I. ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RAYALASEEMA DEVELOPMENT BOARD

401—

*II2 Q.—Sri Poolla Subbiah:— Will hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

a) Whether the Rayalaseema Development Board is going to be statutorily recognised; and

b) if so when?

The Deputy Chief Minister (Sri J. V Narasinga Rao)

a) b), Government propose to consider the matter, if necessary, after watching the working of the Planning & Development Board for Rayalaseema for some time more.

b) Within two years time, the Government might have sufficiently gained experience and knowledge about these things. Therefore, will the Government consider by the end of this financial year to constitute a Board with statutory powers.
Sri J. V. Narasing Rao:— To prepare a long-term plan for the eradication of famine in Rayalaseema; to consider and advise the Government in regard to schemes pertaining to development of Rayalaseema as may be included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan or in the Annual Plans; to recommend further measures that may be necessary to accelerate the pace of development of Rayalaseema; to review the progress in respect of the development of schemes pertaining to Rayalaseema.
Oral Answers to Questions 25th August 1971

Q. 3. 3. 3. — What is the status of the third class citizen?  

Q. 3. 3. 3. — Why is the development of the future of the third class citizen not being taken seriously?  

Q. 3. 3. 3. — How damaging is the statement of the minister?  

Q. 3. 3. 3. — What is the role of the development board in the future development of the third class citizen?  

Q. 3. 3. 3. — What is the relationship between the third class citizen and the development board?
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అంగీకారం 1 — ఆహార ఉత్పత్తుల సమాధానాలు అభిప్రాయాలు ఎంత పైకి ఎందుకు కలిగి ఉండాలి కాదు. యాదోద్ద ఎంచుకోండి. ఆమె గుండె, సరూరు చిత్రాలు కలిగి ఉండాలి. ఎందుకు ఆమె గుండె ఎంచుకోండి?

అంగీకారం 2 — స్థానిక సేవల సమాధానాలు ఎండుకు ఎందుకు కలిగి ఉండాలి కాదు. యాదోద్ద ఎంచుకోండి. అడవు ఎంచుకోండి. ఎండుకు అడవు ఎంచుకోనం కాదు?

అంగీకారం 3 — మారుతున్న సమయానికి ఎందుకు ఎండుకు ఎంచుకోనం కాదు?

అంగీకారం 4 — స్థానిక మారుతున్న సమయానికి ఎండుకు ఎంచుకోండి. యాదోద్ద ఎంచుకోండి. ఎండుకు ఎంచుకోనం కాదు?

అంగీకారం 5 — మార్పులు ఎండుకు ఎంచుకోండి. యాదోద్ద ఎంచుకోండి. ఎండుకు ఎంచుకోనం కాదు?

అంగీకారం 6 — మార్పులు ఎండుకు ఎంచుకోండి. యాదోద్ద ఎంచుకోండి. ఎండుకు ఎంచుకోనం కాదు?
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Sri A. Madhava Rao:— This is an important question, and we have supplementaries to raise.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— There may be several supplementaries. Members on this side and also on that side want to put questions. I feel very much for the attitude you are taking. I wish you all co-operative.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— Co-operation is always there. We want some information which he is not giving.

DEVELOPMENT OF DUGARAJAPATNAM FORT

402—

*833 Q.—Sri P. Venkatasubbiah (Sullurupeta):— Will hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh will consider to develop the Dugarajaptanam port in Nellore District?

Sri J. V. Narasimha Rao:— No, Sir.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— (angrily) As the Chief Minister isficiently satisfied by the information already given. Am I allowed to press the matter any further?

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— No, Sir. Am I allowed to press further?
Sri G. Sivayya :- This is the first place where the Britishers landed in Nellore District and from there they conquered the whole of India. Will the Government therefore consider its importance and develop it as a port?

Sri J. V. Narasing Rao :- It is all backwaters of Buckingham canal. It is not on sea-shore. There is no proposal to develop it as a port.

Sri G. Sivayya :- Is the Government afraid that this port might be used by some other foreign country, as the Britishers did?

Sri J. V. Narasing Rao :- We cannot think like that.

Sri G. Sivayya :- Dredging operation, survey and investigation work, navigational aids, etc.

Sri J. V. Narasing Rao :- I had a discussion with the port officials at Kakinada recently. Some products of Chittoor District are being diverted from Maqras and other ports. Will the Government take a little interest to divert the commodities to be sent from Kakinada port, so that the port will be developed.

Sri J. V. Narasing Rao :- We are trying our level bests.
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Funds for Catching of Monkeys in Gramapanchayats

The Minister for Transport deputised the Minister for Panchayat Raj and answered the question (Dr. M. N. Lakshmiprasad).

a) There is no specific provision as such but the expenditure on catching of monkeys will fall under section 55 (XXVII) of the Gram Panchayat Act 1964.

b) Rs. 6 (Sundar), Gram Panchayats.
c) It is reported that there is no misappropriation.

d) Does not arise.

3. The expenditure is allowed and they incurred the expenditure.

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4. The gram panchayats can allot certain sums in such things.

The gram panchayats can allot certain sums in such things.
Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasayya: — I shall read the relevant sentence. 'The Collector, Anantapur, has reported that there was no misappropriation of Panchayat funds.'

Sri D. Venkatesam (Kuppan): — Hitherto we were exporting several things to foreign countries. Has there been any export of monkeys to foreign countries?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasayya: — It is a different question which I cannot answer.
PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY SCHEME TO NARSAMPET TOWN

404—

*280—Sri T Purushotham Rao (Warthampeta) :- Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state :

a) when was the protected water supply scheme taken up in Narasampet Town, Warangal District ; and

b) When the Government propose to complete the said scheme ?

The Minister for Panchayat Raj (Sri T. Ramaswamy)

a) The Protected Water Supply scheme for Narsampet in Warangal district was taken up during January, 1967.

b) The Scheme is expected to be completed by the end of January, 1972.

ABOLITION OF CRAFT SECTIONS IN HIGH SCHOOLS

405—

*1239 Q.—Sri R Mahananda :— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state :

a) whether there is any proposal to abolish the Craft Sections like Drawing and Weaving in high schools of the State ; and

b) if so, the reasons therefore ?

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

a) No, Sir.

b) Does not arise.
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— We have asked for information all right, but not for abolition.

According to the syllabus there are 27 crafts out of which the schools could select individually.
That information we have called for.

The comprehensive Education Bill is still under examination.

The Bill is coming.

When is the Bill coming?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— He is not coming. Any number of times you ask you will get the same reply.
Sri P. Subbiah:— It is not a question of commission or omission. It is an act of necessity.

Sir, the need for the Education Bill was first realised some 3 or 4 years ago. Education is a vital need, and we find that some 60,000 children are not in school. The Education Department has also been notified that some 50,000 children are out of school. Therefore, the need for the Education Bill is urgent. The Bill will provide for the education of these children.
Sri G Sivajiah: — What are the main features of the comprehensive Education, Bill under consideration of the Government?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: — The Preamble, I think, if I remember right, says that the Bill is intended to regulate and control the educational activities in the State. That is generally the thing. Of course, I am not able to recapitulate all those contents of the Preamble but these two functions are there.
take this House into confidence and tell us: "For these reasons, I am not able to bring the Bill now" If there are any difficulties, let us share. We will certainly rise to the occasion to help him.

Q 23. Mr. S. K. Raman: — I seem, Sir, that I have had the honour of taking this House into confidence and telling us: "For these reasons, I am not able to bring the Bill now" If there are any difficulties, let us share. We will certainly rise to the occasion to help him.

Q 24. Mr. V. Ramachandra: — Mr. Speaker, I have formed the view that there are difficulties, let us share. We will certainly rise to the occasion to help him.

Q 25. Mr. V. S. Raman: — The Minister for Education be pleased to state:

a) whether the posts of District Educational Officers in the State are going to be down-graded; and

DOWNGRADING THE POSTS OF DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS

407—

*1309 Q.—Sri Poolla Subbaiah:— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

a) whether the posts of District Educational Officers in the State are going to be down-graded; and
b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:

a) No, Sir.

b) Does not arise.

Sri Poola Subbaiah:— They have represented that their nomenclature is of the Deputy Director and their rank is of that of the Deputy Director now. Therefore, why have you down-graded their posts?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— The posts of Deputy Directors are created in the officer of the Director of Public Instruction in the districts, they are called District Educational Officers. They are inter-changeable and the cadre is the same. So far as I know, nobody has any grievance.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 'COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT'

408—

1304 Q.—Sri Poola Subbaiah:— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

a) whether the State Government proposes to implement the compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961 strictly; and

b) if so, from when?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:

a) The Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Act, 1961 for the enforcement of compulsory Primary Education came into effect from 10-4-1961 throughout the State excepting the scheduled areas. The Scheme has been gradually extended from the 6 to 7 years age group in 1961-62, to 6 to 11 years age group in 1965-66, thus bringing the entire age group of 6-11 years contemplated by the said Act, under its fold by the end of Third Five Year Plan.

b) Does not arise.
The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao — It is said: “The State shall endeavour......” We are the first who have endeavoured, Sir.

Sri A. K. Gopalgowda — It is said: “The State shall endeavour......” We are the first who have endeavoured, Sir.

Sri L. G. S. B. A. — It is said: “The State shall endeavour......” We are the first who have endeavoured, Sir.

Sri G. S. V. S. A. — It is said: “The State shall endeavour......” We are the first who have endeavoured, Sir.

Sri V. V. S. A. — It is said: “The State shall endeavour......” We are the first who have endeavoured, Sir.
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స్థితి వ్యాఖ్యానం — ఎందుకు పుష్పించే అంశాలు ఇంటి విభాగాలు వేయబడినా. అందుకంటే వారు పుష్పించినప్పటి కంటే వారు ఉన్నతి సాధించాయా. అందుకే లాంటి శాఖలు ఉన్నతం చేయాలి. సాధారణంగా లోకాలు అనేక విధానాలను కూడాంచించడానికి మడ్డు చేయాలి.

స్థితి గణను — అదను స్థితిలో కాక స్థితిలో ఉండాలి కానీ, నిరోధం చేయలేదు. మనం ప్రతితరిలో నిర్ణయించాలి కానీ ప్రతి అవసరం విషయాలు కాలములు కాదు. ప్రతి అధీనస్థా పత్రికలు అధికరణ చేయలేదు.

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ఏంధ్రేండ్ర కాంస్యప్రతి తెలుగు విశ్వవిద్యాలయాల ప్రాసాదం నిషేధించబడింది. ఇది ఆస్ట్రేలియా క్రైస్ట్రియన్ కాంస్యప్రతి దినపతనం. ఈ పాత్ర ప్రపంచ ప్రతి ప్రత్యేకప్యాకత తెలుగు భాషా విభాగానికి సమావేశం చేయబడింది. 

శ్రీ బాదరి బిషప్ పితా: — ఇప్పుడు దీని మూలం కాదు. మాత్రం ఈ విశ్వవిద్యాలయానికి ప్రతి ప్రత్యేకప్యాకత తెలుగు భాషా విభాగానికి సమావేశం చేయబడింది. 

శ్రీ పి. పి. నరసింహ రావు: — ఇప్పుడు దీని మూలం కాదు. మాత్రం ఈ విశ్వవిద్యాలయానికి ప్రతి ప్రత్యేకప్యాకత తెలుగు భాషా విభాగానికి సమావేశం చేయబడింది.
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Sri G. Sivaiah :— The compulsory Education Act is in force. Under the provisions of the Act, the Government has to take action against those parents who do not send their children to Schools? Whether the Hon'ble Minister is taking any action against such of them or keeping quite as it is a human problem? When the Act is in force, is it not the duty of the Home Minister and the Education Minister to take the necessary action?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :— The Act nowhere says that such parents would be debarredly punished. But they are punishable under certain circumstances.

We are organising Central Kitchens in the State as Pilot programme and this will be taken up in the whole State subject to permission of funds. Mid-day meals programme is going to be streamlined shortly.

Sri G. Sivaiah :— The District Registrar has issued a letter on 10-11-1971. Whether the letter is authentic or not? When the letter is going to be sent to the concerned departments?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :— The letter is in the copy of the Home Minister. It is the Home Minister who will take the necessary action.
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— In connection with the introduction of compulsory Education Scheme, as many as 14,300 additional teachers were appointed during these three to four years.

You said that we have not been able to make any headway.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— Why do you put the words in my mouth which I have not used at all.

DEVELOPMENT OF DRY CULTIVATION IN THE STATE
6S2 25th August 1971
Oral Answers to Questions

a) the names of districts which have been selected for the development of dry cultivation in the State; and
b) the details of the programme that would be taken up there?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri Kakani Venkataraman):

a) Hyderabad and Anantapur districts.

b) Answer is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE VIDE CLAUSE (b) OF L. A. Q. No. 1381 (STARRED) PUT BY Sri D. NARASIMHAM,
S. No. 409

This scheme envisages development of an area of 8,000 acres over a period of 4 years by adopting dry farming practices in a phased programme. Groups like jowar bajra, castor, greengram etc. are to be grown under rainfed conditions. Soil conservation practices like (i) contour bunding (2) terracing (3) gully plugging (4) formation of farm ponds (5) adoption of water harvesting measures (6) afforestation and grass land development (7) minor irrigation through digging of new wells and renovation of old wells (8) introduction of sprinkler irrigation (9) distribution of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides (10) use of improved agricultural implements (11) arranging demonstrations in cultivators’ holdings (12) imparting field training to farmers (13) supply of milch animals etc. are the programmes included in the scheme.

2. Every year the area of operation is to cover 2000 acres. Since it was taken up in Ibrahimpatnam during the last quarter of 1971-72, an area of 600 acres only could be covered.
ప్రశ్నల ఉదాహరణలు:— కథన విచారణ ఏకాంగా ఉండాలి. 

ప్రశ్న 1: ఇస్నాన ఒంట్లో మరియు మరియు సాధనముల ఉండాలి. అయితే ఇస్నాన ఒంట్లో మరియు మరియు సాధనముల ఉండాలి. తెలుగు విచారణలు మరియు మరియు సాధనములు ఉండాలి.

