart loads of timber is being lifted day and night round the clock and forestalling any stay order and subsequent complications, speed seems to be the essence of this game of corruption.

...
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:


re: Judgment of the High Court delivered on 20-1-1970.

The judgment of the High Court delivered on 20-1-1970 is of urgent public importance. If a Chief Minister wants to become the Chief Minister, he can become the Chief Minister at any time because he will get a lot of strength by respecting the judiciary and without meaning any disrespect either to the Chief Minister or to the Minister concerned, as I said just now, my respect to Mr. Chenchurama Naidu is second to that of none. Same is the case with regard to the Chief Minister. We do not gain any thing but we are only anxious to see that very healthy conventions and a very healthy atmosphere is created and that this democracy should survive.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:


Who are the real murderers of democracy? Is it the Naxalites or the Ministers who grossly misuse the powers as well as the position that are vested in them? Therefore, Sir, my prayer through you to the Chief Minister and to Mr. Chenchurama Naidu also is that without any hesitation they should forth with submit the resignations and rise in public estimation and also open a golden chapter. I need not go into details. The speakers who spoke earlier have very extensively quoted from the judgement and it will not be necessary for me to repeat or to reproduce. But one interesting factor here is that the Minister concerned passed orders without jurisdiction in January 1967 and that he failed even to circulate to the Chief Minister. On that ground itself the Chief Minister ought to have demanded his resignation. But he has not done it. It is something like locking the stables after the horses are stolen.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:

Mr. Speaker:—I am only trying to understand the rule. Here the concerned Minister has not accepted the note put up by the secretary. Was there not a duty cast on the Secretary to mark it to the Chief Minister or to the Chief Secretary.
Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji (Bhongir):—I have to highly object. It is not the duty of the Chair to say. It is for the members to express.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not making any observations. I am only trying to find out the rules. I am reading the rules.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—Which rules? It is not the business of the Chair to draw any attention to the rules and business of the Government. If you start to say about certain things, about the rules and other activities.

Mr. Speaker:—Please try to understand me.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—I request you to understand, not to interfere.

Mr. Speaker:—You don’t want the Speaker to say anything?

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—The Speaker should not say anything at this stage. Why do you presume that we are not going to say.

Mr. Speaker:—Should I not at least clear my doubt?

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—There is no question of doubt at this stage. They are expressing; why do you think that point is not being dealt with; they have come fully prepared.

Mr. Speaker:—I am only trying to find out.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—You are trying to shift the responsibility on the Secretariat.

Mr. Speaker:—When the Minister does not accept the note put up by the Secretary, what is the procedure to be followed?

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—That, we are going to say.

Mr. Speaker:—I want to know that.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—You are referring to the business rules.

Mr. Speaker:—The procedure to be followed in case where the Minister does not accept the note put up by the Secretary.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—Are you going to give judgement? (Otherwise) why do you want (to interfere). We are going to tell all those things.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not want to enter into any kind of discussion with you. I have got a right to know the procedure as laid down under the rules—not only myself, every member of this House has got a right to know the procedure as laid down under the rules.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—Who should say?

Mr. Speaker:—It is too much to say that the Chair has no right to find out the procedure or the rules. It is extraordinary on the part of a member to question the right of the Speaker to find out the procedure as laid down under the rules.

(Sri Konda Lakshman was inaudible.)
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:

Mr. Speaker:—Kindly resume your seat; that is enough. To question my right to know the procedure as laid down under the rules— that is too much for any member.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—You are not the judge. We have to say and he has to reply.

Mr. Speaker:—Either you hear me or I will hear you.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—I am telling that it is unfair on the part of the Chair to draw attention...(inaudible)

Mr. Speaker:—Please sit down.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—I have to speak; my name is there.

(Sri V. C. Kesavan and some other members wanted to speak).

Mr. Speaker:—Kindly resume your seat (to Sri V. C. Kesavan) If I have expressed any opinion...

(Interruption of Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji)

Mr. Speaker:—I have heard when you were speaking; I did not interrupt you.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—I am telling you can refer to the rules of the House and the Speaker has no business to go into the business rules of the Government. When the members are expressing their views on the Government business rules, the conduct of Minister it is for the members to express; it is not for the Chair to refer to those business rules of the Government.

Mr. Speaker:—The discussion was going on for the last one hour and ten minutes. I do not think at any time I expressed any opinion. Just I wanted to find out from the business rules, the procedure as laid down under the rules. I just sent for these things. Mr. Latchanna raised this point. I am only trying to find out the procedure as laid down under the rules.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—How does it come to you? How does it refer to you?

Mr. Speaker:—(Rules of business for conduct of the Secretariat instructions) if at any time anywhere I expressed any opinion regarding the matter which is under discussion before the House, it is certainly not fair on the part of the Speaker, Presiding Officer, to express, any opinion on the matter which is pending before the House I have not expressed any opinion. The question arises—if this House says—I am going to put it to the House—that the Speaker cannot try to clear his doubt regarding the procedure as laid down under the rules. If the House says that the Speaker has no right...

(Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji was inaudible)

Mr. Speaker:—There is no point in your getting up every time when I am speaking. Why do you interrupt me? I am putting it to the House straightaway.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—I am explaining the point you are raising.

Court Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Judgment of the High Court delivered on 20-2-1970

Mr. Speaker:— That is why I am putting it to the House straightaway.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—It is rather unfortunate that the discussion has drifted. We are side-tracking the issue. Let every member be allowed to express his views. If any expression of opinion or anything has to be said from the Chair you can say in the end, Sir. We would like to hear from this side as well as from the Government side—how they are going to defend...... That will give equal opportunity.

Mr. Speaker:—I never myself raised this. It was Mr. Latchanna who said: "If you want to know the rules you can do it later on." I never myself said it. Without telling anybody I was going through the rules.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—There is again confusion, Sir. "Rules" mean rules......

Mr. Speaker:—It is not as though I myself wanted it.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Whether they are business rules......

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—Government will explain if things are not clear: they are to explain the rules of the business of the Government.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not prepared...... I want to know the procedure as laid down under the rules.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—Are you going to give any ruling on that point? Why do you want to know at this stage?

Mr. Speaker:—So, the Presiding Officer should not say anything. He should simply close his ears and the eyes and then allow members to speak as they want; (Laughter) is that what you want? He should simply be a dummy here and then he should not try to interpret the correctness of the rules or he should not interpret the rules. It is only when they themselves ask that the Speaker should open his eyes. Is that the duty of the Speaker, the Presiding Officer? Is there no duty cast on the Speaker to guide the House properly?

(Inaudible interruption of Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji)

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—My submission is this. Supposing the discussion is going on. Every member has a right to express his opinion. Certain is the Minister concerned and I also will speak and express our opinion. No objection. But what objection is there if the Speaker wants to know the business rule. Why do you feel that the Speaker is coming to the rescue of somebody. Is it not necessary?

(Inaudible interruption of Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji)

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—We stand on our own legs. We do not want your advice or nothing is going to happen by your speaking about hundred things which have no relevance.
Mr. Speaker:—I only want to know when the Speaker, the Presiding Officer—when a doubt arises in his mind, should he not try to clear his doubt with reference to the rules and then when Mr. Latchanna said “You can know the rules afterwards”, I never wanted anybody to clear my doubt. I was myself going into the rules. I never wanted anybody to clear my doubt. I wanted to get my doubt cleared with reference to the rules.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not know whether there was any scope for the member to unnecessarily misunderstand me and attribute so many motives to me—that I was trying to support the Government, so many things she said

(Inaudible interruptions from Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji) Yes, it is on the record.

Sri Konda Lakshman:—(Inaudible) After seeing the record, if there is anything to be conceded by me I am prepared to withdraw....

.............(inaudible)
Mr. Speaker:--Whatever unwarranted (things) you have stated you are prepared to withdraw?

Sri K. Lak-hman Bapuji:--(Inaudible)........Even if you have said anything...........Mr Rajeswararao--what he said according to him is not correct: Therefore kindly go through the record. If there is anything which you have said to provoke me.....(inaudible) I never meant to disregard the Chair.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:


Mr. Speaker:—Please avoid personal remarks.

Why say certain things invite troubles?
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance.


There is a limit. I have been trying to control this side.

