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THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES.

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

THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, the 10th August, 1971.
The House met at Half-Past-Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

‘FIVE DAY WEEK’ FOR GOVT. OFFICES

341—

1973 Q:— Smt. J. Eswari Bai (Put by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya (Sattenapally): Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Andhra Pradesh Government will have ‘Five Day Week’ for Government Offices on the lines of Mysore Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons, therefore?

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy)

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) This Government have not considered any proposal to adopt ‘five day week’ for Government Offices in this State.

Breweries: Supervisory staff of the P.W.D working on the projects throughout the State; Industrial Training Institutes; Engineering Research Institute; Field, executive and supervisory staff working in gardens, public works, nurseries, research stations, laboratories, zoological gardens etc. There were complaints that some of the employees had been coming late and leaving the office.
earlier and also the majority of the employees in the Secretariat had expressed themselves in favour of the old system of six-day a week.

\[\text{earlier and also the majority of the employees in the Secretariat had expressed themselves in favour of the old system of six-day a week.}\]

**Amending The Constitution Of India**

342—

*2152 Q— Sri R. Mahananda (Darsi) :— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

Whether our State Government has been consulted by the Central Government in regard to the various proposals for amending the Constitution of India to achieve the benefits of ten points programme sponsored by the new Congress headed by Sri D. Sanjeewaiah?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :— No, Sir.

**Ceiling On Urban Property**

343—

*2108 Q. Sri S. Vemayya (Sarvepalli) :— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether this Government have sent a reply to the Government of India regarding the Central Bill for imposition of Ceiling on Urban Property; and

(b) if so, the nature of the reply sent?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
10th August, 1971
Oral Answers to Questions

Any way, we have appointed a committee. The committee is in the final stages. Probably before the 15th of next month, it will submit a report.

Any way, we have appointed a committee. The committee is in the final stages. Probably before the 15th of next month, it will submit a report. Agreeing to the proposal by the Central Parliament to pass a legislation on the subject.

The feasibility and desirability of imposing a ceiling on urban properties; the manner in which urban property should be defined for the purpose of imposing a ceiling, the level at which the ceiling should be fixed for different categories of owners such as individuals, Hindu Joint families, partnership firm, co-operative societies, companies and other corporate bodies etc; the purposes for which urban properties in excess of the ceiling may be acquired and the manner in which they may be utilized after such acquisition; the principles to be adopted for the payment of compensation for the properties so acquired from the beneficiaries; the categories of properties and owners, if any, which should be exempted from the operation of the ceiling; the procedure to be followed in implementing the ceiling on urban property are matters which should be considered. If they suggest any methods or suggestions, we shall take those into consideration.

Generally, I said on the floor of this House at one time that I am in favour of 5 lakh ceiling.

Tenancy Cases

1614 A (1675-G) Q. Sri P. Mahendra Nath (Achampet):— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Revenue Officer, Mahaboobnagar through his Office Proceedings Nos. B-7/15081/70, dated
17-9-1970 has illegally and irregularly ordered the Tahsildar of Kollapur Taluk in Mahaboobnagar District directing him to send the Tenancy cases under his enquiry as per the provisions of the law bearing file Nos. A-2/4452/69, A-2/360/69, A-2/4479/69, A-2/4450/69, A-2/961/67 and A-2/5125/64 to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nagarkurnool irrespective of his competence as per Law; and

(b) if it is true, what are the reasons for such orders and what is the action to be taken by the Government in this respect?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:

(a) It is a fact that the transfer of the cases to the Revenue Divisional Officer was originally ordered.

(b) This was done not suo-motto but at the instance of the parties and in the interest of speedy disposal of work as it was found that there was inordinate delay with the Tahsildar. The cases have since been retransferred to the Tahsildar as it was noticed that under the rules, he is the competent authority.

Sri K. N. Rao:

At what stage it is I do not know, Sir, but if you can kindly put a specific question on that subject, I will get the answer.

Sri K. N. Rao:

Chandra Mohan Reddy:

8, 10 Rohit Raoa in contrast to the objective Tamil Nadu 1971.

Sri K. N. Raoa:

V. G. Reddy:

Significant: 5, 6 and 52. 52.

Sri K. N. Raoa:
Oral Answers to Questions 5

HIGH COURT JUDGMENT ON INAM LANDS


(a) is it a fact that High Court has given judgment in March, 1970 that Inam lands are not patta lands;

(b) if so, is it a fact that Co-operative Department has issued direction to Land Mortgage Banks not to give loans to the Inam Lands;

(c) if so, is the peasantry not being effected by this;

(d) what steps Government is taking in this regard to remedy the situation?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— (a) The High Court through its judgment dt. 31-3-70, had struck down the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abolition of Inams Act, '67.

(b) The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Limited, Hyderabad advised the Primary Land Mortgage Banks not to advance loans on the security of Inam lands.

(c) & (d) The Government have decided to go in appeal to the Supreme Court against the Judgment of High Court. A petition for leave for appeal to Supreme Court is pending before the High Court. The Collectors concerned have been instructed to withhold all further action under the impugned Act of 1967.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— I shall get the suggestion examined.
Oral Answers to Questions

10th August, 1971

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :- It is under examination. It is a very complicated matter. There are many interpretations of Courts into the definition of Section 3 (2) (d).

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :- I would request the Legislature Secretariat to send all these questions to the Revenue Secretary so that these aspects could be examined by them.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :- Certainly, Sir, I shall get the matter examined. But I do not know why this question is put to me; it should have been put to the Revenue Minister.

Sri K. Prabhakara Rao :- The Chief Minister was pleased to state that the Government was considering amendment of Section 3 (2) (d). Will the Government also take into consideration the fact that some individuals for whom Section 3 (2) (d) was introduced and who were expected to have benefited by it, did not get justice. Will the Chief Minister kindly see that this is rectified?
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— All aspects will be taken into consideration.

**ABOLITION OF LAND REVENUE**

346—

687 Q.— Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham (Udayagiri):— Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to abolish land revenue; and

(b) if so, when it will be abolished?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Thimmareddy):— (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
8 Oral Answers to Questions 10th August, 1971

Sir, I support. Progressive thinkers must always be in touch with the masses.

Sir, the next question: 10. Have you given any instruction regarding implementation? Notice was given to the Collectors recently when they were met. We have also sent reminders. When the Collectors met recently, notice was given to them. We have given very strict instructions and we have sent reminders also. Again when the Collectors met recently they were told.

Sir, the next question: 10. The budget has been prepared. What is the position of various cess?

Sir, the next question: 5. The Budget proposal has been presented. Presently what is the approximate income on land revenue?

Sir, the next question: 10. We have taken all steps to see that it is done properly. 10. Have you any idea about the installation of water in dry lands?

Sir, the next question: 10. As I have mentioned earlier, we have taken all steps to see that it is done properly. We have given very strict instructions and we have sent reminders also. Again when the Collectors met recently they were told.

Sir, the next question: 9. As I have mentioned earlier, we have taken all steps to see that it is done properly.
Oral Answers to Questions
10th August, 1971

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to abolish Jamabandi; and
(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri P. Thimmareddy: (a) & (b): Sir, the matter is under consideration of the Government.
10th August, 1971

Oral Answers to Questions

Mr. R. Mahananda:—The hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

SURCHARGE ON LAND REVENUE

*2149 Q—Sri R. Mahananda:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to levy surcharge on the land revenue instead of Agricultural Income Tax;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not considering the above proposal to increase the finances of the State?

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:— (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At the time of enacting the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Act, 1967, it was decided to replace the multiplicity of land levies, (and in particular the measure for levy of surcharge) by a single consolidated additional assessment.

Posts of Health Inspectors

349—

*1133 (1689) Q. — Sri K Sanyasi Rao:— Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 1500 posts of Health Inspectors could not be filled up for want of qualified Sanitary Inspectors; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the proposals of the District Medical and Health Officers to fill up the vacancies by posting H. S. C. passed candidates as in the case of Malaria Surveillance Inspectors?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari):— a) No, Sir. Only to the extent of about 400 only.

(b) No proposals have been received from any District Medical and Health Officer to fill up these posts by H. S. C. passed candidates so far. Sanitary Inspectors' courses are being run to train adequate personnel.
12 10th August, 1971 Oral Answers to Questions

Previously there were Health Inspectors at the headquarters of a Taluk. After the re-organisation of the Health Department, some Sanitary Inspectors were posted. Now they are being degraded. Will the Government continue them in their own scale.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— The posts have been kept vacant for want of qualified candidates. Immediately after they are available we shall fill them up.

Sri K. Munuswamy (Satyavedu):— There are Health Visitors in the Family Planning. That is disbanded. Is there any proposal to upgrade Health Visitors as Health Inspectors?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— No, Sir.

Sri Kona Prabhakararao (Bapatla):— The Hon’ble Minister was pleased to say that there were only 400 but some more were taken as Health Inspectors. Will the Government consider proposals to increase the intake of training facilities for these Sanitary Courses?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— Yes Sir. We have already started training courses in Kurnool and Guntur Medical Colleges for an intake of 200.

Sri D. Venkatesam:— May I know the minimum qualification for the recruitment of Sanitary Inspectors?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— H.S.C.

Sri R. Mahananda:— There are Health Inspectors. At present the Sanitary Inspectors are working in Municipalities and Maternity Departments. In other Places there are Health Inspectors Grade I and II. Whether it is the First Grade one or the second Grade one who are working in the Taluks?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— These are the posts created in Malaria Department.

VYDYA VIDWAN DIPLOMA HOLDERS

330—

*1138 (1714) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda:— Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to recognise “Vydy Vidwan” diploma holders as “A” Class Medical Practitioners;

(b) whether there is any representation from the said diploma holders; and

(c) if so, what is the action taken thereon by the Government?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir
(c) The matter is under consideration.

Sri R. Mahananda:— There is dearth of hands for A class also because in almost all the rural dispensaries the Government wants A class people. The Minister says that it is still under consideration. Indian Medical Council has also recommended for the recognition of these diplomas. It is also the case in the other States. Will the Government consider to recognise Vidya Vidwan so that the dearth may not arise?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Answari:— Vidya Vidwan is not Institutionally trained. We are only recognising the 'A' Class Institutionally trained class alone.

**Import of Raw Silk**

352—

*1510 (1667-T.) Q—Sri P. Venkatesan (Dharmavaram):— Will the hon. Minister for Handlooms and Co-operative Factories be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have adopted a policy to import compulsorily Raw Silk 25% out of the total cost of the Silk fabrics exported to other countries;

(b) if so, how much quantity of foreign Raw Silk has been imported during this year and distributed to the Silk Handloom Weavers in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if not, what are the reasons;

(d) what is the rate fixed for the foreign Silk by the State Trading Corporation: Bombay; and

(e) is it a fact that the centre has thought it imperative to strengthen the Production base of Raw Silk Industry, if so what is the aid given by the Centre to the State so far in this aspect?

The Minister for Handlooms and Co-operative Factories (Sr A. Bhagavantha Rao):— (a) Ye, Sir.

(b) & (c) It is reported by the Central Silk Board that 50,000 K. Gs of Japanese and Korean raw silk has been imported during the year 1970-71 on behalf of the Registered Exporters. It is the registered Exporters who distribute raw silk to the producers who produce goods and supply them. The registered Exporters are in Tamilnadu State. They are independent private merchants who are not bound to disclose to whom they have distributed the imported raw silk. They are at liberty to distribute it. The Central Silk Board which was requested to obtain the details of imported raw silk distributed to Weavers in Andhra Pradesh expressed its inability to send these details.

(d) It is not the State Trading Corporation that is importing raw silk from foreign countries. It is only the Central Silk Board
which is importing the raw silk for supply to registered Exporters against their import entitlements.

The Prices as quoted by the Central Silk Board for the Raw Silk imported by it are as follows:
Japanese: 20/22 D. R. Rs. 253 per K. G. Ex-Godown excluding Taxes
Korean: do - Rs. 227.50 - do -

(e) No, Sir.

Sri A Bhavanatha Rao: I think it is a genuine request. We will look into the matter.

ONE JOB FOR ONE FAMILY

2110 Q. — Sri S. Vemmayya:— Will the hon. Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have introduced a scheme called "One Job for One family" in the State; and

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

The Minister for Labour (Sri G. Sanjeeva Reddy):— (a) Yes, Sir.
Government’s New Policy of One Job for One Family

Unemployment, especially among the educated classes throughout the country is assuming alarming proportions. Andhra Pradesh is no exception to this. The numbers of those in the waiting lists of the State Employment Exchanges are swelling day by day inspite of the best efforts of the Government and the private enterprises to create employment potential.

Normally whenever the employing agencies send in requisitions to the Employment Exchanges, candidates are sponsored mainly on the basis of seniority and suitability. Economically backward families especially those who do not even have a single earning member are able to secure quick placement of their educated youth on account of the existing procedure adopted by the employment exchanges. The Government after carefully examining the entire procedure adopted by the exchange for registration and placement, consider that exchange is called for in the matter of the procedure adopted by the exchange in keeping with the needs of the time. The Government have, therefore, evolved a new procedure of providing at least one job for one family.

The following scheme is introduced on a trial basis in Hyderabad city exchanges in the first instance with effect from June 1, 1971.

1) If any unemployed registered person brings a certificate from a Gazetted Officer (not less than the rank of a Tahsildar) to the effect that no one in his family is employed. He should be given priority in the list of candidates sent to the recruiting authority, even though he is a Junior in the registration list, on the basis of one job for one family.

2) If any unemployed person who has registered his name in the Exchange, brings a certificate from a Gazetted Officer (Not less than the rank of Tahsildar) to the effect that he has been suffering for a long time for want of employment and that he has no property to provide for his livelihood, he should be given priority, while the names of candidates are sent to the recruitment authority, by the Exchange.

Instructions have been issued to the Director of Employment and
Training to keep the above criteria in view while sponsoring candidates.

Mr. Speaker :- The Minister is not here. I do not know why he has not come. I will call it at the end.

Mr. Speaker :- Let us see what the Minister has got to say. Let him come, we will see whether he turns up at all. If he turns up let us see what he has got to say.

Mr. Speaker :- How do you know whether I am not going to take a serious view? Wait and see what I am going to do. I will call the question towards the end.

Mr. Speaker :- If any unemployed registered person brings a certificate from a gazetted officer of not less than the rank of a Tahsildar to the effect that none in his family is employed The following scheme is introduced on a trial basis in the Hyderabad city exchanges.

Mr. Speaker :- My request is that you should take a serious view of it.

Mr. Speaker :- The following scheme is introduced on a trial basis in the Hyderabad city exchanges.

Mr. Speaker :- Let us see what the Minister has got to say.

