THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Sixteenth day of the Sixth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HANDING OVER OF PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS
VEHICLES TO THE COLLECTORS

301—

* 1616 (2395-A.) Q:—Sri R. Mahananda (Darsi):— Will the
Hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vehicles of Panchayat Samithis
and Zilla Parishad in the State were not handed over to the Collectors,
in connection with the recent Parliament elections;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how the vehicles are used in the months of January and
February 1971; whether they are used by the B. D. Os or Samithi
Presidents in Nellore and Ongole Districts?

The Minister Panchayat Raj (Sri T. Ramaswamy):—

(a) Yes, sir.

(b) Instructions were issued from Government to the District
Collectors not to requisition the vehicles of Panchayat Raj
Institutions for election work during recent Parliament Elections.

(c) The vehicles were used by the concerned Officers to
discharge their official duties in January and February, 1971 in
Nellore and Ongole Districts.

Sri T. Ramaswamy:— I will have to add that there is a complaint by
the Hon. Member, Sri Mahananda dt1-3-71 that the Chair-
nan, Z. P, Ongole and Presidents of P. Ss misused their vehicles
for election purposes. The report of the Collector is awaited.
Oral Answers to Questions.


Q. 188. Mr. R. Mahananda:— Whether the Hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any representation from Sri R. Mahananda, M. L. A. and from the Harijans and villagers of Perumbhotlapalem, Darsi Taluk, Ongole District to the Government and to

DRINKING WATER WELLS FOR PERUMBHOTLAPALEM VILLAGE

302—

* 1618 (2395-C) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda:— Will the Hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any representation from Sri R. Mahananda, M. L. A. and from the Harijans and villagers of Perumbhotlapalem, Darsi Taluk, Ongole District to the Government and to
Collector, Ongole made during 1970 and February 1971 about drinking water wells and houses affected by the excavation of Right canal of Nagarjunasar Project at deep cut Perumbhotlapalem Miles 120–124; and

(b) what are the alternative arrangements made for these people for providing drinking water and houses?

(Sri T. Ramaswamy) — (a) Yes Sir, by the Collector, Ongole.

(b) None so far.

28K) STARTNG OF A TRAINING COLLEGE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN ANDHRA REGION

303—

* 1126 (1657) Q: — Sri G. Sivaiah: — Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to
start one Training College for Physical Education in Andhra Region;

(b) how many students received their Education in the Physi­
cal Training College at Hyderabad during the year 1969–1970 and
1970–71 (Region-wise)?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The College did not admit students during
1969–70 due to Telangana agitation:

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Degree Course.</td>
<td>32 students.</td>
<td>45 students.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Diploma.</td>
<td>73 students.</td>
<td>125 students.</td>
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Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao:—The ratio actually decided upon
is 50 : 50 as per G.O. Ms. No. 842 Education dated 17-4-70 in res­
pect of admission to Government College of Physical Education, Hyderbad.

Sri P V. Narasimha Rao:—Generally in institutions located
in Telangana—even if they are state-wide institutions it is not on the
2/3 and 1/3 basis but the basis is slightly different. So it was
decided sometime back that in respect of this college, the ratio
should be 50: 50. As for starting of another college that depends
on the funds available. We will examine it.

Sri Venkatesham (Dharmapuram):—It is the only college in
the entire State. What is the total number of seats and the total
number of applications. Why only 70 students have been
admitted?

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao:—The sanctioned intake to the
Degree Course is 60. But during 1970–71, the Osmania University
has granted 20 additional seats for inservice Physical Education
Teachers and the sanctioned strength in the Diploma course is 200.
That has already been exceeded.
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th August, 1971

Sri Pragada Kotaiah:—But according to the figures furnished by you, it is not so.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—It is not so, it is not because anybody has violated......

Sri Pragada Kotaiah:—It may be. (In a louder voice) Tell us what is the number of applications received from Andhra region and Telangana region?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Yes, yes. Don’t be excited. We will tell you.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Probably there was no set ratio being adhered to. I do not have the number of actual applications I am prepared to get them and place before the House.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, the question pertains to the year 1969-70 and 1970-71. I got full information about these two years. About the previous years, if the Hon. Members want, I will get the information and give them.

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao:—I have no information, Sir.

Sri P. V. Natasimha Rao:—I have no information, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th August, 1971 193

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR POSTGRADUATE CENTRE IN GUNTUR DISTRICT

*158 (1854) Q.—Sri S Vemayya (Put by Sri Poola Subbaiah) (Yerragondapalem):—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government constructed buildings for postgraduate centre in the limits of Namburu village in Guntur District in pursuance of G.O.Rt. No. 2503/C2/67-1. Dated 4–5–57; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao.

(a) The question of construction of buildings for the Post-Graduate Centres is a matter for the University. No permanent buildings has been constructed.

(b) The University has estimated the cost of construction of permanent buildings at Rs. 1.17 crores. The University has informed that it will take up the construction of permanent buildings in the newly acquired site for Post-Graduate Centre at Guntur after receipt of grants either from State Government or from the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission has informed that the question of providing financial assistance to the three Post-Graduate Centres for the construction of permanent buildings can be taken up after 1973–74.

Q. Q.—Sri V. Narayana:—When will the work be started on the above mentioned Centre in Guntur?

A. —To the best of our information, the work will be started on the Centre after receiving grants from above mentioned sources.

Q. Q.—Sri V. Narayana:—The University has informed that the work will be started at Guntur on the above mentioned site for the Centre. Whether the University has informed the police department that the site is available for the Centre?

A. —The University has informed the department that the site is available for the Centre.

Q. Q.—Sri V. Narayana:—The University has informed the police department that the site is available for the Centre. Whether the Department has any objection to the site?

A. —There is no objection from the Department.
Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao:—The Vice-Chancellor has further informed that the Polytechnic building in which the Centre is now located is found not sufficient to accommodate for the centre and that a temporary structure at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs has been constructed in the premises to ease the situation to some extent.

PENSIONS TO THE RETIRED TEACHERS

305—

*1117 (1597) Q.—Sri Poola Subbaiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh are aware that sanction of pensions to retired teachers is delayed for years; and

(b) if so, what is the special agency created for disposal of such cases?

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao.

(a) Yes Sir. The following are the common causes for the delay in the disposal of pension cases of Government and non-Government teachers.

(i) Certain cases are pending due to the non-finalisation of disciplinary proceedings and also financial irregularities committee by the pensioners.
(ii) Certain cases are pending for want of orders of regularisation and confirmation of their services.

(iii) Certain cases are pending for want of certain documents to be furnished by the pensioners.

(iv) Certain cases are pending for want of L.P.C. and no demand certificate.

(v) Pending for want of pension payment orders from the Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

(vi) Certain cases are pending for want of rectifications of defects from the subordinate officers viz Block Development officers, Headmasters and Correspondents.

(vii) Certain cases are pending for want of condonation of breakages etc., if any, from the Director of Public Instruction certificates of various correspondents of the managements for the part of the services rendered by the incumbent.

(b) Necessary instructions have been issued by the Director of Public Instruction, to the District Educational Officers to take prompt action in the disposal of pension cases.
JOB-ORIENTED SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

196 6th August, 1971 Oral Answers to Questions

306—

*1116 (1506) Q.—Sri Poola Subbaiah—Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have evolved a job-oriented system of education; and

(b) if so, what is the pattern?

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao.

(a) and (b) The Government are contemplating to start Sandwich pattern of training in certain subjects in Polytechnics. The pattern of Sandwich courses is that the practical and theoretical instruction goes side by side in collaboration with the Industries.

It depends on industries in the country and not on education. That is one thing that has to be realized.
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th August, 1971

He is required to possess two years’ practical experience for employment.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I cannot say anything about the employer. So far as my department is concerned, experience is insisted only in suitable cases, not in all cases.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—That is being considered.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I am not very clear about what he is asking. We do not have industries being run by the Government. In co-operation with the industries, we are giving them sandwich course. We will give them hereafter. We are starting from 1971-72.
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :— We are already having a proposal to start Agricultural Polytechnics. Unfortunately, due to lack of co-ordination we have not been able to finalize them. But the proposal is there.

**TERMINATION OF THE SERVICES OF LECTURERS IN SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY**

307—

* 1469 (1664 Q.) Q:— Sri A. Madhava Rao :— (Nellore) Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Services of Lecturers in Sri Venkateswara University are terminated by giving 6 months notice although they have put in 20 years of service;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Sri Venkateswara University authorities have terminated the services of a Lecturer in Physics with effect from 29-4-1970;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for terminating his services and
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th August, 1971

(d) whether the Government propose to amend the Act suitably in such a way as not to terminate the services of those who have put in long service?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—

(a) No, Sir. The Sri Venkateswara University was established only in 1954 and so the question of terminating the services of teachers with 20 years' standing by the University does not arise.

(b) Yes, Sir. The services of a Lecturer in Physics were terminated by the University with effect from 60-4-1970.

(c) The Syndicate of the Sri Venkateswara University passed a resolution on 24-4-70 to the following effect:

"Resolved that the services of Dr. P. Babu Rao, Lecturer in Physics, S. V. University College Tirupathi, be terminated with immediate effect on payment of an amount equal to six times of his salary drawn at present."

In accordance with the above Syndicate resolution the services of Dr. P. Babu Rao, Lecturer in Physics were terminated with effect from 30-4-1970.

(d) There are no such proposals.

Sri G. Sivash:—Sir, a peculiar position has cropped up here. The Registrar of Sri Venkateswara University is questioning the authority of the Assembly by not sending a clear answer. How are you going to deal with this? He has not even sent even the information which the Minister wanted to answer a question in the Assembly. What action do you take against such persons?
Mr. Speaker:—The Legislature itself has given certain powers to its autonomous bodies; they are exercising only those powers which they have been given by the Legislature.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—They should have at least given reasons.

Mr. Speaker:—They are not prepared to give the reasons. What is it you are going to do?

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao:—This is an administrative matter in which a resolution has been passed by the administrative department and there is an end of the matter.

Mr. Speaker:—They are only following the Rule of Law which you have laid down.

Mr. Speaker:—If the High Court has dismissed it, the aggrieved person has got another right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao:—A copy of the judgment of the High Court has not been communicated. That is between the employee and the employer.

LOCATION OF A FISH MEAL PLANT AT VIZAG

308—

*1078 (1342) Q.—Sri Buragadda Niranjanrao:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Fish Meal Plant is going to be located at Vishakhapatnam;

(b) if so, whether the same is going to be started under public sector; and

(c) what will be the cost of the project and when it is going to be started?
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th August, 1971 201

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri Kakani Venkata Ratnam) :-
(a): No, Sir.
(b) and (c): Do not arise.

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao (Visakhapatnam):—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to supply one radio set to every village on the sea coast to indicate the possibility of the occurrence of cyclone to the fishermen residing near the sea coast; and
(b) the number of radio sets supplied so far to the villages where fishermen are residing?

Sri Venkata Ratnam:—
(a): No, Sir.
(b): Does not arise.
DROWNING OF ‘NO. 10 SORABOAT’ AT VISAKHAPATNAM HARBOUR

310—

991 (2123) Q.—Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju :—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to local factions a mechanised boat named “No. 10 Soraboat” has been drowned and three persons were murdered thereby at Visakhapatnam Harbour during 1969.

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government have paid any compensation to the families of the deceased;

(d) if so, when and the amount of compensation paid;

(e) what is the loss sustained by the Government due to the drowning of the said boat;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to pull out the said boat;

(g) what is the amount paid by the Insurance Company to the Government for the boat?