Mr Speaker:—Please avoid these things.

Sri G. Lachanna:—Ask gentlemen to sit down.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Hereafter, these things will not be allowed in this House. (Inaudible)
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:


Only through free discussion, can the people exercise influence and control over Government. That is necessary for effective democracy.
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Short Discussion on Matter of urgent public importance:

"It is one of those extraordinary cases where the present case of the Government is that the order of the Revenue Minister dated 16-7-1952 and the subsequent order in G.O.Ms. No. 181 dated 24-1-1967 are without jurisdiction and that the Government cannot give away public property without the authority of law and in utter disregard of the provision of the Abolition Regulation and the Commutation Regulation."

In other words, the Government pleads 'guilty' of having 'gifted away' property without the authority of law and yet contends that what was given gratuitously to the petitioner in G.O.Ms. No. 181 is not in conformity with the laws, rules and regulations."

This case of the Government's own admission:

"It is manifest that the Minister for Forests in this case assumed the role of a 'Jagir Administrator' in being instrumental in issuing G.O.Ms. No. 131, though he was fully aware that he cannot play the role of a Jagir Administrator and that he is competent to determine the claims of an ex-jagirdar in an abolished jagir."

Mr. Speaker:—All that was read.

The Speaker:—All that was read.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:


But still on the fact now established, I am constrained to hold that so far as the allegation that discriminatory treatment was meted out to the petitioner and undue preference was shown to Respondent No. 6 by the Minister concerned and the Chief Minister on account of irrelevant consideration concerned, is fully established. The promotion of No. 6 in preference to the other officers mentioned in the note of the Secretary in para 48 of the note file is contrary to the rule. In view of the various serious adverse remarks against the officer, it is really surprising how the Minister and the Chief Minister found him most suitable for the promotion to the cadre of Superintending Engineer.

Dr. T. S. Murthy in the Chair.

A point that I wish to make is that in the case of No. 5, the comments of the respondents are not relevant. In the case of No. 6, there are serious adverse remarks against the officer. It is against the interest of fair administration.

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Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public interest:

For: Judgment of the High Court delivered on 20-2-1970.

I am not unaware that my primary responsibility is to this House and my party. I am sorry I could not have the benefit of the guidance of this august House earlier to my tendering the resignation as I felt impelled to take a decision having regard to the fact that values of political and social life are involved in this question. We have chosen parliamentary democracy as a means to achieve social justice and economic equality. The organisation which I have the honour to belong at the underlined policy to evolve a society in which economic organisation would lead to social justice by developing a synthesis between Legislature, Executive and Judiciary and growth of economic institutions .......

I am not unaware that my primary responsibility is to this House and my party. I am sorry I could not have the benefit of the guidance of this august House earlier to my tendering the resignation as I felt impelled to take a decision having regard to the fact that values of political and social life are involved in this question. We have chosen parliamentary democracy as a means to achieve social justice and economic equality. The organisation which I have the honour to belong at the underlined policy to evolve a society in which economic organisation would lead to social justice by developing a synthesis between Legislature, Executive and Judiciary and growth of economic institutions .......

Sri R. K. Shanmugam Sethty resigned through an error of judgement.

In developing the synthesis between various national institutions in the course of affecting social changes, I am one of those who believe that parliamentary democracy and independent judiciary becomes strengthened when opinions expressed by the judiciary are valued and respected even when one might reasonably have difference of opinion with regard to actual expressions or opinions made by the judiciary.

That is why I feel it necessary to explain about my resignation. I offered my resignation at the earliest stage when the false and mischievous allegations were first made.

I pressed again for its acceptance before I read Mr. Boss Report. I did so, living in certain basic values, for which the parliamentarians stand and which we are trustees for the people who have elected us..." 

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever High Court passes strictures on public policy, the Government has to resign or the concerned Minister has to resign. It is high time that we should have a certain code of conduct and perhaps in regard to dealing with High Court strictures and the reactions by Government. Now certain precedents are there. One precedent by N. Sajeeva Reddy is there. There are certain other precedents where the High Court, despite of passing strictures on some ground or other, the Government have not resigned. Whatever the reasons might be, we want to have to clear enlightened view. At any rate, so far as this case is concerned, I restrict on three points. This is not a matter...
relating to public policy. This is an individual case and one Minister is alleged to have passed certain orders. And also, now, I had the advantage of going through the entire judgement; but in no where I could see either the parties setting motives or malafides on the concerned Minister as such. So, when malafides has not been alleged, so far as the High Court judgement and observations are concerned, they are incidental and arbitrariness. So, they cannot be taken for granted as a benefit in regard to malafides. From this point of view, these observations are incidental and they may not by themselves stand as a basis for proving malafides. Then, there is another point which I would like to mention here that the Chief Minister at the right time, has called for the file and set aside the orders passed by the concerned Minister. So, when there was joint and several liability in regard to Cabinet and when the Chief Minister as a matter of fact has sent for the file and has passed orders, that mean whatever might have transpired in between the period that itself will not come to any countenance at all because the ultimate authority resets with the Chief Minister. So, when the Chief Minister has taken objection in this regard, where is the fault I am not able to understand. If the Chief Minister has not interfered or the Minister had taken the responsibility upon himself in this case, then the result could have been adverse. Therefore, if joint and several responsibility is there and when the Chief Minister has exercised his right, what is the wrong there? There are two more points which we have to consider. First thing is if the Minister has taken the sole responsibility without marking this file go the Law Minister and also the Finance Minister, then he would have been not there. Law Department is considered to be the vital department. Whenever any irregularity is found, it is the bounden duty of the Legal Department and as a matter of fact to bring it to the notice of all concerned and say 'you should not do it.' In this matter, the Law Minister has taken a decision saying that the Government has got every power to review at all times wherever they like because there is no prohibition by any restrictive power. Therefore, when the Law Minister having taken that stand and it being the matter which would affect the Finance Ministry, in this situation both the persons have agreed with it. Therefore, where is the individual, exclusive responsibility of a Minister which would warrant the resignation by the observations of the High Court. I would like to make one more submission in regard to that, Sir, When the Secretary under the rules has to lead the Minister, is it not the duty of the Secretary that when having found that the Minister who is not conversant with the rules or when he has taken a different attitude, to mark it to the Chief Minister? At any rate, my respectful submission would be it is not a policy decision which would go to the extent of asking the Minister to resign. If the resignation is required, I may submit, that the entire cabinet has to resign because of the fact that this is a matter relating to the entire Cabinet and collective responsibility. Therefore, one Minister is being asked to resign is not proper. If they went, let the entire Cabinet resign. Thank you, Sir,
Short Discussion on a matter of public importance:
re: Judgment of the High Court delivered on 20-1-1970.

We regret to point out that the then Minister for Forests has not acted with that amount of responsibility expected of him and chose to deal with the public properly as if it were of his own. We think that the public has a right to criticise the logic and reasoning of the judgment but should not attribute motives. That is not proper.

Mr. Speaker:—Every citizen, every lawyer has got right to criticise the logic and reasoning of the judgment but should not attribute motives. That is not proper.
Mr. Speaker:—Evidently he must have committed a mistake. He might have meant in another way. Mr. Narayana, don’t attribute motives. Now, proceed.

Mr. Narayana:—The judgment of the High Court delivered on 21-2-1970.

Mr. Speaker:—Evidently he must have committed a mistake. He might have meant in another way. Mr. Narayana, don’t attribute motives. Now, proceed.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Judgement of the High Court delivered on 20-2-1970.

...
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:
re: Judgement of the High Court delivered on 20-2-1970.

March, 1970.


Law Department

[Text continues in Telugu script]
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:

Judgement of the High Court delivered on 20-2-1970

There must be an understanding between the Law Minister and the Minister for Forests. There must be some collusion between the Finance Minister and the Minister for Forests and also the Law Minister. Unless there is some collusion and motivation... There must be an understanding between the Law Minister and the Minister for Forests. There must be some collusion between the Finance Minister and the Minister for Forests and also the Law Minister. There must be some collusion between the Finance Minister and the Minister for Forests and also the Law Minister. There must be some collusion between the Finance Minister and the Minister for Forests and also the Law Minister. There must be some collusion between the Finance Minister and the Minister for Forests and also the Law Minister.