ప్రశ్న 2: ఇస్నాన ఒంట్లో మరియు మరియు సాధనముల ఉండాలి. అయితే ఇస్నాన ఒంట్లో మరియు మరియు సాధనముల ఉండాలి. తెలుగు విచారణలు మరియు మరియు సాధనములు ఉండాలి.

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ప్రశ్న 5: ఇస్నాన ఒంట్లో మరియు మరియు సాధనముల ఉండాలి. అయితే ఇస్నాన ఒంట్లో మరియు మరియు సాధనముల ఉండాలి. తెలుగు విచారణలు మరియు మరియు సాధనములు ఉండాలి.

ప్రశ్న 6: ఇస్నాన ఒంట్లో మరియు మరియు సాధనముల ఉండాలి. అయితే ఇస్నాన ఒంట్లో మరియు మరియు సాధనముల ఉండాలి. తెలుగు విచారణలు మరియు మరియు సాధనములు ఉండాలి.

ప్రశ్న 7: ఇస్నాన ఒంట్లో మరియు మరియు సాధనముల ఉండాలి. అయితే ఇస్నాన ఒంట్లో మరియు మరియు సాధనములు ఉండాలి. తెలుగు విచారణలు మరియు మరియు సాధనములు ఉండాలి.

ప్రశ్న 8: ఇస్నాన ఒంట్లో మరియు మరియు సాధనముల ఉండాలి. అయితే ఇస్నాన ఒంట్లో మరియు మరియు సాధనముల ఉండాలి. తెలుగు విచారణలు మరియు మరియు సాధనములు ఉండాలి.

ప్రశ్న 9: ఇస్నాన ఒంట్లో మరియు మరియు సాధనముల ఉండాలి. అయితే ఇస్నాన ఒంట్లో మరియు మరియు సాధనముల ఉండాలి. తెలుగు విచారణలు మరియు మరియు సాధనములు ఉండాలి.

ప్రశ్న 10: ఇస్నాన ఒంట్లో మరియు మరియు సాధనముల ఉండాలి. అయితే ఇస్నాన ఒంట్లో మరియు మరియు సాధనముల ఉండాలి. తెలుగు విచారణలు మరియు మరియు సాధనములు ఉండాలి.
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Mr. Depu. y Speaker:— I have not come to that.

Mr. M. Manika Rao (Thandur:— There is a last question which is very important.

Mr. Depu. y Speaker:— I have not come to that.

Mr. M. Manika Rao (Thandur:— There is a last question which is very important.
Oral Answers Questions 25th August 1971 685

SUPPLY OF ADULTERATED GHEE TO TIRUPATHI THIRUMALA DEVASTHANAM

414—

+731 Q.—Sri Badri Vishal Pitti (Maharaj junaj) :— Will the hon Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that Fig and Cow fat was supplied to Thirupathi Thirumala Devasthanam in the name of ghee;

b) if so, (i) the names of the persons who supplied this and (ii) the date since which it was supplied (iii) when the said supply was stopped (iv) the rate at which the same was supplied;

c) whether any tenders were called for at that time for the supply of ghee;

d) whether any action was taken against the persons responsible for this; and

e) if not, why not?

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

a) No, Sir.

b) Does not arise.
c) The Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam is purchasing Ghee from T. T. D. Co-operative Stores, which called for tenders from Agmarked Ghee dealers when the Integrated Milk Project, Vijayawada was unable to supply Ghee for some period during 1970
d) and e) Do not arise.

Shri Bhujigaon Pitha: — 13-8-71 Kese Samachar Par Dak Kan Ka Nikal Mie 4 Bh Samachar Cha. Hai KI

Tirupathi August 12

Cow and pig fat were being supplied in the name of ghee to Tirupathi Devasthanam, the Revenue Minister P. Thimma Reddy said here today.

Yah Sadi Hai Ya Gakht Hai | Iss Ke Anumapar Un Ka Utr Sadi Hai Ya Nahin

Addressing a meeting of the Dharma Rakshana Sabha here on Sunday, the Minister said that when this fact came to his notice while he was Agriculture Minister he immediately took action and arranged to supply pure ghee from Hyderabad Milk Project.

Yah Jo Awadhara Me Aapna Hai Yah Khap Hrud Tad Sahi Hai Oor Mandir Mahastak Ka Jawab Fiksa Hrud Tad Sahi Hai | Durvari Patr Yeh Kh Jo Jag Sahar Patr Me Yeh Gakht Itleka Chui Thi To Himare Pass Jo Suvarna Vimaan Hai Us Ka Fikar Thi KI Iss Kh Diwad Karta Jag Kh Jo Samachar Me Unhone Minister Ke Munde Me Gaay Oor Khulwar Ka Thi Pathcha Diya.
Oral Answers to Questions 25th August 1971

1. కోసం ఉపయోగం లేదా ప్రవచన సంప్రదాయం పొందిన విభాగాలు ఎందుకు ఏమిటే నాలుగేమిస్తారు?

2. క్యాంప్యూటర్ మార్కర్ ప్రభుత్వం ఎలా అమలులు చేసేవి?

3. ఎంపిక ప్రయత్నాలు సంపన్నం చేయాలి ఎందుకు ఏమిటే ఎంపిక పాఠకర్తలు సహాయం చేయాలి?

4. ఎంపిక ప్రయత్నాలు ఎంటూ విషయాలు ఎందుకు ఏమిటే ఎంపిక ప్రయత్నాలు సహాయం చేయాలి?

5. ఎంపిక ప్రయత్నాలు ఎంటూ విషయాలు ఎందుకు ఏమిటే ఎంపిక ప్రయత్నాలు సహాయం చేయాలి?

6. ఎంపిక ప్రయత్నాలు ఎంటూ విషయాలు ఎందుకు ఏమిటే ఎంపిక ప్రయత్నాలు సహాయం చేయాలి?

7. ఎంపిక ప్రయత్నాలు ఎంటూ విషయాలు ఎందుకు ఏమిటే ఎంపిక ప్రయత్నాలు సహాయం చేయాలి?

8. ఎంపిక ప్రయత్నాలు ఎంటూ విషయాలు ఎందుకు ఏమిటే ఎంపిక ప్రయత్నాలు సహాయం చేయాలి?
SEIZING OF ALCOHOL AT BEGUM BAZAR

416—

* 751 Q.— Sri R. Mahananda (Darsi) : — Will the hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that Alcohol worth about forty thousands rupees was seized by the Police at Begum Bazar, Hyderabad in the month of January, 1971;

b) who was transporting this and to which place; and

c) the action taken by the Government?

The Minister for Power (Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu)

a) Alcohol worth only Rs. 500/- was seized by Police on 9-1-1971 in Begumbazar.

b) M/s Prabhat Corporation, Secunderabad consigned it to Bombay.

c) Police Department have transferred the case to the Excise Department only on 8-6-1971. Further investigation is in progress.

On 9-1-1971, the Police have recovered 25 wooden cases containing 40 bottles of 50 m. Is which was suspected to contain alcohol from the All India General Transport Corporation, Begum Bazar, Hyderabad. The case was transferred to the Excise Department on 8-6-1971 and the matter is under investigation. It is found that alcohol content is 65.6% op. In a test conducted by
the departmental officers. The chemical analysis report has not, however, been received as yet. The cost of the spirit and the bottles is estimated to be 500-only and not as stated by the member.

It is reported that from the records seized from the Transportation Company, the contraband was being transported by Messrs. Prabhath Corporation, New Bhoiguda, Secunderabad, to Bombay to sell

But invoices which accompanied the consignment show that the consignees are Messrs. Thakur & Co., Bombay and Messrs. Prakash Agency, Bombay.

out of ten, especially one company got 53,000 litres of alcohol; and it is my information that every day 5,000 to 10,000 litres from Hyderabad is going to Madras and Bombay.

What effective steps does the Government propose to take to check this?

Sri Latchanna:— Who was transporting and to which place?
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Sri A. Madhava Rao:— I want to know about the investigation in regard to bogus companies. I am levelling a charge that Rs. 26 crores of revenue is being lost to the Government at different stages.

Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu:— During investigation it was found that no such company in the name and style of Messrs. Prabhath Corporation existed for the last 10 years in House No. 4749/2, New Boiguda who booked the consignment. When the Deputy Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, was addressed for the particulars of that firm, it has been reported that the proprietor of the firm is one Sri B. Narahari Rao, s/o Laxman Rao, House No. 7-2-17, Ashoknagar. Further investigation in the matter is in progress.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— What are the effective checks to see that alcohol is not being misused?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Stringent steps should be taken to find out.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:— It is under investigation.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— Not only with regard to this case, are the checks that the Government is going to adopt in regard to bogus firms?
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— How are you going to deal with these bogus firms?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Who is investigating? When was the investigation taken up?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The Minister says, it was the police in the beginning, and then the Excise Department.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Was it in the lorry that it was seized or was the alcohol seized from the Company or was it seized from the premises of the Company?
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— It is under investigation. He has information that it was in the Transport Company. He has no information about the lorry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Have you got the lorry number?

Mr. Krishnamurthy Naidu:— On 9-1-71, police have recovered 25 wooden cases containing 40 bottles each of 400 ml. It was suspected to contain alcohol. The Transport Company is All India General Transport Corporation, Begum Bazaar, Hyderabad.

The case was transferred to the Excise Department on 8-6-71 and the matter is under investigation. It is reported from the records seized from the Transport Company, that the contraband was being transferred by Messrs. Prabhat Corporation....

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— That won't have any benefit.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— What is the benefit? Should we not safeguard the public interest?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— You have drawn the attention of the hon. Minister. He is seised of the matter.
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Unless the hon. Speaker is able to take a very serious view of the matter and share the feelings of the hon. members.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— His attention was drawn and he made a reference that if necessary it will be handed over to the Special Branch.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— He is seized of the matter.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— How is this House going to be given an opportunity to discuss and safeguard the public interest?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— He says it will be handed over to the Special Branch.

Sri C V. K Rao:— (Kakinada):— Rampant corruption and malpractices are going on. In this, according to the hon. Minister, on 9-1-71 the police seized this and on 8-6-71, after 5 months, they have transferred the thing to the Excise Department. Within these 5 months, what is it that the police have done...This is a very serious matter in which the House must be taken into confidence and the hon. Minister should be frank enough to place all the details before the House. Therefore, permit us half an hour debate on this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I do not think we have time for that.

Sri C. V. Rao:— Everybody knows this Excise Department. How rampant corruption is going on.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:— What else do they want. I said it is under investigation.

Sri C. V. Rao:— Everyone will be interested.
Sr. C. V. K. Rao:— What is the hurdle in not referring to the competent investigating police department, i.e., the Special Branch.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— He is refusing that. He says that if necessary he will refer it.

Sr. C. V. K. Rao:— Already 8 months have passed. By now the entire alcohol must have got evaporated.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Our spirit is getting exhausted now.

Sr. G. Latehanna:— Let him say now that he will refer it to the......

Sr. C. V. K. Rao:— What is it that stands in the way of the government to refer the matter to the Special Branch to get at the truth.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— He says, if necessary......

Sr. C. V. K. Rao:— Let the hon. Minister say that he will entrust the matter and let us know what is going to happen.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— No information city police transferred to the Excise department.
Sri C. V. K Rao:— I submit the Department has connived in this illegal transaction. Otherwise the department could not have come into the picture after 6 months. Therefore let it be referred to the police for truthful investigation.

Sri V. Krihnamurthy Naidu:— The case was registered under FIR 571 dated 9-1-1971 by the Police Station of Sajarayat Ganj. This case has been transferred to Excise on 8-6-71 at 2-00 p.m. by Sri K. Ramakrishna Murthy, Sub Inspector, Special Team, vide their letter No. NIL, dated 8-6-71. The police has transferred this case after lapse of 5 months period.

Sri T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— What did the police do in the meantime?

Sri C. V. K Rao:— Why did the police take 5 months? Why this Department comes into picture at this level. There is something. Therefore, we cannot trust neither the police nor this Department. Give the matter to the competent body for investigation.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:— What is the difficulty to send it to the Police Department.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— He has informed the House....

Sri C. V. K Rao:— The investigation should be done.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:— A detailed report may be placed on the table of the House.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I think you will have to get the information and submit to the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— You please furnish the information to why they have transferred this case to the Excise Department.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The Minister will get the information and place it on the table.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The information and place it on the table.

Sri G. Latchanna:— When it while be placed on the table of the House, Sir?

Sri K. Govinda Rao:— What is the time required for the Minister?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— It will be placed on the 28th of this month.

The name of the person also be given including the details of his address.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Now, Question Nos. 419 and 420 would be clubbed and the Minister will reply for both of them.

EXECUTION OF LOWER MANERU PROJECT

419—

*957 Q.—Sarvasri C. Janga Reddy (Palkal) and T. S. Murthy (Warangal):— Will the hon. Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:

a) the amount of expenditure incurred for the foundation of Lower Maneru Project and the extent of work executed;

b) whether it is a fact that in view of the fact that the removal of sand constituted 50% of the work carried out last year, it was filled with sand against this year; and
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c) if so, the reasons for not constructing revetment in the portion where sand was removed?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri S. Siddha Reddy)

a) The expenditure incurred on the foundation of Lower Manair Dam to end of 6-71 is Rs. 6,62,304. The quantities of work done are furnished below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item of work</th>
<th>Quantity of work done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excavation of sand</td>
<td>7,000 Cum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation in rock</td>
<td>6,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stripping of top soil for earth dam foundations</td>
<td>46,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation of cut off trench</td>
<td>54,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filling up of cut off trenches with impervious soil</td>
<td>32,079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) No, Sir. The expenditure on sand excavation is only Rs. 24,500 whereas the expenditure on the dam foundation is Rs. 6,62,304.

c) No revetment work is done in sand excavation of dam foundations. The excavation of sand is done mostly by open excavation.

AMOUNT SPENT ON LOWER MANERU PROJECT

420—

*958 Q—Sarvasri C. Janga Reddy and T. S. Murthy:—Will the hon. Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:

a) the amount being spent on Lower Maneru Project during 1970-71 and the works on which the same is being spent;

b) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to wind up the Maneru S. E. Circle;

c) whether it is a fact that dam (Katta) work will not be taken up either this year or next two years and the construction of buildings only will be attended to; and

d) what are the reasons for delay in taking up the construction work of the dam?