Sri Kakani Venkatarathnam:

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b): The Police investigated into the matter and filed a case in the District Sessions Court, Visakhapatnam. Several fishermen were taken into custody and finally some of the accused were convicted by the Court, being charged with the murder of three members of the crew of the boat.

(c): No representation has been received either by the families of the deceased or by their legal heirs for payment of compensation.

(d): Does not arise.

(e): An amount of Rs. 65,216.50 P. is the loss sustained by the Government. The matter of reimbursement of the total loss is under correspondence with the Life Insurance Corporation and it has agreed to pay it.

(f): Since the boat sank in the deep sea the boat could not be salvaged.

(g): The Director of Fisheries has discussed the matter with the officers of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for early settlement of the claim and the Corporation has agreed to settle it.
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9. ज्यादा सूचनाएं नहीं। इसलिए अन्यों ने तिथि तीव्रता तैयारी की है या नहीं?

10. कोई ज्यादा सूचनाएं नहीं। इसलिए अन्यों की तैयारी की है या नहीं?

11. कोई ज्यादा सूचनाएं नहीं। इसलिए अन्यों की तैयारी की है या नहीं?

12. कोई ज्यादा सूचनाएं नहीं। इसलिए अन्यों की तैयारी की है या नहीं?

13. कोई ज्यादा सूचनाएं नहीं। इसलिए अन्यों की तैयारी की है या नहीं?

14. कोई ज्यादा सूचनाएं नहीं। इसलिए अन्यों की तैयारी की है या नहीं?

15. कोई ज्यादा सूचनाएं नहीं। इसलिए अन्यों की तैयारी की है या नहीं?

16. कोई ज्यादा सूचनाएं नहीं। इसलिए अन्यों की तैयारी की है या नहीं?

17. कोई ज्यादा सूचनाएं नहीं। इसलिए अन्यों की तैयारी की है या नहीं?

18. कोई ज्यादा सूचनाएं नहीं। इसलिए अन्यों की तैयारी की है या नहीं?
APPOINTMENT OF HARIJANS ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR MAJOR TEMPLES

311—

*713 Q.—Sri T.G.L. Thimmaiah (Adoni):—Will the Hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

whether the Government will consider the question of appointing Harijans on the Board of Trustees in all the major temples in the State compulsorily?

The Minister for Handlooms and Co-operative Sugar Factories deputised the Minister for Religious Endowments and answered the question (Sri A. Bhagawantha Rao):—

The question of appointing Harijans on the Board of Trustees in all the major temples in the State compulsorily cannot be considered in view of the limitations laid down under Section 15 (4) of the Act. Wherever suitable persons are available from Harijans Community they can be appointed as trustees of temples.
Mr. Speaker:—This is with regard to appointment of trustees...

Mr. Speaker:—Suitability applies not only to Harijans but to persons of all other communities—suitable in the sense, for instance, that one should not have been convicted of any offence...
oral Answers to Questions.

involving moral turpitude etc. The question is: ... 

WINDING UP OF THE CANTEEN RUN BY SIMHACHALAM DEVASTHANAM

312—

*760 Q.—Sri K. Govinda Rao (Anakapalli):—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to wind up the canteen run by Simhachalam Devasthanam, Visakhapatnam District; and 

(b) if so, for what reasons?

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

(a) No Canteen is being run by Simhachalam Devasthanam. 

(b) Does not arise.

AMOUNT SPENT FOR THE RIGHT CANAL OF N. SAGAR PROJECT

313—

942 Q.—Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham:—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) The amount spent so far, for the construction of the Right Canal of Nagarjunasagar Project; 

(b) the amount spent during the year 1970-71; 

(c) the amount proposed to be spent by the Government during the year 1971-72; 

(d) whether the estimates of expenditure for the year 1970-71 have been revised upwards; and 

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th August, 1971

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri S. Siddha Reddy):—

(a) Rs. 4871.72 Lakhs to the end of June, 1971.
(b) Rs. 445.50 Lakhs.
(c) Rs 475 Lakhs.
(d) No, Sir.
(e) Does not arise in view of answer to clause (d) above.

(i) 8. 70-71 was Rs 106.56 Lakhs. 71-72 was Rs 150.79 Lakhs. What was the increase? As per June, 1971?
(ii) 70-71 was Rs 116.56 Lakhs. What was the increase? 71-72 was Rs 150.79 Lakhs. Which was the first year of the first year of the fourth five-year plan? In what year?
(iii) Does not arise in view of answer to clause (d) above.

(i) 8. The Minister:—What was the increase? More than you? The previous plan?

(ii) 8. The Minister:—In what year?

(iii) 8. The Minister:—As per June, 1971, was Rs 106.56 Lakhs. 71-72 was Rs 150.79 Lakhs. Why?

(iv) 8. The Minister:—In what year was it for the first time?

(v) 8. The Minister:—For the first time, in what year was it for the first time?
SELING OF ADULTERATED TODDY IN 
TELAANGANA REGION

314—

629 (1753) Q.—Sri P. Mahendranath (Achampet) (Put by Sri D. Venkateram):—Will the hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telangana Legislators represented to the Government on 19-12-1970 that the adulterated Toddy and Liquor with the poisonous chemicals which is being sold openly in the Telangana Region by the Excise Contractors is causing danger to the Health of the Public; and

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

The Minister for Power (Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu):—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After examining the representation, a copy of the same was sent to the Commissioner of Excise with a request to take steps to have adequate excise supervision at manufacturing point to control the evil and to regulate the releases of Chloral Hydrate from the licenced manufacturers for bona fide consumption.
6th August, 1971

ప్రశ్నాంశాలకు పిండితరంచిన ప్రశ్నలు,

ప్రశ్న 1. సిఫ్రం నిపుణులు ఎవరికీ అంటారు?

ప్రశ్న 2. సిఫ్రం నిపుణులు ఎవరికీ అంటారు?

ప్రశ్న 3. సిఫ్రం నిపుణులు ఎవరికీ అంటారు?

ప్రశ్న 4. సిఫ్రం నిపుణులు ఎవరికీ అంటారు?

ప్రశ్న 5. సిఫ్రం నిపుణులు ఎవరికీ అంటారు?

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ప్రశ్న 7. సిఫ్రం నిపుణులు ఎవరికీ అంటారు?

ప్రశ్న 8. సిఫ్రం నిపుణులు ఎవరికీ అంటారు?

ప్రశ్న 9. సిఫ్రం నిపుణులు ఎవరికీ అంటారు?

ప్రశ్న 10. సిఫ్రం నిపుణులు ఎవరికీ అంటారు?

ప్రశ్న 11. సిఫ్రం నిపుణులు ఎవరికీ అంటారు?

ప్రశ్న 12. సిఫ్రం నిపుణులు ఎవరికీ అంటారు?

ISSUE OF 'MAFICHITS' TO KOYAS TO TAP PALMYRA TREES
IN YELLANDU AND KOTHAGUDEM TALUKS

315—

*658 (1835) Q.—Sarvasri P. Pitchaiah, Ch. Mallikharjuna and M. Subbanna:—Will the hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that in some of the Koya villages of Yelandal, Burgumpahad and Kothagudem taluks the Koyas are since generations permitted to tap the palmyra trees in their villages and consume the toddy; and

(b) whether it is a fact that only some of those families are issued "Mafichits" while others have been denied the same, if so, the reasons therefor?
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Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu.

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) No, Sir.

DANGER FROM THE ELECTRICITY LINES RUNNING ABOVE THE GANDHINAGAR HARIJAN COLONY IN CHINABONDAPALLI VILLAGE

316—

*639 (1770) Q.—Sri P. Gunnayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that electricity lines are running above 15 houses of the Gandhinagar Harijan Colony in Chinabondapalli, Parvathipuram taluk, Srikakulam district; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to avert the likely danger to the houses from the electric lines?

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The field officers have been instructed to contact the Collector, Srikakulam and obtain necessary funds for taking up the division of 11 K. V. Line which is existing since 1968 as the Harijan Colony was constructed during March, 1970 under the line inspite of objection raised by the Departmental staff of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board and as the Collector, Srikakulam is stated to have promised to meet the expenditure on shifting the line. The Government have also taken up the matter with the Collector, Srikakulam. The Collector has since sent a reply stating that 15% of the general revenue of the Zilla Parishad for the year 1970-71 were already exhausted and hence the payment of cost of shifting of the line will be considered during 1971-72. As soon as the Collector arranges payment of shifting charges the work will be taken up and the line shifted.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO THE VILLAGES IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

317—

*641 (1772) Q.—Sri P. Gunnayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state:

whether the Government propose to supply electricity to the villages adjoining the (1) Vamsadhara; (2) Nagavali; (3) Vegavathi; (4) Janjavathi; and (5) Suvarnamuki rivers in Srikakulam district as the crops in those villages are being damaged for want of schemes for Electricity supply?

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—

The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has proposed to supply electricity to the villages adjoining Vamsadhara river in Srikakulam district under voluntary loan contribution schemes. Under this, two schemes have been sanctioned by the Board: One covering the villages along the right bank of Vamsadhara and the other covering the villages along the left bank of Vamsadhara. Regarding supply of electricity to villages adjoining Nagavali, Vegavathi, Janjavathi and Suvarnamuki rivers, no schemes have been formulated so far for extension of supply of electricity as the beneficiaries have not come forward to pay the required voluntary loan contribution as in the case of villages adjoining Vamsadhara river. The payment of voluntary loan contribution is required for electrification of these villages as the normal plan funds are not sufficient. If voluntary loan contribution is offered in the case of villages adjoining the above mentioned rivers also, the Board would consider taking up investigation and formulation of schemes to supply electricity.

**Loans Utilised by Akkulapet, etc. Co-operative Societies in Srikakulam District.**

318—

* 21— (2525) Q:— Sri M. B. Parankusam (Put by Sri G Sivaiah):— Will the Hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation and Flood Control be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise amount of short term and medium term loans utilised by Akkulapeta, Vadada-Thotavada, Arasavilli, Amadalavasa Co-operative Societies in Srikakulam District;

(b) the number of execution petitions pending;

(c) whether it is a fact that not even one has been enforced;

(d) whether it is a fact that in the said Society most of the loans are benami loans and whether any enquiry was conducted under Sec. 51, if so, the results thereof; and
(e) whether it is a fact that medium term loan has been advanced to a person by name Ippili Jogarao who has not any right over Arasavilli Devasthanam Lands?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation and Flood control (Sri R. Narapa Reddy):—

(a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
(b) 71
(c) No, Sir.
(d) No benami loans are noticed in any of the societies. An enquiry under section 51 of the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Act 1964 was conducted into the affairs of Vadada Cooperative Society and it was noticed that the president was retaining heavy cash balances with him. The Managing Committee of the Society was superseded by the Special Category Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies and P. A. to Collector, Srikakulam. A writ petition was filed in the High Court by the President, against the order of supersession and stay was obtained from the High Court. The writ petition is pending disposal. The District Cooperative Officer, Srikakulam is reported to have instructed the Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Srikakulam to order an enquiry into the working of the Arasavilli Cooperative Society. Further action taken in the matter is awaited.

(e) Yes, Sir. But the amount has since been recovered from Sri Ippili Joga Rao and it was repaid to the Cooperative Central Bank, Srikakulam.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE — VIDE ANSWER TO CLAUSE (a) OF L. A. Q. NO. 2525 (STARRED), S. No. 318.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Society</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of loan utilised (in rupees)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1966-67 MT</td>
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<td>Vadada</td>
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HIGH POWER COMMITTEE ON THE WORKING OF
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

319—

Q. — Sri Pooja Subbaiah :— Will the Hon.
Minister for Medium Irrigation and Flood Control be pleased to
State :

(a) whether the Government has appointed a High Power
Committee to go into the working of the Co-operative Societies in
the State ; and

(b) if not whether the Government propose to do so now ?