Administration and did not care for the business rules.— The Law Minister did not ask them to resign. Therefore in the fairness of democracy he should resign from the Chiefministership. To enquire into all Ministers' conduct in this case. I am prepared to face that responsibility. This is fair on the part of the democratic functioning. I hope the Chief Minister will consider it.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Judgement of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1968.

Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Judgement of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1968.

...
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Judgement of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1969.

Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:  
re: Judgement of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1968.

That ineffect is the substance of the Government re: Judgement of the High Court of which writ petition No. 2465 of 1968. That ineffect is the substance of the Government re: Judgement of the High Court of which writ petition No. 2465 of 1968.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Judgment of the High Court declared in writ petition No. 2461 of 1960.

When he directed to the concerned officers to circulate the file to be send by Ministers of Law and Finance, there is no reason why he should have ignored and passed by the Chief Minister. We regret to point out that even the Minister of Forest has not added the amount of responsibility.

196—20
Short Discussion no matter of urgent public Importance:

re: Judgement of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1968.

Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:  
re: Judgement of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1978.

... It will be very dangerous course to allow as it is in India the right to urge the courts that their own laws and acts are unconstitutional and invalid....
March, 1970.

Short Discussion on matter of urgent public Importance:

re: Judgement of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1968.

Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu:—In answer to the observations made in the writ petition No. 2465/68 on the file of the High Court, I make the following statement for the consideration of the hon. Members of the House. In the first place, I may state that I was not a party to the Writ Petition and no allegations were made against me either in the affidavits filed by the petitioner or the respondents and I had absolutely no opportunity of stating my case. The facts of the case were as follows.

re: Judgement of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1968.

I received a petition from Sri Rambhotla Ramanna on 12-11-1966 asking for restoration of his 3/4th share in the forest in the Pottial Jagir village. The connected file revealed that as early as on 17-7-1952 the then Minister for Revenue and Forests Sri K. V. Ranga Reddy, took a sympathetic view and directed payment of Rs 25,354.00 towards the value of the 3/4 share in the forest timber. The amount was deposited in pursuance of the said order for being withdrawn by the petitioner and the same could not be withdrawn due to internal disputes between the parties. Having regard to the long course of the litigation, I felt the petitioner’s case deserved consideration.

I have myself asked the file to be circulated to the Minister for Law and Minister for Finance before issuing final orders in the matter. Both the Ministers for Law and Finance agreed to the proposal. I thus took care to see that the order proposed was in order both in its legal and financial aspects.

The valuation of the standing timber in question, as per the records was only Rs. 33,674/- and I had no other material on record to infer that the value of the timber involved was more than Rs 50,000 and so the question of circulating the file to the Chief Minister did not arise. It would also seem that the cases relating to forest produce were not being circulated to the Chief Minister on the basis of the valuation of the produce. The files relating to these matters were being circulated to the Chief Minister only if the concerned Minister desired it or the Chief Minister wanted it. Soon after it came to my notice that the value of the forest timber was nearly Rs. 7 lakhs, unhesitatingly, I agreed in the meeting of the Council of Ministers that the previous order passed by me, should be set aside.

I hope that the facts stated above clarify the position and show that I acted upon the information available on record to the best of my judgement.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—In this case no malafides were involved and I beg to submit with the gross sense of solemnly that merely because the Minister concerned granted to take a sympathetic view in this matter and send the file to me, I agreed with his view that a sympathetic view may be taken in the case. Beyond that I have nothing to say.

Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Judgement of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1968.

I am told by Deputy Secretary that the amount has to be paid to the ex-jagirdar, and the only question is as to how to make the payment without involving ourselves in the dispute raised by the claimant. To be safe, I think it is better to agree to "K" above.

"K" means—whether a notice may be served to the contractor to establish his claim within a prescribed time, say 3 months, in a civil court failing which the amount would be paid to the jagirdar.

I am told by Deputy Secretary that the amount has to be paid to the ex-jagirdar, and the only question is as to how to make the payment without involving ourselves in the dispute raised by the claimant. To be safe, I think it is better to agree to "K" above.

"K" means—whether a notice may be served to the contractor to establish his claim within a prescribed time, say 3 months, in a civil court failing which the amount would be paid to the jagirdar.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Judgement of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 246 of 1968.

In fact, it was contended that this need not go to Finance, because it has not been the practice here to send these things to the Finance. But for the timely action of the Chief Minister, it was told that some orders were passed giving 3/4 this of Pottiya...

Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Judgement of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1968.

Jagir to the alleged Makth dar of Pottial Jagir, Chinnur Taluk, Adilabad District. I want you to go through the file and explain to me what the matter is about on 17th or 18th. This was dated 12-7-1967. Afterwards on 18-10-1967, more than 3 months afterwards, Mr. G. V. Sudhakar presented a petition to me and I sent it to the Department for examination. Where is the need for this on 18-10-1967, three months after I wanted the file. Do not try to read something which is not there. Reference should be to the judgement of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1968. It does not inevitably lead to the necessity of the Minister resigning or any other body resigning.

Certainly judgments of Courts are entitled to weighty consideration.
Short Discussion in a matter of urgent public importance: 

re: Judgement of the High Court delivered in wrt petition No. 265 of 1964.

The High Court was, in my opinion, correct in setting aside that order and in agreeing with the view of this Government in setting aside the original order. Even that must go to the Finance Department. He cannot write, 'you give this 25 acres of forest land to these poor people'. Whoever may be the beneficiaries — may be poor people, may be rich people — you cannot do it. That is your duty. If you want to strictly consider, it must be examined: it must be seen by the Finance; it must go to the Cabinet if necessary and then orders issue.

I do not think in particular, you will be able to say anything much against the Minister. After all, we have got to be guided by the Secretariat also. Supposing in several matters, the Minister has a right to differ from the Secretariat. It cannot be said that the Minister has no right to differ. He has a right to differ but when he differs, other stands which are constitutional, which are legal, should be taken. Just because the Secretary......

196—21
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance: 
re. Judgement of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1968.

The point is, the Minister has a right to differ and certainly the Minister has a right to take a compassionate view also. In several matters, Ministers take compassionate views. After all we are representatives of the public. In some circumstances we are not bound dueely by rules. We have to consider in what circumstances a thing should be done.

For instance........

In ordinary cases the rule is that no case shall be withdrawn; question election matters, when general elections come, in 400 cases or labour disputes — things like that, we had withdrawn.

While the judgments are entitled, as I said earlier, our sincere and earnest consideration still we have to appreciate the difficulties. To prove mala fide, whether a party is given a chance, that is a different matter. Suppose on the facts of the case and on the evidence where the man is concerned about, supposing the Judge after exhaustively considering the case comes to certain conclusions, those should be taken and given their due weight. Just because an order of some Minister is set aside and in that process when naturally they say something, it does not mean that the Minister should resign or that there established mala fides.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—He may be a good lawyer outside, but not inside, Sir.

Advocate General is not the Advocate General of the opposition party. He is representing the Government in the High Court. Who briefed the Advocate General to plead against his own Government and asked the order to be set aside, Sir.
There seems to be some mystery as to how the lengthy of file notes prepared.

Mr. Speaker:—The judges are also careful in using their language. They said: 'There seems to be some mystery'.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—He never pleaded before the lordships that it is an error of judgement on the part of the Minister or Ministers. Law Minister also just now said that locking the stable after the horses are stolen.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—No, Sir.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—How can we defend that order when we ourselves have cancelled that order?
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:

Judgement of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1968.

Principle or policy involved, better we discuss.

Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Let it not be understood that I am criticising the judgement. I am not at all doing that. I am only saying for the consideration of the House. I am not at all criticising or in any way passing my remarks about the judgement. Not at all. We entirely agree with the judgement. I was told, Sir, that Rs. 58,000 worth of property was taken away. The property that was felled and removed by the contractor or whoever that man may be was worth about Rs. 58,000.