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

a) An amount of Rs. 70.15 lakhs was spent on Lower Maneru Project during 1970-71 and it was mainly spent on acquisition of lands for buildings, excavation of foundations and special tools and plant etc.
b) No, Sir.

c) During 1971-72 only such works which are in advanced stage will be completed and no new building programme is contemplated for 1971-72. The question of proceeding with Manair Dam works will depend upon provision of funds in the coming years.

d) Manair Dam is a part of Pochampad Project - canal system situated at M. 88 of Main Canal. During IV Plan, it is intended to concentrate on main canal works up to M. 717 as Pochampad Project is now linked up with World Bank Aid.

S. N. Q. No. 2489 - Will the Hon'ble Minister for Education be pleased to state...

a) whether the unfilled seats of short end B. Ed. Training Colleges in Telangana will be filled by the applicants from Andhra area and
b) if so, whether orders to that effect will be issued?
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—
a) No, Sir
b) Does not arise

OPENING OF DISTRIBUTORIES TO TUNGABHADRA H. L. C IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT

S N Q No 2491-L Sarvasri A Venkata Reddy & B. Papi Reddy (Allur):— Will the Hon'ble Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:—
a) Whether it is a fact that the proposed distributors 14, 15 & 16 of the Thungabhadra H L C South Channel (Anantapur District) have been abandoned by Government even though sufficient water is available, and
b) whether Government will consider the immediate opening at least two of these distributors keeping in view the present drought conditions in the District and the larger interests of the community in the area?

Sri S Siddha Reddy:—
a) The distributors 14, 15, and 16 of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal South Channel Anantapur District have been abandoned due to inadequate supply of the water in the canal, and due to the fact that these blocks contiguous with the Anantapur Tank ayacut.
b) Does not arise.
Water is available there. The Government is not taking further localisation to get water. Keeping that in view will you live the basket in?
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To that extent we have to delete some.

15. What is the position on the availability of wet, dry and normal distillate?...
SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO PEDDANALLAKALVA VILLAGE IN GIDDALUR TALUQ

S. N. Q. No. 2490-P Sr. Chappidi Vengaiah Will the Hon'ble Minister for Power be pleased to state...

a) whether Lingapuram village in Giddalur Taluq in Ongole District was electrified 5 years ago;

b) whether its hamlet Peddanallakalva village is not electrified inspite of public demand and representations by the local M. L. A.,

c) the reasons for ignoring the hamlet villages for such a long period and

d) the approximate time by which Peddanallakalva village will be electrified?

Sri V. Krishna Murtey Naidu:

a) Yes, Sir

b) & c) The village is having two hamlets viz, Peddanallakalva and Hussainabad. There are 200 households and 6 agricultural wells in Peddanallakalva and 6 huts and 2 agricultural wells in Hussainabad. The two wells of the latter hamlet have been energised by extending power supply from the lines nearer to them. On receipt of representations from the villagers, the other hamlet, viz., Peddanallakalva was investigated and a scheme formulated but it has proved unremunerative.

d) If the additional services are forthcoming to make the scheme remunerative, a remunerative scheme will be formulated and execution of works will be taken up subject to availability of budget provision.

(Re) -- Rural electrification of main Villages & hamlet of my native village -- We are taking up soon in accordance with my conscience.
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(2) సాధనాం ప్రకారం అంశాలం గా వేయబడింది?

సమ. 5. ఢిల్లీలో ప్రాంగణం: — Main village electrify అంటే, hamlets మధ్యకేంద్ర పాడు చేయడాన్ని కలపాయి. Hamlets electrify సౌకర్యాన్ని 30 రోజులు ముందు కొనసాగించడం 20% return మాదిరి అనుమతించడాన్ని.

సమ. 6. ఢిల్లీలో ప్రాంగణం: — 30 రోజుల మీద హమలెట్లు 20% return ద్వారా, అంటే అక్కడ ఇస్తాడి. Hamlets include మూడు అడవుల లేదా తరువాతిలో ప్రతి ప్రాంగణాన్ని take up ద్వారా funds ఇచ్చా. భాగ్యానికి ప్రోగ్రామ్ములు nominate మూడు ప్రాంగనాలను సహాయం కోసం. అండమొదట బాల్టికంది ఎన్ని సొంతులు 24 రోజుల మీద అప్పటి గామా ప్రభద్ధం కావడం ప్రశ్నల కంటే ప్రతిస్థాపించడం. అంటే Home connections, agricultural connections మూడు 10% return మాదిరి 12% remunera- tive లేదని ఉంది.

సమ. 7. చివరి ప్రాంగణం: — Electrified village 30 లేదా ఉషింది వారు? మాత్రమే residential మూడు ప్రాంగనాలు తెస్తి విలీనుడు కావడం, agricultural purposes కు electricity చేయ మూడు ప్రాంగనాలు ఉంటుంది?

సమ. 8. త్రవు ప్రాంగణం: — అడవుల ప్రతి కార్యక్రమాలు కచా రుచి కేంద్రం

సమ. 9. త్రవు ప్రాంగణం: — మూడు రోజుల మీద main village దీనిని hamlet లేదారు కార్యక్రమాలు మూడు ఇందులో main village తాలుగులు లేదా hamlets తాలుగులు కార్యక్రమాలు మరియు మూడు రోజుల మాదిరి ప్రాంగనాలు.

సమ. 10. చివరి ప్రాంగణం: — మూడు రోజుల మీద residential purposes కార్యక్రమాలు మరియు మూడు రోజుల మాదిరి 60%. ఇండియాల్స్ main village దానితో మూడు రోజుల మీద agriculture to current అసాధ్యం అనేది?

సమ. 11. చివరి ప్రాంగణం: — మూడు రోజు మీద నేటికి, మూడు రోజుల మీద current తోట, మూడు రోజుల మాదిరి 20% remunera- tive ప్రత్యేకత మూడు రోజుల మాదిరి main village దాని తాలుగులు మరియు hamlet తాలుగులు remunera- tive ప్రత్యేకత దానితో మరియు 60% తాలుగులు Rayalaseema Development తో బారెలో? అంగీకరించిన main village దాని తాలుగులు hamlet తో కలపాయి main సంస్థలే సాధనంపై represent ప్రకారాన్ని. ఇది మేములు consider చేసి?
764 23rd August 1971

Oral Answers to Questions

Sir, what is the present status of Electrified village

Sir, in the case of a village where the estimate is more than Rs. 30,000, they can take up the work if the estimate is less than Rs. 30,000 and the return is 20 per cent.
Oral Answers to Questions
25th August 1971

1. The Minister of Agriculture admitted that the 20th January, 1971, was a very
serious drought affecting the plains of Andhra Pradesh. It caused great
damage to the crops and loss to the farmers. The Minister assured the House
that steps would be taken to mitigate the effects of the drought.

2. The Minister of Finance stated that the 25th August, 1971, was a very
important day for the economy of India. He announced that the Government
would take steps to stabilize the rupee and to control inflation.

3. The Minister of Education informed the House that the Government was
considering the introduction of a universal education scheme for all children
in the country.

4. The Minister of Defence informed the House that the Government had
taken steps to modernize the armed forces and to increase their efficiency.

5. The Minister of Health and Family Planning stated that the Government
would continue to work towards the eradication of smallpox and other
communicable diseases in the country.

6. The Minister of Railways informed the House that the Government had
initiated steps to expand the railway network and to improve the quality of
service.

7. The Minister of Industry informed the House that the Government had
decided to encourage private sector investment in the country.

8. The Minister of Finance stated that the Government had taken steps to
increase the supply of foreign exchange to the country.
**INCREASED CULTIVATION OF SUGARCANE**

410—

*138 Q.—Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

a) whether the Government are aware that the area of Sugarcane cultivation has enormously increased and

b) if so, whether the Government are contemplating to reduce the same?

A:—

a) The area under sugarcane cultivation has not enormously increased,

b) The question does not arise.
CITY BUSES IN TWIN CITIES

411—

*394 Q.—Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham — Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

a) the number of the city buses being operated by the R.T.C in Twin cities at present and
b) whether they will be increased?

A—

a) As on 1st July, 1971, 342 buses (including 23 Double Deckers and 22 Trailers) are being operated in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

b) Yes, Sir. Another 26 buses will also be added by the middle of Aug. 1971.

PLYING OF RTC BUSES BETWEEN HANAMKONDA AND SIDDIPET

412—

*408 Q.—Sri C. Janga Reddy — Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

The reasons why buses are not being plied so far from Hanamkonda to Siddipet via Husnabad, from Medak to Hanamkonda via Siddipet and from Hyderabad to Hanumakonda via Siddipet in spite of the fact that the Government have agreed to ply R.T.C. buses in the said routes in G. O Ms. No. 946 dated 20-6-70?

A— The Schemes in respect of the routes Hanumakonda to Siddipet, via Husnabad, Hyderabad to Hanamkonda via Siddipet and Medak to Hanamkonda via Siddipet and Husnabad were approved by the Government on 20-6-70, and before the Corporation could obtain permits and introduce services, some private operators filed W. P. No. 3851/70 on the file of the High Court of A. P. and an interim stay was granted by the High Court. As the W P has since been dismissed by the High Court on 8-6-71, the Corporation is taking further action to introduce services on these routes, as soon as the permits are granted by the S.T.A. with whom the applications for the grant of permits filed by the R. T. C. are pending.

PROPERTIES OWNED BY KOTHANDARAMASWAMY TEMPLE IN THUMISI VILLAGE

413—

*651 (1790) Q.—Sri D. Venkatesham (Kuppam) — Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:
a) what are the properties of Kothanda Rama Swamy temple Thumasi village, Kuppam Taluk Chittoor District,

b) whether any representation has been made by the trustees to renovate the temple,

c) what are the repairs to be done to the temple immediately,

d) what is the estimated cost for the same,

e) whether any amount is going to be sanctioned for the renovation of the temple;

f) if so, when; and

g) if not, the reasons therefor?

A:—
a) The information is placed on the Table of the House.
b) A representation has been received from the Trustee on 4-7-1971 to renovate the Temple.
c & d :— The information is placed on the Table of the House.

e f & g: Generally the temples of historical, pilgrimage and architectural importance will get aid from the Common Good Fund.

The Commissioner has asked the Assistant Commissioner, Chittoor on 22-7-1971 to make spot enquiry in the above matter and submit a detailed report for renovation of the temple. After getting a report from the Assistant Commissioner, Chittoor the question of grant of aid for renovation of this temple will be considered.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE VIDE CLAUSES (a)(c) and(d) of THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY QUESTION No. 1970 STARRED

S. No. 413,

a) Immoveable properties:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Village</th>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Extent</th>
<th>Nature</th>
<th>Name of the serviceedar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thumasi</td>
<td>6/1</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>Under the possession of Archaka for the service rendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganjarlapalli</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>do (Sweeper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thumasi</td>
<td>12/7</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>do (Sweeper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thumasi</td>
<td>22/2</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>do (Sweeper)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Written Answers to Questions.

25th August 1971

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of repairs</th>
<th>Estimated cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Repairs of walls to the front portion of Garbhahayam and its top</td>
<td>Rs. 1,500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Installation of Dhwajastambham</td>
<td>Rs. 1,500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Construction of compound wall</td>
<td>Rs. 10,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Erection of pillars for light</td>
<td>Rs. 1500/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES ON EITHER SIDES N. S PROJECCT CANALS**

415—

*2253 Q,—Sri S Vemayya (Sarvepalli):— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

a) whether there are proposals with the Government to sanction lift irrigation schemes to ryots on either sides of Nagarjuna Sagar Canals now; and

b) if so what are the conditions to be imposed for sanctioning the same?

a) Yes, Sir. Lift Irrigation is contemplated under Nagarjuna—sagar Left Canal only,

b) 1. The area under lift irrigation should be limited to an extent of Ac, 50,000 equivalent wet area on either side of the main left canal and big sized branch canals and distributaries up to Mile 72/4,

2) The lift should be to an economic height of pumping of about 50";

3. There should be no diminution to the supply of water to the legitimate ayacut lower down,
A C B ENQUIRY AGAINST TWO DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE DEPARTMENT

417—

*729 Q.—Sri Badri Vishal Pitti :— Will the hon Minister for Power be pleased to state:

a) whether an enquiry has been conducted by the ACB against Sri Hammed Razvi and Sri V. Gopal Rao, Deputy Commissioners of Excise Department;

b) if so, the stage at which the said enquiry stands at present and whether the said persons have been placed under suspension and

c) if not, the reasons therefor?

A :— a) Yes, Sir.

b) The charges against Sri Hammed Razvi, Deputy Commissioner (Excise) were dropped in October 1969 and he retired on 28-10-1969. The enquiry against Sri V. Gopal Rao another Deputy Commissioner (Excise) is in progress before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. He has been on leave since the beginning of enquiry before the tribunal for Disciplinary proceedings.

c) Sri Hameed Razvi was not kept under suspension as the charges did not warrant his suspension from service. Sri V. Gopal Rao was also not kept under suspension In the latter's case Government considered it sufficient if the Officer is excluded from performing his official duties. Since Sri V. Gopal Rao himself proceeded on leave, the need for placing him under suspension did no arise.

IRREGULARITIES IN DONI MARKETING COMMITTEE

418—

*1324 Q.—Sri K. Eswara Reddy (Pathikonda) :— Will the hon Minister for Marketing be pleased to state:

a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the businessmen of Adoni are taking 43 Kgs. of groundnut per beg instead of 40 Kgs;

b) whether the Government are aware that they are purchasing commodities like groundnut and cotton brought by the ryots by paying two rupees less of that day's price in the name of actual weight (katakati);

c) whether the Government are aware that the ryots who take commodities to the market are put to various difficulties as guest house, drinking water etc;
d) whether steps will be taken to rectify all these defects and see that the Marketing Act is properly implemented?