(a) No, Sir.
(b) No, Sir.

320.—(1602) Q. — Sri Pooja Subbaiah :— Will the Hon.
Minister for Medium Irrigation and Flood Control be pleased to
State :

(a) whether the Government has appointed a High Power
Committee to go into the working of the Co-operative Societies in
the State ; and

(b) if not whether the Government propose to do so now ?

(a) No, Sir.
(b) No, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th August, 1971 215

Sir, the Hon. Manmohan Rao: In 1970, the number of blacksmiths in the State was very few. They are very few in the State.

Mr. A. M. B. influence (State, etc.): In 1972, there are very few...
Mr. Speaker:—What he said was that, in consultation with the opposition parties and also with some of the experts who have got knowledge in co-operative field see that these societies....


RICE BRAN OIL MILL AT VIJAYAWADA

320—

(1163) Q. Sri R. Mahananda:—Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation and Flood Control be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to start a Rice Bran Oil Mill at Vijayawada;

(b) if so, the capacity of yearly production of the mill; and

(c) whether this Mill will be established in private sector or managed by the Government?

(The Minister for Panchayat Raj deputised the Minister for Medium Irrigation and Flood Control and answered the question (Sri T. Ramaswamy):—

(a) A rice bran oil Mill is being set up at Vijayawada by the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd.

(b) 675 tonnes of rice bran oil and 450 tonnes of oil from different oil cakes.

(c) In Co-operative sector.


RICE BRAN OIL MILL AT VIJAYAWADA
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
DOUBLE RECOVERIES IN THE SALARIES OF THE EMPLOYEES WHO WENT ON STRIKE

320-A—

S. N. Q. No. 2482-W

Sarvasri N. Ramachandra Reddy, A. Madan Mohan, Badri­vishal Pitti, N. Raghava Reddy and Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi—Will the Hon'ble Minister for Finance be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that double recoveries are being effected from the salaries of the striking employees for the month of July 1971;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this extraordinary step;

(c) whether Government have, while issuing these orders for double deductions, taken the fact into consideration that the total recoveries of an employee in a month should not exceed one third of his gross emoluments and if so, how does the Government propose to overcome this; and

(d) whether in view of the fact that the striking employees have already suffered by being denied their salaries for the strike period, will the Government withdraw the present instructions for double recoveries as it tantamounts to inflicting double penalty upon the poor low-paid employees?

The Minister for Finance (Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy):—

A. The non-gazetted Officers Association represented to Government that except H. R. A. and Insurance premia, all other recoveries for the strike period may be post-poned. Government have accepted this request and in G.O. Ms. No. 242 Finance (PC) Department, dated 19-7-1971, Government have revised instructions that all recoveries except H. R. A., P. L. I. (Postal Life Insurance) and A. P. Govt. Life Insurance pertaining to the month of April and May shall not be effected from the pay bill of July, 1971 but they should be recovered by extending the period of recovery to the extent necessary.

(b) and (c):—Do not arise in view of the answer to (a) above.

(d) Government on reconsideration, issued orders in G.O. Ms. No. 262, Finance (PC) dated 30-7-1971 treating the entire period as earned leave or leave not due, thus allowing the employees to get emoluments for the strike period.
REVISED PAY SCALES TO THE L. D. CS AND TYPISTS

320-B

S. N. Q. No. 2483-S

Sarvasri A. Madhava Rao and B.V. Ramanayya:—Will the Hon’ble Minister for Finance be pleased to refer to the answer given to clause (c) of S.N.Q. No. 1663-B on 15-12-1970 and state:

(a) whether the directions of High Court have been fully implemented in respect of the revised Pay Scales to all the L D.Cs., Typists and Stenographers working in various Departments; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy:—

No, Yet Sir. As directed by the High Court the various records pertaining to the petitioners are required to be verified.

There are 352 petitioners working in various Departments and the particulars of petitioners regarding the Departments in which they are working are not clear which resulted in delay in collecting the original orders and verification of the records. However the matter is under examination and the direction of the High Court will be implemented shortly.
Short notice Questions and Answers. 6th August, 1971

Sri G. Sivaiah:— The Hon'ble Minister said that they are still collecting the particulars from various departments. Whether the Government is aware that all the divisions working in the Secretariat—in this Legislature—have already given the particulars sometime back and will you be able to concede those things at least?

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy:— Very shortly, I said, it will be done.

Sri P. Subbaiah:— The judgment was given a year back.

Mr. Speaker:— They are following the directions. What he said was 'I will try to dispose it off as shortly as possible.'
Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy.—The High Court Judgment will be implemented. There is no doubt about it.

RETRENCHMENT OF WORKERS IN LOWER SILERU HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

320-C
S. N. Q. No. 2483-M

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—Will the Hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) how many workers are proposed to be retrenched in the near future in the Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Project; and

(b) the reasons for the same?

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu:—

(a) No worker is being retrenched by the Electricity Board in the near future.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. Speaker:—Yesterday he told me on the phone that he wants another week's time for getting full information. So, the question will be included in the list after one week. I have given necessary instructions also to the department.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah:—All right, Sir.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—Now Sarvasri Abraham, P. Satyanarayana, Govinda Rao, P. Chowdary Satyanarayana, Rajeswara Rao, G. Sivaiah, Poola Subbiah; Narayananmurthi have given notice of an adjournment motion. It reads like this: “At the instance of the local landlords, the Reserve police unleashed a reign of terror by indiscriminate beating of an old woman on 2-8-1971 in Paddapaidaiu village of Warangal taluk. As a result of this pre-planned harassment hundreds of poor and common men and women left the village. The brutal beating and harassment is still continuing. The local landlords are taking vengeance against the local people with the actual help of the Police party.”

The Home Minister said that he will be in a position to make a statement to-morrow. I will call this after question-hour to-morrow. He said, he has got some urgent work. So, he has left.
Privilege Motion:

6th August, 1971

re: Alleged incorrect report of the Tahsildar, Janagoan.

PRIVILEGE MOTION

RE: ALLEGED INCORRECT REPORT OF THE TAHSILDAR, JANAGOAN

Dear Sir:

Sir, 

Sri Dasaratham, Deputy Tahsildar visited Mutharam village on 5-8-1971 i.e., yesterday and informed that kothakanta bund has been demolished to the extent of 9' x 9' at the sluice and 9' breadth and 3' depth at the weir. With this demolition not a drop of water could be retained in the kunta and used for unauthorised cultivation.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

20-7-71

*Sir, Sri Dasaratham, Deputy Tahsildar visited Mutharam village on 5-8-1971 i.e., yesterday and informed that kothakanta bund has been demolished to the extent of 9' x 9' at the sluice and 9' breadth and 3' depth at the weir. With this demolition not a drop of water could be retained in the kunta and used for unauthorised cultivation.*
Mr. Speaker:—I will do one thing. If any of you can go or send your own people and see the actual position we will immediately take action against the persons who have sent the report for breach of privilege and straightaway haul them up. It certainly amounts to a false statement, and so it amounts to a false statement. The statement is wholly false. It certainly amounts to a false statement, and I draw your kind attention to Rule 165, in sub-rule (2) underline the words "may then". Then only after the Minister moves the demand, the question of cut motions would arise.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—Dr. T.V.S. Chalapati Rao wants some information regarding the rules position.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapati Rao:—Sir, no motion shall be moved at this stage. Moving a motion is different from giving a notice of motion. I draw your kind attention to Rule 165. In sub-rule (2) underline the words "may then". Then only after the Minister moves the demand, the question of cut motions would arise.
Rule 165(2)

"Any member may then make a motion to reduce the demand by a specified sum. No motion shall, however, be made which will have the effect of increasing or altering the destination of the demand."

Here any member may then make a motion to reduce the demand. If you want that the notice of that motion be given on the 4th day of the general debate, without knowing the policy statement of the concerned Minister, how is it possible for a member to give a cut motion.

I draw your attention to 165 (3) (a) and (b) also.

165 (3). A motion may be moved to reduce the amount of a demand in any of the following ways:

(a) "that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re. 1/- as representing disapproval of the policy underlying the demand."

Where is the policy underlying the demand before this House and how is it possible for any member to give notice of cut motions. As you are pleased to hear, there is a saving clause. Refer page 53. "But in exceptional cases, such notices may be received even after the said period with the permission of the Speaker."

Mr. Speaker:—With the discretion of the Speaker, yesterday, of course I extended the time. You are making a distinction saying that giving notices of a motion is different from making a motion.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapati Rao:—I do agree that giving notice of a motion is different from making a motion.

Mr. Speaker:—If you give notice of motion, the question of moving arises only on the day on which the demand is taken up.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapati Rao:—My question is this. How is it possible to give notice of a motion without knowing the policy of the Minister moving the demand.

Mr. Speaker:—There again it makes difference. The Minister also gives a notice of demand. He has already given notice.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapati Rao:—Where is the policy statement?

Mr. Speaker:—Explanatory note is there. When the Minister gives notice of the demand, you also give notice of cut motions.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapati Rao:—May I be permitted to invite your attention to Rule 165 (1) which reads as follows:

"165 (1) The Minister while moving a demand for a grant, shall furnish to the House an explanatory note regarding the wor-
king of the department during the year and may make a statement explaining the policy underlying the demand.” Where is that statement?

Mr. Speaker:—The Minister has only now given notice of the demand. On the day on which he is going to move the motion, he will furnish in the explanatory note explaining the policy of the Government.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapati Rao:—Where is that? Where is it provided for?

Mr. Speaker:—Not to-day. He will furnish that explanatory note on the day on which he is going to move the demand.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapati Rao:—There are two things. To give notice is one thing and moving a motion is another. I do understand the distinction between these two. Here rule 165 (1) says that “the Minister while moving a demand for a grant,”...he has to satisfy certain things.

Mr. Speaker:—Just as the Minister gives notice of the demand, as soon as he moves the demand, members also can give notice of cut motions.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapati Rao:—Without knowing the policy itself?

Mr. Speaker:—Yes. Without knowing the policy The policy of the Government will be known only while furnishing some explanatory note on the day on which he moves the demand. Then you discuss the policy. The member giving the notice of cut motion will have the right to speak or criticise.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapati Rao:—Let me complete my say sir. Take the Revenue Demand :  You see the form of the cut motion.

Mr. Speaker:—As you say when you are asked to give reasons for the cut motion, without knowing the policy of the Government or till actually the members are informed, it may not be possible to give valid reasons. So far as the rules as they are at present, they are not very clear. Any how, it is better to consider it when the Rules Committee will be formed.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapati Rao:—Under the circumstances, use your discretion and permit us to give cut motions at least after the demand was explained.

Mr. Speaker:—I have no power. My discretion is only to extend the time by one or two days.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapati Rao:—It is a fit case to exercise your discretion.
Mr. Speaker:—When they give notice of the demand, if they give policy of the Government, it is easy for the members to give reasons, particularly when members are asked to give reasons for giving cut motions. It is better that they should know the policy in advance.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapati Rao:—Thank you, Sir.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—That old rule has been totally changed and we cannot follow that age-old procedure from the practical grounds and there is justification for this change. The Minister while moving the demand for grant, shall furnish to the House an explanatory note regarding the working of the Department during the year. That is the first action that the Minister should take. Then any member at that particular time, make a motion to reduce the demand. My question is you cannot separate giving a notice of a cut motion and then moving it in the House. If it were so to move a motion, there should be a specific rule which says that during the time of the discussion of the general Budget, the members shall give notice of cut motions. That is not there. When that is not there, you have got to interpret this way.