Shri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, in this matter, a dispassionate view has to be taken and an impersonal approach has to be evolved. The hon. Chief Minister has correctly disapproved the action of the three Ministers and I commended for it. But after disapproving the action, again, now, Sir, in his speech, he has defended their action. There is some contradiction in these two things. It is true that the High Court has observed and gave so many remarks. All these things are discussed thread-bare. But now when we take all these things into consideration, an impersonal approach has to be taken and some good precedents and some standards have to be built up; not only Acts and Rules and Administrative laws, but traditions have to be built up. If the traditions are violated and if bad precedents are evolved, it would be very difficult for the continuing generations and Governments to function on moral standards. The hon. Chief Minister has ably defended the action of the Ministers in his speech now. That is why there is difference of opinion amongst the opposition as well as the treasury benches. The best course would be that if an enquiry commission is appointed, there is an end of this matter and everything will come out as to who is who and what action has to be taken.
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent publication importance:

re: Judgement of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1958.
4. March, 1970

Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:
re: Judgment of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1968.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It has been said, that it would have been better if he had exercised a little more caution.

Shri V. V. Reddy:—I was told that some forest is being given away. Please put up the file that has been dealt with. The value of the property felled by that gentleman and taken away is estimated to be at Rs. 53,000/.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It has been said, that it would have been better if he had exercised a little more caution.

Shri V. V. Reddy:—I was told that some forest is being given away. Please put up the file that has been dealt with. The value of the property felled by that gentleman and taken away is estimated to be at Rs. 53,000/.

Shri V. V. Reddy:—It has been said, that it would have been better if he had exercised a little more caution.
Short Discussion on matter of urgent public importance:

re: Judgement of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1968.

Mr. Speaker:—The point raised by hon. Sri Pragada Kotiah is that it was brought to the notice of then hon. Chief Minister in July or so. Instead of himself taking the initiative, he should have again referred the matter to the Forest Minister.

Sri Pragada Kotiah:—Did the Forest Minister agree to cancel on their own accord or on the advice of the hon. Chief Minister?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—As Mr. Sudhakar Rao made certain allegations, I thought it fit that I would look into it.

Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji:—I have not challenged that.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It is not only in cases where the Ministers differ it will go to the Chief Minister or the Cabinet. Whenever the Chief Minister considers the subject to be important certainly he has a right to refer it to the Cabinet.
Sri Kondalakshman Baaji:—The point is not that. The point is whether those Ministers to whom you referred the matter in the Council of Ministers agreed with your opinion, or without consulting them or bringing it to the notice, you referred to the Council of Ministers, that is what I wanted to know.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I do not say that, Sir. All the same I considered the matter important and took expeditious action so far as the matters stood. Therefore after it was stopped, I brought it before the Council or Ministers and as the hon. Minister just now said the Ministers concerned did not protest or raise their voice when it was reversed.

Sri V. B. Raju:—I did not like to participate in the discussion because my endorsement was there in 1950. I was the Forest Minister I rejected it on the advice of Secretary and it came for revision. Mr. K. V. Ranga Reddy had taken a view with compassion. He was not correct in his decision because the Minister had already decided, I do not think he had taken the case to the Cabinet. I do not remember that he had taken to the Chief Minister even. That order itself was wrong. As friends have said it must be impersonal. Let us not take sides and politics now. They are there. It lay like that, Sir, from 1952 till 1966. That order was at revised. I think I am correct.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Which order?

Mr. Speaker:—Order of Sri K. V. Ranga Reddy.


Sri V. B. Raju:—1952 to 1962 — 10 years. Rejecting that order — was it taken to the Cabinet, was it taken to the Chief Minister who annulled the orders of Sri Ranga Reddy? That is one point. The hon. Chief Minister says that the Minister has taken a compassionate view. He pursued the policy of Mr. Ranga Reddy. I would like to know whether this Minister has rejected the orders of Sri Ranga Reddy or agreed with the order of Sri Ranga Reddy. There can be agreement or rejection or revision. When the policy is compassion, as friends have already pointed out, when the Minister has agreed in his statement that the valuation is considered to be less than Rs. 50,000, there was no need to revise Mr. Ranga Reddy’s order. It was not there because it was rejected in 1962. Has the Minister entertained this as an appeal petition or as a revision petition? If it is original petition, it should be examined by the Department and it should come. It was put up to him. He said it should not be opened. It is very good. I do not want to go into it. Has the Chief Minister received a petition or was it suo moto he took some action. Government is not one man’s show. The petition must be endorsed to the concerned Secretary and the concerned Secretary should submit the file to the Chief Minister through the concerned Minister. The Chief Minister said that the Ministers were agreed that the orders were wrt. In the normal procedure when the file was being circulated through the Minister to the Chief Minister, if

Re: Judgment of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1968.

The Minister felt that the orders were wrong. He would say: 'I am sorry. This information was not in my possession at that time when I was passing orders. Now my orders are revised'. They go to the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister only says: 'Thanks'. This matter, the Advocate General would have brought before the High Court because the Advocate General is not the Advocate General of the Chief Minister. He is the Advocate General of the Government. Has the Chief Minister taken care to see how this Secretary issued the orders, when the Secretary has said previously that the orders could not be revised? Did he take any action? Did he institute an enquiry into it? I request the Chief Minister not to talk about politics now. In the interests of good administration I am appealing to him. It is not a matter of sitting on judgement over judgement. Even for our future guidance no body is interested in sticking on to Ministrieship.......

Sri V. B. Raju:—I am appealing to you. Don't talk in a light manner. It is a serious matter. For heaven's sake and for your own reputation, please do not take it lightly. Government is ours, though we may sit in opposition or on treasury benches. This House is interested in removing the shadow. Will you believe the bonafides of the opposition that this opposition is not interested in anything else than...

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I accept your statement at its value.

Before the orders were issued by the Chief Minister, the Forest Minister was consulted. In fact it is he....

Sri V. B. Raju:—Did the file pass through him?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Yes.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Did he say that he regrets, that he passed wrong orders?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—No, he wanted that the file should be taken to the Cabinet.

Sri V. B. Raju:—That is wrong.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It is not a question of right or wrong. He has made a statement of his own and said that this matter should go to the Cabinet.
Sri V. B. Raju:—And, did the Advocate General say before the High Court that this matter was considered by the Cabinet and that all the Ministers agreed that the order should be reviewed?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— I do not know.

Sri V. B. Raju:—It is a great blow to the Ministers.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— How does it affect?

Sri V. B. Raju:—Certainly; their intentions were questioned, their motives were questioned.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—We are not aware what the Advocate General has argued in the court.

Sri S. Vemaiah:—Much has been said about the valuation of the public property. It is pending since 1950 or 1952 onwards. What was the worth of the property in 1952? Is there any revaluation after 1962 and what is the worth of the timber. Every body knows that a plant worth about Rs. 1 at the beginning of the year, after 5 years it is worth Rs. 10, and after 10 years, it is worth Rs. 20. Like that, what is the actual value of the public property at the date of passing this order in favour of that individual. Was this brought to the notice of the Government, whether that has been discussed at the ministerial level, secretary’s level and brought to the notice of the Ministers? I would like to question on this particular point and what is the actual position at the time of delivering the judgement in the court?

Sri Ranga Reddy:—At the time when Sri Ranga Reddy passed the order, it was estimated to be Rs. 25,000 and odd.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It was not valued in 1962 or 1965.

Mr. Speaker:—Let us follow some order in the matter of discussion. If every member, one after another gets up and wants the Chief Minister to reply to the points raised by him, how can they be replied. Let us observe some order.

Sri K. Laxman Bapuji:—Let one thing be clarified. Let an enquiry commission be set up. Bihar government appointed certain Commissioner against the ministers,
Short Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance:
re: Judgment of the High Court delivered in writ petition No. 2465 of 1968.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—The Commission for ex-Minister also.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:— I am inviting an enquiry against me also.

Sri K. Brahmanna Reddy:—We will see in future if any question arises, we will consider. But, for the present there is no question of enquiry commission.

The House then adjourned till half past Eight of the Clock on Thursday the 5th March, 1970.
Appendix.


XXXII

In the year 1970-71 the expenses of the Department of Education were Rs. 6,69,02,000. The following table gives the expenses of the various categories of education:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>440,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total expenses for the year 1970-71 were Rs. 6,69,02,000.
Appendix.