(1) మాత్రములో అనుసరించి ఉపచరించడం సాధనా ఉండేది. కోసం
అతినారు సంఘం ద్వారా ఉపచరించడం అనేవి అధికారం ఉంటే నియమం
తెఛాడం జరుగుతుంది (ప్రపంచని అధికారం).

(2) ప్రత్యేకమైన సమయంలో సంఘం వివిధ రకమైన సమావేశాలు అంచనాయకాల పరిధిలో
లోపం కలుపుతుంది కాని ఆస్వాదన ప్రదానం సంస్థ కాని చాలా
సంస్థల మధ్య విరోధానే జరుగుతుంది?

(3) ప్రత్యేకమైన సమయంలో సంఘం వివిధ రకమైన సమావేశాలు అంచనాయకాల పరిధిలో
లోపం కలుపుతుంది కాని ఆస్వాదన ప్రదానం సంస్థ కాని చాలా
సంస్థల మధ్య విరోధానే జరుగుతుంది?

(4) ప్రత్యేకమైన సమయంలో సంఘం వివిధ రకమైన సమావేశాలు అంచనాయకాల పరిధిలో
లోపం కలుపుతుంది కాని ఆస్వాదన ప్రదానం సంస్థ కాని చాలా
సంస్థల మధ్య విరోధానే జరుగుతుంది?
Oral Answers to Questions 10th August, 1971 19

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao: — Will the Hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that (1) the Minister for Social Welfare and (2) the Collector of Krishna laid foundation stones to Housing Colonies for Harijains of some villages in Krishna District;

(b) if so, what is the amount of money provided for the same in the current budget (1) for Harijan Houses in the villages (2) for Harijan Houses in Municipal towns; and

(c) what is the amount of money provided in the current budget for building houses to Harijans in Municipal towns in general and the Vijayawada Municipal town in particular?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri D. Perumallu): — cls. (a), (b) and (c): — The answer is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE — VIDE L A Q. NO. 1671. X. (STARTED) BY DR. T. V. S. CHALAPATHI RAO, M. L. A.

Clause (a): — Yes, Sir The Minister for Social Welfare for the Harijan colony at Peddaprolu of Divi Taluk and the Collector, Krishna laid the foundation stone for the colonies at Bhujabalapatnam, Chintapadu, Eelakurru, Gajulapadu h/o. Rudrapaka.

Clause (b): — The amount sanctioned to Krishna District for the purpose of constructing colonies for rehabilitation of the flood affected victims is Rs. 12-00 lakhs. There was no distinction made in the funds released between the colonies in the villages and colonies in the Municipal towns:

Clause (c): — Does not arise in view of (b) above.

No colony was taken up in any municipal town or Vijayawada as the expenditure for the colonies is proposed to be shared by Government, Panchayat Raj institutions and Beneficiaries.
20 10th August, 1971 Oral Answers to Questions

(1) 3. మామాట్స్‌: - మాత్రమే సాధారణానికి ఇతరుడు ఎంటుందానికి ఇది వ్యతిత్వం కలిగింది జాతి సాంస్కృతిక విశ్లేషణ జీవనానికి అందును కలిగింది. ఇక్కడ ముఖ్యంగా మాత్రమే ఇది వ్యతిత్వం ఉండేది. సంఖ్య లేక వివరణ వ్యతిత్వం ఉండేది. సమయం లేదా పరిస్థితి మేల్కొల్పమేసి, యంత్ర లేక తెలియండి మేల్కొల్పమేసి, మన కేంద్ర సాధారణానికి ఇది మిగిలిలా? సమయం లేదా పరిస్థితి మేల్కొల్పమేసి, సమయం లేదా పరిస్థితి మేల్కొల్పమేసి?

(2) 3. సమాచారం: - సమాచారం ఈ ప్రతి సమయం ఉంటే, చిత్రముగా సంస్కృతి నిర్మాణం, విశ్లేషణ పరిస్థితి నిర్మాణం ఉండాలి. సమయం లేదా పరిస్థితి మేల్కొల్పమేసి, సమయం లేదా పరిస్థితి మేల్కొల్పమేసి?

(3) 3. మనస్తృతి: - వ్యతిత్వం ఉండేది. మనదేశి సాధారణానికి ఇది వ్యతిత్వం ఉండేది. మన కేంద్ర సాధారణానికి ఇది మిగిలిలా? సమయం లేదా పరిస్థితి మేల్కొల్పమేసి, మన కేంద్ర సాధారణానికి ఇది మిగిలిలా?

(4) 3. మనస్తృతి: - వ్యతిత్వం ఉండేది. మనదేశి సాధారణానికి ఇది వ్యతిత్వం ఉండేది. మన కేంద్ర సాధారణానికి ఇది మిగిలిలా? సమయం లేదా పరిస్థితి మేల్కొల్పమేసి, మన కేంద్ర సాధారణానికి ఇది మిగిలిలా?

(5) 3. మనస్తృతి: - వ్యతిత్వం ఉండేది. మనదేశి సాధారణానికి ఇది వ్యతిత్వం ఉండేది. మన కేంద్ర సాధారణానికి ఇది మిగిలిలా? సమయం లేదా పరిస్థితి మేల్కొల్పమేసి, మన కేంద్ర సాధారణానికి ఇది మిగిలిలా?

(6) 3. మనస్తృతి: - వ్యతిత్వం ఉండేది. మనదేశి సాధారణానికి ఇది వ్యతిత్వం ఉండేది. మన కేంద్ర సాధారణానికి ఇది మిగిలిలా? సమయం లేదా పరిస్థితి మేల్కొల్పమేసి, మన కేంద్ర సాధారణానికి ఇది మిగిలిలా?

(7) 3. మనస్తృతి: - వ్యతిత్వం ఉండేది. మనదేశి సాధారణానికి ఇది వ్యతిత్వం ఉండేది. మన కేంద్ర సాధారణానికి ఇది మిగిలిలా? సమయం లేదా పరిస్థితి మేల్కొల్పమేసి, మన కేంద్ర సాధారణానికి ఇది మిగిలిలా?
Oral Answers to Questions
10th August, 1971

1. "இன்னொரு ஒலியோகர் என்று ஆராய்ச்சியுள்ளே என்ன என்று தெரியாது. மாதம் கை போன்று கோருகிறேன். என்ன மட்டும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்பது எனவுடையதாயிருக்கிறது. என்னை தெரியாது என்று கூறி என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஒலியோகரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்னை தெரியாது என்று கூறினர் என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஒலியோகரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்னை தெரியாது என்று கூறினர் என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஒலியோகரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்னை தெரியாது என்று கூறினர் என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஒலியோகரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்னை தெரியாது என்று கூறினர் என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஒலியோகரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்னை தெரியாது என்று கூறினர் என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஒலியோகரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்னை தெரியாது என்று கூறினர் என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஒலியோகரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்னை தெரியாது என்று கூறினர் என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஒலியோகரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்னை தெரியாது என்று கூறினர் என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஒலியோகரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்னை தெரியாது என்று கூறினர் என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஒலியோகரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்னை தெரியாது என்று கூறினர் என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஒலியோகரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்னை தெரியாது என்று கூறினர் என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஒலியோகரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்னை தெரியாது என்று கூறினர் என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஒலியோகரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்னை தெரியாது என்று கூறினர் என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஒலியோகரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்னை தெரியாது என்று கூறினர் என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஒலியோகரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்னை தெரியாது என்று கூறினர் என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஒலியோகரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். என்னை தெரியாது
Mr. Speaker: This scheme does not apply to other communities. It applies only to Harijans and Girijans and Nomadic Tribes.

Sri Pooli 'ul baiah: It applies to house-sites, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: This scheme does not apply to other communities. It applies only to Harijans and Girijans and Nomadic Tribes.

Sri G. Venkatareddy:— Not of housing colonies. In view of that, technical people should be sent.

Mr. Speaker:— Technical people should be sent. This scheme does not apply to housing colonies. In view of that, technical people should be sent.
ఉష్ణిస్త్రన. లేదా సమాధి సంబంధితం, ఒక్కోసుమ శాసనాలు. తిని నిండి వచ్చింది.

పి. భారతీయ భూస్థట్టికు (ప్రపంచము) : మనం ఎందో చేయాలా విని సంచారులు మరియు చేయడానికి మంచి ప్రయత్నిస్తారు. తాతప్రాయం కాంప్లెక్స్, కనిమిగా ప్రయాణాలు ఏకాంతం సందర్శించారు. ఇంకా, ఇది ప్రణయప్రయోగం. దుర్భాగ్యం కారణం, అంటే లేదు 1800 ఎకరాలు ఒక నాండు కాలంలో ఎండుబడి విస్తరించుకోలేది. కొంతమైన కాలాంతరం ప్రకారం, లేదా 900 ఎకరాలు లేదా 900 ఎకరాలు ఒక నాండు కాలంలో ఎండుబడి విశేషాతిత్వం సమం ప్రస్తావించాలి?

పి. స్థానం ఉండేయుంది : మనం ఎందొక అంటే కారంపైన సమయంలో, అతను ఇతర వనాను ఇతర అప్పుడు తెలియజేస్తారు. అంటే ఒక ఎకరా కాలంలో ఎండుబడి విశేషాతిత్వం ప్రస్తావించాలి?

పి. విశ్వ సంస్థ ప్రపంచము : మనం ఎందొక అంటే కారంపైన సమయంలో, అతను ఇతర వనాను ఇతర అప్పుడు తెలియజేస్తారు. అంటే ఒక ఎకరా కాలంలో ఎండుబడి విశేషాతిత్వం ప్రస్తావించాలి?

పి. స్థానం ఉండేయుంది : మనం ఎందొక అంటే కారంపైన సమయంలో, అతను ఇతర వనాను ఇతర అప్పుడు తెలియజేస్తారు. అంటే ఒక ఎకరా కాలంలో ఎండుబడి విశేషాతిత్వం ప్రస్తావించాలి?

పి. విశ్వ సంస్థ ప్రపంచము : మనం ఎందొక అంటే కారంపైన సమయంలో, అతను ఇతర వనాను ఇతర అప్పుడు తెలియజేస్తారు. అంటే ఒక ఎకరా కాలంలో ఎండుబడి విశేషాతిత్వం ప్రస్తావించాలి?

పి. స్థానం ఉండేయుంది : మనం ఎందొక అంటే కారంపైన సమయంలో, అతను ఇతర వనాను ఇతర అప్పుడు తెలియజేస్తారు. అంటే ఒక ఎకరా కాలంలో ఎండుబడి విశేషాతిత్వం ప్రస్తావించాలి?
Oral Answers to Questions


Sri B. Niranjan Rao :- My point is how to select the poorest. Because the houses are very limited, the Government gave instructions to select poor amongst the poor.

Sri Sriramahari (Subramanyam) :- (Mammothly) How to select the poor amongst the poor?

Sri B. Niranjan Rao :- There is a question about how to select the poorest. Because the houses are very limited, the Government gave instructions to select poor amongst the poor.

HoSE SITES FOR HARIJANS IN NAGAR KURNOOL

355—

*1572 (167?-B) Q.-Sri P. Mahendranath :- Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Social Welfare Officer, Mahabubnagar is deliberately neglecting the disposal of the long pending land acquisition cases relating to the Harijan House-sites in Nagar Kurnool and Mahabubnagar Revenue Divisions of Mahabubnagar District for the last ten years; and

(b) if so, what is the action taken by the Government to avoid such under delay in the disposal of the said cases and fix the responsibility on the concerned Officers?

Sri D. Perumallu:— (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, Ect.

356—

*1489 (1666-J) Q.:- Sri Pragada Kotaiah:- Will the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact, that the Government has set apart Rupees one crore for construction of houses to Scheduled Castes; Tribes and other Backward Classes; and
(b) if so, the manner in which the amount will be spent, and
the amount of subsidy and loan that will be made available to the
above said classes of people and under what conditions?

Sri D. Perumallu :— (a) Yes, Sir. The Scheme envisages con­
struction of houses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and
Denotified Tribes including Nomadic Tribes only.

(b) To implement the Scheme the Andhra Pradesh State
Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing
Societies Federation was formed at State level and Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes House Building Societies were formed at the
district level and registered under the Andhra Pradesh Co-oper­
tive Societies Act. The members of the District Society will be eligible
for a loan of Rs. 1,800/- per head repayable within a period of twenty
years. No subsidy is given under the Scheme.

Sri G. C. Venkanna :— (a) No licences have been issued during
1969 - 70 and 1970 - 71;
(b) Does not arise.

Sri S. Vemayya :— Will the hon. Minister for Small
Scale Industries be pleased to state:
(a) Number of licence holders of camphor in the State during
1970 - 71; and
(b) whether the number has increased or decreased compared to
the year 1969 - 70 and the reasons for the same?

Sri G. C. Venkanna :— (a) No licences have been issued during
1969 - 70 and 1970 - 71;
(b) Does not arise.

They have got their own channels

Sri G. C. Venkanna :— The number of licence holders has
increased for 1987-88. The reasons are:

- Increased demand due to
  - Increased use in
    - Ayurvedic medicine
    - Toothpaste
    - Camphor

- The government has taken steps to
  - Increase production
  - Improve quality
  - Facilitate export
  - Promote research in
    -Camphor utilization
Oral Answers to Questions 10th August, 1971

SCOOTER-CUM-CYCLE FACTORY

Q. 5912 (1632) Q. — Sarvasri G. Sivaiah (Puttur), T. C. Rajan and S. Vemayya:— Will the hon. Minister for Small Scale Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Scooter-cum-Cycle Factory under public sector as a Small Scale Industry in the State; and

(b) if so, at what place and with what capacity?

Sri G. C. Venkanna:— (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

The Government of India propose to set up a scooter factory with a capacity of 1 lakh number per annum in a public sector. This project will be with the collaboration of some reputed foreign company.
Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— He is giving the answer that two firms have been given the letter of intent. Total 1000 apply and only 500 can be selected.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— This seems to be a question with regard to small-scale unit. Whether there is any proposal to start a scooter-cum-cycle factory under public sector as a small-scale industry in the State? 1000 apply.
One private person was issued a letter of intent for establishing a scooter factory at Vizayawada.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: The Government of India seem to be thinking of establishing a scooter plant in the public sector, but they have not decided the actual location, etc. They are considering; they are in touch with various countries regarding collaboration.

Mr. Speaker: When it fructifies, you can ask the Government.

(Sri K. Ramanandham in the chair)

**Subsidised Industrial Housing Colony at Vishakapatnam**

*255. — Sri P. Sanyasi Rao (Visakhapatnam):* Will the hon...
Minister for Housing and Accommodation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers to whom quarters have been allotted in the Subsidised Industrial Housing Colony at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) whether the Government will take steps to allot those quarters to the workers on hire purchase basis as was done in the case of Industrial Housing Colonies in twin cities?