In sub rule (4) "Notice of motions under sub-rule (2) should reach the Secretary of the Assembly not later than 3 P.M. on the fourth day of the general discussion of the Budget. But in exceptional cases, such notices may be received even after the said period with the permission of the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker:—As the rules are at present, let me explain the position.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—This is contradictory.

Mr. Speaker:—Please hear me. On the day on which the Minister moves the Demand, immediately after the Speaker calls the names of the Members who would have given notice of cut motions every Member gets up and says ‘I am moving the cut motion’. The Member must be present in the House. Then, the discussion takes place and the cut motions are put to vote. Now, they have given notice of cut motions and they are not moving now; the cut motions are moved on the day on which the Minister moves the Demand.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir, sub-rules 2 and 4 acre contradictory.

Mr. Speaker:—Sub-rule 2 refers to making a motion; at this stage the Members give notice of a cut motion.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—The wording is ‘make a motion to reduce the demand by a specified sum.’ You can give us some more time.

Mr. Speaker:—We will consider it.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—What Sri T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao has said seems to be relevant. Rule 165 (1) reads thus: "The Minister while moving a demand for a grant, shall furnish to the House an explanatory note regarding the working of the
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance: re: Hispa disease to Paddy

department during the year and may make a statement explaining the policy underlying the demand”. All the cut motions have been given under this sub rule. Suble (2) reads thus: “A motion may be moved to reduce the amount of a demand in any of the following ways...”. According to sub-rule (4), ‘Notice of motions under-sub-rule (2) should reach the Secretary of the Assembly not later than 3 p.m. on the fourth day of the general discussion of the budget...’ It is all a matter of practice.

Mr. Speaker:—Even at the time of giving notice, he has to mention the points of policy on which he proposes to discuss. Without knowing the policy, how can he discuss. Anyway we will consider about it.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—There is difference between giving notice and moving the cut motion. We can give notice on any day, but we will move them when the demand is moved.

Mr. Speaker:—The provision is not there in the rules.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:—The rule is not so clear. As Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya put it, the Member has to give notice on the fourth day or fifth day and he does not know the policy at that stage; he will come to know the policy of the Government or the concerned department only when the Minister moves the demand. Without knowing the policy of the Government, now the Member is asked to give reasons or criticize the policy of the Government. There seems to be some kind of ambiguity about it.

Mr. Speaker:—We will consider about it.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
re: HISPA DISEASE TO PADDY IN GUNTUR, KRISHNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS

6th August, 1971
Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance
re: Hispa disease to paddy

6th August, 1971

Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance

re: Hispa disease to paddy

The Hon'ble Speaker,

Sir,

In reference to your letter of the 6th August, 1971, I would like to draw your attention to the serious situation arising out of the Hispa disease to paddy. The disease has been spreading rapidly and is threatening the production of the staple food crop in the country.

I would like to request the Government to take immediate steps to control the spread of the disease. It is essential that preventive measures be taken to minimize the damage to the crop.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

Secretary

[Government Department]
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance; re: Hispa disease to Paddy

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Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance; re: Hispa disease to Paddy

(Dr. T. S. Murthy in the Chair)
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance: 6th August, 1971

re: Hispa disease to Paddy

In view of the recent reports of the spreading of Hispa disease to paddy fields, it is necessary to take immediate action to control the disease and prevent its further spread. The disease has already caused significant damage to paddy crops in various regions. Measures need to be taken to eradicate the disease and ensure the safety of the paddy fields.

Various steps have been taken to control the disease, including spraying pesticides and the use of resistant varieties of paddy. However, it is evident that these measures are not sufficient to prevent the spread of the disease. Therefore, it is recommended that a comprehensive plan be formulated to contain the disease and prevent its further spread.

 Immediate action is required to control the disease and prevent its further spread. The government should take necessary measures to ensure the safety of the paddy fields and the safety of the people. It is important to monitor the situation closely and take appropriate action as and when required.

All concerned are requested to take necessary steps to control the disease and prevent its further spread. It is important to act promptly to ensure the safety of the paddy fields and the safety of the people.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance: re: Hispa disease to Paddy

6th August, 1971

...
Calling attention to matters
of urgent public importance:
re: Hispa disease to Paddy

6th August, 1971

...
PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE
RE: THE ANDHRA PRADESH RELIEF UNDERTAKING
(SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL 1971

Sri T. Ranga Reddy:— Sir, I beg on behalf of the Chairman Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee to "present under the Rule 184 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, the Report of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Relief Undertakings (Special provisions) Bill, 1971."

Mr. Chairman:— Report presented.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1971-72

GENERAL DISCUSSION

232 6th August, 1971 Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1971-72
General Discussion.
General Discussion.

The rise in prices is unsocial and it was a very irrational one. The rise and it was a very irrational one...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72
General Discussion

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Annual Financial Statement
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General Discussion.

...
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Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1971-72
General Discussion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—May I request the Members to solve this. We have got one hour left for general debate. There are still 14 members to participate. From 12 to 2 p.m. we have got an agenda for non-official business. In that case 4 to 6 p.m. .......

Dr. T.V.S Chalapati Rao:—Sir. 4 to 6 p.m is a committed Session. Let us have tomorrow for 1 or 1½ hours before the Minister commences his reply at 12 o’clock.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Do you think that fresh members won’t come up?

Sri G. Latchanna:—Minister’s reply will be on Sunday only.

Mr Deputy Speaker:—Independents and Congress party people will be restricted. Persons who are desirous of participating will not have much time whereas the others participated had alion’s share already. To-day up to 12 o’clock we shall continue this.
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Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1971-72

General Discussion

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72
General Discussion

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The Budget Shows a very heavy deficit......
वाटे का बजेट हमारे सामने आया है। अगर आप हिसाब से देखें तो १० वर्ष में सिर्फ़ ३ गुना बढ़ी हुई है। ६१, ६२ की तुलना में ६१, ६२ के काल को देखने के समय तेजी से गिरा है। स्थानिक बजेट यानी स्थानिक कर्ज ६१, ६२ में १५५ करोड़ २४ लाख था। उसकी बढ़त ६१, ६२ में ६३७ करोड़ ६१ लाख रुपये होती थी यानी ४५६ करोड़ ३७ लाख की वृद्धि हुई। तीन गुना बढ़ गया यह साल में। केंद्र से कर्ज की स्थिति भी यहीं है। ६, ६१ में यह १५७ करोड़ था ६१, ६२ में ५७५ करोड़ ६२ लाख हो गया। ६३९ करोड़ ६२ लाख रुपये यानी इस में तीन गुना वृद्धि हुई। इस तरह हमारी निजित व्यवस्था है। इस में प्रावधान कर्ज और केंद्र से कर्ज ८५० करोड़ ६६ लाख हो गया है। इस साल में यह किस तरह से आया तरहा आया कर्जधार बनाता जा रहा है। यह आप के आंकों से साबित होता है। इस में परिवर्तन की बात कहीं गई है। समर्पित कर्ज, कब, किस कैलिफ., और क्यों हुआ इस की कोई सदृश दिशा मुझे बजेट में देखने को नहीं मिली। नवम्बर ६६ तक १० लाख एकड़ करोड़ १ लाख हॅक्टर से अधिक जमीन बांटी गई इस में कहा गया है। जो आंकड़े भरे पास है उन से मे ने हिसाब लगाया है, ६५, ६६ में बेटी लापक पदत जमीन १२०३००० हॅक्टर थी, पदत जमीन ६०२००० हॅक्टर और करेट पुष्पालो २४३०००० हॅक्टर जमीन थी। इस तरह से ४७२ लाख हॅक्टर जमीन बेटी के तहत लाई जा सकती थी। समर इसका १२वा हिसाब बांटा गया। अगर सब जमीन को बांटा जाता तो करोड़ ढूंढ गुना जमीन पर बेटी होती।

हरिजनों निरीक्षणों पिच्छे कर्गों के आने के बाद रे में कहा गया। लेकिन जो काम हुआ वह दाल में नका के बराबर है। मेरी राय है कि जब भी हरिजनों ननिकादों को विशेष अवसर नहीं दिया जाता तब तक ऐसी बात करता है के करकर बेकार है। इस कुंभकोटी परिवर्तन समाजवादी दिशा में स्तंभ बाहिर है। जो हमारे बजेट में नजर नहीं आती। उन के लिए जो छोटो-छोटी राहत के काम किए जाते हैं वे भी अंग्रेजी भाषा के कारण निर्धारित होकर रहते हैं। मैं यह बताओगैं शाहता हूँ कि षांतिकारी परिवर्तन आहिस्ता आहिस्ता नहीं आता। वह जल्दी से आता है। संशोधन की तात्त्विक तेज है। उस के मुख्यके में सर्कार की गति चुटी की चाल से कम है। इस तरह से अंकों गुण बीतने पर भी प्रगति नहीं होती। पिच्छे १० साल के आंकड़े इस को सूचन करतें हैं। 240 6th August, 1971 Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72 General Discussion
शाहरी समस्ती के बारे में विभिन्न वस्त्र ने कहा कि बैरी शाहरी टाइम में इस की स्पष्ट आजादी। ये मे जानना चाहता कि यहू शाहरी टाइम का मतलब क्या है। ये एक ही सिद्धांत देना चाहता हूं। असामान्य ठीक में परिवर्तन के बारे में एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर रिपोर्ट कमीशन की स्पष्ट आजादी। जिस पर १९६७ में चर्चा हुई। लेकिन इस का अभ तक कोई परिवार नहीं निकला। इस भाषण में केवल यह कहा गया है कि असामान्य ठीक में परिवर्तन और उत्तर दाई और कल्याणी भाषा। भार नहीं यह है कि मंदी सची की कट्टुली वन कर रह गया है। एकमंडी महोदय ने तो यह साफ कह दिया कि डिपार्टमेंट जो लिख कर देता है। मे उस को पढ़ देता हूं। और सचीन यू. डी. सी की कट्टुली बना हुआ है। जब तक चीनें परिपाटी और विक्रेता करने पर नहीं जायें तब तक परिवर्तन भारी घर कम होता जाएगा और कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा।

केंद्र और राज्यों के संबंध के बारे में टाइमलाइन सरकार ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी। ये उस के संबंध में यह चूड़ा वह यह सरकार भी उस पर विचार करे और जहां समझे तो यहाँ भी ऐसी कमेटी बनाए जो केंद्र और राज्य के संबंध के बारे में हो। और यह देख के केंद्र, राज्य, जिलों और ग्रामों का पारंपरिक संबंध क्या हो। और सता और शक्ति का विक्रेता-करण किस तरह किया जाए इस पर विचार करे।