4th March, 190.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td></td>
<td>380.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td></td>
<td>580.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-71</td>
<td></td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-74</td>
<td></td>
<td>110.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 431.5

6. As shown below, the expenditure for the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td></td>
<td>200.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td></td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td></td>
<td>110.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 312.5

7. As shown below, the expenditure for the years 1971-72 to 1978-74 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td></td>
<td>105.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td></td>
<td>110.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td></td>
<td>110.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td></td>
<td>172.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 682.5

8. As shown below, the expenditure for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,510</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 6,160
Appendix.


(1) Payments of the following wages for the year 1967-68 are as under:

- Rs. 560.00 paid to X on 1969-70
- Rs. 1,829.00 paid to Y on 1969-70
- Rs. 107.71 paid to Z on 1970-71

(2) Payments of the following wages for the year 1969-70 are as under:

- Rs. 1,829.00 paid to A on 1969-70
- Rs. 107.71 paid to B on 1970-71

(3) Payments of the following wages for the year 1970-71 are as under:

- Rs. 1,829.00 paid to C on 1970-71
Appendix

11. The following additional expenses have been incurred in the year:

(i) Salary to field officers Rs. 42,110
(ii) Refreshments to field officers Rs. 23,460
(iii) Medical relief to field officers Rs. 1,250

1970-71 to 1971-72
Rs. 243,000
Appendix

4th March, 1970

12. (1) दूर स्नेहवरण "तंतुरि" मराठी साहित्य :—सातसाली अथवा अधिक अन्वेषणाच्या नियमानुसार तारा 20 महिन्यांच्या राज्यात वमनाची ३व्या श्रेणीतीले असलेली दूर स्नेहवरण "तंतुरि" नावाची ४४ व्या अम्बरती, ४४ पत्ता ७० पारी मुळे विषयाच्या वर्णनात्तम अभावाची. ही वर्णनात्तम वर्णनात्तम सुरू करण्यासाठी सात सालाच्या प्रागैतिहासिक अवस्थेपासून सात सालांना असणाऱ्या आयुष्याच्या वर्णनात्तम निर्देशात. (सात सालांना असणाऱ्या आयुष्याची आयुष्याच्या सत्यापनासाठी).

(2) समाजसेवा संघ "तंतुरि" मराठी (२). ऐ. ऐ. ऐ. ऐ. मराठी) — सात सालांना भो ६० व्या माहितीस देऊने "तंतुरि" संघाची सात सालाच्या अतिरिक्त "तंतुरि" नावाची मराठी साहित्याची आयुष्यसारखी वर्णनात्तम निर्देशात. किंवा माहिती १९७०, सात सालांना ३२ जानेकाळाची वर्णनात्तम "तंतुरि" संघाची सात सालांना आयुष्याची आयुष्यसारखी वर्णनात्तम निर्देशात. १२२० एकम. १९६९-७० सार्वजनिक, र. १,०९० एकम. वर्णनात्तम जानेकाळाची आयुष्यसारखी वर्णनात्तम निर्देशात. १९७०-७१ सार्वजनिक "तंतुरि" संघाची आयुष्यसारखी वर्णनात्तम निर्देशात. १६० एकम. "तंतुरि" संघाची आयुष्यसारखी वर्णनात्तम निर्देशात.

(३) "तंतुरि" या संघाची आयुष्यसारखी वर्णनात्तम :—१९ माहितीस आयु अ. ऐ. ऐ. ऐ. मराठी नावाची "तंतुरि" संघाची आयुष्यसारखी वर्णनात्तम निर्देशात. किंवा माहिती ६० पारी माहितीस देऊने "तंतुरि" संघाची आयुष्यसारखी वर्णनात्तम निर्देशात. १२२० एकम. १९६९-७० सार्वजनिक "तंतुरि" संघाची आयुष्यसारखी वर्णनात्तम निर्देशात. १,२१८ एकम. अगस्त २००२. एकम. "तंतुरि" संघाची आयुष्यसारखी वर्णनात्तम निर्देशात. १९७०-७१ सार्वजनिक आयुष्यसारखी वर्णनात्तम निर्देशात. ३८ एकम. "तंतुरि" संघाची आयुष्यसारखी वर्णनात्तम निर्देशात.

(४) "तंतुरि" या संघाची आयुष्यसारखी वर्णनात्तम निर्देशात:—१९ माहितीस आयु अ. ऐ. ऐ. ऐ. मराठी या संघाची आयुष्यसारखी वर्णनात्तम निर्देशात. किंवा माहिती ४४ पारी माहितीस देऊने "तंतुरि" संघाची आयुष्यसारखी वर्णनात्तम निर्देशात. ४,५८० एकम. किंवा माहिती ६० पारी माहितीस देऊने "तंतुरि" संघाची आयुष्यसारखी वर्णनात्तम निर्देशात. ३५,५८० एकम. किंवा माहिती ८० पारी माहितीस देऊने "तंतुरि" संघाची १३५,८०० एकम. किंवा माहिती १५० पारी माहितीस देऊने "तंतुरि" संघाची २३५,८०० एकम. किंवा माहिती २१० पारी माहितीस देऊने "तंतुरि" संघाची ३५४,००० एकम. किंवा माहिती ३५४,००० एकम. किंवा माहिती ३५४,००० एकम. किंवा माहिती ३५४,००० एकम. किंवा माहिती ३५४,००० एकम.
Appendix:


1. 220 220 220

2. 220 220 220 220 220
Appendix.

4th March, 1970. 415

(4) लिखित 182 व. म. [लेखितमप्रेक्षा में] 182 व. म. के लिखित

(i) 120 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 120 अंक
(ii) 122 अंक तथा 162 व. म. के 122 अंक
(iii) 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक

(5) लिखित (लेखितमप्रेक्षा में) 182 व. म. के लिखित [लेखितमप्रेक्षा में] 182 व. म. के 182 अंक

(i) 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक
(ii) 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक
(iii) 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक
(iv) 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक
(v) 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक
(vi) 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक
(vii) 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक

(6) 1870-71 अंक 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 1870-71 अंक 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 1870-71 अंक

(i) 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक
(ii) 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक
(iii) 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक
(iv) 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक
(v) 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक
(vi) 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक
(vii) 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक

(7) लेखितमप्रेक्षा में, 182 अंक 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक 182 अंक 182 व. म. के 182 अंक

(i) 182 अंक तथा 182 व. म. के 182 अंक
Appendix.


7,68,878 Rs.

1969-70 Rs. 1,47,000

150,000 Rs. 1,20,000

7,02,878 Rs.

1969-70 Rs. 1,47,000

1,50,000 Rs. 1,20,000

13,47,000 Rs.

1969-70 Rs. 1,47,000

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1969-70 Rs. 1,47,000

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13,47,000 Rs.
Appendix.  

[Text not legible]
(iii) The number of varieties in such a way that the variety with the least number of BYV and the variety with the greatest number of BYV each covered 10 to 15 per cent of the area of the crop crops. The results showed that the variety with the least number of BYV had the highest yield, while the variety with the greatest number of BYV had the lowest yield. The yield was found to be highest in the variety with the least number of BYV and lowest in the variety with the greatest number of BYV.

(iv) The yield of each variety was compared with the yield of the control variety. The results showed that the yield of each variety was greater than the yield of the control variety. The yield was found to be highest in the variety with the least number of BYV and lowest in the variety with the greatest number of BYV.
Appendix.


1970-71

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**Notes:**

- *Corrections in figures and tables:*
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<td>1919-20</td>
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Appendix.
421

(1) షట్టా వేడిని మాత్రమే సమాధానం పొందాలి. ఆ మాత్రమే తెలిసిన పదార్థం సమాధానం చేసే నిషిద్ధం తయారు చేసాలి.

(2) లోప్పు అమితాంబరం నిక్సంగించండి, సమీప రాష్ట్రం ప్రస్తుతం.

(3) శాసనాధికారి కార్య పరిమితి నియమాల ప్రామాణికత ఇద్దరు సమాధానం చేయండి.

(4) మామూలు మోడలు నిర్మాణం లేదా సమాధానానికి దానిని తయారు చేసాలి.

(5) కేంద్రం సంస్థ పరీక్షణ ప్రశస్తి నియమాల ప్రామాణికత ఇద్దరు సమాధానం చేయండి.

(6) లోప్పు తయారు కేంద్రం మోడలు తయారు చేసాలి.