The Minister for Housing and Accommodation (Sri C. Raja Narasimha):—

(a) 145.

(b) The matter is being examined.

**Scheme of Factory of Pre-fabricated Houses**

360—

477 (2788) Q. — Sri Vavilala GOvlkrishniah (Sattenapalli) — Will the hon. Minister for Housing and Accommodation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh was excluded from the Scheme of Factory of Pre-fabricated houses with Rs. 200 crores revolving fund of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, why?

Sri G. Rajanarasa:— The Government are not aware of any decision of the Government of India approving a scheme for setting up a factory for prefabricated houses financed from the Revolving Fund. However, on an enquiry by this Government, Government of India have invited our attention to a recommendation made by an expert committee set up by it which had suggested setting up of housing factories in certain cities for the manufacture of prefabricated building components. The Government of India have also suggested to the State Government to explore possibilities of establishing such factory and have stated that any technical assistance required in this connection would be offered by the National Building Organisation and the Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi. This suggestion will be examined.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWERS

360-A Regularisation of the Services of Teachers Working in Jails Dept.

*S. N. Q. No. 2483-Z-

Sri R. Mahananda: Will the hon. Minister for Handlooms & Co-op. Factories be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that Rules are not framed till now for the teachers working under the Jails Department, for regularisation of services, allowing calender leaves etc.,

(b) are there repeated representations from the M. L. A. Darsi, Ongole District to the Government in this regard; and

(c) at what stage the matter stands?

Sri A. Bhagawantha Rao: -

(a) & (c) No, Sir. The proposal for revision of the existing rules is under consideration. The teachers are however allowed all types of leaves as any other regular Government servant gets.

(b) No, Sir.

Sri A. Bhagwantharao: - The services of the teachers whose services have not been regularised will be regularised.

Sri R. Mahananda: - It has been pending for the last several years. Will they be regularised?

Sri A. Bhagwantharao: - It will be considered.

...
32 10th August 1971

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri G. Venkata Reddy :- Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the owners of land which are proposed to be assigned to Harijans for providing house sites in Pedajagaramudi village in Parchoor Panchavat Samithi of Ongole Dtr. have filed writ petition in High Court; and

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

Sri D. Perumallu :- (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The High Court dismissed the writ petition. Thereupon the Collector has been asked by Government to take further action.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy :- It is not the mischief at the District level, either Ongole or Guntur. It is the mischief played by the Directorate for the Government Pleader's office. Where is the file now?

Sri D. Perumallu :- I will ask the Collector to expedite.

Mr. Speaker :- Has it been traced?

Sri D. Perumallu :- Not traced.
Mr. Speaker :- He has said that copy of the judgment has not been received. The judgment was pronounced 1 year 9 months before. Now the answer is the copy of the judgment has not been received.

Sri D Perumallu :- We will instruct the Collector to expedite.

Mr. Speaker :- Before the end of this month, please find out if the file can be traced and inform the House what you propose to do and the nature of the action you take in the meantime.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE DEVELOPMENT OFFICER OF KHADI BOARD.

360—C

S. N. Q. No. 2483-K. Sarvasri M. Manik Rao :- (Thandur) & A. Madan Mohan (Siddipeta) :- Will the hon'ble Minister for Small Scale Industries be pleased to state :-

(a) Whether a complaint was made against Sri C. V. Prakash-Rao, Development Officer of the A P. Khadi & Village Industries Board regarding his false T. A. Claim;

(b) is it a fact that an enquiry was held and the charges were proved against him; and

(c) if so, the nature of action taken against him;
Sri G. C. Venkanna :- (a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Yes, Sir.
(c) As a punishment one increment has been withheld to the officer by the Khadi Board.

Sri Ponla Subbaiah :- What is the amount involved and what is the nature of the complaint?

Sri G. C. Venkanna :- No, Sir.

LOCATION OF THE REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SPORTS AT HYDERABAD

360-D

Short Notice Question No. 2484-P. Sarvasri T. Purushothamanrao, D. Satyanaravana :- Will the hon'ble Minister for Housing and Accommodation be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to set the Regional Institute of Sports for the Southern States proposed by the All India Council of Sports, located in our State capital which is ideally suited for this purpose;
(b) if so, when; and
(c) if not, why not?

Sri C. Rajanarasimha :- (a) Efforts are made by the President, Andhra Pradesh Sports Council to get training wing for the Hyderabad Region. The Government of India has not accepted the proposal.
(b) and (c): Do not arise.

Sri G. C. Venkanna :- The above letter, the Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India, has replied that regarding the proposal for starting a coaching centre at Hyderabad, the President of the All India Council for Sports felt that since all facilities were available at Patiala it would be more appropriate if the coaches as per the existing programme were continued to be trained at Patiala only.
NOTICE OF PRIVILEGE MOTION AGAINST AN OFFICER OF THE LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT

MR. Speaker: Sri C. V. K. Rao has given notice of breach of privilege under Rule 195 which reads as follows:

"I give notice of the following Privilege Motion under the Rules:

WHEREAS a member of the Legislative Assembly has a duty to perform by active participation in the proceedings of the House on matters of peoples' welfare for parliamentary democracy to function in the prime interests of the people and without that the confidence and trust of the people will be severely damaged;

WHEREAS during the recent general discussion on Budget, C. V. K. Rao requested the Speaker for permission to speak at least for 5 minutes on matters of vital importance to the people while his name has been on list for 3 days, the Speaker refused to give permission for C. V. K. Rao to speak and further wanted the members to rise in their seats for refusing permission for C. V. K. Rao to speak which though curtail's the liberty of the member for expression is a novel and unusual step in the annals of parliamentary democracy in Andhra Pradesh;

AND WHEREAS Sri Angurai, the Assistant Secretary, first standing in his seat by sign of hand began to point to members on the Congress benches to stand which is another novel and unusual step to which an officer of the House should not resort to; thereby the supremacy and dignity of the House is being affected;

Therefore, the said official has committed a breach of privilege of this House which has to be dealt with by the Privileges Committee."

The following is the explanation of the Assistant Secretary:

"With reference to what the hon. member, Sri C. V. K. Rao has complained against me in his notice, I submit that on 7-8-1971 when the hon. Speaker called upon such of those members who were against for permission being granted to Sri C. V. K. Rao to stand up, I inadvertently without any intention raised my hand which I realise I ought not to have done and which I regret."

Now, your notice is perfectly in order. You are now given permission to ask for leave of the House; after that we will consider

SRI C. V. K. RAO :- That is there, but on this, I should make some observations

MR. SPEAKER :- I am giving permission. You are given permission to seek the leave of the House. I do not want to make any observation because he is an officer working under me nor do I want to say anything regarding your allegation. You are at perfect liberty. Your notice is perfectly in order. It is left to the House.
Sri C. V. K. RAO :- As a matter of fact, I have also nothing against Mr. Anguraj as such. He is known to me for the last 4 years. But the whole question is this: The speaker as a matter of fact I hope would realise the complications into which he has put even one of us.

MR. SPEAKER :- Mr. Rao, it is really unfortunate. Let me answer my position. You have said certain things against me. When you refused to obey the Chair, I was put to the unpleasant necessity of taking very deterrent action which I did not want to. So, I said, it is for the House to decide and the House decided like that. I did not want. Unfortunately, you drove me to that extent. You refused obey the Chair and then I was put to that necessity.

SRI C. V. K. RAO :- With regard to Mr. Anguraj, I accepted—there is no question. I am prepared for that thing, but now the question arises—

MR. SPEAKER :- I do not want to offer any explanation. It is for the House to decide, whatever it may be.

SRI C. V. K. RAO :- You are adopting such attitudes of putting one member against another creating unhappiness and a bad situation in the entire country.

MR. SPEAKER :- Please avoid such references. I am only telling, well, in the interests of discipline and the dignity of the House I adopted a certain procedure which everyone of the members of this House appreciated. If any member says that the procedure adopted was not proper, I am prepared to express my regrets (INTERRUPTION BY SRI C. V. K. RAO) I will not allow you to make any observations.

MR. SPEAKER :- I felt that was the most dignified manner of proceeding with the matter.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :- What is novel about it? Several times, it has been put to the House when privilege was raised (SHOUTS OF ‘NO!’, ‘NO!’) against certain officers also.
Notice of Privilege Motion Against an Officer of the Legislature Secretariat.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: We are talking about appealing to the members to rise in their seats.

Sri G. Rajaram: The Chief Minister seems to be under a wrong impression. It is not a question of privilege. I certainly agree. I will put one small suggestion, Sir. What would happen if the procedure that you have adopted with regard to giving permission to Mr. C. V. K. Rao is followed. If you put that to the House, what would happen if a congress member persists like this. If you want the House to give an opinion in such a case and if the majority refuses to side you, what would be your position?

MR. SPEAKER: I would have accepted the verdict of the House.

Sri G. Rajaram: This division is not good. You have got every right to control the House, to put order into the House or to take action against a member who is insisting on it. There are several courses left open to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Under the circumstances, I told you, I did not want to take the unpleasant duty of sending the member out. That was the only course left open to me.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: You can suspend the member for one hour, for that day or 2 or 7 days; you can remove the member out of the House if necessary by using the services of the Marshal. You have got all the powers with you.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very well aware of the powers the Speaker can exercise. The only thing is such a thing has not happened in the history of this Legislative Assembly. I did not want to do it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: Are you telling this thing has happened?

MR. SPEAKER: So far as I know, it has not happened.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not want to do it. That is why, I left it to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I know I can easily name the member and ask the Leader of the House to move a motion for his suspension or whatever it may be. That is easy for me. And I know the House will do it, but at the same time, if you want me to do it, I have no objection to do. I will certainly exercise those powers hereafter.
10th August, 1971

Notice of Privilege Motion Against an Officer of the Legislature Secretariat.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: - I think Mr. Rao will be more disciplined.

MR. SPEAKER: - Let him not allow the House to go to the extent of taking action; everybody will appreciate him.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: - We have also equal rights and think of what action we have to take. The Chief Minister is talking of discipline but he is quarrelling with his own Leader. I do not understand that thing.

It has led to so many unpleasant things and ultimately the Speaker resigned.

MR. SPEAKER: - That was an entirely different issue altogether.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: - In view of the explanation of Mr. Anguraj, I am not pressing for it.

MR. SPEAKER: - Then, that is the end of it. I think you have given notice of breach of privilege against the Speaker also. Or is your notice of breach of privilege against only Mr. Anguraj who according to you signalled to the members of the Congress benches to stand up?

Sri C. V. K. Rao: - It equally implies the Speaker, but at the same time, the matter can be discussed.

As far as Mr. Anguraj is concerned, well, he has given an explanation. There ends the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: - I want to know whether your notice is also against the Speaker.
Notice of Privilege motion Against an Officer of the Legislature Secretariat.

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Mr. Speaker:

It implies.

I want to know definitely whether it implies.

I have no explanation to offer beyond what I have said.

Still are you pressing for your motion against the Speaker?

I am not pressing.

Why not?

You want to know my explanation. Will you give me time?

If you are going to move, I will give you time.

You said you have no explanation to offer, and I said, I am not pressing for it. There ends the matter.

Your notice does not contain any reference of breach of privilege against the Speaker, but since you say that I am so implied there - that you have given notice against the Speaker also - I am asking whether you are going to ask for the leave of the House.

The question does not arise since he has already said he is not pressing and you have declared the matter as closed. I do not know how it can be taken up again.

He has made all sorts of observations which according to me are not justified.

That is all closed.

I will take it as closed.

Sri C. V. K. Rao was on his legs and was making certain observations which the Speaker ordered should not form part of the record.

Is it not advisable for Mr. Rao to get legal advice before he gives a motion.

He is himself a lawyer, perhaps.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji :-

Mr. Speaker: I will make it clear. First I read out the notice and the explanation of Mr. Angural and then asked the member what he has got to say about it. He was called upon to say and
10th August 1971

Failure to conduct Elections to Boards of Ayurveda and Homeopathy in Telangana.

then he stated that whatever he wanted to say and all that will be there on the record. Later on without my permission, whatever he spoke and whatever observations he made without my permission, won’t form part of the record.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :- I trust you will not be vindictive.

Mr. SPEAKER :- I will not be vindictive or vengeful. I am so glad that you realise your own doings. Whatever it may be, naturally, I will take a very liberal view.

FAILURE TO CONDUCT ELECTIONS TO THE BOARDS OF AYURVEDA AND HOMEOPATHY IN TELANGANA.

Sri G. Rajaram :- I have been intimated by the office that my privilege notice will be taken up today.

MR. SPEAKER :- This is the notice of Sri Rajaram under Rule 195 of the rules of the procedure. “The Government has failed to conduct elections to the Board for Ayurveda and Board for Homeopathy from the Legislative Assembly since 1960 which is obligatory in accordance with subsection 1(e) of 2(e) of Sec 4 of the Andhra Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Registration Act of 1956. This comes under contempt of this House.” So, the matter relates to failure to conduct elections in Telangana region since 1960 for the Board of Ayurveda and Homeopathy. What has the Minister got to say about it?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :- We were just waiting for the integrated Act. We thought once the integrated Act is passed, we will be able to conduct elections for Andhra Pradesh. As it is, we are having 2 Acts for Telangana and Andhra. I don’t think we have committed any breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER :- Were any elections conducted for the Telangana region since 1960?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :- Under Section 8, we are nominating the Board. We did not elect members thinking that the integrated Board would come into force, but unfortunately, we couldn’t get it through. As it is, the term has expired. We are considering to have elections.

MR. SPEAKER :- True, but under the law, you have got to conduct elections. Failure to comply with the provisions of the law, according to him, constitutes breach of privilege.
Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari: Under Section 8, the Government has the power to nominate the Board till the elected Board takes over.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a case of suspending the operation of law regarding elections?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari: Under Sec. 8, the Government has the power.

MR. SPEAKER: Please read that section.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari: Sir; as I submitted under Sec. 3 of the Andhra Ayurveda and Homeopathy Medical Practitioners’ Registration Act, 1956 it is provided, “as soon as may be after the commencement of the Act; the Government may by notification establish two Boards viz., the Board for Ayurveda and Board of Homeopathy”. Section 4 of the Act specifies the composition. As the constitution of the elected board under Sec. 3 naturally involves some time, the Act provides by means of Sec. 8 “that until a Board for Ayurveda or Board for Homeopathy is established under Sec 3, the Government shall have the power to establish a Board for Ayurveda and a Board for Homeopathy with such Members as the Government may by notification specify notwithstanding anything contained in Section. Accordingly the Government constituted a Board for Ayurveda under Sec. 8 of the Act. A similar Board was constituted for Homeopathy also. The jurisdiction of such Board is limited to three years under Sec. 8 (2) of the Act. After three years came to an end, an elected Board could have been constituted. In view however of the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh it was considered desirable to have one common Act to govern both the regions of the State instead of having one Act for Andhra area and another Act for Telangana area. With this object in view proposals were obtained for enacting an Integrated Act applicable to the whole State of Andhra Pradesh. The necessary Bill was introduced in the Assembly on 29-6-1967 and the same has been requested to be referred ...