A:— a) No, Sir. The groundnut is weighed 42 Kgs, per bag of which about one Kg. is accounted towards the weight of empty gunny bag and one Kg. for dirt, dust, pebbles etc.,

b) In respect of groundnut no reduction of price is effected, if foreign matter does not exceed one Kg. per bag and if it exceeds and the quality is inferior to average quality, the price is reduced proportionately. As regards cotton, no reduction is made. The commodity is put to auction and the price fetched is paid to the ryots.

c) Ryots shed and facility of drinking water for men and cattle exist at the market yard, Adoni. The Market Committee, Adoni is contemplating construction of another rest house, and provision of water facilities at various points, subject to availability of funds.

d) The Chairman, Agricultural Market Committee, has been advised to take suitable steps to improve the facilities in the market yard.

IV BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I have no information. I will find out at what stage it is. Before we disperse I will inform you at what stage it is.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— You have raised that, Let me find out at what stage it is. Otherwise, you can raise it tomorrow.

Sri P. Subbiah:— What can become of our adjournment motion?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I will have to find out. I will have to see what endorsement the hon. Speaker has made. Now the papers are not with me.

Sri P. Subbiah:— But Call attention motion is coming, That has to be clubbed......

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— You mean your adjournment motion is the same as the call attention motion.

Sri P. Subbiah:— Yes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— You can participate then. I have no information about your adjournment motion. Unless I find out, I cannot give you any information.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Call attention No. 4 will be taken up first, if the House allows, and then we will take up call attention motion No. 1. Both of them are not here.

Sri G. Rajaram:— They will be coming, Sir. It may be taken up as last item.
Calling Attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance re: Relief for flood Victims of Twin Cities

25th August 1971

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance re: Relief for flood victims of Twin Cities.

"अत्यावश्यक महत्वपूर्ण: 91 महीने पहले 29 सितंबर, 1971 की बारिश के कारण बड़े पैमाने पर बर्फबारी हुई थी। उस से 91 आदमी मरे गए। 20 आदमी गायब हो गए। सरकार द्वारे अनुसार 2000 शोपियां बर्फबारि हुई जिन से 20 लाख का नुकसान हुआ। 4000 मकानों का नुकसान। पहुंचा जिस से 45 लाख का नुकसान हुआ। सर्वोत्तम संपत्ति का नुकसान 377 लाख और अन्य नुकसान 298 लाख, इस तरह कुल नुकसान 9015 लाख का हुआ। यह सरकार द्वारे के अनुसार में बताया गया है। इस के लिए 11 लाख रूपये के राहत कार्य हुए। 100 रुपये 200 रूपये के त्रिविकाल हैं। यह भी अब तक कई लोगों को नहीं मिला है। केंद्र से 4 आदमियों की टीम 6 नवंबर को आई। उस के आने में इतनी देर लगी हुई। जब कि यह घटना 29 सितंबर को हुई। यह सक्रिय से व्यवसाय के देर लगी हुई। और हमारा बुनावट सम्बन्ध यह उठाता है कि केंद्र से टीम आने की आवश्यकता की जाए। क्या उनको राज्य सरकार पर विवाद नहीं था। निजी नुकसान 626 लाख का हुआ और सर्वोत्तम नुकसान 377 लाख का हुआ उस के मुकाबले में केंद्रीय दौरे ने 4 करोड 34 लाख 70 हजार रूपये का नुकसान बताया और 75 लाख रूपये मकानों के लिए 90 और जमीन बेचने के लिए 25 लाख और 9 करोड 9 लाख रूपये के नेतिवेश के लिए और सड़कों और पोलिस इमारतों की मरम्मत के लिए दिए गए। इस तरह 90 करोड 95 लाख के नुकसान के मुकाबले में सेटल टम ने 4 करोड 34 लाख रूपये दिए। इस तरह बड़ी गुना का फर्क होता है। बाकी नुकसान जो 6 करोड का है वह सरकार किस तरह पुरा करता चाहिए है। यह सुध्धा मस्ती इस सदन को बनाना चाहिए। 25 लाख 70 हजार जो राहत कार्य के लिए दिए गए उस में से 91 लाख खर्च हुए बाकी 14 लाख खर्च नहीं हुए हैं। सरकार इतनी निकामी है कि यह कोई ठीक काम नहीं कर सकती। कारणों के तलाने न करते से फूटने नीतिया निकलते बाला नहीं हैं। अफजल सामर-का लाला पाट दिया गया। नदी में भिलत बबता जा रहा है। ग्रह आबादी बढ़ता बढ़ता गई है। उस के लेहज जो आज तक न बनाया नहीं हुई। इस लिए इस तरह की घटना हो रही है और सरकार ईदाराबाद ग्रह को सरकार तबाद करने के राजत पर जा रही है। इस का सुनौत बड़े
Calling Attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance re: Relief for flood Victims of Twin Cities

...
Urgent Public Importance
re: Relief for flood Victims of Twin Cities

Sri J, V Narasinga Rao:— The concerned Minister will reply The moment the notice was received, it was transferred to the concerned Department.

Mr Deputy Speaker:— The information must have been gone to my office.

Sri N, Chenchuramnainaidu:— This is the old call attention notice referred to me, Sir.

Mr, Deputy Speaker:— He has referred to the assistance received from the Government.

Sri B, Chenchurama:— I received only one call attention notice.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— He says that he has received only one call attention notice; but not the other.

Sri B, Chenchurama:— I received only one call attention notice. The second call attention given is different from the first one.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Let us take up this.

Sri J, V Narasinga Rao:— We have got only one call attention and transferred it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— How much time it will take to get the information?

Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu:— I have to send it to the Department for examination and then I have to get the information. So, I need at least one week's time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Let us have on one day.
Calling Attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance re: Relief for flood Victims of Twin Cities

Sri N. Chencharama Naidu — Let us have it on 1st September, 1971.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — This call attention will be taken up on 1st September, 1971.

Sri B. V. S. Reddy: — This call attention will be taken up on 1st September, 1971.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — Suppose we make a wrong formality. You can waive it to arrive at a correct thing. It will help us.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — Discussion was not allowed by the Deputy Speaker.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — The Speaker can waive anything. To facilitate the members to arrive at the correctness, is it not the duty of the Government to furnish the information? Why should they stand on formalities?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Surely he will collect and give it on the day of the statement.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — As far as I am concerned, that has to be given to me beforehand. He agreed to Mr. Badri Vishal Pitti. He is going to reply to him. I oppose this thing. I want to know that preventive measures he has taken.

Sri J. V. Narasing Rao: — The Deputy Chief Minister is not dealing with the subject. It has already been decided that it will be given.
Calling Attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance re: Relief for Flood Victims of Twin Cities

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— The Deputy Chief Minister is taking shelter

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Mr. Rao you are not following it. He says it will take sometime.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— There are so many things. I am asking only a simple thing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— He says he will give it on 1st.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Here already my name is there. I am asking to furnish the information on this call attention motion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— It is an adjustment.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— My name is there. I want the information. He may furnish well before he is reluctant. He is standing on formalities. Some purdha system exists because rules did not permit.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— It is postponed. On the request of the House he has agreed that this will be placed on 1st. Then it will be finally answered on 1st.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— They won't even talk or they won't even laugh. What is our decision? You are there to guide us. Please insist on them.

Shri N. Chenchurama Naidu:— We have to get the information. They won't even laugh or they won't even talk. They won't even... it is also an adjustment.
Calling Attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance
re: Relief for flood Victims of Twin Cities

Shri K. Brahmananda Reddi:— We must give the correct information. Unless there is a Call attention or a Short Notice Question, it is not possible

Mr Deputy Speaker:— There is a Call Attention

Shri K. Brahmananda Reddi:— When replied, it becomes the public property. We are anxious to give information to the hon. members. If it is possible, he gives a statement. Naturally he must go by process, on the latest information that is available. Therefore whatever is going to be ready on that day, it can be given.

Shri K. Brahmananda Reddi:— When replied, it becomes the public property. We are anxious to give information to the hon. members. If it is possible, he gives a statement. Naturally he must go by process, on the latest information that is available. Therefore whatever is going to be ready on that day, it can be given.

Mr Deputy Speaker:— You are not right. There are two notices given by Sri Badri Vishal Pitti, 'He has not received both the notices. So, he wants time to answer.
Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance
re: delay in sanction of physical Directors in Junior Colleges.

25th August 1971

Mr. Dy. Speaker:— Let us first hear his statement on the 1st and then necessary we shall call,

i) re: Non-Construction of bridges collapsed due to cyclone in 1969 in Guntur District,

Sri J. V. Narasing Rao:— Sir, it is true that during the cyclone in May 1969, Vadarevu stream was in extraordinary floods and caused damages to roads in several places and breaches to the existing road dam in 21/8 Chirala-Narasaraopet road and caused interruption to the traffic, but this was repaired after the floods subsided and it is being used for traffic. However, as a measure of permanent relief, the Chief Engineer, Roads — Buildings, prepared detailed estimates for high-level bridge costing 16.3 lakhs. In view of the meagre provision of 268 lakhs provided in 71-72 under plan for roads and bridges, the work of constructing the high level bridge in the place of the road dam at mile 21/8 Chirala-Narasaraopet road could not be accommodated under plan. However, the high level bridge will be sanctioned by the Government when adequate funds are available. The portion of the road between Peddapindipada and Paturu of Guntur-Paturu road was badly damaged during the cyclone in 1969 causing breaches at 19 places including the existing road dam. All these breaches have been closed and road dams have been constructed at some of the places. All these works have been completed except 2 road dams at mile 22/2, 22/4 and 22/4, and these are 4 miles from Paturu. These 3 works have been entrusted to local Samithi President and are incomplete, but
Calling attention to urgent Public importance re: delay in sanction of physical Directors in Junior Colleges.

now the works are in progress. There has been no inconvenience to traffic and even at these places of incomplete works pucca diversions have been provided and are serving the traffic. However, efforts are being made to speedily complete these works. The old bridge at mile 18/7 of old Madras road between Guntur and Paturu across Nallanada drain collapsed in floods in 1962. The Government have sanctioned 9 lacs for the reconstruction of this collapsed bridge. The work was entrusted to the contractor, but he had backed out in 1969 and the balance of works is being executed departmentally. The work is expected to be completed before June 1972.

Sri J. V. Narasimha Rao:— It was considered that the non-teaching staff of the schools converted into junior colleges would be adequate and whenever adequate staff is required it has been proposed to sanction after getting their requirements. It has taken some time to obtain the actual requirements of non-teaching staff.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance

re: Famine Conditions in the state and deaths of some persons

including the posts of Physical Directors of each junior college. The details of actual requirements of each college have since been received from the D. P. L. The proposals are under the consideration of the Government and orders will be issued in a few days.

(iv) re: FAMINE CONDITIONS IN THE STATE AND DEATHS OF SOME PERSONS

(Sri G V. Reddy in the Chair)
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance
re: Famine Conditions in the state and deaths of some persons

25th August 1971

Mr. M. V. Reddy:

As you may have noticed, food situation in this area is very critical. The entire region is facing severe hunger and people are struggling to survive. The government has been informed about the situation and necessary steps are being taken to address the issue.

The government has also been asked to provide immediate relief to the affected population. Immediate medical aid has been requested to deal with the health issues that have been reported.

The situation is dire and we need your urgent attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance
re: Famine Conditions in the state and deaths of some persons.

25th August 1971

Mr. Chairman:— I have promised to give you an opportunity after the Minister makes the statement, to seek any clarifications but not before that because your name is not mentioned in the list before me, nor was I informed by the Deputy Speaker that you were permitted to speak.

Sri S. Vemayya:— I raise a point of Order, Sir. We have just now heard the Deputy Speaker permitting these two people who have given adjournment motions. He told the House that
these two members could participate in the discussion, because they gave notice of the adjournment motion. Just a few minutes back, he gave them permission to speak. How can the Chair deny them now the right to speak. It cannot be denied. It cannot be ruled like that.

Mr. Chairman:— The Deputy Speaker has not told me.

S.i.S, Venayya:— He promised to allow them to speak. We heard him say so. Their adjournment motion was converted into a call-attention motion.

Mr. Chairman:— Not before the Minister makes a statement. If I give an opportunity to him and do not give to others, the Chairman will come into trouble.

(At this stage, the Chairman was informed of the permission and he asked Sri P. Subbeyya to speak)
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance

re: Famine Conditions in the state and deaths of some persons.

The Government's main job is to look after the people and the cattle in these drought days.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance

re: Famine Conditions in the state

and deaths of some persons

The members of the Assembly are expressing concern about the drought conditions in various parts. The Government also are very well aware of the full facts and in spite of all these things, why should there be a team coming from Delhi to inspect and then grant. If the Government is so weak to represent the matter to the Central Government, it is most unfortunate; does the Central Government suspect the Ministry or Assembly? Let this Government represent our case strongly to the Centre or let them resign.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance, re Famine conditions in the state and deaths of some persons

25th August 1971

Re: Government of the state and the deaths of some persons. 11000 cases were reported in 1971, and 10000 cases were reported in 1972. 10000 cases were reported, but only 1000 cases were actually registered. The government had to take emergency measures to adjust the situation. The situation was调整 to the best of the government's ability.

Re: A large number of open wells were dug. 23 of these wells had to be closed due to water contamination. The government had to take measures to close the wells. The Law and Order situation is under control. The states have taken measures to law and order.

Re: The situation is somewhat critical. The government has taken necessary steps. The situation is under control. The states have taken measures to control the situation.
Paper laid on the table of the House
re: Amendments to rules for posts of Attenders under Zilla Gradhalaya Samsthas under the A.P. Public Libraries Act

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:— I will place the details on the table of the House in two or three days.

Mr. Chairman:— Parer laid on the table.

VIII Personal explanation by Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi in connection with the matters relating to Agricultural University.

Mr. Chairman:— You hear me; how it arises I will say. It is for you to decide whether it is permissible or not. By itself it was an unusual procedure. He has already had his chance twice; that by itself was an unusual procedure. I knew Mr. Papireddy was going to again refer to my points which I have raised. He has already had his chance twice; that by itself was an unusual procedure. I did anticipate; it is not that I did not anticipate.
Personal explanation by Sri B, Ratnasabhapathi in connection with the matters relating to Agricultural University

Mr. Chairman:— Under what rule?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Under the same rule under which Mr. Papireddy was permitted.