देनी के बारे में मे पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि आप १५६ लाख हेक्टर जमीन देनी में लास्कर हैं यानी ठेंड गुनाह बढ़ा सकते हैं। देनी के बारे में इस भाषण में कई जगहों पर यह कहा गया है कि हम इस पर बहुत ध्यान दे रहे हैं और तरक्की कर रहे हैं। इस दिशा में दो ओरांके प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं। ६७, ६८ में अनाज की उत्पाद ७७ लाख टन हुई। ६९, ७० में ६४.५ लाख टन। यानी सरकार ने जो विशेष ध्यान दिया है उसके परिवार स्वाभाविक सूचकक प्राप्त १२१.९ से घट कर ९१२.३ पर आया। यानी करब १३ अंक कम हो गए। इसी तरह ठेंड के बीच के बारे में कमी हुई है। अब पहले भी कम हुई है। खेत
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फ्रीडकशन मेजर का दावा किया गया लेकिन में समझता हूँ यह झकोरखांक के चिंता कुछ नहीं। मेरे पर स्पष्ट है उस के आधार पर मैं साबित कर सकता हूँ। जो पैसा इस पर खर्च किया जाता है वह नाकाफी और बेमनलब है। एम्ब्र इंडस्ट्रिस कार्यालय के बारे में जब तकसील से अर्ज नहीं करूंगा। केवल इतना कहना चाहतांहूँ कि इसको एक सुनिश्चित हाथी की तरह ते सरकार ने बांध रखा है जब से वह पैदा हुआ है उसका इतना बोझ लाद दियागया है कि वह दब गया है। एप्रिकलन्चर डिपार्टमेंट के जो निकले और नाकाफा लोग है। उनका इस में लबादेवा करना गया है। और यह कार्यालय सरकार के बोझ से कराह रहा है। अगर सरकार इस बारे में कोई ठीक कदम न उठाए तो मुझे दर है कि कहीं इसको बन्द करने के बारे में न सोचना पड़े।

सहकारिता पर हमारा करीब एक करोड़ खपत लगा हुआ है। इस वर्ष भी १९६९-६१ करोड़ खपत लगाने आने की बात कहीं गई है। मेरी राय है कि जब तक सहकारिता कानून के सही सुधार न हो, जब तक इस बारे में कोई ठीक कदम न उठाया जाये इस में जो चले हैं जो धांधलिया चलती है वह नहीं हूँ बोझ में और सहकारिता पर लोगों का विश्वास उठ जाएगा। इस कानून में सुधार के लिए एक कमेटी नियुक्त करना चाहिए जो ६ महीनों में अपनी रूप ले दे।

सिचाई के बारे में मेरे पास जो आक्षेप उन के अनुसार १९६९ में बाहर ही साधनों के २९ लाख डेक्टर पर बेची हुई। १९६५-६६ में बह घट कर २७ लाख डेक्टर हो गई। नामाजूलासायर, पोचमपाउड और अन्य श्रेणियों के निर्माण का यह नतीजा नहीं निकलना चाहिए १० साल पहले जो सिचाई होती थी उस में भी कमी हो जाए। इसी तरह विचार बांधने वाले में यह अड़ तरह करना चाहिए और सिचाई के बारे में यह अर्ज चाहिए नहीं कि बुधवार तक एकाधिक एन्ज टेलिस्टेक्स ने ६१९-५ नेमाबाट इंस्टाल्ड के सभी लोगों बताया है। लेकिन बजेट के अनुसार यह ६१० है। यह ९-५ नेमाबाट का खपता कहीं है इस के बारे में सरकार से सफाई जाना चाहिए। हमारे पास २७२२६ गांव है। गांव और घरों को मिला कर ७२००
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- आंबे में बिजली पहुँची है। यानी ५५ प्रतिशत गांव अब भी बिजली से भोग है। बिजली में प्रति व्यक्ति खपत को बढ़ाने के लिए बंगाल का पहला नेशन है। यहां १०० किलोवाट प्रति व्यक्ति अवर खपत है और हमारे हां सिर्फ २६ किलोवाट खपत है।

कार्यालयों के बारे में जब यह विस्तृत आयात तपीय से कहीं लेकिन अब में दिता ही कहना चाहिए है कि सरकारी कंपनियों के हिसाब में भी समय के लिए आदेश। वे भी कंपनी एक्ट का निर्णय उल्लिखत करते हैं। समस्ती कार्यालय और केन्द्र कंपनियों के हिसाब में बाजार २९६७ तक ही देखें हैं उस के बाद के देखने को नहीं मिले। केन्द्र कार्यालय में जो बाहर के लोग या अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा चाहिए है उस संबंध में हमें कुछ अंकों रखना चाहता है जो व्यक्ति बोलते हैं। सरकारी इंगैल्ड ही के अनुसार बाहर के नीचे क्लास १ में ६०.३ पीस इसी कर्मी में ४३ पीस दूसरी कर्मी में १२ पीस और चौथी कर्मी में २४ पीस हैं। यह अंकों आपने आया बोलते हैं इस पर दिशानी करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

शिक्षा के बारे में ४३६० पारम्परिक पाठ्यालय नहीं है। यह सरकारी अंकों हैं जिनको मंत्री महादेव ने इसी महीने एक साल का जवाब देते हुए यहां बताया। उसी आधार पर में यह कह रहा है ७१, ७२ और ७३ के बेंजेट में इस पर ६९११५ लाख रुपये का क्या वतनत्याग है। यह अपने ही देश के अन्य राज्यों को तुलना में बढ़त ही कम है और यह १५ रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष आता है। इस से विचार का समूचित रूप से विकास असंभव है।

मुनिस्पल कार्यालय के संबंध में दिता ही अर्थ करना चाहिए है कि कई विनो के इस के चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं। यह प्रजातन्त्र के लिए अवोक प्रीत है। इसका चुनाव जल्द से जल्द होना चाहिए।

प्राणालिक के बारे में यह अर्थ करना चाहिए है कि रुपये के मूल्य में कम हुई है। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में रुपये का मूल्य ५/३ पैसे हो गया दूसरी योजना काल में २३ पैसे तीसरी योजना में ६ पैसे रुपये का दाम हो गया। इस आधार पर देखने के लिए पहली प्राणालिका पर ५० करोड़ रुपये, दूसरी पर ४३
करोड, तीसरी पर ९२ करोड रुपये खर्च किया गया जब के आप के अंकों के अलग है। इस तरह ६६ से ७५ तक ५ बरसों में इस पर ४५ करोड ६६ लाख की रबर हुई। क्योंकि रुपये का दाम गिरा गया है। सरकारी अंकों ४१७ करोड बताते हैं। इस आधार पर यह कहना कि प्रगति हो रही है यह गलत बात है। योजना के लक्ष उत्पादन रोजगार संयुक्त कम खर्च में आवश्यकता के अनुसार और समूद्र तम चार तक योजना के होने चाहिए। लेकिन इन चार कसोटियों पर रखने से कोई आधारका पर नजर नहीं आती। एस्टेबिलिशमेंट पर अधिक और काम पर कम खर्च होता है। पूजीमत व्यय में सेरा यह अनुमान है कि फिज्जुलखर्च २५ फीसद धीरी और फुसोकी १० फीसद है। उदाहरण के लिए प्रणालिका के बजट एस्टेबिलिस्टिक के पूर्ण २०० पर Scheme for increasing Production of Mesta है। इस में आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि इस के लिए जो ६०५,६००० रुपये है वह पूरे एस्टेबिलिशमेंट पर खर्च हो रहे हैं। अबल चीजेबार कुछ भी नहीं है। इसी तरह से सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ पर एक करोड ३६ लाख रुपये यानी करीब एक स्टेबिलिशमेंट पर खर्च हो रहे हैं।

अंत में यह कहना चाहिए कि ६०, ६१ में क्रीमयों के आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय २७६.४३ था। ६६, ६७ में यही आधार पर २६१.२५ है यानी केवल २ फीसद की बुद्धि हुई। चीजेबार के दाम तो व्यासराज बढ़ रहे हैं। सेरा अनुमान है कि ६० लाख या एक करोड वेरोजगार हैं। और यह एक भारी समस्या बन जाना जरूरी है।

सेल्सटेक्स के बारे में जब नक कोई ठीक कठिन आधार पर न उठाए जायें इस में घमला बढ़ा जाएगा। ७७, ७२ में सेल्सटेक्स में १२ करोड ५५ लाख का बकाया है। सेल्सटेक्स के कानून में इस तरह का परिवर्तन करना चाहिए फिर ऐसा न होने पाए।

केन्द्र राज्य सरकार को १० साल पहले १६ करोड ४२ लाख रुपये का हिस्सा मिलता था आज ६५ करोड ६६ लाख रुपये मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में काफी बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है अगर सरकार की तरफ से केंद्र और राज्यके रिस्क के बारे में ठीक तरह से बात चीत कीजाए।
Annual Financial Statement 6th August, 1971 (Budget) for 1971-72
General Discussion.

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Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1971-72
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General Discussion.
General Discussion

He is a man of steel and velvet. He is a man of action and kindness. He is a man of discipline and freedom. He is a man of wisdom and folly. He is a man of hope and despair. He is a man of joy and sorrow. He is a man of love and hate. He is a man of life and death. He is a man of peace and war. He is a man of health and sickness. He is a man of youth and age. He is a man of power and weakness. He is a man of wealth and poverty. He is a man of happiness and unhappiness. He is a man of success and failure. He is a man of hope and despair. He is a man of life and death. He is a man of peace and war. He is a man of health and sickness. He is a man of joy and sorrow. He is a man of love and hate. He is a man of steel and velvet. He lives on hope hoping against hope.
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72

General Discussion

Mr. Speaker:—On the representation of the opposition, it was reduced. The Government had enhanced it and then reduced. If it is election stunt, they would not have done it.

Sri A. Easwara Reddy:—According to me, the Centre should give subsidy and make good the losses suffered by the A P S E B.
Annual Financial Statement  
(Budget) for 1971-72  
General Discussion

The budget for the financial year 1971-72 has been presented for discussion. It includes provisions for various departments and projects. The budget has been prepared with a view to achieving the economic goals of the country. It has been formulated after thorough consultation with the relevant stakeholders. The budget focuses on poverty alleviation, infrastructure development, and education. The estimates for the year are realistic and based on careful analysis of the economic situation.
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(Budget) for 1971-72
General Discussion

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Mr. Speaker:—I hope the House will accept my proposal. The
House has to take up non-official business. There are two non-
official Bills. The first one has to be moved by Hon. Member, Sri
Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah for leave being granted. The second one
was already discussed and the Minister for Labour has to give
reply. As per the ballot, the first one has to be given priority.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—What about the one on the recognition on
the Bangla Desh.

Mr. Speaker:—I will give an opportunity. We still have 1½
hours. Since the first resolution i.e., regarding the recognition of
Bangla Desh by the Government is coming on 18th morning, this is
postponed to 18th morning. I think the House has no objection.

I would like to know if the members have any objection for
winding up of the discussion by the Opposition tomorrow. The
Finance Minister will give reply on day after tomorrow. The
second thing is not to take much time on other matters.

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BILLS: THE ANDHRA PRADESH MORATORIUM BILL, 1971

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah:—Sir, I beg to move: “that
leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Moratorium
Bill, 1971.”

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(pause)

Mr. Speaker:—the question is:

“that leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh
Moratorium Bill, 1971”.

The motion was adopted.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH REPRESENTATION OF EMPLOYEES
IN THE MANAGEMENT BILL, 1971

Mr. Speaker:—Now the Minister for Labour will please reply
to the points raised by Mr. Badri Vishal Pitti.

Sri V. V. Rao:—…
General Discussion

“For the successful implementation of the Plan, increased association of labour with management is necessary. Such a measure would help in:

a) promoting increased productivity for the general benefit of the enterprise, the employees and the community;

b) giving employees a better understanding of their role in the working of industry and of the process of production, and

c) satisfying the workers’ urge for self expression, thus leading to industrial peace, better relations and increased cooperation.

“A socialist society is built up not solely on monetary incentives, but on ideas of service to society and the willingness on the part of the latter to recognize such service. It is necessary in this context that the worker should be made to feel that in his own way he is helping to build a progressive state. The creation of industrial democracy, therefore, is a pre-requisite for the establishment of a socialist society.