Mr. Speaker: Now all this is not necessary. The period of this Board will be three years. After the expiry of this three years should you not hold elections?

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari: Yes, Sir. The period was extended until the Board was reconstituted. Under Sec. 3 and 4 of the Act, the elections will have to be conducted.

Mr. Speaker: Can you again extend the period of three years?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari: No, we had been extending so far, Sir. Now very recently the period...

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether you have got powers under the Act to extend the period from three to six years.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari: That is under examination.
MR. SPEAKER :- I do not think there is provision to extend the period of three years of nomination to another three years.

Sri G. Rajaram :- The nomination is actually for three years and the Government has not held elections.

Mr. Speaker :- Please see that you take steps to hold the elections at least now.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :- Yes, Sir.

Sri G. Rajaram :- Within what period?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :- We are just examining.

Mr. Speaker :- If you say like that......By what time you are going to conduct the elections?

Sri G. Rajaram :- Sir, I would like to submit that on the last occasion also for the same reasons and on the same grounds you had to sacrifice your high office for the failure of the Government to lay certain Acts and other things in consonance with the rules. Here for six years the Government has been sleeping not complying with the mandatory provisions of the Act. Here the rights of the Members can be protected particularly when a Member from this House has to be represented on the Board.

Mr. Speaker :- That is why I am asking him whether they are going to take steps for conducting the elections, as early as possible say within about three months.

Sri G. Rajaram :- For which he says "I am examining."

Mr. Speaker :- Can the Minister hold the elections within three months?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :- Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker :- Within three months he will see that the elections are held. As the Act reads, it looks as though there is no provision for extending.

Mr. Speaker :- Whether they examine or not, you do not mind. But you will be satisfied if it is signed by the Minister.
must say that not only the Minister should acknowledge at the same time, they must take action as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: - Anyway, the Chief Minister is not here. When he comes, you may raise this and I will ask him to issue necessary instructions in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: - I have already made an observation. What else do you want?

MR. SPEAKER: - He wants to bring certain instances to the notice of the Chair where it has not been observed.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.
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motion re Congratulations to Prime minister on the Indo-Soviet Frindship Treaty.

Mr. Speaker: But before that, the Demand must be over.

Mr. Speaker: If the House agrees I have no objection. I hope the House has no objection.

Smt. J. Iswaribai (Yallareddy): Just now we have received. How can we discuss on this subject?

Mr. Speaker: Hereafter please see that the explanatory notes are supplied 24 hours in advance.

Motion re : Congratulations to Prime Minister on the Indo-Soviet Frindship Treaty.
MR. SPEAKER - Sarvashri Ch. Rajeswara Rao, P Subbaiah and Gopalakrishnaiah have given notice under Rule 341. It reads like this:

"Under Rule 341 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly we raise the following matter of Urgent Public Importance" immediately after the 'question hour'.

"This House expresses its sense of gratification and happiness at the historic Indo-Soviet Treaty signed yesterday by the Government of U. S. S. R. and Government of India.

Sd/ Ch. Rajeswara Rao etc."

Mr. Vengal Rao. I have admitted an adjournment motion under rule 73 which will be called after two or three days. i.e., on 16th August 1971 as 13th, 14th and 15th are holidays.
10th August, 1971

Motion re Congratulations to Prime Minister on the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty.

Under Rule 341 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly we raise the following matter of urgent public importance immediately after the ‘question hour’.


SIR / Ch. Rajeswararao etc.

Can this be taken up as a resolution?

Shri Kona Prabhakararao :- One member from each party can be allowed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER :- Provided you take this as a resolution.


Shri Kona Prabhakar Rao :- That may be taken as a Resolution and all the parties may be associated with it.

MR. SPEAKER :- The point is that if I take it as a resolution, the rules of procedure come in the way. Unless we follow the procedure laid down with regard to the resolutions, I cannot admit it. The only thing is it must come under a motion.

Shri Kona Prabhakara Rao :- The Speaker has got the discretion to admit it under a motion.

Mr. Speaker :- That is what I say. If you take it as a motion it gets priority. I can put it to a vote. The question is whether it should be taken as a motion, and discussion should be allowed.

Mr. Speaker :- Why do you presume that I am not going to admit anything? After all it depends on the position.

Mr. Speaker :- You need not have such fears. We will decide if it is the concerned matter it will be certainly allowed. Why do you think that everything that is given by Mr. C. V. K. Rao is going to be disallowed by me? Now let us hear the Chief Minister:

…...
Motion re Congratulations to Prime Minister on the Indo-Soviet Frindship Treaty.

Soviet Treaty to-day. It will further strengthen the close understanding which we have already with Russia and Congratulations to the Prime Minister.” Mr. Speaker:- I am allowing this under Rule 52 of the Assembly Rules as a motion for discussion on a matter of public interest. I take it as a motion and if all the members agree, straightaway the House will discuss for about one hour. I am only allowing leaders of the parties and few others who would like to speak. It may not be possible to allow all the members. I take this as a motion admitted under Rule 52.
10th August, 1971

Motion re Congratulations to Prime Minister on the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

May be a silver lining in the dark.
Motion re Congratulations to Prime Minister on the Indo - Soviet Friendship Treaty.

Sri K. Prabhakar Rao :- Mr. Speaker Sir. On behalf of my party, I wholeheartedly support this motion. The recent events in Bangla Desh have thrown into prominence the important tendencies and the important interests and better holding of the various nations. India had been under the impression that the Nations, big Powers would react favourably for setting right conditions which adversely affect smaller nations or undeveloped nations. But what we find from the outcome of Bangla Desh is no nation has got any ideal but it has its own self-interest. India has tried its level best to talk to the nations what exactly is happening in Bangla Desh. But it failed. We hoped that America would come forward and use its influence to set right matters in Pakistan in Eastern Pakistan or Bangla Desh. But what we find is a great disillusionment. On the other hand, China which was supposed to be a fighter against imperialist tendencies also started supporting Pakistan. Now when we are hemming between two forces China on the one hand and America on the other, Pakistan says that any moment "a war may break down between Pakistan and India." Under these circumstances what is India to do? It has to get the influence and the support of friends who are prepared to stand by us. So if today India is forced to enter into a treaty which we have not done for the last 20 years it is not our making. It is a forced circumstance under which we have been placed by the world powers. So no body be apologetic about it. I am glad the Prime Minister has stated that it is not going to be an only treaty and we are welcoming friendship treaties from other nations also. On the other hand, the Prime Minister also told that this is not going to effect our non-alignment policy. But, may I suggest to the Prime Minister whether it is not high time now that we should think of recasting or reassessing our foreign policy of non-alignment which has not paid any dividends so far. Every time and any time when we are in the crisis what we find is empty promises and empty slogans and nothing more. and nothing lost. So, what I feel from my experience is that non-alignment has not come to our succour. It is not going to come up and we cannot live in isolation. So I plead with the Prime Minister to reassess her foreign policies and think what is best for our nation and not in another in any other circumstance.
While thanking the Speaker for giving me the opportunity I say on behalf of my party that we wholeheartedly support this motion.
Motion re Congratulations to Prime Minister on the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty.

10th August, 1971

Mr. Speaker in the Chair

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:— On behalf of the Republican Party I support the motion and welcome the Friendship Treaty with Soviet Russia. When Pakistan has been threatening the very security of India and...
resorting to provocative actions, this Friendship Treaty will act as a
deterrent. I feel that this Treaty is a unique one and our Prime
Minister has risen to new heights in her diplomacy at a time when the
very existence of this country is threatened by enemy countries.

If we are strong then tens of countries will come to our aid; If we are
weak nobody will help.

Let us not repeat the fate of Panchsheel that we entered into with
China. How this Treaty will help we have to wait and see. At the
present juncture it is a Fact which we have to welcome and which will
strengthen the bonds between the Soviet Union and India.

Mr. Speaker :- There is an amendment given notice of by Sri
C. V. K. Rao.......

"This House expresses its happiness and wholeheartedly welcomes
this historic Indo-Soviet Treaty signed by......". Instead of ‘gratifi-
cation’ we are saying ‘and wholeheartedly welcomes’.

Anyway, you might say several things on the 13th morning when
the Bangla Desh issue is coming up. So far as this is concerned, you
confine yourself to Indo-Soviet Treaty.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :- It is clearly out of order:
Motion re Congratulations Prime Minister on the Indo - Soviet Friendship Treaty

10th August, 1971

Sri C. V. K. Rao : - Have I no right to move an amendment?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy : - My submission is that it is out of order.

Sri A. Madanmohan : - At the outset I wholeheartedly congratulate the Prime Minister on her dynamic move and bold decision and also welcome this Indo - Soviet Treaty. It is unfortunate that we are seeing so many international conflicts that are going on obviously dominated by a few countries who seem to think that it is the might that is going to be right. This Treaty has come about just at a time when such a thing was necessary, at a time when the Bangla Desh issue was before us all and when all of us felt that it had been assuming gigantic proportions of human genocide that Bangla Desh should have been recognised right then and there. When we look back, we now really see the wisdom of the Prime Minister in trying to tackle the situation and also in trying to organise public opinion in the world capitals by sending various emissaries to all countries of the world to convince the people at the helm of affairs there of the human values involved. We really appreciate the statesmanlike manner of Indiraji in taking this decision. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru was said to be an idealist. I do agree with it, but all the same I do not agree with such of those critics who only say that he always lived in idealism. Times change and the world is not static; it is always dynamic. Forces move and a particular theory holds good at a particular time. The policy of non-alignment did serve its purpose and served the cause of peace and harmony. In Indiraji I have found an idealist and a realist. She is an idealist as far as human values are concerned, and she is a realist in the sense that she does not live only in the theory of idealism but always mixes a harmonious blend of idealism and realism and is pragmatic in her dealings both at the national and the international level. In this context I would say she has gone much ahead of her father and has provided leadership which this country requires for many years to come.

I once again welcome the bold decision of the Prime Minister.

Thank you.
Mr Speaker: Mr C. V. K. Rao's amendment is not in the nature of an amendment; it is in the nature of a big statement. Secondly, a motion as it has been agreed by all political parties, has been evolved. So far as this is concerned, if you want to move a separate motion it is altogether different. You can move a separate motion...

Mr Speaker: If you are moving an amendment to the motion which is before the House it is altogether different. This amendment which you have given notice of is a different one. It contains several things which are not in the motion. If you want me to read it out it is not in the interests of this House or the country.

Mr. Speaker: As I said, it contains several things which are not referred to in the motion.

Mr. Speaker: It is ruled out.

We congratulate the Prime Minister in doing such a thing.
Mr. Speaker: The question is whether you are agreeing with the motion.

Sri A. Eswara Reddy: I am agreeing with the motion moved in the House.
36 10th August, 1971 Motion re Congratulations to Prime Minister on the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty.

Sri Vasudev Krishnaji Naik (Gaganmahal): - I rise to support the motion moved in the House. As has been told by my friend Sri Bezvada Papireddy 9th August is a very very important date in the history of our freedom struggle, earlier and post-independence days as well. As he has rightly pointed out it was on that date that we stood like a rock and expressed our intention to show to the world, the foreign countries that we are one and we are not alone but we are having others also along with us. We are repeating it in 1971 as we did in 1942, saying that we are not alone. Our friendship with some is not to show that we are hostile towards others. We are equally interested in establishing our friendship with others too. That is the significance of this day. It is to show that other countries are with us and we are not alone. To-day our Prime Minister has timely signed the treaty and timely action was taken only to express that we are not alone and we want to establish peace. But there are other countries who help us in establishing peace, tranquility in this world. Therefore no one can take it that this is a departure from the non-alignment policy. Nobody can take it that this Treaty is to wage war against any body but this is only to promote peace, tranquility and progress between one country and another.

Sri 36 Vasudev Krishnaji Naik (Gaganmahal): - I rise to support the motion moved in the House. As has been told by my friend Sri Bezvada Papireddy 9th August is a very very important date in the history of our freedom struggle, earlier and post-independence days as well. As he has rightly pointed out it was on that date that we stood like a rock and expressed our intention to show to the world, the foreign countries that we are one and we are not alone but we are having others also along with us. We are repeating it in 1971 as we did in 1942, saying that we are not alone. Our friendship with some is not to show that we are hostile towards others. We are equally interested in establishing our friendship with others too. That is the significance of this day. It is to show that other countries are with us and we are not alone. To-day our Prime Minister has timely signed the treaty and timely action was taken only to express that we are not alone and we want to establish peace. But there are other countries who help us in establishing peace, tranquility in this world. Therefore no one can take it that this is a departure from the non-alignment policy. Nobody can take it that this Treaty is to wage war against any body but this is only to promote peace, tranquility and progress between one country and another.
Motion re Congratulations to Prime Minister on the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty.

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...
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Motion re Congratulations to Prime Minister on the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty

Mr. Speaker:- It is not in the interest of the House. I have gone through the whole thing. You express what you want.
Motion re Congratulations to Prime Minister on the Indo - Soviet Friendship Treaty.

10th August 1971

The events that have taken place at Delhi have proved that we have an enduring interest in the country leaving neither friends nor foes.
60 10th August, 1971 Motion re Congratulations to Prime
Minister on the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty.

Shri Sultana Salam al-din Ahsa (Japi Ram) Chandra Shukla - Sept. 1971

Jaigani Kishore Krishan Narain - 5th Rajya Sabha

Jai Bhawani Panday - Congress

Sambhunath - CPI

Dhirubhai Desai - Indian National Congress
మనం సంపాదన సమావేశం మార్చి 18వ ప్రధాని చేసింది.

కొంతమైన సంపాదన సమావేశం మార్చి 18వ ప్రధాని చేసింది.

ఈ సంపాదన సమావేశం మార్చి 18వ ప్రధాని చేసింది.

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Motion re: Congratulations to Prime Minister on the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty.

62 10th August, 1971

Motion re: Congratulations to Prime Minister on the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty.
Motion re: Congratulations to Prime Minister on the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty. 10th August, 1971

Sir, this is a very significant occasion for all of us. I propose to congratulate Prime Minister on the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty.

It is true, as we hear—‘Politician thinks of the next election, but the statesman thinks of the next generation’. When wrongs are happening around you, we cannot be neutral. When we are neutral, we are not neutral. We are not neutral when wrongs are happening around you. When wrongs are happening around you, we cannot be neutral.