 Interruptions — "It is not a fact"

Sri B Ratnasabhapathi:— I would ask you how the Speaker put it to the House. That itself is unusual. I have not heard of such a thing in the history of any Legislature to be adopted. It is an unprecedented and unusual situation which was created.

Mr. Chairman:— Speaker has already given his ruling. I cannot help it.

That is quite a different matter. That is an unprecedented and unusual situation which was created.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— I am entitled for it.
Mr. Chairman:— Serious allegations regarding the Board of Management also were there. Mr. Paperreddy was one of the members of the Board. Fortunately he is an M. L. A. also. He has got every right to explain.

Sri B. Ratnasabapathi:— Mr. Paperreddy has got his chance not once, but twice.

Mr. Chairman:— Under what rule can I do it?

Sri B. Ratnasabapathi:— I am entitled to a personal explanation.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— To defend the Agricultural University—it is the Minister that has got to do it.

Mr. Chairman:— That is over, Mr. Rao.

Sri C. V. Rao:— Since there is irregular and unconstitutional violation of rules......

Mr. Chairman:— Now you are questioning the ruling of the Speaker three days back.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Mr. Ratnasabapathi has got his right.
Personal explanation by Sri B, Ratnasabhapathi in connection with the matters relating to Agricultural University

Sir B, Ratnasabhapathi:— I am not going to allow Mr. Ratnasabhapathi to give reply; it is unprecedented.

Mr. Chairman:— I have a right to personal explanation; I have got a right; you cannot gag me.

Sri B, Ratnasabhapathi:— You cannot gag me. It is an established convention.

Mr. Chairman:— He did not make any allegations.

Sri B, Ratnasabhapathi:— That is a different matter.

Sri B, Ratnasabhapathi:— My speech has been referred to; I am not going to bother myself. Let him read 101 references. But I must be given a chance.
Personal explanation by Sri B. Ratnasabhapati in connection with the matters relating to Agricultural University

Mr, Chairman: — Then I shall consider to-morrow,

Sri G. Latchamma: — No, no. It must be done now

Sri B, Ratnasabhapathi: — Then the entire demand must be postponed. You cannot allow the demand to be voted unless you give me a chance. It is a convention. That is a convention

Sri B, Ratnasabhapathi: — Let the whole Demand be postponed.

Mr Chairman: — No, I am not allowing

Sri G. Latchamma: — No, no. You have to allow. You cannot refuse personal explanation

Mr Chairman: — No, no. It cannot be

Dr T V S. Chalapathi Rao: — It is an established convention

Sri G. Latchamma: — You cannot deny

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Sri K Govind Rao: — I am raising a point of order. Mr Deputy Speaker. Under Rule 321, there is what is called Personal explanation which is provided for. A member may with the permission of the Speaker make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House
Personal explanation by Sri B, Ratna sabhapathi in connection with the matters relating to Agricultural University

In all fairness he should be allowed an opportunity to explain his position as a personal explanation which is provided under the rules. Therefore, I would request you Sir, under this rule to allow him to express.

"The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech."

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — That is regarding Personal explanation when a member makes a request for explanation makes a will have to see the speech and see whether there is anything which is derogative to to the Member concerned.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi: — It is not necessary. Where is it mentioned?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — He has raised the point of order. The rule says, "A Member may, with the permission of the Speaker make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House." And Personal explanation Sri Ratnasabhaputhi desires to give to a speech made by Mr. Papi Reddy the other day when he was not present. Well, whether Sri Papi Reddy had referred anything against Sri Ratnasabhapathi, it is for the Speaker to get convinced.

(Interruptions)

The Speaker before giving a ruling to the point of order Mr. Govinda Rao will have to get convinced whether he has really made derogatory remarks.

Sri K. Govind Rao: — Then give us an opportunity to convince you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — I will have to call for the copy of the speech and look into it and really if there is anything said...... and the Member desires to give explanation. Let us go by rules.
Personal explanation by Sri B. Ratnasabhapati in connection with the matters relating to Agricultural University

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I cannot understand what you mean. That is not the point of order.

Mr. G. Latchanna:— It is concerned with the debate. It is concerned with the voting.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— After getting satisfied only, I can give a ruling.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I have to give it.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapati:— That is a different matter; Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— You are requesting for a personal explanation.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapati:— Yes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— For personal explanation, the rule says that the Speaker can give only when he is convinced.
Personal explanation by Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi: Yes. I have now produced enough material before you. I am not going to make a big speech. I am only going to read a particular document. It is the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Management. I am not going to make a speech, I am not going to make a statement.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Supposing you make another reflection on Mr. Papi Reddy?

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi: Certainly not. Certainly not I assure you, Sir, that I will not degrade myself to that level.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That itself is derogatory.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi: The whole thing offends the dignity of the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I wish that everybody keeps up the dignity of the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: In the paper you are going to read, if there is any personal explanation in reply of the debate...

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi: I am not going to have any personal reference. I am only reading out the proceedings of Minutes that is also confirmed minutes of the Board of Management...

Mr. Deputy Speaker: How does it form as personal explanation...

Sri G. Latchanna: He is reading only to establish that he has not made any observation of Bazar talk.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy: Sir, Sir,

Sri G. Raja Ram: No, you cannot speak. (Many Opposition Members shouted 'No,' 'No'.)

Sri G. Venkata Reddy: I have every right to speak.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There is nothing in hearing him.

Sri G. Rajaram: I am on my legs, I must speak first.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy: I am the first man called upon by Chair.

Sri G. Rajaram: I must speak first.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Let him (Sri G. Venkata Reddy) speak first.

Sri G. Rajaram: In respect of calling Mr. Venkata Reddy, I am taking objection, Sir.
Sri G. Venkata Reddy: — I raise a point of Order, Sir.

Sri C V K Rao: — I raise a point of order over the point of order, Sir.

Mr Deputy Speaker: — Nothing is lost in hearing him.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy: — My point of order must be disposed of first, Sir.

Sri C V K Rao: — On the very issue of permitting Mr. Venkata Reddy to speak, I raise a point of order.

Mr Deputy Speaker: — I will hear any number of points of orders. Why do not you hear me?

Sri C V K Rao: — I raise an objection by raising the point of order against Mr Venkata Reddy being made to speak. He was presiding over there. He took a particular stand and now he has come over here and wants to speak. In all propriety and decency, he should keep quite. The decency requires, apart from rules. Now he cannot make his sword double edged.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy: — It is more unfortunate...

Mr. Deputy Speaker — He might have changed his mind.

Sri C V K Rao: — He occupied a dignified position. He should come down to that level. He should keep quite and listen to the proceedings.

Sri G Venkata Reddy: — Please dispose of my point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Let us in all seriousness do the business. This may not solve the problem. We should be serious. We have been continuing since three days on the demand.

Sri G Rajaram: — Whose fault is that?

Mr Deputy Speaker — I have not said that it is the fault of anybody. Let us be serious in doing the business of our own House according to rules and conventions. Sri B Rana Sabhapathi raised an issue. It was given to the Minister in advance. Mr Speaker also on the other day said that he has given some opportunity to know the details of charges, he would have done something according to rules. The Minister said that it is a matter of autonomy and therefore he cannot give any answer to the charges. In this way, this issue has arisen. On the other day, Sri P V Narasimha Rao said that they wanted certain powers.

Sri G Rajaram: — The powers are already there.
Dr T V S Chalapathi Rao — There are certain powers under Section 8 of the Act

Mr Deputy Speaker — You please listen to me The Minister said that certain powers are not there Mr Vavilala pointed out that there is power under which the Government can make enquiry. There were instances earlier also, when the enquiries were made. Now, in consultation with the Leaders of Opposition and in consultation with the Speaker, if the Government wants any opportunity to come to conclusion, nothing will be lost I will personally prefer that all the Leaders should meet and if any such procedure could be adopted to call for the information that could be done, if it is not in the rules That will help to solve the issue Otherwise, the Speaker is not a party and he cannot take any action So, in airness, I suggest that all the Leaders along with the Leader of the House may sit together and discuss the issue Under the rules, they are competent to do so They can find out and call for the explanation. The charges may be wrong, as stated by some Members,

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — I am very sorry, Sir All the Universities in the State have been invested with certain amount of autonomy. It was the considered opinion of this House that this House or the Government should not interfere in matters of daily administration in any University In fact the House was very jealous of guarding the rights and autonomy of the Universities. If you refer to the discussions we had on the Universities Bill, you will note immediately that this House was very particular that the Government should not have a hand in the day-to-day administration of the Universities. It is only confined to certain policy matters You may take all the Universities Acts into consideration Therefore, Sir, the question of instituting the enquiry does not arise at all.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao — With due respect to the Chief Minister, here is a provision in the Act, Sir.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — I am confirming that there is no question of this Government instituting an enquiry into some allegations At the same, when allegations come, certainly they are referred to, remarks are called for, they are examined by the Government and the matter is settled. That is all.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao — Speaker, Sir.

Mr Deputy Speaker — You see the latter exportation he has added i.e when they are forwarded to the notice of the Government they are referred to and examined
Dr T V S Chalapathi Rao:— If you read Section 8 of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Universities Act, which reads like this: "The Government shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made by such person or authority as they may direct in the affairs and properties of the University or any College or Institution maintained by the University and cause an enquiry to be made in respect of any matter connected therewith.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy:— I have not said that the Government have no absolute power; I say that the allegations are such that they do not require an enquiry.

Dr T V S Chalapathi Rao:— He is again shifting, Sir,

Allegations arise against the Managing Body on wild allegations without any foundation, 20 allegations are made without any foundation, 20 allegations are made without any foundation, 20 allegations are made without any foundation. In this case the Government are convinced that there is no basis for an enquiry to be instituted.

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Personal explanation by Sri B. Ratna Sabhapathi connection with the University

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Mr Deputy Speaker — All that he wants is to call for the information

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — We have called for the remarks. There is no need for such slight allegations

(interruption)
Personal explanation by Sri B. Ratna Sabhapathi in connection with the matters relating to Agricultural University.

The point is whether there is need for personal explanation.

Shri B, Ratna Sabhapati.—I must have a chance. I am not going to make any remarks.

Point of order.—I raise the point of order.

Point of order.—I want to make a few remarks.

Point of order.—Shri B, Ratna Sabhapathi. Are we going to be represented?

Another point of order.—The word "written" is written as "written" in the record.
Personal explanation by Sri B. Ratna
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Point of order

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Obsrvation ఎన్నుకు — If he convinces me that there are personal remarks cast by Sri B. Pap Reddi.

Clarification Sir, ఎన్నుకు ప్రామాణిక నిర్ణయం చేయండి కాదు, సమయం, ప్రత్యేకమైన కారణాలతో పిలిచుతుంది, ఎంతా చెప్పండి ప్రత్యేకమైన కారణాలతో? — అది ప్రత్యేకమైన నిర్ణయం చేయండి కాదు, ఎంతా చెప్పండి ప్రత్యేకమైన కారణాలతో అధికంగా అధికంగా నిర్ణయం చేయండి కాదు

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— After I hear him, I will give my ruling. I have already stated, whether I am convinced or not, after listening I should allow him. Whether I am convinced or not convinced that is a matter which I will have to decide, but for this I have to decide, but for this I have given my ruling that if the Speaker is convinced

Sri Ch Rajeswara Rao:— When the occasion arises, you should take a decision.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— There is no difficulty about that.

Sri G Venkat Reddy:— Point of order, Sir.

Sri G. Rajaram (rose)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— What is this? He wanted to speak earlier than you and when he is on his legs should I not listen to him? I will also hear you later. Let us hear what Mr Venkat Reddy has to say.
Mr. Deputy Speaker :— According to the rules, if the Speaker is convinced, he can give an opportunity.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy :— If he wants, he can talk to you in your Chamber and take your permission.

Mr. Dy, Speaker :— Not necessary.

Sri G Venkata Reddy :— That is the convention and practice in Parliament also (SHOUTS OF 'NO', 'NO')

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— So far as I understand the rule, the Speaker 'may' after hearing give an opportunity.

Sri G Venkata Reddy :— You have already given a ruling on that.

(SHOUTS OF 'NO', 'NO')

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— I have not given. Meanwhile, I wanted to tell you. I simply said the rule says if I 'may'. Therefore, the point of order will come when I am convinced.

Sri G Venkata Reddy :— Tomorrow you can give him an opportunity.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— There is no question of tomorrow. So long we are in the House and can have the things decided now and here. Why again tomorrow?

Sri G. Venkata Reddy :— If you allow him now, it will become a bad precedent and some other member will ask for similar privilege later.

Sri Ch Rajeswara Rao :— Natural justice demands that one must be given the opportunity for his personal explanation.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy :— If you give permission to one member now, and if he makes allegations against some other member tomorrow the other member also may ask permission from you for giving his explanation. In that manner, the whole of our time will be spent only for that business.
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University

Mr. Dy Speaker :— The Speaker can't go against the rules. He can only appeal that members may not take advantage of such things, but the Speaker can't do anything against the rules. If I am convinced then only permission will be given. There is no time-limit mentioned there.

Sri G. Venkat Reddy :— Already the Minister for Agriculture has given the reply on his Demand. Now, where is the question...

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :— Please let us know whether you are giving the permission or not.

Sri G. Rajaram :— Sir, this House was generous and the hon. Speaker of this House was so benevolent that it once-I do not know why the Chief Minister has not taken objection at that time allowed one Mr. T. Nagi Reddy, MLA when he resigned to explain his position wherein he not only condemned the entire House, the entire democratic set-up and the entire democratic system, but he talked of violence, talked of revolt and you iterated it. And now an hon. member when certain reference has been made to him wants to give a personal explanation why this Chief Minister should come out with this objection?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :— I am only speaking about the rules,

Sri G. Rajaram :— The rule is very clear.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :— I am only saying that the explanation that is sought to be must be personal in the sense that if any personal insinuation or allegation is made of nature which warrants an explanation

Sri G. Rajaram :— The hon. member has assured.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :— It is for the Speaker to decide. We are not objecting. Therefore, whether it need a personal explanation or not is for the consideration of the Speaker. Whether he looks into the speech of Mr. Papi reddy and other speaker and then comes to a conclusion or whether he comes to a conclusion without another speech, it is for you. It is not for us.