Sri Michael John, M. P., President, Tata Workers’ Union, Jamshedpur.

Sri J. N. Mitra, President, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Calcutta.

Sri S. R. Vasavada, President, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Ahmedabad.

Sri Naval H. Tata, Director, Tata Industries, Bombay.

Sri L. N. Birla, of Birla Brothers, Calcutta.

Sri Y. P. Kulkarni, Director, Railway Board, New Delhi.


Sri S. Krishnaswamy, Under Secretary, Ministry of Production.


Sri Vishan Sahay, Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

Sri Naval Tata; Shri S. R. Vasavada and Shri L. N. Birla were in the event unable to accompany the Group owing to unavoidable reasons, to foreign countries.
Annual Financial Statement  
(Budget) for 1971-72  
General Discussion

1) The industry should have a well established and a strong Trade Union functioning;

2) The strength of the undertaking in terms of the employment should be at least 500 workers;

3) Under the private sector, the employer and the Trade Union in the undertaking should be affiliated to the representative of the central organisation or a factory;

4) The undertaking should have fair record of industrial relation;

5) There should be an understanding between the parties i.e., the employer and the workers and strive out the installation in a spirit of uniform cooperation.
Annual Financial Statement
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The Government has examined the proposal in detail. They accept the proposal of the Director of Sugar and direct that the
labour of the co-operative sugar factories be given representation on the Board of Directors of each Co-operative sugar factory in the State at the rate of one labour representative on each Board. The Labour representation should be elected by the labour of the factory concerned from among themselves. The Director of Sugar is requested to take necessary measures to give immediate effect to the above decision of the Government."

This order is issued only today, i.e., 6-8-1971.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—On a point of information, Sir...
Mr. Speaker:—He has explained the whole thing very clearly.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—On a point of order, Sir...
Mr. Speaker:—When does a point of order arise? Whenever anyone does anything contrary to the rules. Has anyone done anything contrary to the Rules?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Whenever anyone does anything contrary to convention or rules.
Mr. Speaker:—Convention cannot override the rules.
Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Contrary to Rules and also in other circumstances if the Speaker permits it......Today's non-official business relates to Bills and other resolutions. I had to attend a Labour Court and my resolution happened to be the first one. It was difficult for me to get back in time and I understand - and I got it confirmed from the Deputy Speaker - that in my absence this resolution was put off. After the Agenda is circulated, I know it has to be followed, but if for any reason the Member is not present he should at least know when it will be taken up for consideration. The subject may be coming up later on and my object is simply to explain.

Mr. Speaker:—You have raised a point of order. As per the rules the resolutions which have come out in the ballot have been included in the Agenda. Your contention is that it should be taken up and going contrary to it is against the Rules; since it has been already included in the Agenda it cannot be by-passed.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—And behind my back I hope nothing would be done to deprive me of my right.

Mr. Speaker:—There is nothing like going back or doing something behind a member's back. Members are expected to be present in the House and if a Member is not present when he is called it cannot be helped. Nobody has any intention to do anything behind the back of a member. Whatever the rules may, you must understand that the House is supreme. I cannot do anything without putting it before the House. As per the Rules laid down the Speaker is helpless. So I put it to the House and it has agreed.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Is the Agenda put to the House every day?

Mr. Speaker:—Either at the instance of any Member or the Chair of its own accord whenever any deviation from the Agenda is necessary it has got to be put before the House.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Behind the back of a Member if it is done it is grave injustice.

Mr. Speaker:—You have a right to speak, you will get it on the 18th morning. Nobody is going to deny it.
Annual Financial Statement
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General Discussion

This budget statement presents an overview of the financial planning and budgeting for the upcoming fiscal year. It highlights the strategic directions and financial targets for the organization, ensuring a clear and concise understanding of the financial objectives.

The budgeting process involves detailed analysis of revenue streams, expenditure allocations, and strategic initiatives. It is designed to align with the organizational goals and objectives, ensuring that resources are utilized efficiently.

Key components of the budget include:
1. Revenue projections
2. Expense categories
3. Strategic initiatives
4. Financial forecasts

The budget is a critical tool in the planning process, providing a roadmap for the organization's financial health. It enables stakeholders to make informed decisions and allocate resources effectively.

This budget statement covers multiple fiscal years, offering a comprehensive outlook on the financial future of the organization. It serves as a guide for both internal and external stakeholders, ensuring transparency and accountability.

In conclusion, the budget statement is a vital document that outlines the financial strategy for the upcoming fiscal year. It is designed to provide a clear understanding of the financial objectives and strategies, ensuring that resources are utilized efficiently and effectively.
गेनरल डिस्क्विषन

डी हिस्सों में बदे हुए हैं। कहने कुछ हैं और करने कुछ हैं। पिछले जुलाई को जब इस पर चर्चा हो रही थी तो मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि "कार्यान्वयन वैज्ञानिक नेतृत्व" और अब उन्होंने कहा कि वे दोनों नरक भी हैं और वह भी हैं जब भी हैं। एक्सपर्ट वैज्ञानिक का उन्होंने जिकर किया। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह एक एक्सपर्ट वैज्ञानिक का बनाई गई, उनकी राजा कब आई।

सेमिनार का उन्होंने जिकर किया। यह भी कहा कि सेमिनार फाइव डे का व्यापक व्याख्यान में व्यक्त किया गई है। यह कहा कि स्टडी ग्रुप यून के और फ़ॉर्म गया था 1955 में। उन्हें राजा भी थी। आज 13 साल हो गई। इस का कोई अलग नहीं हो रहा है। जाईट एम्बेस्ड कानून का जिकर करते हुए मंत्री महदौद ने कहा कि कुछ ज्ञानों पर इस पर अमल हो रहा है।

एक. एम, टी में वह कहता है कि सफल नहीं हुआ। जाईट एम्बेस्ड कानून बनाने के लिए 5 साल हैं ये ऐसे दावे रखा है कि वह उन पर अमल नहीं हो सकता। इसी वजह यह है कि 12 कप्तानों कोशिश कर रहे हैं यह कहा।

लेकिन जाईट एम्बेस्ड कानून से यह हल होनेवाला नहीं है जब तक बुढ़ाही चीज न करे नस्ली मशहूर से हो नहीं निकलेगा। आप सिद्धान्त रूप से तो इसका मानने हैं। जब सिद्धान्त को आप मानते हैं और उनके अनुसार एक विद्युक्ष आप के सामने आया है तो उसका मानने में आप को बया इलेवन हो सकता है यह मेरी मानना नहीं है। जो सिद्धान्त वे मानते हैं उस में उन्होंने बोहो चीज़े बताई।

तीसरी चीज़ पहला गए। किसी कारखाने को चलाने के लिए तीसरा चीज़ जरूरी है, कार्यक्रम और मशहूर। तीसरी भाषा भूल कर उन्होंने न काम करनेवाले कह दिया। आप कहते हैं कि कोई अब इस तरह के कारखानों में मशहूरों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए आरड़र निकलते हैं तो अब उन कारखानों में ये इस पर कभी अमल नहीं किया जा सकता। इससे केंद्रों में जिन में लोगों ने जूझी लगाई है उन का निज स्वर्ण रहता है जिन के कारण बहुसंख्य चलता है।

मंत्री महदौद कहते हैं कि हम अनुभव के बाद करते हैं। मैं इतना ही कहता हूँ कि अनुभव, काम करने में ही हमारा है। नीरा सीखना है तो पानी में उनसे नहीं पढ़ायी, कुछालां खाने ही चाहिए है। इस पर से कोई बड़ी देना कामी में न उतर कर ही नीरा सीखना चाहिए तो नहीं सीख सकें।

नेशनल नेवर कम्युनिटी का जिकर उन्होंने किया और कहा कि यह काम का बजाय इसको वाइटरी आधार पर होना चाहिए। मैं इतना ही अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि इस से पंबर्जो प्रमाणित में इस का जिकर है। 12, 13 साल पहले बो स्टडी गुप बना था उनकोटप्प है। लेकिन उससे अनुभव नहीं हो रहा है। यह है आप का समझाव। मैं नहीं समझ सकूँ कि नवी महदौद को इस के स्वीकार करने में क्या आता है। मैं इस बिंदुधार का वापस नहीं ले रहा हूँ।
Annual Financial Statement  
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Provided the number of such representatives shall not be less than 1 and not more than 1 for every 2000.

Shri Vadiraja Vishal Pitri: Shri Mahadev Shyaml  
Thik se nahi dexe. Kalaaj 3 aayesa nahi hai. Is main liiha hai.

Provided the number of such representatives shall not be less than 1 and not more than 1 for every 2000.

Shri Giri Sambhav Reddy: Aap ke bil me do hajara aadami ke  
liye ek hai. Me tealoo me bila hai...

Shri Vadiraja Vishal Pitri: Ek se km nahi hogi. Aap to  
Ek bhi nahi hai. Us wali bahana dho hajara ke liye ek to diiijiiye.

Shri Giri Sambhav Reddy: Aap ke bil me do hajara aadami ke  
liye ek hai. Me tealoo me bila hai...

Provided the number of such representatives shall not be less than 1 and not more than 1 for every 2000.
Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Representation of Employees in the Management Bill, 1970 be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

(Ayes...22; Noes...52; Neutrals...Nil)

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—If at all the resolutions have to be taken, the first one must be taken up. There is no question of the other resolutions being taken up. I have asked the House whether the other resolutions also should be postponed; they have agreed.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—I am not questioning the correctness of the position taken by the Speaker. My submission is that the question raised was the Bangla Desh issue was posted in the Business Advisory Committee for 18th. Therefore this will be posted but the rest of the resolutions have nothing to do with it.

Mr. Speaker:—In view of the fact that a number of members want to participate in the budget discussion, the other resolutions will be postponed for the next non-official day. If the House agrees we will postpone them to the next non-official day.

Mr. Speaker:—On the next non-official day they will be taken up as per the order in the Agenda. The resolutions will be taken up one after another. There is no difficulty at all. It is not as though they are being once for all given up. I am not dropping them once for all.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—My submission is this. Since you are pleased to allow the Finance Minister to reply to the general debate on Sunday, the whole of tomorrow or whatever it is 2, 3 or 4 hours - can be devoted for general debate and the non-official resolutions can be taken up.

Mr. Speaker:—Still there won't be time.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—How many names are left over?

Mr. Speaker:—Today there are 11 names. A number of other speakers who have already informed me are there.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—At least let us have the assurance that on the next non-official day, there will be no guillotine like this.
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Mr. Speaker:—It is left to the House. If the House has no objection to follow the same order, the same will be followed and I will put it to the House. I hope the House has no objection to the same order being followed on the next non-official day.

Mr. Speaker:—The rule requires that it should be again put to the House. The House can waive that.

Mr. Speaker:—I won't be able to give an opportunity to other members who want to participate. There are a number of other members who are anxious to participate in the budget discussion. That is the reason why I have put it to the House. The House is supreme. The House has agreed. The House does not against the rules. It has always got the right to waive a thing. Except item No. (1) which will be taken up on the 18th morning, the order of the resolutions will be the same and they will be taken up on the next non-official day.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1971-72
GENERAL DISCUSSION

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Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1971-72
General Discussion.

6th August, 1971

Dear Sirs,

The Annual Budget Statement for 1971-72 was presented to the Assembly by the Finance Minister. The Budget has been prepared with an aim to balance the fiscal situation, to ensure stability in the economy, and to promote social welfare. The overall objective is to maintain economic growth and development.