(7) మామూలు నిర్మాణం లేదా సమాధానానికి దానిని తయారు చేసాలి.

(8) ప్రామాణికత నిర్మించండి.

16. 1969-70 సంప్రదాయ విధానంలో ప్రతి సంస్థల్లో ప్రతి సంస్థ పరిశ్రామ కార్యాల కోసం మేనేజ్మెంట్ పరిశ్రామ సంస్థ మామూలు నిర్మించండి. ప్రతి సంస్థ పరిశ్రామ సంస్థ కోసం మేనేజ్మెంట్ పరిశ్రామ సంస్థ మామూలు నిర్మించండి. మామూలు మేనేజ్మెంట్ సంస్థ మామూలు నిర్మించండి. మామూలు మేనేజ్మెంట్ సంస్థ మామూలు నిర్మించండి. మామూలు మేనేజ్మెంట్ సంస్థ మామూలు నిర్మించండి. మామూలు మేనేజ్మెంట్ సంస్థ మామూలు నిర్మించండి. మామూలు మేనేజ్మెంట్ సంస్థ మామూలు నిర్మించండి. మామూలు మేనేజ్మెంట్ సంస్థ మామూలు నిర్మించండి.

196—24
Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I move that the House be pleased to grant a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,69,02,000 under Demand "XXXII Electricity". This demand relates to the working expenses on electricity schemes generating power which are under the control of the Government.

2. For the information of the House I would like to state briefly the salient features pertaining to Electricity Schemes and the progress achieved during 1969-70 and the programme for 1970-71.

3. Hon'ble Members are aware that this State is endowed by nature with considerable water and coal resources, the prime requirements for power development. While speedy power development by the exploitation of those resources is the wish of all for the economic growth of the State, the limiting factor is finance. Even then within that limitation the Government have attached importance to power generation and supply.

4. The installed generating capacity at present is 600.4 M.W. which includes Gas Turbo Sets of 20 M.W. which are standby sets. Therefore, the available generating capacity can be taken as 580.4 M.W. This will make it possible to meet a load demand of about 450 M.W. The maximum demand touched so far is 494.3 M.W. It is anticipated that by March, 1970, the maximum demand may be 530 M.W. The power shortage which will be felt from the middle of 1970 onwards will gradually increase throughout the Fourth Plan period, as the growth in power demand is likely to outstrip the growth in power generation.

5. The Srisailam Hydro Electric Scheme which is under execution will give benefits partly only in 1976 i.e., in V Plan only. In order to meet the power shortage to some extent, the following generation schemes have been proposed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>M.W.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Ramagundam 'C' Station</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
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Appendix.  


Kothagudem IV Stage M.W.  

5  

Andhra Power House at Balimela Dam M.W.  

30  

Nuclear Power Station at Somasila (near Srisailam) M.W.  

400  

In view of capacity of funds, the State Working Group has recommended the inclusion of Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme and Ramagundam ‘C’ Station in the IV Five-Year Plan. But the Central Working Group has not recommended inclusion of any new scheme during the IV Plan period.

5. In the IV Plan proposed by this State, an investment of Rs. 225.00 crores has been indicated for Power Sector, envisaging increase from 580.4 M.W. of installed capacity in 1969-70 to 1062.5 M.W. in 1973-74 taking into account, the additional benefits expected from the following schemes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Scheme Description</th>
<th>M.W.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>Ramagundam ‘B’ Station</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>Kothagudem, III Stage I set</td>
<td>110.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>Kothagudem, III Stage II set</td>
<td>110.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme I</td>
<td>200.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and II sets</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>482.5</td>
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But in IV Five Year Plan prepared by Government of India the investment for power sector is only Rs. 105.55 crores which provides for an addition of only 172.5 M.W., raising the installed capacity of 580.4 M.W. in 1969-70 to 752.9 M.W. in 1973-74 which takes into account, the benefits out of the following schemes.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Scheme Description</th>
<th>M.W.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>Ramagundam ‘B’ Station</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>Kothagudem, III Stage, I set</td>
<td>110.0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>172.5</td>
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7. As per the latest load forecast, the demand is expected to rise from 688 M.W. in 1970-71 to 1160 M.W. in 1973-74. To meet this demand of 1160 M.W. in 1973-74 a generating capacity of 1510 M.W. is required. That is to say 930 M.W. of installed capacity has to be added during the IV Plan period.

8. The Hon’ble Members may recall that it was during the III Plan only that sustained and planned efforts were initiated to increase power production in this State. Having made appreciable progress in the power development, the demand continues to overstrip generating capacity in this State. The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board is anxious to take up as many schemes as possible...
to meet the anticipated shortfall in generation, but for paucity of funds and restrictions being imposed by Government of India on the plan outlay for IV Plan period. In my policy Statement laid before the House during the last budget session, the various measures taken by this Government to meet the deficit were clearly indicated to the Hon'ble Members. The arrangements made already to import power from the neighbouring power systems of Mysore and Tamil Nadu to meet the power shortage in this State are still underway. The rate for supply of power and the period for supply of power are yet to be finalised. They are expected to be finalised shortly. Apart from these arrangements, this Government have impressed on the Government of India the need for the establishment of a nuclear power station at Somasila near Srisailam and for getting a share from the Central Government generating stations, viz., Neyveli Power Station and Kalpakkam nuclear station in Tamil Nadu. The final reply from Government of India is still awaited in this regard. Our request to the Central Government in this respect is reasonable and it is our hope that the Government of India will accept our request. Having regard to the steps mentioned above, I am confident that the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board will be able to meet the anticipated power shortage successfully without any cause for anxiety whatsoever in the coming years of the IV Five-Year Plan.

9. The power outlay of the State Electricity Board in 1969-70 is expected to reach Rs. 40.66 crores as against the original Plan provision of Rs. 34.23 crores. The capital outlay for power in 1970-71 is Rs. 3,457.00 lakhs. Out of the amount of Rs. 3,457.00 lakhs, Rs. 470.00 lakhs will be spent on the Government Schemes and the balance on the Board's Schemes.

10. I shall now briefly give below, the progress achieved on the power projects and the provision made for 1970-71:

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES
CONTINUING SCHEMES

(1) Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme:

The two units of 60 M.W. capacity each have been commissioned one in October 1967 and other in March, 1968 respectively. Against the revised estimate of Rs. 1850.00 lakhs the expenditure to the end of 1969-70 was
of the order of Rs. 1829.00 lakhs. The erection of the crest gates at Guntawada weir was completed during 1969-70. No provision has been made for 1970-71. In G.O. Ms. No. 1331, P.W., dated 23rd August, 1968, the Government have ordered that the Board shall be in charge of the operation and maintenance of this Scheme.

(2) **Balimela Dam**:

According to the terms of agreement reached between Andhra Pradesh and Orissa Governments, the cost of the Balimela Dam is to be shared equally by the two State Governments subject to the condition that the share of this Government shall not exceed Rs. 12.00 crores. This State will get a continuous discharge of 2,100 cusecs of water from Balimela Dam. The cost of the Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela Dam and appurtenant works which are intended for this State is to be borne by this Government in addition to Rs. 12.00 crores mentioned above. A provision of Rs. 107.71 lakhs has been made for 1970-71 for Andhra Pradesh share of works on this Project.

(3) **Srisailam Hydro Electric Scheme**:

This Scheme envisages the installation of 4 × 110 M.W. units at Srisailam in the first stage. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 45.75 crores. Coffer dams have been constructed. Excavation of foundations for Dam in the deep channel portion of the river in Blocks 7 to 10 has been completed and construction of Dam in masonry and concrete has been taken up. Work of filling up of the foundations of the dam in the deep river portion is being concentrated upon with the object of raising the Dam to a safe level at the earliest. So far 10.11 lakhs C.ft. of masonry/concrete has been laid. The dam has been constructed to a height of +480 at the heel and +505 at the toe, while the average bed level is +430 at the heel and +475 at the toe. During working season of 1969-70, which commenced from December, 1969 the construction of the dam has been resumed and it is programmed to do 25 lakhs C.ft. of masonry/concrete in this season (December, 1969 to May, 1970), with this the dam will be raised to an average level of +520. The dam could be raised to an average height of +630 by the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan period, i.e., 1973-74, with an anticipated provision of Rs. 17 crores for the Fourth Plan period. Piers Nos. 1 to 4 and 6 to 11 of the bridge across Krishna river are being...
raised and they are at various levels. Concreting in Pier No. 5 is being taken up. The bridge work is expected to be completed during the latter part of 1970. The provision made for the Srisailam Project civil works for 1967-70 is Rs. 350 lakhs, and out of this an amount of Rs. 212.17 lakhs has been spent to the end of December, 1969. The total expenditure incurred on the Project civil works from the commencement of the Project is Rs. 2421.14 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1970-71.