Sri G. Lachanna :— If it is so, you may better adjurn the House for tomorrow.
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Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Don’t go into that question. Now, we are on this issue.

Sri A. Madhiva Rao:— This is a very important issue. The allegations have been made on the floor of the House. Whether it is not necessary that the findings should be placed on the table of the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Whether Mr. Ratnasabhapathi has to be allowed his personal explanation or not is the only question, and not the observations made by the Chief Minister.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Now I have to allow the personal explanation on the basis of the paper that he has read. If the text of the paper is not correct, then what will be the position of the Speaker and what will happen to the decision that I would give.
Personal explanation by Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi in connection with the matters relating to Agricultural University.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Nothing will happen.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— He has to be given an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— If that be so, he could be given the opportunity any time even after the Demand is over. Instead of adjourning the House, why not we do that?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— How could that be, Sir? You have given the opportunity even to the hon. Chief Minister to butt in and defend the Agricultural University.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I am giving you, also.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— We request you to give the opportunity to Mr. Ratnasabhapathy to explain the position.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I have to get convinced......

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— There is no question of going into merits and demerits and all that. He levelled certain charges against the Agricultural University and the Government has to examine it and answer this house. What he said is constitutional and according to rules. The hon. Member said: 'Bazaar talk,' Mr. Ratnasabhapathy wants to rebut it.

Sri, C. V. K. Rao:— There is nothing to do with the observations or insinuations he has levelled against me. I am going to show that the charges which I have levelled against the Agricultural University and the Vice-Chancellor can be substantiated and I have a document which is the confirmed minutes of the Board of Management of the University. I am only seeking permission to read one paragraph of it. It means that you are defending your allegations and not giving explanation. That is what I can understand from it.
Personal explanation by Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi in connection with the matters relating to Agricultural University.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— He wants to substantiate that what Mr. Papi Reddy said that it is based on bazaar talk is not correct. He wants to contradict it.

Mr Deputy Speaker:— You don't want to give personal explanation on the observations or any remarks......

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy:— I must disprove that this not from the Bazaar.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— You are going on the merits of the case and not on the personal explanation. If you are going to give explanation on the personal observations made against you, there is some thing. Now you are going to say that you are going to substantiate or say that it is not from the bazaar, but you have got practical papers on which you rely.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy:— Not from the Bazaar, but I have got it from somewhere, I have got authentic papers which I am going to read and disprove that it is not from the bazaar. Mr Papi Reddy says that he also should be given a chance and he will prove.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Not from the Bazaar. We are prepared to hear these things.
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Mr. Deputy Speaker :— If you simply say it was not based on bazaar talk and it was based on record that he said that, that personal explanation is different from what it is now.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- If he want to give personal explanation only and if he reads that sentence only, he has an opportunity without reading out that document how can he prove it that it is not based on bazaar talk? It must be read, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Sir, 35th August 1971.
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Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Not that way. There is no question of ‘Bh yam’ or ‘Prema’.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy:— If you are patient only for 5 minutes......, I am ready to speak more.......

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— My reading was something...You are now trying to substantiate your allegations...

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy:— No, No...

Sri G. Lachanna:— It is only to say that it is not based on bazar talk.

Sri Jaipal Reddy:— Sri Ratnasabhapathy has disproved his own arguments in that he is not going to answer his own allegations. He even said that Sri Bezwada Papi Reddy has not made any allegations against him at all. He only wanted to defend his right and to defend what Sri Bezwada Papi Reddy and said.......

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— If Sri Ratnasabhapathy had elaborated his own viewpoint, this doubt would not have arisen.....
Personal explanation by Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi in connection with the matters relating to Agriculture University

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — How can it be? He has given two versions of his own observations.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy: — No, I have given only one version.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Can I have that paper which you are going to read?

('No, No' from Opposition benches)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Why I made that request I shall tell you...

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — I only wanted it to assure myself that there will be nothing insinuating against anybody

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao: — It should not be there.....

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — That is why I wanted to see.....

Sri B Ratnasabhapathy: — Have you no faith in our bona fides?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — I have.
Personal explanation by Sri B. Rata sabhapati in connection with matters relating to Agricultural University

Sri G. Siviah: — I want to say something. He has raised a point of order under Rule 321. We are waiting for your kind decision in this matter. I do not like the Speaker or anybody curbing the rights of Members. You decide about the point raised and we shall sit down. You cannot ask a member to give you the paper and say 'I want to see it.' You are encroaching on our rights. In the Rule it is very specific. "A member may, with the permission of the Speaker...." When so many members are rising and saying something you may permit him....

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I have to convince and assure myself that there are no personal reflections cast on anybody.

Sri G. Siviah:— You may take any decision you like, but you cannot ask us what we are reading from...

Sri G. Rajaram:— I invite your attention to Rule 320

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I know that. While reading the paper no aspersions should be cast on any member.

Sri G. Rajaram:— You can stop him there, if there are any, under Rule 320,
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Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Mr. Ratnasabhapathi may read out that portion which would not reflect on the member,

Sri B, Ratnasabhapathi:—In the third meeting of the Board of Management, the confirmation of the proceedings of the Board of Management held on 20th May 1971 in regard to items 5 to 10 in the agenda for that meeting. There are a number of annexures. In the list of annexures is the letter which Mr. Bhoj Reddy, the Chairman of the Board of Management has written to the Board which is a part of the whole proceedings which have been confirmed. Annexure IX is this:

Annexure IX:—Copy of the Chairman's Note dated 26-6-71 16-7-71 in reply to Vice-Chancellor's Note dated 16-6-71:-

Since my becoming Member and Chairman of the Board of Management, I have encountered several instances where the Member-Vice-Chancellor has attempted, in some cases quite successfully, to violate all laws to achieve the goal he has set to himself. It appears to me that the Member-Vice-Chancellor has coerced the Board of Management by forcing it to take decisions on several establishment matters in order to elevate his own men to high positions in the University. When the Member-Vice Chancellor has grown so strong in the course of these six or seven years investing himself several of the Board's power, in slow but sure doses of delegation, it is no wonder that Registrar or Comptroller would not ever have thought of Board of Management as the highest authority. While several powers were delegated to him by the Board, rightly or wrongly, he in turn, has not chosen to delegate any of his powers (even appointment of peons) to the Heads of Institutions and thus he very much wished it to be a one man show. The state of affairs that is obtaining now and the tactics adopted by the Vice-Chancellor in achieving his own ends, compels me to conclude that the administration is a legacy of British Imperialism. I am amazed to find this feudal and anachronistic type of administration still thriving in this free and democratic India, that this Bharat. The treatment meted out to many employees by the Member-Vice Chancellor has strengthened this view of mine. There is deliberate attempt to keep the employees in a state of insecurity and fear and far away from me.

The last para of Vice-Chancellor's note is a clear testimony to the thinking of the learned Member Vice Chancellor that he is all in all and that his word alone is law in A. P. Agricultural University. The instruction to the Registrar that he may do his duty as prescribed in the Regulation—no more and no less—amply demons-
73^ 25th August 1971 Persona! Bxpieaation by Sri B R atnasa
sabhapathy in connection with the matters relating to Agricultura!
University

states the truth that he (Registrar) has not always been doing his
duty as prescribed in the Regulation— but some times more and
some other times less at any rate at the instruction of the Vice-Chancel­
celor at all times. Thus, the Registrar and Comptroller have
been reduced to a position of glorified clerks to the Vice-Chan­
celor.

I have noted the suggestion of the learned Member-Vice Chan­
cello that we bury the whole matter at this stage in the wider inte­
rests of this University and concentrate more on what we should
do to build up the University. But if we bury today, it may raise
its head tomorrow and so it is better we cure it rather than bury it
alive.

Sd/ M. Bhoj Reddy
25-6-71,
Chairman.

Mr. Pap! Reddy, winding up said that the allegations made by
Mr. Ratnasabhapathy were without basis, and "If anyone can prove
any of the charges levelled against the university, I am prepared
to retire from the politics altogether.'

Mr. Papi Reddi said that among the M. L. As, who were on the
Board of management of the university there was one from the
Swatantra Party (Mr. A. Easwara Reddi) and another from the
Telangana Prja Samiti (Mr. M. Bagaha Reddi). He would have
appreciated if those who made the allegations in the Assembly had
ascertained the facts from those two and not rely on 'bazaar talk'.

This is the report of the Press. I have read out from the con­
firmed minutes of the Board of Management. I do not have to
comment on this. This itself is enough comment. So, Mr. Papi
Reddy may find his conscience where it is. If he has his self-res­
pect, he must now examine what has to be done. This is all my
comment.

It is the opinion of the Chaitman
of the Board, is it not, Sir?
Personal explanation by Sri B. Ratna 25th August 1971

sabhapathi in connection with the matters relating to Agriculture University

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy: The hon. member who has offered personal explanation said, he is not casting any aspersion......

Mr. Deputa Speaker:— There shall be no debate on this.

Sri G. Raja Ram:— Shame, Shame

Sri B. Papi Reddy:— There is nothing shameful. He has on his own accord withdrawn his remarks.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— If it is true as Mr. Papi Reddy alleges that the remarks have been withdrawn, they cannot form part of the record of this House.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— Under what rule it cannot form part of the proceedings?

Dr. T. V. S Chalapathi Rao:— It is an aspersion on the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Bhoj Reddy, Sir. Now it is clear that there is a very good case for enquiry against the University.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Will the House agree to sit half an hour more?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— No, Sir.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— We will sit for another 15 minutes. That will be enough.

1 34 * 23th August 1971

The Government of AP, in the Budget for 1971-72, has provided a sum of Rs. 21 crores for the purchase of new buildings. The budget statement reads:

The Reserve Bank of India:

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Annual Financial statement (Budget) 25th August 1971

for 1971-72 Voting of Demands for Grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>300.00</td>
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</table>

This table represents the financial statement for the year 1971-72, detailing the voting of demands for grants.
25th August 1971  

Personal Explanation by Sri B Ratnasabhapathy in connection with the matters relating to Agricultural University

అప్పుడు రాతినీ ఏమిటి. రెండవ రోజు తినితో చేసినంత. ప్రత్యేకంగా వాసనల సమయంలో, రెండవ రోజు శుభాకాంక్షలు కనుగొని పంపు. పకాడితే లాభం కుటుంబాలకు 128 మిలియన్ రూపాయలు తొలగించబడినను, 25 రోజుల రోజు పంప సాధనం కొనసాగింది. దీనికి వాసన కట్టడం పొందింది. ఎం నికి. ఎం నికి.

అప్పుడు రాతినీ ఏమిటి. రెండవ రోజు తినితో చేసినంత. ప్రత్యేకంగా వాసనల సమయంలో, రెండవ రోజు శుభాకాంక్షలు కనుగొని పంపు. పకాడితే లాభం కుటుంబాలకు 128 మిలియన్ రూపాయలు తొలగించబడినను, 25 రోజుల రోజు పంప సాధనం కొనసాగింది. దీనికి వాసన కట్టడం పొందింది. ఎం నికి. ఎం నికి.
Personal Explanation by Sri B Ratna-bhanathi in connection with the matters relating to Agricultural University:

Number of wells ........ 5,422
Number of Tube Wells, submerging pumps. ... 42
Rockblasting and others. ... 585
Tractors sold to the Farmers in Andhra Pradesh ... 1407
Distribution of G. P and Sheets ... 600 metric tonnes.
DEMAND No XX AGRICULTURE

Mr Deputy Speaker — The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,38,05'70 for Agriculture by Rs 100/-

Mr. P. Venkateshwar Reddy: — For the information of the House the vote proposed is Rs 8,38,05'70. The same is enhanced by Rs 25'00'000. It is a fact that the expenditure under the head of Agriculture has been enhanced by Rs 25'00'000. It is to be noted that the expenditure is provisioned for the year 1971-72. The budget for Agriculture has been enhanced by Rs 25'00'000. The question is:

Mr. P. Venkateshwar Reddy: — It is to be noted that the expenditure is provisioned for the year 1971-72. The budget for Agriculture has been enhanced by Rs 25'00'000. The question is:

Mr. P. Venkateshwar Reddy: — It is to be noted that the expenditure is provisioned for the year 1971-72. The budget for Agriculture has been enhanced by Rs 25'00'000. The question is:
Annual Financial statement (Budget) 25th August 1971
for 1971-72 Voting of Demands for Grants

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,38,05,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to control the pests in Circar Districts.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,38,05,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to control the widespread disease to paddy crops and other crops.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,38,05,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

To criticize the Government for failure to supply fertilizers and pesticides through Government agencies on subsidy basis order to encourage the Agriculture as Industry.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,38,05,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the delay being caused to take action against the persons involved in fertilizer transport charges.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,38,05,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

For not supplying good seeds and good sprayers to farmers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,38,05,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

For not supplying pesticides on subsidised rates to the Agriculturalists in time to arrest pest like 'Hispa'.

The cut motions were negatived.

DEMAND No : XXI FISHERES

Mr Deputy Speaker :— The question is :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,24,84,800 Fisheries by Rs.100/-

For failure in not promoting adequate help to fisher folk in the State.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,24,84,800 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

For showing bias in giving assistance to the fisher folk in State

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,24,84,800 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,24,84,800 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,24,84,800 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to provide the communication facilities to the fishermen in Interu Village in Bandar Talaq, Krishna District.

The cut motion were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,24,84,800 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the failure of the Government for having sold the fishing rights to the private companies at Visakhapatnam depriving the legitimate rights of the poor fishermen the coastal area.

The cut motion was negatived.