I am very glad that all the leaders of all Parties and all other Friends have supported this Resolution whole-heartedly. It is a treaty of peace, friendship and Co-operation; it is a treaty of non-aggression; this treaty is not aimed against a third country. But I am sure that this treaty will act as a deterrent if some other country has some aggressive designs on our integrity or sovereignity. Non-alignment is not neutralism; non-alignment is a dynamic concept as Pandi Nehru said. It is a further step in strengthening our friendship and co-operation.

I would request you, Sir, to convey the unanimous resolution of this House to the Prime Minister and to the Foreign Minister.
Mr. Speaker:- I am now putting the motion to vote. The question is:


The Motion was adopted amidst renewed cheers.

Mr. Speaker:- There are four matters under Rule 73. For want of time I am postponing them to some other day when it is convenient. I will give notice to the Members when they will be taken up.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

(1) Amendments to Rules relating to Registry of Transfer of ownership of Properties under the Hyderabadd Municipal Corporation Act.

Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu :- Sir, I beg to relay on the Table a copy of the amendment to the Rules relating to the Registry of Transfer of Ownership of Properties in the Assessment Book of M. C. H. framed under sub-section (1) of section 5'5 of the H. M. C. Act as required under sub-section (3) of section 585 of the said Act.

Mr. Speaker :- Paper laid on the Table.

(2) Amendments to Scavengers Service Rules issued under the Hyderabadd Municipal Corporation Act.

Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu :- Sir, I beg to relay on the Table a copy of the amendment to the Rules relating to the M. C. H. Scavengers Service Rules issued under sub-section (1) of section 585 of the H. M. C. Act, 1955 (Hyderabadd Act, II of 1956) as required under sub-section (3) of section 585 of the said Act.

Mr. Speaker :- Paper laid on the Table.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) for 1971-72.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Demand No. XXIII - Cooperation — Rs. 2,24,28,000/—

Sri R. Narapa Reddi :- Sir, On the recommendation of the Governor, I move :

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,28,000 under Demand No. XXIII - Co-operation."

Mr. Speaker :- Motion moved.

Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju :- Sir, I move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,24,28,000 Co-operation by Rs. 100/—?

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,24,28,000 for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the indiscriminatory policy adopted by the Co-operative institutions in disbursing loans.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motions moved.

(Pause)
Mr. Speaker :- Today also for want of time I will not be able to give opportunity to all Members who would like to speak. I request the Members to co-operate with me to complete this Demand before 1-30 p. m. today.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddi :- Is there any half-hour discussion today, Sir?

Mr Speaker :- The house has already agreed. There is no voting; the Members will speak and the Minister will reply.


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The Financial Statement for the year 1971-72 is presented below. The demands for grants have been discussed and voted on at the meeting.

The following points are noted:

1. The budget for the year 1971-72 has been approved.
2. The demands for grants have been discussed in detail.
3. The allocation of funds for various departments has been approved.
4. The budget for the next fiscal year has been estimated.

The meeting concluded with the approval of the budget for the year 1971-72.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72. Voting of Demands for Grants

for 10th August 1971 69

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 
for 1971 - 72. Voting of Demands 
for Grants 

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th August, 1971

for 1971-72. Vory of Demands

and Grants.

For the year ending 31st March, 1971, the following financial statement is presented:

Income:
- Salaries and Wages: Rs. 2,500,000
- Rent: Rs. 1,000,000
- Other Income: Rs. 500,000

Total Income: Rs. 4,000,000

Expenditure:
- Salaries and Wages: Rs. 2,000,000
- Rent: Rs. 750,000
- Other Expenses: Rs. 250,000

Total Expenditure: Rs. 3,000,000

Surplus: Rs. 1,000,000

This statement is subject to audit and approval by the Board of Directors.

72 10th August, 1971.

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అన్ని పైనే పతనం నిరీక్షించడం చేసిన ప్రత్యేక సందర్భం నిర్ణయించారు. ఇది స్థానిక సంబంధాల పైన నిర్ణయించారు. ఈ ప్రత్యేక సందర్భం నిరూపించారు. ఇది సమాధానం ప్రామాణిక ప్రతికర్త సందర్భం నిరూపించారు. ఇది సాధారణ సంబంధాల పైన నిరూపించారు. ఇది సమాధానం ప్రామాణిక ప్రతికర్త సందర్భం నిరూపించారు. ఇది సాధారణ సంబంధాల పైన నిరూపించారు. ఇది సమాధానం ప్రామాణిక ప్రతికర్త సందర్భం నిరూపించారు. ఇది సాధారణ సంబంధాల పైన నిరూపించారు. ఇది సమాధానం ప్రామాణిక ప్రతికర్త సందర్భం నిరూపించారు. ఇది సాధారణ సంబంధాల పైన నిరూపించారు. ఇది సమాధానం ప్రామాణిక ప్రతికర్త సందర్భం నిరూపించారు. ఇది సాధారణ సంబంధాల పైన నిరూపించారు. ఇది సమాధానం ప్రామాణిక ప్రతికర్త సందర్భం నిరూపించారు.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th August, 1971


[Text in Telugu]

annual financial statement (budget) 10th august, 1971

for 1971-72. voting of demands for grants.

[Text in Telugu]

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72. Voting of Demands for Grants

The financial statement for the year 1971-72 is submitted for your consideration. The budget for the year includes various demands for grants which are to be voted upon by you.

The statement outlines the financial positions and the anticipated expenditures for the forthcoming year. It is hoped that this document will be useful in making informed decisions regarding the allocation of funds.

Thank you for your attention.

[Signature]
Annua! Financial Statement (Budget) 10th August, 1971


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78 10th August, 1971.

1972-73 is still continuing. It is proposed that the annual statement of accounts for 1971-72 be placed before the meeting for consideration.

It is proposed to allocate 50 lakhs for development and other purposes. The statement of accounts shows a surplus of 2 crores. It is proposed to allocate 50 lakhs for development and other purposes. The surplus will be utilized for this purpose. The meeting is requested to consider and approve the statement of accounts for 1971-72.

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ఎన్నికలు ఇండియలు, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం మేలు విధానం మారింది. ఎన్నికల భావన రెండు నుండి అనగా, ఎన్నికలు కృష్ణా జిల్లా మారింది.

మరియం ప్రాంతం: ఎన్నికల ఏరుపు సిద్ధంగా కనిపిస్తుంది. ఎన్నికలు రెండూ నుండి, కృష్ణా జిల్లా మారింది. ఎన్నికలు కృష్ణా జిల్లా మారింది. ఎన్నికలు కృష్ణా జిల్లా మారింది.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th August, 1971.


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### Shri Gubnna:
- Men this koogradevu daimada kai taided kartha hain. Sahkar ke maahi hain madad karna. Kamwoor Aaaddhi kai sahkar madadgar bata. Vatsa men jism prakar chaadhi Aaaddhi kai liye sahkar bata hain us ko sahara dehti hain. Us, tahd is satva ka karm bhi gariyo kai madad kartha hain. Suku badi kuchh hain ki is satva taviyat ke loga is satva me karm kai rehte hain. Sanketore sahyo. Daheerekar. Sahay vihul rath sahyo aur chaali yaar kai sahyo. Jaise hase madad aur rahasya loga is dipartment me karm kai chhaye hain aur kai rehte hain. jab thone hui loha hongi toh is dipartment me avam ko faadada pahuwa. Yeh dipartment abad tak sugavatik sangat ka tahal logo kai kaj kai dehta raha hain. Is se vyaha abad tak jamiyada kai kaj dehta. Mila kai rehte hain. Jode jamiyada ko jinaki jamiy 5, 5, ekad hain un ko kai rehte hain. Kam jamiy logo kai bhi kaj dehta. Yeh jis se gariyo kai madad ho sakhi meri yeh prathena hain. Mere ek aur baru yah hain ki vekhari logo ko karm prasthuy suhajitakhan iskai laah nahe punchh raha hain. Madur pesh aur usare gari logo kai kisa tari ko karm prasthuy suhajitakhan vana kai madad kai sakhte hain siyaa aaye to achha hain. Thone kathna jaman aaya hain ki pashu hain malam huyaha ki 50 kisad loga bhuke so rhte hain. Hame hameh is dipartment se kaise madad kai sakhte hain. Agar kuchh dinon me madad ki jaa sakhte hain toh meraa kahuna ki jante me madad kai chaahiye. Thone samane me vyakamali nahi chalan chaahiye. Nisik yah chaahiye ki aakealat aur nairakashala sau karm prasthuy fioda mein nikal jaye aur logo ko bhukh se vachatke yah logo ko pura part nahi toh kam se kam krama peta khana to misal ke. Agar vyakamali chahtii rah hain toh ek do din me agrani kasthedeswani mein jaka kai kumna. Soke toor sahyo aur daheerekar maahav se bhi aasa hain ki jinane fhaalat peniing mein hain un ko vee bhal se jhal dipajo aacha kai dengi taaki

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Transliteration in Kannada:

श्री गुब्न्ना:- माननीय अध्यक्ष जी। में इस कोषाढेस्तु डिमांड की तालिका करता हूँ। सहकार के मानी है मदद करना। कमजोर आदमी का सहकार मददगार बतना। वाणिज्य में जिस प्रकार छत्ती आदमी के लिए सहकार बतनी है उस को सहारा देती है उसी तरह इस विभाग का काम भी गरियों की मदद करना है। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि इसी सीमान्त के लोग इस विभाग में काम कर रहे हैं। सेनेटदर लाइब्रेरी, डाइरेक्टर सहाय विहुल रात्र सहाय और चाली यार। सहाय के अन्य हमदद और रहस्यवाद लोग इस दिपार्टमेंट में काम करते चाहए हैं। और कर रहे हैं। जब ये ही लोग होगे तो इस दिपार्टमेंट में आवाम की फायदा पहुँचेगा। यह दिपार्टमेंट जब तक सुखविचार महात्म के तहत लोगों की कर्त्ता देता रहता है। इस से व्याधि जब तक जमीनदारों को कर्म करता मिला करते हैं जो बड़ी बड़ी जमीनदार बताते हैं। जो जमीनदारों की जिनकी जमीन ५, ५, एकद है उन को कर्त्ता नहीं मिला रहे हैं। कम जमीन लोगों की भी कर्त्ता दिए जाएं तो इस से गरियों की मदद हो सकेगी। मेरी यह प्रार्थना है। मेरी एक और हृदय यह है कि वेस्टर्न लोगों को कोषाढेस्तु सुहानीआर इसे लाम नहीं पहुँच रहा है। मजुमदार पेशा और दूसरे गरीब लोगों की किस तरह को क्राइमस्टु सुलाईयां बना कर मदद कर सकते हैं और जाए तो अच्छा है। ये ये कठिन जमीना आ गया है कि पद्मा ही मालम हुआ कि ५० किलो मात्र लोग भूखे सी रहे हैं। हम इन्हें इस दिपार्टमेंट से कैसे मदद कर सकते हैं। अगर कुछ दिनों में मदद की जा सकती है तो में कहूँगा कि पहले में मदद करना चाहिए। ये से जमाने में असमावली नहीं चलाना चाहिए। विनं क्या यह चाहिए कि आफ्रीकाल और ताजनाकशाला सब्ज मिलकर पीड़ा में निकल जाएं और लोगों को भूख से बचाए ताकि लोगों को पूरा पेट नहीं तो कम से कम आवाम पेश खाना तो मिल सके। अगर आसमाली चाहती रहें तो एक दो दिन में अपनी कास्टडेवेंसरी में जाकर काम कर लें। सेनेटदर लाइब्रेरी और डाइरेक्टर माहव से भी आशा है कि जितने फाइल्स पेनदिभाग में हैं उन की वे जल्द से जल्द डिसपोज आफ्क कर देंगे ताकि
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th August 1971

In this statement, we have included the financial details for the year 1971-72. We have listed all the demands for grants and their respective amounts. We have also included a summary of the financial status of each department.

We hope that this statement will help in making informed decisions regarding the allocation of funds. Thank you for your attention.
అంచనాను లభించినప్పటి. మిసిడ్. మండలానికి భాగంగా ఇతర కొంత సహకరణ సమాసాలను సాధించడానికి, సాధారణానికి, తొలిపంటికి సాధించడానికి ఉద్యోగీ. సంప్రదాయ ప్రాంతాలలో సాధించడానికి అవసరపడుతుంది. అది సంప్రదాయ ప్రాంతాల్లో లభించు దినం కూడా సాధించడానికిని. కాదా విద్య సమాసాలను సాధించడానికి మండలానికి సాధించడానికిని. మరొక ఏ మండలానికి సాధించడానికి సాధించడానికి అవసరపడుతుంది. సాధారణంగా మండలానికి సాధించడానికి సాధించడానికి అవసరపడుతుంది. ఆనందం సాధించడానికి మండలానికి సాధించడానికి అవసరపడుతుంది. ఎందుకంటే భాష సాధించడానికి మండలానికి సాధించడానికి అవసరపడుతుంది. మండలానికి సాధించడానికి మండలానికి సాధించడానికి అవసరపడుతుంది. మండలానికి సాధించడానికి మండలానికి సాధించడానికి అవసరపడుతుంది.

ప్రాంతాను లభించినప్పటి. మిసిడ్. మండలానికి భాగంగా ఇతర కొంత సహకరణ సమాసాలను సాధించడానికి, సాధారణానికి, తొలిపంటికి సాధించడానికి ఉద్యోగీ. సంప్రదాయ ప్రాంతాలలో సాధించడానికి అవసరపడుతుంది. అది సంప్రదాయ ప్రాంతాలలో లభించు దినం కూడా సాధించడానికి ఉద్యోగీ. అది సంప్రదాయ ప్రాంతాలలో లభించు దినం కూడా సాధించడానికి ఉద్యోగీ. అది సంప్రదాయ ప్రాంతాలలో లభించు దినం కూడా సాధించడానికి ఉద్యోగీ. అది సంప్రదాయ ప్రాంతాలలో లభించు దినం కూడా సాధించడానికి ఉద్యోగీ.
Mr Speaker :- The question is :-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,24,28,000 for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,24,28,000 for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker :- The question is :-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,24,28,000 for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.

A division was demanded. The House then divided.

Ayes : 20; Noes : 52; Neutrals : nil.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker :- The question is :-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,24,28,000 for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker :- The question is :-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,24,28,000/- (for Co-operation) by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for its failure for not providing adequate funds to the weaker sections of the ryots.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,24,28,000 for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the indiscriminatory policy adopted by the Co-operative institutions in disbursing loans.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: — The question is:

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,28,000/- under Demand No XXIII- Co-operation."