11. Investigation of new projects:

The following Schemes are taken up for investigation by Government:

(a) Projects for which investigations are completed:
   (i) Inchampalli Hydro Electric Scheme.
   (ii) Pochampad Hydro Electric Scheme.
   (iii) Kuntala Hydro Electric Scheme.
   (iv) Upper Krishna Hydro Electric Scheme.
   (v) Nagarjunasagar Right Bank Canal Hydro Electric Scheme.
   (vi) Tungabhadra High Level Canal Hydro Electric Scheme.

(b) Projects under investigation:
   (i) Pulichintala Hydro Electric Scheme.
   (ii) Parnasala and Dummagudem Hydro Electric Scheme.

   (iii) Pranahitha Hydro Electric Scheme.

(c) Projects to be investigated:
   (i) Singur Hydro Electric Scheme.
   (ii) K.C. Canal Hydro Electric Scheme.
   (iii) Lower Machkund Hydro Electric Scheme.

A provision of Rs. 13.38 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1970-71.

STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

12. (a) Continuing Schemes:

(1) Kothagudem Thermal Scheme, I Stage:

This scheme taken up under the I.D.A. credit of 20 million dollars, is almost completed and the two units of 60 M.W. each are under operation. Against the Revised
Appendix.


Estimate of Rs. 2,896 lakhs the anticipated expenditure to the end of 1969-70 would be Rs. 2,789 lakhs. For completion of works at Kinnerasani Dam and for completing the transmission lines under the scheme a provision of Rs. 58 lakhs has been made in the Board's Budget Estimate for 1970-71.

(2) Ramagundam Thermal Scheme, 'B' Station (Aid Unit):

This Scheme envisages the installation of a 62.5 M.W. Thermal Unit at Ramagundam financed from U.S. A.I.D. Loan of 8.4 million dollars. The unit is expected to be commissioned in December, 1970. The latest Revised Estimate for this scheme is Rs. 1,226 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure to the end of 1969-70 would be Rs. 1,090 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 150 lakhs has been made in the Board's Budget Estimate for 1970-71.

(3) Kothagudem Thermal Scheme, II Stage:

This Scheme, taken up under the I.B.R.D. Loan of 14 million dollars is also almost completed and the two units of 60 M.W. each are under operation. Against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 1,333.33 lakhs, the anticipated expenditure to the end of 1969-70 will be Rs. 1,216 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 36 lakhs has been made in the Board's Budget Estimate for 1970-71 to meet the balance payments.

(4) Kothagudem Thermal Scheme, III Stage:

This Scheme envisages installation of two Thermal sets of 110 M.W. each at Kothagudem in continuation of the first and second stages. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 4,380 lakhs. The machinery is being supplied by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited—Turbines from the Ramachandrapuram Factory and boilers from Tiruchi Factory. The first unit is anticipated to be commissioned in March 1972, while the second unit in July 1972. The expenditure incurred to end of 1968-69 was Rs. 45.12 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 770 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimate for 1969-70 and a provision of Rs. 1,000 lakhs in the Board's Budget Estimate for 1970-71 for this Scheme. The bulk of this will be towards payments to Bharat Heavy Electricals, Limited.

(5) Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme:

This Scheme envisages the installation of 4 sets of 100 M.W. each in the first stage. This is one of the two generating schemes under construction, which has to be completed as early as possible to overcome the power shortage in the State to some extent. But due to shortage
of financial resources much progress could not be achieved. The first and second units will be supplied by U.S.S.R. and the supplies are expected to commence in the first quarter of 1971. The civil works, i.e., dam, tunnel, etc., are under progress. The Revised Estimate for this Scheme is expected to be Rs. 4,990 lakhs. The expenditure to the end of 1969-70 will be Rs. 845 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 542 lakhs only could be made for this scheme in the Board’s Budget Estimate for 1970-71.

(6) (A) Transmission Lines Scheme:

The construction of E.H.T. transmission lines has four objectives, viz., transportation of power and reduction of line losses to provide assured supply should there be any interruption in any portion of the Grid, and to facilitate power being drawn from the most economical Power House at any point of time. With these objectives in view, net work analyser studies have been carried out for the most economical net work required for the State and transmission lines schemes have been formulated.

(a) The Third Plan Transmission and Distribution Scheme includes the following important 220 KV transmission lines:—

(i) Upper Sileru—Gazuwaka.
(ii) Upper Sileru—Kothagudem.
(iii) Kothagudem—Nagarjunasagar.
(iv) Cuddapah-Chittoor—Madras State border.

All the above lines have been completed.

(b) The Srisailam Transmission Scheme includes the 220 KV Transmission lines from Nagarjunasagar to Srisailam and Srisailam to Cuddapah. These two lines form part of the State Grid as well as inter-State connection with the Tamil Nadu State. These have also been completed.

(c) The Kothagudem-Gunadala 220 KV line which is included in the Fourth Plan Transmission Scheme is under execution.

(d) The following 132 KV transmission lines have also been completed:—

(i) Hyderabad-Mahaboobnagar 132 KV line.
(ii) Kurnool-Srisailam 132 KV line.
(iii) Kurnool-Gooty 132 KV line,
(e) Works on the following transmission lines and sub-stations are in progress and will be completed either during 1969-70 or shortly thereafter:—

(i) Kothagudem-Gunadala 220 KV line.
(ii) 132 KV Ring Main lines around the twin cities.
(iii) Ramagundam-Pochampad 132 KV line.
(iv) Gooty-Dharmavaram 132 KV line.
(v) Chittoor-Renigunta 132 KV line.
(vi) Chittoor-Kalikiri 132 KV line.
(vii) 220/132 KV sub-stations at Chittoor Cuddapah and Hampi.

(f) Provision has been made for the following transmission lines and sub-stations in the Budget Estimates for 1970-71:—

(i) Kothagudem-Hyderabad 220 KV line.
(ii) Lower Sileru-Bommur 220 KV line.
(iii) Nagarjunasagar-Nalgonda 132 KV line.
(iv) Srisailam-Cumbum 132 KV line.
(v) Garividi-Tekkali 132 KV line.
(vi) 220 KV sub-station at Gunadala, Shapurnagar and Bommur.
(vii) 132 KV sub-stations at Pochampad, Kalikiri, Nalgonda, Ongole and Cumbum.

A total provision of Rs. 571 lakhs has been made in the Board's Revised Estimate for 1969-70 and Rs. 508.00 lakhs in the Board’s Budget Estimate for 1970-71 for transmission lines and sub-stations.

(B) Distribution Scheme:

The provision under this scheme is mainly intended for service connections other than agricultural services and for inevitable improvement works necessary to maintain a reasonably satisfactory power supply. The number of services other than agricultural services connected during 1968-69 was 1,10,161 bringing the total to end of 1968-69 to 7,02,373. The target for 1969-70 is 1,47,000. The target for 1970-71 is fixed at 1,50,000. It will be ensured that the release of services keeps pace with the demand and areas served with electricity fully use it.
13. *Rural Electrification*:

(i) Against 27,307 villages in Andhra Pradesh, 10,376 villages are located in Telangana and 16,931 villages in Andhra region. The villages electrified as on 1st April 1969, are 1,792 in Telangana and 3,965 in Andhra. Therefore, 8,584 villages have to be electrified in Telangana and 12,966 villages in Andhra. Rural economic development depends to a large extent on the extension of electricity to every corner of the State. Power is required not only for the promotion of industrialisation but even more for the development and modernisation of agriculture which is so vital for the growth of the State as well as of the country. The manifold advantages of electric pump sets have been recognised by the farmers as ensuring easy, better and intensive irrigation with increase in cultivable and cropped area, reduction in cost of irrigation, increase in yield per acre and increase in financial return.