There are several highlights of the Budget:

1. The Budget aims to achieve a balanced financial position by increasing revenue through various measures.
2. It provides for increased expenditure on social welfare programs, including education, health, and infrastructure development.
3. The Budget includes provisions to support the agricultural sector, which is a major contributor to the economy.
4. There is an emphasis on reducing poverty and increasing employment opportunities.
5. The Budget also includes measures to attract foreign investment and promote tourism.

(Mr. Duputy Speaker in the Chair)

N. G. O. has explained the highlights of the Budget and the measures taken to ensure its success. The Budget is well-received, and the House expresses its confidence in the government's ability to implement the budget effectively.

The Finance Minister assured the House that the government will continue to monitor the budget implementation closely and make necessary adjustments to ensure its success.

In conclusion, the Assembly congratulates the government on presenting a balanced and forward-looking Budget for 1971-72. The House expresses its confidence in the government's ability to implement the Budget effectively and achieve its objectives.
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Annual Financial Statement 6th August, 1971

(Budget) for 1971-72

General Discussion

- Backward Classes

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- Backward Classes
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Implementation of National Huts Union

Private sector

Sales tax

Harassment

Single point taxes

Finance Minister
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General Discussion

Socialism is the basis of our economic policy. The government has taken several measures to ensure economic stability and progress. In particular, the government has focused on improving the welfare of schedule castes and tribes. The government has also made significant investments in the development of drinking water wells. The annual financial statement for 1971-72 provides a comprehensive overview of the government's financial performance and achievements.
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(1) General Discussion

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Sri A. Madan Mohan:— Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister is of course flowery in its language clothed with high-fon phrases, very attractive and looks more as a political speech than a budget speech. I wish he could have made this on a platform where there is a public meeting, but before an August House like this where the Hon. Members apply their minds seriously and then sufficiently with a sense of responsibility, a responsibility that is carried by the representatives of this House for the welfare of the people, I am sorry to say, that it does not do justice for the Hon. Minister for Finance especially when our State is facing many problems—the problems of political nature, problems of social nature, problems of economic nature and so on and so forth. One thing that really baffles a person like me who is a new entrant if not in politics, in public life having close touch with the conscience of the people taking into consideration their miseries and sufferings, but to enter into the House, it really baffles me to see whether we are... ...
TWO HOURS DISCUSSION REGARDING UNEMPLOYMENT OF HANDLOOM WEavers DUE TO ACCUMULATION OF HUGE STOCK OF SALEABLE HANDLOOM CLOTH.
Two Hours Discussion:

6th August, 1971

re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

Weavers with a history of production over 60 years are facing immense problems due to the accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth. The amount of stock accumulation varies from 100 to 500 yards per weaver. The value of this stock ranges from 150 to 600 rupees per yard. The total amount of stock is estimated to be around 150,000 yards, with an average value of 250 rupees per yard. The total value of the stock is therefore around 37.5 lakhs of rupees.

The reasons for this accumulation are as follows:

1. The weavers have been unable to sell their cloth due to the lack of market demand.
2. The government has not provided any support or assistance to the weavers to help them sell their cloth.
3. The weavers have been forced to keep their cloth in stock due to the lack of storage facilities.

In conclusion, the weavers are in dire need of help from the government to resolve this issue and help them sell their cloth at a fair price.
Two Hours Discussion:

re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

On 26th August 1971, there were discussions on the issue of unemployment of handloom weavers due to the accumulation of a huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

Mr. Rajan, a weaver, presented the following figures:

- Total number of weavers: 11
- Average daily earnings: 25 rupees
- Average monthly earnings: 750 rupees
- Number of weavers in receipt of unemployment benefits: 10
- Average duration of receipt: 1 year

Mr. Rajan highlighted that the current situation was exacerbating the weavers' financial difficulties. He called for immediate action to address the backlog of stock and provide relief to the weavers.

Mr. Thomas, a businessman, expressed concerns about the impact of this situation on the handloom industry. He suggested that the government should consider setting up a special fund to support weavers during this period.

The meeting concluded with a resolution to form a committee to look into the matter and report back to the assembly within three months.
Two Hours Discussion: 6th August, 1971
re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

"The total credit limits of the primary weavers' co-operative societies amounted to Rs. 99.62 lakhs but actually it come down to Rs. 63.45 lakhs though they are eligible to a credit limit of about Rs. 2½ crores"
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re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

This is the answer given by the Minister for Commerce:

"After discussion with the officers of foreign trade and the Textile Commissioner, the industry has evolved a scheme for producing 100 million square meters of controlled clota during the quarter ending August 1971 which the mills undertook to produce with a subsidy of 50 paise per square meter."

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500 rupees to each, making a total of 600 rupees. We are asking that the
suggestion be accepted. We feel that the accumulation of the saleable
handloom cloth is a serious issue.

The proposal is to provide 500 rupees to each handloom weaver
affected by the accumulation of saleable handloom cloth. This amount
will help them to start their work again.

The proposal was agreed upon by all members.

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Place: [Location]
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Two Hours Discussion re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

At the payment point, the authorities collect the amount from the Government employees 2 weeks before the payday. This practice has been followed since the inception of the manufacturing process. The authorities ensure that the payment is made on time. 10 days before the payday, the employees are informed about the payment schedule. 5 days before the payday, the employees are reminded to ensure that all the required documents are submitted.

The payment is made by deducting the amount from the Government employees' salaries. The deduction is made on the 2nd day of the following month. The authorities ensure that the payment is made in a timely manner. 10 days before the payday, the authorities inform the employees about the amount to be deducted. 5 days before the payday, the authorities remind the employees to ensure that the deduction is made on time.

The payment is made by deducting the amount from the Government employees' salaries. The deduction is made on the 2nd day of the following month. The authorities ensure that the payment is made in a timely manner. 10 days before the payday, the authorities inform the employees about the amount to be deducted. 5 days before the payday, the authorities remind the employees to ensure that the deduction is made on time.
Two Hours Discussion
re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

Shri A. Bhagavantha Rao:—That is not correct. You can refer also to proceedings. It is 100% not correct.

Shri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—I will stand to it. Then again it is a controversy. My point is that it should not be the attitude. That will not solve this great problem.
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re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

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Two Hours Discussion
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Two Hours Discussion  
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re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

Weavers. The situation has become critical due to the accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth. The demand has fallen drastically due to the accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth. The stock has accumulated to an extent of 400,000 yards, which is unsaleable. The government should take urgent steps to distribute the unsaleable stock among the weavers. The weavers should be provided with loans to purchase the unsaleable stock.

We are in the midst of a crisis. The situation is critical. The government should take immediate steps to address this issue.
Two Hours Discussion:
re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

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Two Hours Discussion:
re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

The Hon. Member raised the following question:

In connection with the accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth, it may be stated that the problem of unemployment among handloom weavers is very serious. The weavers are facing severe financial difficulties due to the sale of their cloth at very low prices.

The Minister replied:

The Government has taken several steps to address the issue of unemployment among handloom weavers. Measures are being taken to increase the demand for handloom cloth and to provide financial assistance to weavers in need.

The situation is being monitored closely, and further steps will be taken as and when necessary.

The Hon. Member asked:

What steps are being taken to address the financial difficulties faced by the weavers?

The Minister replied:

The Government has established a scheme to provide financial assistance to handloom weavers. The scheme provides subsidies and loans to weavers to help them in their daily livelihood.

The Hon. Member further asked:

How is the quality of handloom cloth being improved?

The Minister replied:

The Government is working towards improving the quality of handloom cloth. Efforts are being made to introduce modern techniques and technologies in the handloom sector.

The Hon. Member concluded:

The issue of unemployment among handloom weavers is being given serious consideration by the Government. Efforts are being made to address the challenges faced by weavers.

The Minister assured the Hon. Member that the Government will continue to work towards improving the situation of handloom weavers.
Two Hours Discussion
re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

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300 దినాలు ప్రపంచంలో మనుషులు తయారు చేసిన కళాకట్టం కారణంగా వేసవి వస్తువులకు నిశ్చితం నిర్యాయం కొనిని తయారు చేశారు. ఎందుకంటే మనుషులు 300 దినాలు తయారు చేసిన వస్తువులను వేసవి చేశారు. ఆమె మనుషులు 200 దినాలు తయారు చేసిన వస్తువులను వేసవి చేశారు. మారిని 600 దినాలు తయారు చేసిన వస్తువులను వేసవి చేశారు. ఆమె మనుషులు కళాకట్టం కారణంగా వేసవి వస్తువులకు నిశ్చితం నిర్యాయం కొనిని తయారు చేశారు. మనుషులు 300 దినాలు తయారు చేసిన వస్తువులను వేసవి చేశారు. మనుషులు 200 దినాలు తయారు చేసిన వస్తువులను వేసవి చేశారు. మనుషులు 600 దినాలు తయారు చేసిన వస్తువులను వేసవి చేశారు. మనుషులు 300 దినాలు తయారు చేసిన వస్తువులను వేసవి చేశారు. మనుషులు 200 దినాలు తయారు చేసిన వస్తువులను వేసవి చేశారు. మనుషులు 600 దినాలు తయారు చేసిన వస్తువులను వేసవి చేశారు.
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re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

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Two Hours Discussion:

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re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

We have been discussing the problem of unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to the accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth. The weavers are facing difficulties in finding work due to the surplus of cloth in the market. The government needs to take measures to help these weavers by providing them with alternative work or by increasing the demand for their products. We also need to promote the sale of handloom cloth through various marketing channels to reduce the stockpile.

The weavers are also facing difficulties in finding buyers for their cloth due to the competition from machine-made products. The government should provide incentives to the weavers to encourage them to produce high-quality handloom cloth that can compete with machine-made products. The weavers should also be trained in new techniques and designs to attract buyers.

In conclusion, we need the government's support to resolve the issue of unemployment among Handloom Weavers. We suggest that the government take immediate action to address this problem and provide alternative work to the weavers. We believe that with proper measures, we can help these weavers overcome the current crisis.
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re: unemployment of Handloom
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of huge stock of saleable
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handloom cloth.

To handloom weavers:—

The accumulation of huge stocks of handloom cloth has led to significant unemployment among handloom weavers. The weaving industry has been hit by a lack of demand for handloom products, which has led to a surplus of cloth in the market. Weavers are finding it increasingly difficult to sell their products, and many are forced to work irregular hours or remain idle.

The banking system and national banks have a role to play in addressing this issue. They should provide financial support to weavers in the form of loans or grants, and facilitate the sale of handloom cloth through various channels. The government should also implement policies that promote the demand for handloom products, such as tax incentives for consumers who purchase handloom products.

Majority Society

The majority society has a responsibility to support the handloom weavers during this difficult time. They should provide assistance in the form of cash grants or in-kind assistance, such as food or clothing.

The situation is urgent, and we urge all stakeholders to take immediate action to support the handloom weavers.
Two Hours Discussion
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Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of salable handloom cloth.
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re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

We are concerned about the unemployment of handloom weavers due to the accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth. The situation is particularly acute in areas with high production of handloom cloth. The current stock figures are as follows:

- 30 inches: 30 yards
- 35 inches: 35 yards
- 40 inches: 40 yards

These figures are alarming and require immediate action. Strategies should be formulated to expedite the sale of this cloth. The weavers' associations are being asked to engage in aggressive sales campaigns. The government is also being urged to provide subsidies to factories that can absorb this cloth.

M. GAP.

Sir,

We have been informed that the production of handloom cloth has increased significantly due to the demand for traditional fabrics. However, the sale of this cloth has not kept pace with production. We are facing a situation where weavers are left without employment due to the oversupply.

It is imperative that immediate steps be taken to address this issue. We urge you to consider introducing schemes that can help in the disposal of this cloth.