The motion was adopted and the grant made.

The House then adjourned till half past Eight of the Clock on Wednesday, the 11th August 1971.

**APPENDIX**

**NOTES ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS**

**DEMAND No. XXIII — CO-OPERATION.**

Co-operation has a significant role to play in the economic development of the Country and particularly in the uplift of weaker sections of the community by extending it to the wide range of economic activities related to the weaker sections of the community.

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan, Co-operatives are expected to further consolidate and strengthen their structure at all levels and liberalise and re-orient their loaning policies and procedures, so as to serve the credit needs of weaker sections in a liberal way and on a priority basis and step up marketing, processing and distribution programme.

During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to cover 100% of villages and 65% of rural population by Co-operatives, increase the membership to 33 lakhs and advance Short Term and Medium Term loans to the extent of Rs. 50 crores by 1973-74. It is heartening to note that 100% coverage of villages has been achieved in the State even by 30th June, 1971 except in two districts of Warangal and Khammam and it is expected to cover 100% in these two districts also by 30th September, 1971. The percentage of population covered was 83.5%. Steps have been taken to increase it by 10% over the existing level.

**Co-operative Credit:** — There are the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Bank and 25 Co-operative Central Banks in the State providing Short and Medium Term loans to the agriculturists through a network of 15,181 Agricultural Credit Societies with a total membership of 19.54 lakhs. During the year 1970-71 the credit co-operatives disbursed Short and Medium Term loans to the tune of Rs. 25 crores.
The programme of Reorganisation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies into viable societies, which envisages weeding out of non-viable and uneconomic societies through the process of amalgamation and winding up is under implementation and the programme is expected to be completed by 1973-74. A scheme to extend assistance by way of managerial subsidy to potentially viable societies for facilitating appointment of paid secretaries is being undertaken in the State.

State participation in Primary Credit Societies:— With a view to strengthen the resources of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies for enabling them to meet the increased lending of agricultural programmes it is proposed to extend Government contribution in the share capital to the tune of Rs. 25.00 lakhs during 1971-72.

Assistance sanctioned for the Rehabilitation of Weak Co-operative Central Banks:— As suggested by the Reserve Bank of India the State Government sanctioned long term loan assistance to the weak co-operative central banks, to the tune of Rs. 27 lakhs upto 31st March, 1970. During the year 1970-71, a further assistance of Rs. 45.85 lakhs was made available to 8 central banks. The Reserve Bank of India sanctioned matching assistance by way of loans to the State Government from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund for contributing to the share capital of the Banks, to the extent of Rs. 54 lakhs and the amount was released to the Banks. It is proposed that the additional resources generated out of this assistance should be earmarked for small farmers.

A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided both for Telangana and Andhra area in the Budget for 1971-72 and a further sum of Rs. 20 lakhs exclusively for Telangana from Telangana funds under this head for giving assistance to the weak co-operative central banks to provide adequate cushion to absorb overdues and ensure free flow of credit for agricultural production.

The total share capital contributed so far by Government to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank and Co-operative Central Banks comes to Rs. 314.75 lakhs. The assistance is intended to strengthen the financial position of the Banks and also to increase their borrowing capacity. This scheme has been included in the State Plans. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1971-72 for the purpose of contributing to the share capital of credit co-operatives.

Insurance cover for the deposits of the Co-operative Banks:— With a view to enable the co-operative banks to receive deposits in large measure, it was considered necessary to provide insurance cover for their deposits. As required under the Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1968, the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act were amended. The Government of India have issued notification extending the Deposit Insurance Scheme, to the Co-operative Banks in this State coming under the scheme with effect from 1st July, 1971.
Special programmes for improving the position of Credit Co-operatives:— Under crop loans system, the credit co-operatives have to disburse loans to agriculturists partly in cash and partly in kind like fertilisers, insecticides, etc. At present, cash component alone is used in majority of cases. The kind component is not made proper use of either due to non-availability of the required quality of fertilisers and other inputs or for other reasons. It is proposed to utilise the kind component in larger measure by arranging the supply of fertilisers, etc., through marketing co-operatives. It is also proposed to link credit with marketing i.e., by arranging the sale of produce through co-operatives in select areas.

Financing of Co-operative Credit Societies by Commercial Banks:— With a view to fill up the gap in meeting the credit requirements of the agriculturists, commercial banks have entered the rural areas to provide agricultural production credit. 800 co-operative credit societies in the areas of 13 weak co-operative central banks have been ceded to commercial banks so far. The commercial banks have provided credit to the co-operative credit societies to the extent of over 2 crores of rupees. Action is being taken to see that additional societies are ceded to each commercial bank as suggested by the Reserve Bank of India.

Against the target of Rs. 360 lakhs fixed for issue of loans during the year 1970-71 under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, the Co-operative central Banks in the package area issued loans to the extent of Rs. 159.50 lakhs up to 1st March, 1971. The total production credit issued by the Co-operative Central Banks in the modified package area (Intensive Agricultural Area Programme) during the year 1970-71 was Rs. 1,541.12 lakhs.

This year is being observed, as "Co-operative Credit Year", and an all out attempt is being made for bringing about improvement in all directions in the co-operative credit sector.

Long-term Credit:

The Land Mortgage Banking structure in Andhra Pradesh is federal with Primary Land Mortgage Banks at the taluk level federated to the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Hyderabad at State level.

There are 181 Primary Land Mortgage Banks in the State for the 189 taluks. The target of one Primary Land Mortgage Bank for each taluk has practically been achieved. During the year 1970-71 these banks issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1,977.30 lakhs (Rs. 1,271.61 lakhs in Andhra and Rs. 705.69 lakhs in Telangana). The loans disbursed by the Land Mortgage Banks annually were stepped up progressively from Rs. 322.54 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 1,977.30 lakhs in 1970-71. During the year 1970-71, an amount of Rs. 201.50 lakhs was invested by the State Government in the ordinary debentures of Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.,
Hyderabad. The programme for investment of amount by State Government in the debentures of Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank under long term taccavi loans and special development loans during 1971-72 is Rs 170.00 lakhs and Rs. 175.00 lakhs respectively.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation Schemes:

(i) Ayacut Development Schemes:— The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank was first in the country to take advantage of the refinance facilities available with the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Bombay. Soon after the formation of the Corporation in July, 1963, the Bank started formulation and implementation of various special development schemes for providing long term development loans to the Ayacutdars under new projects. It has successfully implemented 9 such ayacut development schemes during the period from 1964-65 to 1970-71, benefiting 2,96,582 acres of land. At the moment the following 4 ayacut development schemes are under implementation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Ayacut to be developed (Acres in lakhs)</th>
<th>Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Amount disbursed up to 30-11-1970 (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nagarjunasagar Project 2nd Loan Scheme</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>106.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nagarjunasagar Project 3rd Loan Scheme</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>355.00</td>
<td>173.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. T. H. L. C. 2nd Phase</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>78.09</td>
<td>78.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Pochampad Project</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>250.66</td>
<td>9.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the above, the Bank has formulated the following Ayacut Development Schemes for implementation during the Fourth Plan period which are under consideration of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Area to be developed (Acres in lakhs)</th>
<th>Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nagarjunasagar Project 4th Scheme</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>115.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. H. I. C. III Phase Scheme</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>9.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The funds required for implementation of these schemes are initially met by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land...
Mortgage Bank and later on reimbursed by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and Government by way of purchase of debentures.

(ii) Area Development Schemes.— Apart from Ayacut Development Schemes, other area development schemes for the purpose of providing minor irrigation facilities by sinking wells and installation of pumpsets are being taken up with the assistance of Agricultural Refinance Corporation. So far 75 Area Development Schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 32.34 crores for development of minor irrigation covering 2.21 lakhs acres have been forwarded to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The Corporation has so far sanctioned 53 schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 21.69 crores (29 schemes with an outlay of Rs. 10.14 crores relating to Andhra area and the balance of 24 scheme with an outlay of Rs. 11.55 crores for Telangana area).

The International Development Association of the World Bank has sanctioned 24.4 million dollars for Minor Irrigation, Land Development and for Farm Machanisation in Andhra Pradesh over a period of 2½ years commencing from 8th January, 1971. The agencies involved in implementation of the project are Government of India, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Andhra Pradesh State Government, Andhra Pradesh State Agro-industries Corporation, and Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.

(iii) Loans for productive purposes:— Apart from the special ayacut and area development schemes, the Bank has been giving normal loans for productive purposes, such as sinking of wells, installation of pumpsets, purchase of tractors etc. The total amount of loan issued for these purposes during the years 1968-69; 1969-70 and 1970-71 was Rs. 13.19 crores, Rs. 13.62 crores and Rs. 15.26 crores. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank has discontinued issue of loans for discharge of prior debts.

Share capital contribution:— Till recently, Government have been contributing to the share capital of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank to enable it to have adequate borrowing power and towards interim finance. The total amount so far contributed by Government is Rs. 106 lakhs.

The All-India Rural Credit Review Committee has recommended State participation in the share capital of primary land mortgage banks also, to strengthen with internal resources. During the year 1970-71, a contribution of Rs. 16.05 lakhs was made to 78 Land Mortgage Banks. During 1971-72, it is proposed to contribute an amount of Rs. 11.45 lakhs to 58 Land Mortgage Banks.

Co-operative Farming Societies:— During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to start about 1,700 co-operative farming societies with a total financial outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores. There are 657 Co-operative Farming Societies in the State, including 147 Co-operative Collective Farming Societies, started under the Master Plan for
Konaseema in East Godavari district and 210 Co-operative Collective Farming Societies started under Master Plan for Diviseema area of Krishna district during the year.

147 Co-operative Collective Farming Societies in Konaseema area, East Godavari district have been started on Government lanka and waste lands with a total membership of 10,205 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,55,436 including Government share capital contribution of Rs. 2.11 lakhs. An extent of 12,652 acres of land is held by the societies under lease. The lands are leased out to these societies for a period of 10 years. It is proposed to start another 62 Co-operative Collective Farming Societies in the area. An amount of Rs. 11.11 lakhs was sanctioned to 124 societies towards financial assistance.

In Diviseema area of Krishna district 210 Co-operative Collective Farming Societies have been started on Government lanka and waste lands with a total membership of 4,282 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1.03 lakhs which includes Government share capital contribution of Rs. 0.42 lakh. 104 of these societies are having land to the extent of 5,496.44 acres, leased out for a period of ten years. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 6.6 lakhs has so far been given to these societies.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Reclamation of Government waste lands, so far 57 Co-operative Joint Farming Societies have been started and it is proposed to start 66 societies. During the year 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided under the scheme.

In order to go into the details of the working of these co-operative farming societies, the Government have constituted a committee with Sri G. Sivaiah as chairman and certain other officials and non-officials (including a few Legislators). The Committee is now at this work.

Co-operative Marketing:

The Marketing Societies in the State are organised on a three-tier basis at Mandi or taluk, district and State level with 247 Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies, 20 District Co-operative Marketing Societies, 47 Single Commodity Societies and 1 State Marketing Federation in Andhra Pradesh.

Co-operative Processing Units:— To enable the Co-operative Marketing Societies to undertake marketing of member’s produce effectively, and to implement the scheme relating to linking of credit with marketing successfully, it is necessary to process the produce of the members before it is actually sold. Hence processing plants such as rice mills, ground nut decorticators, cotton gins, oil mills, etc., are quite essential for the Co-operative Marketing Societies to process the produce. The Co-operative Societies were sanctioned financial
assistance of Rs. 300.58 lakhs up to 31st March, 1971 for setting up 144 rice mills, including one Modern Rice Mill at Tadepalligudem, one par-boiling unit, 19 ground-nut decorticators, 11 oil expellers, 5 cotton ginning units, 2 dal mills and 3 other types of units, besides organisation and development of 3 hybrid seed production and sale societies. The progress of installation of processing units assisted is shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number assisted</th>
<th>Number installed</th>
<th>Number under not yet installation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Rice Mills</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Groundnut Decorticators</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Oil Expellers</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Cotton Ginning Units</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Dall Mills</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Sugar Cane Crushers</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Jute Bailing Presses</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Par Boiling Unit</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>185</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides, a Rice Bran Oil Factory of 25 to 30 tonnes capacity at a capital cost of about Rs. 20.21 lakhs is being established by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. at Vijayawada. Financial assistance of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has already been given so far. The construction is in progress.

**Co-operative Storage:** In order to develop processing, adequate storage facilities are necessary. Financial assistance of Rs. 190.14 lakhs has so far been sanctioned to Co-operative Societies for taking up the construction of 1,144 godowns in the State; 897 godowns have been constructed. The work is in progress in respect of others. The storage capacity of all these godowns will be about 2,16 lakhs tonnes.

**State share capital contribution:** In order to augment the financial resources of Co-operative Marketing Societies and to increase their borrowing power, Government have been giving share capital contribution to the cooperatives on a matching basis in the ratio of 1:1 for Andhra area and 3:1 for Telangana area. A sum of Rs. 69.76 lakhs was contributed by Government up to 31st March, 1971 as share capital contribution to the various Primary co-operative Marketing Societies, District co-operative Marketing Societies and Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation.
Procurement of paddy:— During the year 1970-71 the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., Hyderabad acted as an agent of Food Corporation of India in the programme of purchase of paddy. Several Primary Co-operatives were associated by the Federation to fulfills its task. The Co-operatives opened 149 purchasing centres in the State and procured 44,600 tonnes of paddy worth about Rs. 2.25 crores, against an advance of Rs. 2.00 crores made by the Food Corporation of India to the Federation on Government Guarantee towards procurement operations.

Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers through Co-operatives:— Government reviewed in the year 1970 the procedures relating to the purchase and distribution of chemical fertilisers by Co-operatives on consignment-cum-credit system in the light of the further developments relating to release of fertiliser stocks direct by Government of India from the pool quota to dealers and firms, the increased supplies available from indigenous manufacturers, the increasing overdues from the Co-operatives towards sale proceeds of chemical fertilisers etc., and ordered that:

1. the scheme of supply of chemical fertilisers to Co-operatives on consignment-cum-credit basis should be dispensed with;
2. that District Co-operative Marketing Societies of good record shall be allotted stocks of chemical fertilisers as they apply for;
3. that the Co-operative should look to the Co-operative Central Banks and Scheduled Banks for credit;
4. that margin money shall be given to District Co-operative Marketing Societies whose record has been good; and
5. that supplies made to District Co-operative Marketing Societies shall be on the basis of deferred payment for 45 days on the production of letter of credit from scheduled banks or Co-operative Central Banks and 2½% of the value of fertilisers from District Co-operative Marketing Societies shall be collected in advance as security at the time of indenting of stocks, etc.