(ii) The activities of the Electricity Board are mainly confined to generation, transmission, distribution, collection of Revenue, etc. Generation and transmission being of a highly technical and skilled nature, there is little scope of securing peoples' participation. In the matter of distribution, especially rural electrification, there is greater scope to secure peoples' active participation. Indeed, the Board has been trying its best to secure peoples' participation through "Sramdan" for the past 2 to 3 years. Sramdan was first introduced in 1967-68 partly as a measure of cost reduction, and partly to imbue the beneficiaries of rural electrification programme with a sense of participation. Sramdan contribution is voluntary and consists of the following:

(a) Supply of metal, gravel, sand and earth free at site;

(b) Carting materials such as poles, conductor, etc., free of cost; and

(c) Digging pits, planting poles and supplying labour for all jobs where unskilled labour is required.

The idea behind this scheme is to utilise the idle time available in the village for Rural Electrification Programme, and it has been decided to continue the scheme in 1969-70 also. The Board's estimate of the unskilled component of labour in Rural Electrification Programme is 17 per cent and normally Sramdan to this extent has to
be obtained. However, in individual programmes, it may be a little less. The field engineers have been instructed to bear this in mind while executing scheme. Further, it is essentially a people’s programme and undue rigidity in this regard is not likely to produce results. Keeping all these factors in view, instructions have been issued by the Board from time to time as summarised below:

(a) The field officers should contact three respectable and solvent persons of the village and get an undertaking from them to the effect that they will secure Sramdan from the villagers, failing which they will pay cash equivalent to the Sramdan component. The exact quantum of Sramdan, as already mentioned, will be left to the Divisional Engineer concerned to decide.

(b) In tribal areas, no fixed percentage need be insisted upon. Whatever Sramdan is offered should be utilised but the works should be completed even if no contribution is forthcoming.

(c) In certain villages, for various reasons, people may be in no position to offer Sramdan but may be willing to offer in cash, the equivalent of Sramdan component. In such cases, cash should be accepted. In general, Sramdan may be collected in the shape of labour and materials, or partly in the shape of labour and materials and partly in cash or wholly in cash depending on the wishes of people.

(d) Sramdan does not include carting of metal and sand for the manufacture of RCC poles.

(e) People should not be asked to transport material over long distances; nor is it intended that Sramdan should be utilised for laying 11 KV lines over long distances. Under Sramdan, transport of materials beyond five miles should not be insisted. Where transport over long distances is necessary, they must be collected at a convenient point (not more than five miles from the village), from which villagers can be requested to transport to site. Similarly Sramdan should not be used for laying lines beyond five miles from the village.

(f) Sramdan should be insisted upon in all cases, whether they are programmed villages or otherwise; except in the case of minor extensions in electrified villages. In new villages taken up under the deposit or loan contribution scheme, Sramdan should be limited to digging of pits and transportation of materials.

(g) Normally, the cost of Sramdan does not enter into calculations of the remunerativeness of a scheme. But where the schemes are not remunerative, the Sramdan component can be deducted from the capital cost if the Sramdan component is paid in cash, and if by doing so, the scheme becomes remunerative.
(iii) The Hon'ble Members are aware that due to cyclone and floods in the recent past, many of the pump-sets of the farmers in the affected areas have been washed away. Despite the loss involved, the Electricity Board has taken a generous decision to give relief to the consumers in the affected areas and ordered that the agricultural consumers be exempted from payment of minimum charges from the date when their pump sets are washed away till the date of their reconnection.

(iv) A company called "the Rural Electrification Corporation Private Limited", has been established with its registered office in the Union territory of Delhi. The main objects for which the company is established, are:—

(i) To finance Rural Electrification Schemes in the country.

(ii) To subscribe to Special Rural Electrification Bonds that may be issued by the State Electricity Board on conditions to be stipulated from time to time.

(iii) To promote and finance Rural Electricity Cooperatives in the country.

(iv) To administer the money received from time to time from the Government of India and other sources as grants, or otherwise for the purposes of financing rural electrification in the country.

The Rural Electrification Corporation (Private) Ltd., will be provided with resources to the extent of Rs. 150 crores (Rs. 105 crores from P.L. 480 Funds and Rs. 45 crores from Government of India's Budget) for financing the Rural Electrification Programmes in the country. The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has already formulated 20 schemes and if the loan assistance sought for, is sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation Private, Limited, all the 20 schemes will be taken up under the loan assistance in this State.

Great importance has been attached to the programme of rural electrification and particularly to energisation of pump sets. Even though the programme of rural electrification involves a loss to the Electricity Board, within the financial resources available efforts are being made to speed up the pace of rural electrification. I am glad to mention that year by year improvement is being reached
in the number of pumpsets energised installed in the State per year. During the year 1969-70, the number of pumpsets, energised is likely to reach the figure of 40,600.

The programme of electrification in 1969-70 envisages electrification of 837 spill-over villages and 857 new villages in the usual Plan, besides 360 new villages in Telangana under the Telangana Special Development Programme. In 1970-71 it is proposed to minly consolidate the village electrification works already taken up. In this process about 500 villages will be electrified and 50,000 agricultural pump sets will be energised. A sum of Rs. 700.00 lakhs has been provided in the Board’s Budget Estimate for 1970-71 for Fourth Plan distribution scheme and rural electrification.

(b) **NEW SCHEMES**

*Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Scheme:*

This is one of the schemes proposed in the draft plan for power for increasing the installed capacity. It envisages the installation of 2 Nos. 50 M.W. each hydel generating units with turbines having reversible features suitable pumped storage operation. The net estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 676 lakhs. This scheme is awaiting the clearance of the Government of India. Pending approval, a token provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for this scheme in the Board’s Budget Estimate for 1970-71.

14. **Loans to the Electricity Board:**

During 1970-71 the State Government propose to advance to the State Electricity Board, loans up to Rs. 9.80 crores and also to permit the Board to raise open market borrowings.

15. **Working of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board:**

The following statement gives a comparison of the achievements of the Board:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievements in</th>
<th>Targets for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Units generated (Millions)</td>
<td>1,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units sold (Millions)</td>
<td>1,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Receipts (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td>2,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workings Expenses (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td>1,947</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(excluding DRF & G.R. and excluding interest)
Appendix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td>2,161</td>
<td>2,894</td>
<td>3,917</td>
<td>3,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installed capacity (MW)</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>600.4*</td>
<td>600.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villages electrified (Nos.)</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services connected (Nos.)</td>
<td>1,05,012</td>
<td>1,40,613</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
<td>1,20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural services connected (Nos.)</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>23,920</td>
<td>31,536</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of return on average capital Base (%)</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note.—Due to retirement of old and uneconomic generating sets.

The per capita consumption in the State which was 36 units in 1967-68 increased to 44 units in 1968-69. It is expected to increase to 51 units in 1969-70. The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has suffered heavy loss during the years 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 and earned profit during 1969 as may be seen from the statement given below:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Loss (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>222.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>473.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>611.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>87.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is a matter of gratification to know that our Electricity Board for the first time in 1968-69 earned a net profit of Rs. 105.00 lakhs. The operating results of the Board are expected to improve further from the following steps taken by the Board:

1. Improving sales revenue by releasing more services.
2. Keeping strict control over fuel consumption.
3. Adopting the more economic schedule of generation possible between Hydro and Thermal plants.
4. Improving methods of billing and collection procedures.
5. Reviewing the adequacy of consumers' security deposits.
(7) Making sustained efforts to collect over due accounts.

(8) Reducing line losses.

16. Conclusion:

1969-70 is quite a satisfactory year as the State had adequate power. The tempo of load building has been maintained and the Board has continued to concentrate its attention on intensifying the work of releasing new services and of completing the transmission lines under erection so as to facilitate supply of adequate power from the generating stations to the consuming centres and from there to a larger number of consumers especially in rural areas. Sustained and substantial expansion in this programme would not be feasible unless adequate contributions in the shape of cash, materials and labour by farmers also come up. Every care is, however, taken in ensuring that the schemes undertaken by the Board yield the best possible results and satisfactory progress is being made towards the goal of making the Board self-supporting in the matter of finance.