Sri G. Rajaram pressed for division and the House divided. Ayes 23, Noes-80, Neutrals-Nil. The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Dy, Speaker:— The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,24,84,800 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for its discriminatory policy of adopting new schemes in Andhra ignoring Telangana area, though the major water source of Nizam Sagar is available for implementing schemes.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,24,84,800 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-
To criticise the Government for its failure for not providing adequate facilities to the fishermen in the coastal area in order to improve their standard of living.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Dy. Speaker:— The question is.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,24,84,830 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/–

For not developing Nizampatnam and ‘(Ondevu)’ as good minor ports. The cut motion was negatived.

DEMAND NO: XXII ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Dy. Speaker:— The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,61,61,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100/–

For not providing the veterinary aid to Chinagollapalem village in Bandar Taluq, Krishna District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,61,61,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100/–

To criticise the Government for its failure to implement the seniority list in giving promotions to the Class IV Gazetted posts in the Milk Project, which was, prepared and communicated by the then Commissioner of Milk in 1966, giving promotions to the juniors by relaxing the Ad hoc Rules ignoring seniors causing frustration among the senior personnel.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,61,61,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100/–

To criticise the Government for its failure for not taking any active measures to improve the economic conditions of the people in Telangana with regard to implementing new schemes in dairying.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,61,61,000 Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100/–

To criticise the Government for its failure for not implementing the rates, giving in Andhra, to milk producers in Telangana region.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,61,61,000 Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100/–

To criticise the discriminatory policy adopted by the Government in promoting Milk Societies in Andhra ignoring the Telangana region.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,61,61,000 Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government in not consulting the Regional Committee while promoting Milk Corporation.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,61,61,000 Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100/-

For not supplying adequate medicines to the Veterinary Hospitals.

The cut motions were negatived.

DEMAND No. X L - FOREST DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,86,81,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,86,81,000 for Forest Department by 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,86,81,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,86,81,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the policy of the Government in continuing the Forest villages not converting them into Revenue villages.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,86,81,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-
To discuss the failure of Government in protecting the reserve forest from destruction at the hands of village Land Lords.

The cut motions were negatived.

**XLVI 4 CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURE IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH.**

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,000 for Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government for not providing adequate facilities in research stations which are no useful to the ryots.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I shall now put the main motions to vote.

The question is:— "That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 8,38,05,700 under Demand No. — Agriculture.

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,84,800 under Demand No.- XXI — Fisheries.

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,61,61,000 — under Demand No. XXII — Animal Husbandry.

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 2,35,000 — under Demand No. XL VI — Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research."

(Pause)

The motions were adopted and the grants made.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 4,86,81,000 — under Demand No. XL — Forest Department.

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,56,000 — under Demand No. LIII — Capital Outlay on Forests."

The motions were adopted and Grants made.

A—

Demand No. XIII — Police — Rs. 16,01,17500/-

XV — Miscellaneous Depts. — Rs, 1,85,96,000/-

XII — Jails — Rs. 1,31,23,000/-
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The Minister for Home will move the Demand.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:— Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move: "That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,01,17,500— under Demand No. XIII — Police." "That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,96,000 under Demand No XV Miscellaneous Departments",

Sri A. Bhagawantha Rao:— Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move: "That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,23,000— under Demand No. XII — Jails.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:— Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move: "that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,80,003— under Demand No. XXXVII — Territorial and Political Pensions."

Sir, I also beg to move: "That the Government be......

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao: — Sir, I raise a point of order. They have not given any policy statement on Zamindar abolition and Privy Purse. How can they move the Demand. It is against the rules,

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I think a Privilege Motion has come.

(Sri B. Papi Reddy rose to speak).

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— It is highly objectionable. He cannot move it. It is illegal. Where is the Policy Statement?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— He can move it. Afterwards the point of order will be heard

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:— On the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,88,000/- under Demand No. XLIV — Compensation to Zamindars."

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,700/- under Demand No. XXXVIII — Privy Purse and Allowances of Indian Rulers."

(Interruptions)
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— Most important Demand I have moved, Sir.

Mr Deputy Speaker:— Motions moved I request the Members to move the Cut Motions

Dr. T.V.S, Chalapathi Rao:— It is against the Rules

Mr Deputy Speaker:— There is nothing in the rules. You show me the rules.

Dr. T.V.S Chalapathi Rao:— No, no, It is highly objectionable. Where is the Policy Statement? Why rules are made, Sir?

Mr Deputy Speaker:— A point of order should be governed by rules. Therefore, I say, there is nothing.

Dr. T.V.S Chalapathi Rao:— You should not allow it to be moved without a policy statement.

Mr Deputy Speaker:— There is no rule for that.

(Irruptions)

I tell you before the House commenced, Sri Badri Vishali raised an objection.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:— It is highly out of order to move a motion without the policy statement.

Mr Deputy Speaker:— No, no. Sri Badri Vishalji had raised this objection. I told you that a privilege motion was given and it will have its own consequence. Therefore, that need not be stopped.

श्री कृष्ण विष्णुरायं:— "अभ्यार में आपको यह रुढ़ि वत्ताना चाहता हूँ:"

"Rule 165 (1): The Minister while moving a demand for a grant, shall furnish to the House an explanatory note regarding the working of the department during the year and may make a statement explaining the policy underlying the demand."

Sri G. Swatara:— Under Rule 163 (2),....

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— Generally we give policy statements on the general demands, Revenue Minister has given already. The Home Minister has given already. These are subsidiary demands. These are picked up by the Opposition. At the main demands like Heads of Ministers: Revenue, Home, etc., we will certainly,...
25th August 1971


Dr T V S. Chalaparshi Rao:— With due respect to the Chief Minister, according to rules...

Sri C V K Rao — The Chair should not be misled, Sir. You please see Rule 165, Sir.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— We will consider tomorrow. Mr. Deputy Speaker:— It is moved today. Discussion tomorrow.

Dr T V S. Chalapathri Rao:— If you yourself go against rules, who will safeguard the rules?

Let them make a policy statement.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— So far as my demand is concerned, it is a privy purse relating to ruler of Banganapalle.

Dr T V S. Chalapathi Rao:— You cannot move it without any explanatory note.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: It relates to allowances to the Members of the Ruler's family - Banganapalle and allowance to palace servants and others - Banganapalle. I hope in a few months, the Parliament will have an opportunity to consider what will happen to this privy purses and privileges. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Members to consider this.

Sri C V K. Rao:— You have to give an explanatory note. Let the Demand come tomorrow.

Dr, T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— Moving the demand is highly regular.

Mr Deputy Speaker:— Every time demands were moved with explanatory notes.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— The trouble arose because we have given the right or privilege for the Opposition Leaders to choose whatever demands they want. Generally, what we are doing before is, to give a policy statement on the main Demand. For instance, take Revenue. It consists of 15 items. If every item is picked up as a separate demand... I do not know why they should pick up like that. However, you will get a reply of the Minister and therefore, there is no question of giving a policy statement on routine matters like this.

Sri C V K. Rao:— While you are moving demand you are giving explanatory note on the working of the department....

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Necessity was there to give under rules. Of course, that need not stop the moving of the demand now.

Dr. T. V S. Chalapathi Rao:— The rule is very clear.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— With your permission, Sir, the Demands were already moved.

D. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— Our point of order is there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The rule is clear. The Minister has to give an explanatory note either orally or written.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— There is no question of oral reply.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Now, the House stands adjourned till 8-30 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the Clock on Thursday, 26th August, 1971.
Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I rise to move the Demand No. XIII relating to the Police Department.

The Budget Estimates for 1971-72 provide for a gross demand of Rs. 15,01,17,500-00 as against the Estimates of Rs. 13,62,72,700 for 1970-71.

Members are aware that maintenance of Law and Order, prevention and detection of crime, are the primary and important functions of Police Department.

In the immediate past, the State has been subjected to a severe test in the maintenance of Law and Order; the Naxalite extremist movement in the Srikakulam district and Telangana district and the agitation for Separate Telangana deserve special mention. The Naxalite movement starting initially as a movement to uphold the rights of the iriijans against exploitation by the Plains people, was captured by a band of adventurers who advocated and promoted an armed struggle with the avowed object of overthrowing the lawfully established Government through a violent revolution. Though Srikakulam formed the base for launching this struggle, because of its special geographical features, the movement slowly extended to other agency areas and Plains in the State. Another group known as Communist Revolutionaries also resorted to similar type of violent activities in certain areas of Telangana districts. Both the movements assumed alarming proportions; offences like murders, dacoities including abduction, looting property worth several lakh rupees were freely committed. To tackle the situation created by the Naxalites and Extremists, several steps were taken like sanctioning additional staff for strengthening intelligence measures, opening of new Police Stations with Armed men and deployment of additional Police force. The combing operations resulted in many encounters with Naxalites in which some of the top leaders were killed. The effective and sustained efforts of the Police have resulted in bringing the situation under control and in demoralising the rank and file of the Naxalites/extremists. The possible major threat to the security of the State has, thus, been averted. In this connection, I must congratulate the Police personnel for heroically facing the situation despite great personal risk and various other difficulties. I am sure they will continue to be vigilant and strive to consolidate the good results achieved so far. The Police
personnel who have done good work have suitably been rewarded. Members of the public who have co-operated and assisted the police have also been rewarded suitably.

The agitation which started in 1969 as a mere demand for the enforcement of safeguards for people of Telangana ultimately turned into an agitation for separate Telangana. No serious threat to public order or normal life was created last year due to this agitation except for sporadic instances.

Apart from the situation created by the Naxalite and Extremists activities, last year has been eventful in that Elections to about 16,000 Gram Panchayats and the Mid-term Poll to Lok Sabha took place in the same year—in June, 1970 and in March 1971 respectively—and the Police had to shoulder heavy responsibility in maintaining public order during the period of Elections in spite of the tension that usually prevails during the Elections and their pre-occupation in containing the activities of the Naxalites and Extremists.

Except for the country-wide agitation for the occupation of Bazaar lands in response to the Call of the Joint Council of Action of the Communist Party of India, the All-India Kisan Sabha and Bharatiya Kender Mazdoor Union and the prolonged strike of NGOs and Municipal employees, the law and order situation was normal. The communal situation in the State also remained almost peaceful except for three sporadic instances at Bhainsa (Adilabad) in May, 1970, at B. Kotakota in March, 1971 and at Chennur (Cuddapah) in May, 1971.

Before I proceed to give details of the crime situation in the State and the performance of the department in detection and prevention of crime, I would like to draw the attention of the Members to some of the steps taken for the strengthening and modernising the Police force and other steps taken for maintaining the morale of the Police force.

Government in their anxiety to give priority and speed up development and welfare activities in the State have not been able to pay the same attention to strengthening and modernisation of, the peaceful conditions that prevailed in the State. In my statement on Police Demand in 1969-70 I referred to the sanction of schemes costing Rs. 25 lakhs as an interim measure to strengthen
the police force. The activities of the Extremists and other agitations in the recent years have highlighted the need for strengthening the police force in the State. In fact, the agitation for separate Telangana and in connection with the activities of the Extremists, Government have been depending upon on large police forces drawn from outside the State at considerable cost to the State Exchequer. Government, have therefore, decided to spend in each of the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 a sum of Rs 50 lakhs over and above the actual expenditure in the previous year. In pursuance of the above decision a sum of Rs 50 lakhs was spent in 1970-71 and in the current year so far schemes costing approximately Rs 25 lakhs have either been sanctioned or approved for sanction. The following are the important items on which additional expenditure was incurred during these years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1970-71</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs. in lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. in lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Strengthening of City Police Force</td>
<td>5.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Strengthening of District Executive Force</td>
<td>11.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Extension of Wireless system</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Purchase of vehicles</td>
<td>30.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Strengthening of C. I. D.</td>
<td>3.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of the important improvements or modernisation taken up to which I would like to refer, are the following:

a) Change in the staffing pattern of police stations in the City Police:— Having regard to multifarious duties and responsibilities of a S. I. in charge of a law and order police station in the city, the staffing pattern of Law and Order Police Stations in the city has been changed to ensure that a S. I. or A. S. I. will be available at the Police Station round the clock. In addition to this, some of the important Police Stations have placed under the charge of a Circle Inspector so that he may be in over all supervision of that Police Station instead of two or three Police Stations as present. This strengthening and staffing pattern is implemented every year stage by stage.

b) Opening of Training School for Special Branch:—A Training School for the training of officers and subordinates in the Special Branch work has been started with a Deputy Superintendent of Police, well experienced in this branch, as the head of the insti-
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Statement as the training of the staff drawn to the Special Branch hitherto followed was not quite adequate.

c) Police Tele-Communication:— At present Police Tele-Communication extends up to Circle level in the Telangana region while it is available up to sub-division level in the Andhra region. To ensure uninterrupted communication between the State Headquarters and Circles, it has been decided to extend Tele-communication facilities to Circle level in Andhra area also. This programme which involves considerable expenditure both on staff and equipment is being implemented in a phased programme. Sanction has already been accorded for opening 30 new Radio stations in Circle headquarters, 41 more circles have to be connected by Police wireless grid. These circles are proposed to be covered in the next two years subject to availability of equipment and funds.

A post of Director of Police Communications of the status of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police was created last year to head the Police Radio Organisation who will be responsible for the survey, planning and organising a well-knit network of police telecommunications. The ultimate aim is that every police station in the State should be connected to State headquarters by Police Wireless Grid in order to improve the communication facilities for the Police and it is the only means of maintaining contact when all other available means of communications fail.

(d) Transport:— There is a separate organisation called Police Transport Organisation charged with the duty of central purchase and maintenance of vehicles of the entire Police Department under the charge of a technical officer of the status of the Superintendent of Police. All the major repairs of the Police vehicles including body building is undertaken by this organisation.

Mobility is essential for a force charged with the responsibility of maintaining public order. There are 876 vehicles of all types in use in the Police Department. Regular replacement of vehicles which have done the prescribed mileage has not been possible and at present there are 293 vehicles of all types which are more than ten years old requiring replacement. On a modest estimate Rs. 70,44 lakhs is required for their replacement which can be done over a period of three to five years. In spite of the difficult ways means position, the amounts specified below have been spent on the purchase of new vehicles and/or on replacements:—
Year | Replacement | Purchase of new vehicles
--- | --- | ---
1969-70 | Rs. 12.14 lakhs | 23.14 lakhs
1970-71 | Rs. 18.32 lakhs | 12.14 lakhs

The above expenditure was mostly met from the lumpsum provision made by State Government for expansion and modernisation of the police force by a careful allocation of the amount made available.