At present pool fertilisers are being distributed by all the District Co-operative Marketing Societies except those in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Warangal and Hyderabad, where the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation has taken up distribution from kharif 1971, as the said five District Co-operative Marketing Societies were not functioning properly.

During the year 1970-71 an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was made available by the National Co-operative Development Corporation towards margin money. Out of the said amount, an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was sanctioned to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-ope-
rative Marketing Federation and the balance to the District Co-operative Marketing Societies to enable them to obtain further finances from the Co-operative Central Banks or the Scheduled Banks for purchase of chemical fertilisers.

An amount of Rs 9.895 lakhs was also made available by the National Co-operative Development Corporation during the year 1970-71, for sanctioning the same to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation as share capital contribution for investing the same in the share capital of Indian Firms Fertilisers Corporation on behalf of the participating Co-operative Institutions of the State.

During the year 1970-71, the District Co-operative Marketing Societies received and distributed the following quantities of pool fertilisers:

| Stocks received | 20,564 | 136.26 |
| Stocks distributed | 1,13,199 | 721.40 |

At present there is a quantity of 52,261 metric tonnes, valued at Rs. 380.48 lakhs with the District Co-operative Marketing Societies.

Consumers Co-operative Stores:— To hold the price line, Government have taken a number of measures with the financial assistance provided by Government of India by organising a chain of consumers' Co-operatives in cities, urban and semi-urban areas. There were 24 Co-operative Central Stores in the State as on 1st July, 1971. Departmental Stores (Super Bazars) have been set up in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Visakhapatnam, Kurnool, Guntur, Vijayawada and Warangal. The Departmental Stores at Kakinada has been started recently. It is hoped that the Departmental Stores at Rajahmundry will start functioning soon.

There are twenty-four Government Employees Consumers Co-operatives in the State at the rate of one each at the 20 District Headquarters (excluding Ongole district newly formed), and one at Vijayawada in Krishna district, besides three stores in the Government Employees Colonies in the twin cities. Employees of Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Municipalities also are enrolled as members of Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores. Instructions have also been issued for encouraging organisation of consumers stores for employees at block and taluk level having regard to their viability. There are 797 Primary consumers Co-operative Stores with a membership of 2.97 lakhs. Consumers Co-operative Stores are set up in all industrial establishments in the State,
employing 300 or more workers. The employer is called upon, to give financial assistance in the shape of share capital, working capital and managerial subsidy, etc. So far 88 Consumer Co-operatives have been organised in the industrial concerns.

**Distribution of consumer articles in rural areas:** The scheme is sponsored by the Government of India. According to the objectives of this scheme, consumer activity is to be organised on co-operative lines in rural areas as an integral part of the task of holding the price line for the country as a whole. At present, the marketing societies and village credit societies are distributing the consumer articles in rural areas.

The marketing societies are being provided with a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 to meet the cost of additional staff appointed by them for this purpose, spread over a period of three years. Share capital contribution also is made to these societies for strengthening share capital base to enable them to deal with the scheme of distribution of consumer articles in rural areas effectively. Steps are also being taken to establish an effective link between rural consumer activity and urban consumers stores by affiliation of primary co-operative marketing societies to central consumers stores.

**Uplift of Weaker Sections of the Community:** To ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections of the community in urban areas who are socially useful like Taxi Drivers, Rickshaw Pullers, Washermen, etc., Co-operative Societies have been registered and financial assistance was given in the shape of loans, subsidies and share capital contribution, etc.

**Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies:** With a view to help the Taxi Drivers in urban areas, a scheme for organisation of Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies was taken up in 1964-65 and 4 societies were organised. Government assisted these societies till 1968-69, with a total sum of Rs. 9.33 lakhs by way of loans, share capital and subsidy to enable them to purchase taxies and put up sheds. In order to enable the societies to render greater service to a larger number of members, a master plan was prepared during 1969-70, to bring 500 taxi drivers into co-operative fold. During the year 1969-70, 90 taxis have been purchased. Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2.55 lakhs to meet 10% of the cost of the 90 vehicles. The members contribute at Rs. 1,000 each towards share capital. The State Bank of India sanctioned Rs. 17.16 lakhs as loan towards 85% of the cost of the 90 vehicles. All the 90 vehicles are plying on road. These vehicles are allotted to members on hire purchase system.

During the year 1970-71, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.80 lakhs towards 10 per cent cost of 100 more vehicles. The State Bank of India has been addressed to provide loan towards 85 per cent of their contribution. During the year 1971-72, it is pro-
posed to provide Government assistance of Rs. 3.90 lakhs for purchase of 150 more taxis at a cost of Rs. 39 lakhs.

**Rickshaw Pullers and Auto Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Societies:**

Organisation of Rickshaw pullers Co-operatives was first taken up in 1962-63. Since then, 23 Rickshaw pullers' Societies were registered and financial assistance was sanctioned so far to 20 societies amounting to Rs. 8.70 lakhs.

During 1968-69 a sum of Rs. 70,000 was sanctioned to Burma Repatriates Auto Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative at Visakhapatnam by way of loan, share capital and subsidy. A master plan was prepared to bring all the Auto Rickshaw Drivers into Co-operative fold. Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1.80 lakhs during the year 1969-70 to meet the cost of 10 per cent cost of 200 Auto Rickshaws, as a first phase of the master plan. The State Bank of India, Hyderabad meets 85 per cent cost of the vehicles, while the member contributes Rs. 500 only towards his share capital. Government of India, agreed for release of 200 Autos.

The State Government released 15 Autos to the two societies at Hyderabad from Taxi Trade Quota. So far Government of India released 106 autos to these societies. Of this, a total number of 55 vehicles are on road. The State Bank of India has met 85 per cent cost of the 55 vehicles, while the State Government sanctioned 10 per cent cost of 55 vehicles. Each member has contributed Rs. 500 only towards his share capital. The vehicles are allotted on hire-purchase system.

It is proposed to help 100 more Auto Rickshaw Drivers during the year 1971-72 with a sum of Rs. one lakhs towards 10 per cent cost of the vehicles.

**Washermen Co-operative Societies:** The scheme for organisation of Washermen Co-operatives was first introduced during 1964-65. So far, 11 societies were registered and financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.08 lakhs was sanctioned to 6 societies. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh to washermen co-operatives during 1971-72.

**Printing Societies:** Since 1964-65, 12 Co-operative printing societies were registered and financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 2.12 lakhs towards loan, share capital contribution and managerial subsidy was sanctioned so far. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned to one printing society at Vizianagaram during 1970-71 towards managerial subsidy. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh to help printing societies during 1971-72.

**Co-operative Societies for Destitute Women, Widows etc:** It is proposed to organise co-operative societies for Destitute Women,
Widows and the handicapped with a sum of Rs. 3.60 lakhs during the year 1971-72.

**Labour Co-operatives:** The programme of labour co-operatives is designed to promote the economic interests of the manual labourers who constitute a sizable portion of the weaker sections of the community, by securing contracts for execution of works on which they can be employed on reasonable wages. The programme envisages replacement of the existing contract system gradually in the execution of public works to ensure adequate wages to labourers and to secure for the labourers and the Government the amount now accruing as profit to the contractors.

A federation of Labour Co-operatives was registered with headquarters at Macherla in Guntur district to co-ordinate the activities of the primary labour contract co-operative societies in Guntur District to facilitate the implementation of the scheme effectively. There are 488 primary labour co-operatives, besides 4 Federations at Hyderabad, Kurnool, Warangal and Macherla with a membership of 0.33 lakh and paid up share capital of Rs. 5.66 lakhs. Now new societies are proposed to be organised during 1971-72. Provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh under managerial subsidy and Rs. 0.20 lakhs towards expenditure on staff in the pilot district of Guntur is proposed for 1971-77.

**Group Insurance Scheme:** With a view to give social security to members and employees of Co-operatives, four group Insurance Schemes have been formulated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in collaboration with Life Insurance Corporation of India.

1. Group Insurance Scheme for borrowers from the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Housing Federation.
2. Compulsory mortgage redemption Insurance for borrowers from Taxi and Auto Rickshaw Owners Societies.
3. Compulsory groups gratuity-cum-Life Insurance Schemes for employees in the Co-operative Sector, and

Under the first scheme all the borrowing members of the Housing Societies will join the scheme to enable the members of their families to be free from the burden of the housing loans in case they meet with death during the currency of the loan. In such an event, the Life Insurance Corporation will repay to the Federation the outstanding amount.

Under the second scheme, each Taxi-Driver to whom taxies are provided on hire purchase system by Co-operative Societies from the funds provided by the Government and the State Bank of India, will
pay a small insurance premium. In case of death or accident, the Life Insurance Corporation will pay the amount of loan outstanding against the member to the society. By this, the legal heirs of the deceased will not have the burden of loan repayment. The societies will first make payment of the premia on behalf of all its members.

The Third scheme is designed by the Life Insurance Corporation to help co-operative societies which have not so far created gratuity fund for payment of gratuity to their employees in time in case of their retirement etc. The fourth scheme will help the legal representatives of the loanees of Land Mortgage Banks. If the loanees meet with death during the currency of loan, the repayment of outstanding amount will be undertaken by the Life Insurance Corporation.

It is expected that the schemes would greatly help members of Co-operative Societies and their families.

Co-operative Education and Training:

(1) Training of Departmental, Non-Official and Private Candidates:—
Co-operative Training and Education is essential for the personnel working in Co-operative Institutions for effective discharge of their duties and for the success of the movement. There are four Junior Co-operative Training Centres in the State to impart basic training to the Junior candidates. These four training centres at Hyderabad, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada and Anantapur are running an eleven months course from 1st July every year till 31st May of the succeeding year. In addition to the said four training centres, there is a Central Co-operative Institute at Hyderabad for imparting training to the directly recruited Junior Inspectors and Senior Inspectors of the Department. 810 candidates underwent training in 1970-71 session.

(2) Member Education Scheme:— The member Education Scheme is being implemented by the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union Ltd., Hyderabad. There are 60 Perpetatio units in the State and one Educational Instructor is incharge of each unit. The Educational Instructors impart training to members, Office bearers and local leaders in the principles of Co-operation. The scheme has since been revised to be more purposeful.

Employment and Production Oriented Co-operatives:—
The problem of the educated unemployed has become more acute of late and imaginative and dynamic measures have to be considered for tackling this. Co-operatives also should play a role in this. Industrial progress has not kept pace with the progress in technical education and a large number of these unemployed persons are technicians also. As it is not possible for Government and other employers to employ this large number, efforts have to be made to provide a living for them through self-employment. Co-operatives of a varied nature would be able to help them if the promotional work is done
by a Governmental agency and the financing is done by an agency which has this important social purpose in view. In such co-operative s persons of the same skill may not be required and it would be necessary to pool the varied skills and talents of members to make an effective working groups. To illustrate, a fishing trawler may be supplied to a society which consists of an unemployed marine engineers, a refrigeration expert, a fisheries expert, a canning expert and an unemployed naval captain. It will be the job of the promotional agency to bring them together. Such persons will not only own the trawler but will also man the different posts on it. Such a project will give them wages as well as profits. Similar agencies for products of public sector undertakings would be given to societies of unemployed graduates and technicians.

The Co-operative Department in Andhra Pradesh has been consulting with other departments like Industries, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Milk Commissioner etc., to explore the possibility of forming such Co-operatives and to help the new weaker sections, the educated unemployed. Some of the schemes under consideration are:

1. For non-matriculates. Supply of mechanised push Carts.
2. For matriculates, rickshaw-pullers or those doing other menial jobs. Supply of auto-rickshaws or 3 wheeler pick-up Vans.
3. For unemployed licentiate auto-engineers, electrical engineers, mechanical engineers etc. Work-shops plus minibuses.
4. Technical graduates. Industries in which their varied skills could be used.
5. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry graduates. Allotment of land and all assistance for intensive agriculture including poultry, Piggery and milk Schemes.
6. Fisheries and other allied experts etc. Fishing trawler.

The intention is to form a Federation of all such Employment and Production Oriented Co-operative Societies and to seek assistance from financing institutions and the Life Insurance Corporation of India, etc.

Reorganisation and the Administrative set up of the Department:

The administrative set up of the Co-operative Department has been reorganised with effect from 1st July 1970. Under the new set up, there is a Co-operative Sub-Registrar at every Taluk headquarters.
called the Taluk Co-operative Officer, a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies at the Divisional Level (Corresponding to a Revenue Division) called the Divisional Co-operative officer and Special Category Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies at the District Level called the District Co-operative officer. After this reorganisation of the set up, the progress achieved in various spheres of Co-operative activity in the State has registered a considerable increase.

In order to bring home to the officers of the District level the policies of the Government in the Co-operative sector, particularly in the matter of providing adequate and timely credit to the weaker sections of the society, it is proposed to call a conference of all the District Co-operative officers in September, 1971.

Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies:

The Government of India have sponsored two schemes—one for the development of Small Farmers and the other for the development of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

The scheme for the development of small farmers envisages the provision of additional credit to the small farmers who are not viable and economic today and who can easily become credit worthy if certain improvements are made to their lands and they take to intensive cultivation of high yielding varieties with improved inputs and technology. The average outlay for each project during the Fourth Plan period would be Rs. 150.00 lakhs. The funds available for each project will be placed by the Government of India at the disposal of a separate Agency called the S. F. D. A. to be created in each project area for implementing the project. The funds required for providing additional credit to Small Farmers for undertaking intensive agricultural development programmes will have to come from the existing credit agencies such as the co-operatives and the commercial banks. The funds provided by the Government of India to the Small Farmers Development Agency will, in the main, be available for expenditure on risk fund to Co-operatives and staff subsidy to co-operative institutions, etc., and on staff for the Small Farmers Development Agency.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have decided that the small farmers development scheme should be implemented in Srikakulam, Nalgonda and Cuddapah Districts. Under this scheme, a small farmer is identified as one who is having a land holding of 2.5 acres to 5 acres of wet and 2.6 acres to 8 acres of dry with marginal adjustments up to 10 acres dry in exceptional cases.

The principal objective of the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers scheme is to assist the marginal cultivators in making the maximum productive use of their small holdings by undertaking horticulture, animal keeping and dairying etc. The effort will be directed towards generating the larger income by channelising credit, improved
inputs in to these activities. The Government of India have decided to have 40 projects all over the country in the next four years. Each Project will get a central assistance of Rs. 100 00 lakhs. The Projects will be primarily markets based and will be centred round areas of consumer demand, so that there is scope for development of production. The scheme covers Marginal Farmers having a holding of not more than 1 hectare (2.5 acres) and Agricultural Labourers having a homestead and earning 50 per cent or more of their income from agricultural wages. For each project there will be a separate Agency to be incorporated under the Societies Registration Act. The funds available for each project will be placed at the disposal of this Agency which will act as a catalyst in promoting the economic interests of the participants in the programme, mainly through generation of fruitful employment. The Government have decided to implement the scheme in Visakhapatnam and Nalgonda Districts.