Yours faithfully,

[Name]

Weavers' Association
Two Hours Discussion:
re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

On 6th August, 1971

The discussion was held on the issue of the unemployment of handloom weavers due to the accumulation of huge stocks of saleable handloom cloth. It was noted that the weavers faced significant challenges due to the surplus production. The weavers, who had traditionally depended on the sale of their cloth, were now faced with the problem of excess inventory, affecting their earnings and livelihoods.

The situation was exacerbated by the lack of new markets and the difficulty in disposing of the surplus cloth. Despite efforts to diversify their product range and explore new markets, the weavers continued to struggle with the accumulation of unwanted stock.

The discussion highlighted the need for government intervention to provide support and assistance to the weavers. Measures such as subsidies, training programs, and market development initiatives were suggested to help the weavers overcome their current difficulties.

The weavers also expressed their concerns about the impact of technology on their traditional craft, with some weavers noting the growing trend towards machine-made textiles that were cheaper and faster to produce.

The group recommended the establishment of a committee to study the situation further and to develop a comprehensive plan to address the issues faced by the weavers. It was agreed that the committee should include representatives from various stakeholders, including the weavers themselves, to ensure a balanced approach.

In conclusion, the discussion underscored the importance of understanding the economic and social implications of the surplus stock of handloom cloth and the need for coordinated efforts to support the weavers during this challenging period.
Two Hours Discussion 6th August, 1971

re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

Weavers have been facing serious difficulties due to the accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth. This has led to a decrease in sales and a consequent fall in income. The weavers' situation has worsened due to the lack of new orders. The government should take immediate steps to help the weavers by providing them with new orders or by giving them financial assistance. The weavers have also requested the government to impose a sales tax on the sale of handloom cloth to help them.
Two Hours Discussion
re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.
Two Hours Discussion:
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re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

Weavers of the Handloom sector have been facing severe unemployment due to the accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth. The weavers are affected by the lack of demand for their products. The current situation is critical as the weavers are struggling to make ends meet.

This issue has been discussed in the meeting, and it was agreed to take immediate action to address the problem. The government is considering various measures to help the weavers, including subsidies, training, and market support. It is hoped that these measures will help the weavers to overcome the current crisis and find stable employment.

The weavers have also been encouraged to diversify their products and explore new markets. This will help them to increase their income and reduce their dependence on traditional markets. The weavers have been advised to form cooperatives to work together and improve their bargaining power.

In conclusion, the weavers are facing a difficult time, but there is hope for the future. With the help of the government and other stakeholders, the weavers can overcome this crisis and find a sustainable solution to their problems.
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Two Hours Discussion
re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

చిత్రపు సంభాషణ: — అంటే నిపుణుడు సంభాషణ. తెలుగు శాస్త్రం, సాంస్కృతిక పాఠశాలలు పెంపుడు అనే కుటుంబ ప్రభుత్వానికి ఏదుకోని ప్రాముఖ్యత కల్పించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది. సాధు, సాధుకారి రాయలు పాఠశాలలు ప్రభావం చెందుకోడానికి ప్రాముఖ్యత కల్పించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది. తుంగా తెలుగు శాస్త్రం సాంస్కృతిక పాఠశాలలు ప్రభావం చెందుకోడానికి ప్రాముఖ్యత కల్పించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది.

తండ్రి స. విభాగిది: — అందుకే, దిశలోగాం సాధనాలు పెంపుడు గస్తీ పై సాగుతున్న పాఠశాలలు నాయకత కల్పించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది. సాధు, సాధుకారి రాయలు పాఠశాలలు ప్రభావం చెందుకోడానికి ప్రాముఖ్యత కల్పించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది. మరియు పాఠశాలలు ప్రభావం చెందుకోడానికి ప్రాముఖ్యత కల్పించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది.
Two Hours Discussion
re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

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Discussion:

Regarding the issue of unemployment among handloom weavers due to the accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth, the meeting aimed to address the immediate needs of the weavers. The discussion highlighted the need for immediate relief measures to prevent further strain on the weavers and to ensure the sustainability of their livelihoods. It was emphasized that the government should play a crucial role in facilitating the distribution of stock to outlets and promoting the export of handloom products.

Furthermore, the meeting stressed the importance of skill development programs for weavers to equip them with modern techniques and to enhance the quality of their products. It was agreed that such programs would not only help in reducing unemployment but also in improving the overall income of the weavers. The representatives of various weaver associations expressed their support for the suggested measures and committed to working in coordination with the government to implement them effectively.

In conclusion, the meeting underscored the significance of addressing the unemployment issue among handloom weavers by implementing comprehensive strategies that encompass relief, skill development, and market expansion. The representatives looked forward to a collaborative approach from all stakeholders to ensure the well-being and prosperity of the weaver community.
Two Hours Discussion

unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

The unemployment of handloom weavers due to the accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth is a pressing issue. It is not about cautioning those who are trying for political survival. Let them understand that the people are not blind. I say that the Government should keep their problems as their sole objective. When I say certain things, the Members sitting on the Treasury Benches should not misunderstand me; we are told that the ruling party has collected so far about Rs. 2.0 crores for the elections and for their political survival. It would be very wise on their part if they give up that amount and it would be a great gesture.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—On a point of clarification. Just now, Mr. Madan Mohan has said that the ruling party has collected
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re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

Rs. 2.0 crores for the election campaign. May I know from which source he has got the information?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—That is his information.

Sri A. Madanmohan:—Let my friends understand me properly. My friend has been hurt by what I have said. I feel that the people should not be kept under suspense. You have seen so many telegrams sent to the Government and the opposition parties. The Government should act in time and it is a very alarming situation. At least the back-log of Rs. 5.0 lakhs rebate has to be given by the Government. It should be immediately given. Personally speaking, I have no personal acquaintance with him, but I think he has a sense of understanding and sympathetic approach towards such problems. I am really happy about it. He should convince the Government and the Cabinet and even the Chief Minister and try to see that the rebate is paid; we should remember that a stitch in time saves nine. The Minister should look into this aspect as a humanitarian problem and act immediately. Otherwise, the Government cannot be excused for the lapse on its part.
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re: unemployment of Handloom
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of huge stock of saleable
handloom cloth.

Two Hours Discussion
re: unemployment of Handloom
Weavers due to accumulation
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Sri G. Sivaiah:—After hearing the hon. members and studying the problem I wish to place certain concrete proposals before this House.

Sir the entire handloom industry in the country — 5 lakhs of families in Andhra Pradesh, 20,000 families in Chittoor and 10,000 families in Futtur Taluk — are facing a crisis of existence. Why? It is because the Textile industry has swallowed this industry. How about the Textile industry? They have also been swallowed by the Terry and Terylene industry. Government have to take concrete steps to solve this problem.

The first thing I would like to suggest is to decide and clear the accounts between the Government and the handloom industry by paying the rebate that is due to the industry — all the dues. Let them settle the account once for all. Secondly, let the Government create a Development Agency to look after the interests of the handloom industry. Thirdly, production depends upon demand and demand depends upon production. Let the Government explore the export possibilities. About internal consumption, we are facing crisis after crisis, from which we have to come out. Not only the Government but also the people have to contribute to the solution of the problem. Let all school-going children compulsorily wear handloom cloth, and then all the employees of Government including Ministers should be asked to wear handloom cloth.

Mr. Chairman:—Are you prepared to wear handloom cloth?

Sri G. Sivaiah:—I shall be one among them. If all these people wear handloom cloth we can meet the demand of the handloom industry. Not only should these people wear handloom cloth, but all Government Departments should be asked to buy handloom cloth for their requirements. This way we should try to solve the problem.

This industry is bound to liquidate itself if not today, 20 years or 30 years afterwards. So, Sir, from now on itself we have to think of absorbing these families in other vocations of life.
Two Hours Discussion:
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Two Weavers Discuss:
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So far the State Government did not care to obtain the copy of the judgement. Government of India also did not write to the Andhra Pradesh Government. You also did not like to obtain the judgment.

Will you suggest to prefer an appeal?
Two Hours Discussion:
re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

Sir,

Our situation is very bad. We have been producing handloom cloth for the last 6 months and are unable to sell it. We are unable to find buyers for our cloth. We have been accumulating huge stock of saleable handloom cloth. Why cannot we start with our own funds? We have got Rs. 75 lakhs of our own resources in all the central banks put together. The Government can also participate in the share capital structure. Divert all those funds to those Banks. We will be having Rs. 11 crores and we are getting only Rs. 44 27 lakhs from Government of India through the Central Banks to Weavers' Societies.

Sirs,

We are facing a similar problem. We have been producing handloom cloth for the last 6 months and are unable to sell it. We have been accumulating huge stock of saleable handloom cloth. Why cannot we start with our own funds? We encourage the Government to participate in the share capital structure. Divert all those funds to those Banks. We will be having Rs. 11 crores and we are getting only Rs. 44 27 lakhs from Government of India through the Central Banks to Weavers' Societies.

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Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

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Two Hours Discussion
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re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy:— What is the reply for the letter you have written to the Prime Minister?

[Responding text here]
Two Hours' Discussion
re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth

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We are in the midst of a discussion about the unemployment of handloom weavers due to the accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth. The stock is estimated to be around 30,000,000 yards in 1970-71 and 59,000,000 yards in 1971-72. The overall stock has been increasing, and we need a solution to address this issue immediately.

That will be helping the industry immediately.
Two Hours Discussion
re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

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Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

1. The Stock is estimated to be approximately 500,000 yards. The cost of these cloths is estimated at Rs. 2,50,000.

2. The government has decided to distribute these cloths among the weavers in the following manner:
   - 50% to the weavers who have been unemployed for more than a month.
   - 25% to the weavers who have been unemployed for more than a week but less than a month.
   - 25% to the weavers who have been unemployed for a week or less.

3. The government will also provide financial assistance to the weavers for the purchase of raw materials to resume production.

4. The weavers are requested to submit their applications for the distribution of these cloths within the next week.

5. The government will take further action based on the applications received.

6. Any weaver who feels that he has been wrongly deprived of these cloths may appeal to the local authorities.

7. The government reserves the right to revise the distribution plan based on the current economic situation.

8. Any question regarding the distribution of these cloths may be directed to the local authorities.

9. The government requests the weavers to utilize these cloths for production and not for personal use.

10. The government will monitor the distribution process to ensure fair distribution among the weavers.

11. Any weaver who violates the government's instructions will be subject to disciplinary action.

12. The government will provide regular updates on the distribution process.
Two Hours Discussion
Re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

Thus far they are not able to purchase even one meter of cloth from the primary societies. Unless the Government assists them by way of ad hoc interest-free loan, how is it possible for the apex societies to purchase the accumulated stocks of the primary societies. Then only they will be able to provide employment. This is an essential fact to be considered.

Why can't you give ad hoc loans to the apex societies? They will never approach you because it is a problem for them. We have to look to the position of primary societies whether the weavers are employed or not, and not the problem of apex societies. Who will purchase the products of the primary societies?
Two Hours Discussion 6th August, 1971

re: unemployment of Handloom Weavers due to accumulation of huge stock of saleable handloom cloth.

Sri Pragada Kotiah:—No, No. (Many Members on the Opposition were on their legs by questioning the Minister’s statement)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: - If you all get up, I have no other alternative.......

Sri Pragada Kotiah:—The Minister is speaking so lightly.

Sri Pragada Kotiah:—People living in Hyderabad may now know what it is.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned to meet at 8.30 a.m. tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned till half-past eight of the clock on Saturday the 7th August, 1971)