Both the schemes are implemented by Agencies which are registered societies and of which the District Collector is the Chairman and the Chairman, Zilla Parishad and two representatives of the beneficiaries are members along with the concerned district officers.

The Co-operative movement has thus spread to many aspects of our economic activities. Even so, it would not perhaps be incorrect to say that its largest sphere of activity continues to be agricultural credit of different types. While the Performance in our State has been satisfactory and in some cases even encouraging so far as long-term credit is concerned, I must admit that in respect of short-term credit, the picture has been one of relative stagnation. A concerted effort is, therefore, required to see that the short-term credit organisation is geared up and the level of credit considerably stepped up. This will require improving our overdues position. The amendment to Section 71 of the Co-operative Act that was brought into effect last year should help facilitate speedy recovery and thus enable the reduction of these overdues. It is also necessary that the Co-operative Credit structure becomes a more effective instrument for mobilising local resources.

A fundamental re-orientation in the method of functioning of our co-operative organisation would be required if they are to become effective and dynamic instruments of not only social and economic progress, but of achieving the goals of a socialist society to which we are committed. The Co-operative movement which was initially conceived of as a means of ending exploitation has sometime itself become a new instrument for such exploitation. It, therefore, requires dedicated and sincere action on our part to see that this situation is remedied and that the co-operative organisation becomes an instrument for achieving economic progress and justice.

The amendments to the Co-operative Act that have been brought into effect last year, particularly the provision that a person cannot
stand for election as a Director of Society for a third time in continuation of two terms should help to curb the tendency of certain interests alone monopolising the co-operative organisations.

However, we will have to again review the position with a view to seeing whether any further measures are necessary to ensure that the co-operative subserve the interests of the weaker sections of the society. Certain provisions which earlier served a positive purpose might have to be reconsidered in the light of this. For instance, the provision that no society shall refuse admission to membership to any member duly qualified does serve the purpose of preventing the co-operative societies from becoming the preserve of any particular group or interest. However, in the light of recent developments, where co-operatives are being organised for specialised interest and for particular purposes such as, for instance for weaker sections like rickshaw-pullers, washermen, weavers, etc., or for running certain industries, it may become necessary in order to protect their interest to restrict the membership to these special professional interests or weaker sections alone.

However much we may refine legal provisions, these can only provide the frame-work for the co-operative organisation. Government also can only give financial assistance and ensure adequate supervision. In both these aspects, there is no doubt that much more can be done and it shall be the endeavour of Government to do so. However, even if this is done, ultimately the success or failure of the co-operative organisation in terms of achieving certain broader social objectives will depend upon the commitment and dedication of the members of that organisation. In this the leaders of the people, to whichever party they may belong or at whatever level they may function, have a special responsibility and obligation and I hope that with their co-operation we will be able to ensure that the co-operative movement is further strengthened and reoriented to help the weaker sections of our society.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72. Voting of Demands for Grants

10th August 1971. 105

In continuation of last year’s presentation, the following financial statement is presented for the year 1971-72:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>₹ 85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery &amp; Equipment</td>
<td>₹ 25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fixtures</td>
<td>₹ 15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies &amp; Stores</td>
<td>₹ 25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>₹ 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>₹ 15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
<td>₹ 10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: ₹ 315,000

The above statement is submitted for the approval of the committee for the year 1971-72.

(Signed)

[Secretary's Name]

10th August 1971.

Statement of Accounts for the year 1971-72. Financial year 1970-71 was 8 months. The monthly average of monthly income was Rs. 45.45. The average monthly expenditure was Rs. 30. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 360. The deficit was Rs. 54.

The statement is as follows:

- Revenue:
  - Income from different sources.
  - Grants and donations.

- Expenditure:
  - For different purposes.

The statement is concluded with a detailed breakdown of income and expenditure for the year 1971-72 and the deficit for the year.

The statement is concluded with a detailed breakdown of income and expenditure for the year 1971-72 and the deficit for the year.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th August, 1971. 107

Voting of Demands or Grants.

The following expenditure was voted for 1971-72:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>158.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>1,541.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 2,060.62

This vote is for the financial year 1971-72.


For the year 1971-72, the following grants were voted in the Budget Session:

1. **Office of the Governor:**
   - 30-11-1970
   - Amount: Rs. 626

2. **Office of the Director-General:**
   - 30-11-1970
   - Amount: Rs. 556

The total amount voted is Rs. 1182.

---

(i) **General Observations:**

The financial year 1971-72 was characterized by a significant increase in the demand for grants compared to the previous years. The demand for various departments was higher than expected, leading to a substantial increase in the overall budgetary allocation.

The total demand for grants was Rs. 322.54 for the fiscal year 1970-71, with an increase of Rs. 621.68 for the fiscal year 1971-72. This reflects the growth in the economic activities and the corresponding increase in the need for public services.

The demand for grants from various departments saw an increase, with some departments showing a more significant rise than others. This highlights the varied needs and priorities of the various departments.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Amount 1970-71</th>
<th>Amount 1971-72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Governor</td>
<td>Rs. 30-11-1970</td>
<td>Rs. 556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Director-General</td>
<td>Rs. 30-11-1970</td>
<td>Rs. 626</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total amount voted for the financial year 1971-72 is Rs. 1182.

### 3. **Total Receipts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income &amp; Revenue</td>
<td>78.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. **Total Expenditure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>78.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Table: Revenue and Expenditure Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue</td>
<td>78.08</td>
<td>78.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

(i) (iii) **Finance Statement:**

- The financial statements show a net income of Rs. 32.84 million, with expenses amounting to Rs. 21.83 million. This results in a profit of Rs. 11.01 million for the year.

### Notes:

- The financial year is from 1st July to 30th June.
- The figures are rounded to the nearest rupee.

(iii) "Example of Demand for Grants:

The following demands for grants have been submitted, namely:

- Education: Rs. 18.68
- Health: Rs. 15.28
- Housing: Rs. 7.86
- Water Supply: Rs. 3.21
- Roads: Rs. 2.50
- Miscellaneous: Rs. 1,700

Total: Rs. 26.93

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th August, 1971


The following is a list of demands for grants for the year 1971-72:

- Demand for Grants
- Vote of Demands
- Total Amounts

Demand for Grants:

- Item 1: Rs. 147,200
- Item 2: Rs. 10,205
- Item 3: Rs. 2,55,436
- Item 4: Rs. 12,162
- Item 5: Rs. 12,205

Total: Rs. 3,12,092

Vote of Demands:

- Item 1: Rs. 210
- Item 2: Rs. 4,282
- Item 3: Rs. 68
- Item 4: Rs. 104
- Item 5: Rs. 489.44

Total: Rs. 6,680

Total Amounts:

- Item 1: Rs. 3,12,092
- Item 2: Rs. 6,680

Total: Rs. 3,18,772

Note:

The figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Amount 1</th>
<th>Amount 2</th>
<th>Amount 3</th>
<th>Amount 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Budget Expenditure</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Miscellaneous Expenditure</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Miscellaneous Revenue</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Miscellaneous Revenue</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Miscellaneous Revenue</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Miscellaneous Revenue</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The above table indicates the distribution of the budgeted amounts among various categories. The total budget for the year is Rs. 1,144, distributed among different heads, with a total of Rs. 185 allocated for one item.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th August 1971

The sum Rs. 190.14 being the budget estimate for the year 1971-72 and the ceiling limit for the year 1971-72 is Rs. 190.14. The amount exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 2.16.

The estimate of items is as follows:

The proposal for Grants is Rs. 190.14. The amount of 333 has been increased by Rs. 5.897. The expenditure for the year 1971 has been Rs. 148,871.85.

The estimate for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 148,871.85. The amount for the year 1971-72 is Rs. 2.25. The amount of Rs. 44,600 has been decreased by Rs. 2.00.

The proposal has been increased by Rs. 44,600.

(1) The proposal for the year 1971-72 is Rs. 148,871.85. The amount exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 2.16.

(2) The amount of Rs. 148,871.85 has been increased by Rs. 2.25.

(3) The amount of Rs. 44,600 has been decreased by Rs. 2.00.

The proposal has been increased by Rs. 44,600. The amount exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 2.16.
(4) கூறு, புத்தாண்டுச் சீரமைப்பின் காரணம் மற்றும் காலத்திற்கு 1971-72. அறிவியல்வாய்க்கால விளக்கம்.

(5) கூறு, கருத்தூர் மற்றும் காலம் சீரமைப்பின் காரணம் மற்றும் காலத்திற்கு 1971-72. பிரிவுகள் 45 வருடாக வேலைக்கொள்ளவும் முற்பாக்கியில் சேர்த்து. அதோடு அது

1971-72 களிர் கூறுகள் அடையாளம் மற்றும்

குறுக்கு கூறுகள் விளக்கம், வருடாகவே, களிர், முடிப்பு, நாட்டுக்குச் செய்ய கருத்தூர் மற்றும்

செயல்முறையில் செய்த காலம் மற்றும்

செயல்முறை செய்வதில் காலம் துவங்கும். இந்த தொடர் 5 க்கு கருத்தூர்

மற்றும் காலம் சீரமைப்பில் கூறுகளை பரிமாறியம்.

1970-71 களிர் கூறுகள்

(பதிவு காலத்தில்)

1. குன்றுவை வாய்ந்த வேளாண்மை... 20,864 138.26

2. குறுக்கு வாய்ந்த வேளாண்மை... 1,18,189 721.40

என்று கூறுகள் சீரமைப்பில் கூறுகள் வைப்பது. 1970-71 களிர் கூறுகள்

(பதிவு காலத்தில்)

1. குன்றுவை வாய்ந்த வேளாண்மை... 20,864 138.26

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వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రచుర ప్రత్యేకించని

ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని. ఆమ్మాల వింతలెక్కడ సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించని.

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<td>1970-71</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1970-71 10% 100 2.80 85% 85% 10% 2.80 85% 10% 17.16 85% 10% 150 2.80 85% 10% 2.80 85% 10%.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th August, 1971


The Deputy Commissioner, Collectorate Range, Karimnagar,


The salary awards for the year 1962-63 are given in Appendix.

Appendix 23. The salary and wages of 6 members of the staff is increased.


For the year 1968-69, the estimate was Rs. 70,000. The estimate for 1971-72 is Rs. 10,000.

3. Another demand for the year 1968-69 is Rs. 100,000. This is increased to Rs. 500,000.

4. For the year 1971-72, an estimate of Rs. 100,000 has been made for the same purpose.

5. The estimate for the year 1964-65 is Rs. 100,000. This is increased to Rs. 1,000,000.

6. The estimate for the year 1971-72 is Rs. 1,000,000. This is increased to Rs. 10,000,000.

7. The estimate for the year 1964-65 is Rs. 0.10. This is increased to Rs. 0.10.

8. The estimate for the year 1971-72 is Rs. 0.10. This is increased to Rs. 0.10.


1971-72 Dr. 3.63 o&o *odo ^?ydogb, ^dod)^)o^ Dderof^oSb ^S^yd ^o^o^) ^^6x) ^d^T^§ (jSa^paods^oa.

The budget for 1971-72 is Dr. 3.63 on the budgetary side. The actual expenditure for 1970-71 is Dr. 0.88 on the budgetary side.

1971-72 Dr. 0.88 o&o *odo ^?ydogb, ^dod)^)o^ Dderof^oSb ^S^yd ^o^o^) ^^6x) ^d^T^§ (jSa^paods^oa.

The actual expenditure for 1971-72 is Dr. 0.88 on the budgetary side.

The estimated expenditure for 1971-72 is Dr. 0.20 on the budgetary side.
3. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ವಸ್ತುಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ (ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ) ಸಹಾಯವು ಕೆಲಸ.

4. ತಾಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಧ್ವಜ ಸಾಮುದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಗದ ವಿಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗ.

ನಂತರವು ಸ್ಥಳ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಡೆಗೂಡಲು ಮೇರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಂದು ಅದು ಹಿಂದು ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುದುಗೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಅವು ಒಂದು ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಕಡೆಗೂಡಲು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಅದು ಒಂದು ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಕಡೆಗೂಡಲು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ನಂತರ ಸ್ಥಳ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಡೆಗೂಡಲು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಂದು ಅದು ಹಿಂದು ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುದುಗೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಅವು ಒಂದು ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಕಡೆಗೂಡಲು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ನಂತರವು ಸ್ಥಳ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಡೆಗೂಡಲು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಂದು ಅದು ಹಿಂದು ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುದುಗೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಅವು ಒಂದು ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಕಡೆಗೂಡಲು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ನಂತರವು ಸ್ಥಳ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಡೆಗೂಡಲು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಂದು ಅದು ಹಿಂದು ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುದುಗೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಅವು ಒಂದು ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಕಡೆಗೂಡಲು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

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"ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, 10ನೇ"

10th August, 1971

The Hon'ble Governor:

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1971-72. The details of the revenue and expenditure for the year 1970-71 and the estimates for the year 1971-72 are enclosed for your perusal.

The statement shows a deficit of Rs. 10,000 for the year 1970-71, which is covered by the surplus of Rs. 10,000 in the previous year. The revenue for the year 1971-72 is estimated to be Rs. 20,000, and the expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 30,000. The statement also includes the details of various grants and donations received in the previous year.

I have the honour to...

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

5. ....

6. ....

10th August, 1971

S. P. Reddy, Chairman

1.7.1970 to 30.6.1971
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th August, 1971


124 10th August 1971.

The following is the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the financial year 1971-72. It includes the voting of demands for grants.

The financial year 1971-72 has been a challenging one for the government. Despite various economic and political challenges, the government has managed to maintain a balanced budget. The statement highlights the government's efforts to ensure sustainable growth and development.

The budget for the upcoming fiscal year has been carefully planned to address the needs of various sectors such as education, health, and infrastructure. The government has also allocated funds for social welfare programs to support the most vulnerable sections of society.

The annual financial statement provides a comprehensive overview of the government's financial status and the planned expenditures for the upcoming year. It serves as a blueprint for the government's fiscal policy and a guide for the allocation of resources.

The voting of demands for grants is an important aspect of the budget process. It ensures that the funds are allocated in a transparent and accountable manner, benefiting the intended beneficiaries.

In conclusion, the annual financial statement (budget) for 1971-72 reflects the government's commitment to fiscal responsibility and sustainable development. The voting of demands for grants is a critical component of this process, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently and effectively.

For more detailed information, please refer to the attached budget document.