There is also a Training School attached to the Police Transport Organisation to give training to the mechanics and drivers recruited to the organisation to man the vehicles and their maintenance.

The need for provision of quick means of transport for the police officers and subordinates in charge of law and order work has been keenly felt. As a first step, Government decided to provide jeeps to subdivisions in a phased programme. In the first phase, 16 Sub-Divisional Police Officers and those Deputy Superintendents of Police engaged in Naxalite duty have been provided with jeeps. The ultimate aim is to provide vehicles to Circle Inspectors and also Police Stations without the need for them to depend upon normal transport facilities available or on private vehicles of individuals. Proposals in this regard are under consideration of Government.

(e) Mobile patrol:— Due to the various types of crimes committed in the twin cities, the need for intensive patrolling the areas has arisen. In order to enable the Control Room to maintain constant contact and rush police assistance wherever there is a request, mobile patrolling has been introduced in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad by patrol cars provided with VHF sets. Patrol cars have been provided at the rate of one vehicle for each circle. Provision of mobile patrolling in some of the important towns of the State where Control Rooms already exist is also under contemplation.

Motor cycles have also been provided for the City Police for Law and Order and Traffic duties.

Government are also contemplating introducing patrolling by vehicles provided with VHF sets on National Highway where the
density of traffic and accident rate is high. If it proves successful, the question of extending it further will be considered.

(f) Electrification:— Electricity has been extended even to remote parts of the State. It has, however, been observed that police stations and police lines constructed several years ago have not been electrified so far in several places. Substantial amount from the lumpsum provisions has been set apart for the electrification of police stations and police lines. A sum of Rs 3,57,900 has been remarked for the purpose during the current year.

(g) Telephones to police stations:— Telephones have not been provided to several police stations in spite of the fact that Post and Telegraph Department has extended telephone facilities to several towns and also villages. It is proposed to provide telephones to all police stations where facilities exist A sum of Rs 1,25,000 was earmarked in 1970-71 and 206 telephones have been provided. A sum of Rs 75,000 has been set apart for this purpose in the current year.

(h) Creation of additional battalion with headquarters at Kakinada:— The need to have an additional Andhra Pradesh Special Police Battalion has been felt to save expenditure and to avoid dependence on forces drawn from outside the State. Sanction was accorded for the raising of an additional battalion in 1969-70 at a cost of Rs 39 lakhs. The full strength of the battalion has since been raised.

Financial assistance from the Central Government:—

Both, State Government and Government of India have found in the recent years, both in dealing with crime and in maintaining public order the Police Forces in the country have been handicapped due to lack of modern equipment, scientific methods and techniques of functioning. To give impetus and encouragement, Government of India have formulated a scheme of financial assistance to State Government which is in the form of loan up to 75% of the assistance and the balance as grant-in-aid to acquire equipment for the modernisation of the Police Force. The following items qualify for assistance under the above scheme:—

(1) Data processing machines for crime records, statistics and accounts.

(2) Equipment for Forensic Science Laboratories; equipment for other scientific aids to investigation.
(3) Equipment for Finger Print Bureau.

(4) Equipment for centres for examination questioned documents.

(5) Wireless equipment; capital expenditure on expansion of line communication including tele-printer services; wireless-equipped patrol vans for use in cities and also elsewhere in emergencies of any kind.

(6) Equipment for training institutions in particular and training activities in general.

Under this scheme, the State has so far secured an assistance of Rs. 18 50 lakhs out of which Rs. 10.69 lakhs was spent and the balance is to be utilised in the current year. In the current year a tentative allocation of Rs. 52 lakhs has been intimated and proposals for utilisation of this assistance are under active consideration of Government.

The major threat to the security of the State arising out of the activities of the Naxalite and Extremist has been well averted by taking a number of measures like deployment of additional force to comb the areas affected, strengthening of intelligence measures, declaration of affected areas as “disturbed areas” and systematic and sustained investigation of crimes. A master plan for the economic development of tribal areas including adequate policing of the areas on a permanent basis has been prepared by this Government and sent to Government of India. The Study Team set up by the Central Government to go into this question among other things, recommended the opening of at least three additional police outposts, six additional Police Stations and Police Circles with full wireless equipment and transport facilities to ensure adequate policing of the entire tribal area in Srikakulam district. Funds earmarked by the Central Government for the economic development of tribal areas will be diverted to meet the cost of policing of the Tribal area if the State Government are not in a position to meet the expenses. Proposals for opening of Police Stations and Outposts etc., in the tribal areas of Srikakulam district as recommended by the Central Study Team will be sent shortly for sanction of the financial assistance by the Central Government. Substantial financial assistance is expected from the Central Government not only for policing the area but also for providing residential accommodation to policemen, construction of Police Station buildings etc., in the above tribal areas.
Police Housing:

In my Statement on Police Demand for 1969-70, I mentioned that steps were being taken for the construction of buildings required for shifting the headquarters of the Superintendent of Police, Vizag North. I am glad to inform this House that the Central Study Team referred to in the previous para has also recognised the need for shifting the headquarters in the interests of efficient Police Administration of the district and recommended financial assistance to the State Government for the purpose. The Central Government have so far released Rs 50 lakhs for the construction of quarters for non-gazetted executive police personnel who have to move consequent on shifting of the headquarters of District Police Office with a commitment of another Rs. 25 lakhs for 1972-73. Plans and estimates in respect of quarters for the non-gazetted police personal costing Rs. 26.88 lakhs being the first phase of the programme, have already been approved and the work is likely to be taken up shortly. Other steps for shifting the District Police Office are also being taken.

The non-gazetted executive Police personnel belonging to certain categories are entitled either to rent-free quarters of payment of house rent in lieu thereof in the mofussil. One of the factors which go towards keeping the Police Force contented and disciplined is the provision of proper housing. So far it has been possible to provide only a little over 30% of the Police personal with Government accommodation which was also possible with the loan assistance given under the “Police Housing Scheme” by the Central Government. An assessment of the residential accommodation required for this class of personnel has revealed that accommodation has still to be provided for over 27,000 personal in the entire State and the cost involved for providing such accommodation is about Rs. 24.14 crores. It has not been possible for the State Government to earmark any funds for this purpose in the past. Government are anxious to remove the back-log in regard to residential accommodation for Police personnel to enable them to live in comfort and in hygienic surroundings near their place of duty. They have therefore floated a private limited company styled “Andhra Pradesh State Police Housing Corporation Private Limited” with an authorised share capital of Rs 1 crore. The main object of the Corporation is to formulate and execute housing schemes for the benefit of the
employees of the Police Department by securing funds required from internal resources in addition to the funds that Government may provide. To begin with, this Corporation will undertake the construction of quarters at Srikakulam.

Last year a sum of Rs. 34.33 lakhs was spent on the construction of quarters for the Non-Gazetted Police Personal at various places in the State.

The Government have also sanctioned estimates costing Rs. 73.03 lakhs for construction of quarters for Non-Gazetted Police Executive personnel in Hyderabad City, Visakhapatnam Town, Kurnool Town, Guntur Town, Kakinada Town and Vijayawada Town. Priority is being given to the following places and the amounts specified against each are proposed to be spent:

- Vijayawada Town: Rs. 5.00 lakhs
- Kurnool Town: Rs. 2.50 lakhs
- Visakhapatnam Town: Rs. 2.50 lakhs

The above works are under progress.

The Government have also approved estimates amounting to Rs. 49,54,915 which will require upward revision as the cost of amenities was not taken into account for the construction of administrative building for the Police Department and residential quarters for the Police personnel at Ongole.

Financial relief to Policemen and Officers and their families:

Government issued orders for the payment of a compensation of Rs. 10,000 to the families of Policemen and Police Officers who may be killed in the course of performance of their duties or on account of the special nature of the job. They have also decided that the above category of personal who suffer certain well defined categories of injury in the course of actual performance of duties or on account of nature of his duties ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 3,500 depending upon the nature of the injury sustained. Those who suffer from grievous hurts falling under section 300, I. P. C. are eligible for Rs. 10 per day subject to a maximum of 50 days.

Home Guards:

The Home Guards Organisation continues to function with 71.2 companies. The Home Guards are deployed on bandobust
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25th August 1971

Duties during festivals, visits of V.I.Ps., protection of vital installations, patrol duties etc. They did a good job during the Panchayat Elections in June, 1970, the Mid-term Elections to the Lok Sabha in March, 1971 and the recent N.G.O.s. strike. Experience has shown that during times of emergency their services are useful in running the essential services, as they have been trained in the various Essential Services. They were also utilised for the Village Defence Voluntary Force training in the Naxalite-affected areas in Warangal, Khammam, Visakhapatnam North, Visakhapatnam South, Nellore, Krishna and West Godavari districts so far.

Civilian Rifle Training Schemes:

The Civilian Rifle Training Scheme is imparting training in the handling of fire arms (.22 rifles) at various centres to reliable civilians in batches, for short periods, by Police Instructors. Besides a subscription of Re. 1 training, the cost of the ammunition is also to be borne by them.

The Government of India have allotted 1,900 rifles (.22 rifles) to this State and except 90 rifles which are kept as reserve in the Armed Reserve Headquarters, the rest are distributed to the Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad City and the Superintendent of Police. There are about 94 centres and 15,674 persons have so far been trained since the inception of the scheme.

The Andhra Pradesh Police Welfare Fund and the Andhra Pradesh Policemen’s Welfare Society Fund:

These two non-government funds aimed at improving the living conditions of Police personnel and their families, and also of the Ministerial staff of the Police Department continue to function efficiently. The funds of the Andhra Pradesh Policemen’s Family Welfare Society are raised purely through voluntary donations from the public and by conducting benefit shows and performances.

The opening balance of the Police Welfare Fund on 1st April, 1970 was Rs. 4,69,712 and it was Rs. 4,65,190-57 on 31 March, 1971. An amount of Rs. 23,543-45 was spent during the year 1970-71 on 240 patients suffering from T.B. and leprosy and by giving aid to families of police personnel who died while in service. Government accorded permission to stage benefit shows/performances in a number of districts to raise money for the above funds.

The Andhra Pradesh Police Welfare Society has established small scale industries such as a match factory at Yousufguda Police
Lines, Hyderabad City, a socks knitting centre at Hyderabad and tailoring centres in Police Lines in the State, etc., where the family members of the Police personnel work and earn wages and these centres undertake all the stitching work of the department.

The Family Welfare Society is giving financial assistance to the children of Police personnel, Lower Division Clerks of Police Department who are studying in the Colleges, including professional courses. During the year 1970-71, about Rs. 32,000 was disbursed to 175 students studying in Colleges including Professional Colleges. No medical aid is given by the Society.

In almost all the Districts and Headquarters of Andhra Pradesh Special Police Battalions there are tailoring centres where family members of the police personnel work and earn wages. During the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 the number of police garments stitched by the centre is 1,42,541 and 1,41,623 respectively.

A Knitting Centre was started in 1967 at Hyderabad. There are 65 knitting machines. After training, 80 women have been employed in this unit. The work is supervised by a representative of the Employment Scheme of Industries Department. The Centre has executed orders of the Police Department to the tune of Rs. 4,20,376.60 p. in 1969 and has been entrusted in Rs. 2,80,131.74 p.

Police Boys' Hostels are run by the Andhra Pradesh Police-men Welfare Society at Nellore, Guntur and Amberpet (Hyderabad) for the benefit of the sons of Head Constables and Police Constables who die in harness or within five years of their retirement and these hostels at present are looking after 300 orphans. There are, on date, 75 boys at Amberpet, 70 at Guntur and 53 at Nellore. The Police Boys School at Amberpet, Hyderabad is having a total strength of 590 students now.

Through the auspices of the Christian Agency for Social Action about 475 children at Amberpet, 630 at Yousufguda, 580 at Petlaburj and 350 at Begumpet are being fed with upma and milk at the above Centres every morning. The Christian Agency for Social Action Organisation has also been supplying, occasionally, clothing, plastic cups, dishes and multivitamin tablets. This is helping the families.

To provide adequate medical facilities to the Police personnel and their families, Medical Inspection Rooms have been set up in all the Police Lines in the twin cities.
their families suffering from T. B. and other diseases are being given financial assistance. A separate ward is functioning in the T. B. Hospital at Nellore for the benefit of Policemen.

The Government have sanctioned Rs. 50,000 as donation for construction of an annexe to the existing Police Club, Hyderabad for the use of visiting Police Officers of and below the rank of Circle Inspectors. As the above amount was not sufficient the Government have accorded sanction for staging two benefit shows to raise further funds, to meet the expenditure towards the construction.

Steps are afoot to start cottage and small scale industries at various District Headquarters for the benefit of families members of Police personnel utilising the adhoc grant of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned in 1969-70.

General:

The Police as usual did bandobust and security arrangements during the visits of the President, Prime Minister and other dignitaries to the State.

The Andhra Pradesh Police Foot-ball Team participated in four major out-station tournaments, viz., D. C. M. Durand, Rovers and Bandoodkar Gold Cup Tournament at Goa and they are runners up in the D. C. M. Foot-ball Tournament.

The Andhra Pradesh Police Foot-ball, Hockey, Volley Ball and Basket Ball Teams, which emerged as Winners in the South Zone Tournaments of the All India Police Games, 1971 held in December, 1970 at Hyderabad, participated in the All-India Police Games held at Neemuch (M P.) and gained third place in Foot-ball, Volley Ball and Basket Ball. This was the first time Andhra Pradesh Police Basket Ball Team participated in the All-India Police Games.

Four Volley Ball players and one Hockey player of our State were selected to represent the All-India Police Volley Ball and Hockey Teams.

The Andhra Pradesh Police Athletic Team participated in the V Annual State Athletic Championship, 1970 held at Hyderabad and won the Team Championship by 72 points.

During the year 1970, six officers were awarded medals for Gallantry, 3 for Distinguished service and 12 for Meritorious service.
During the year 1970, Officers' (Gazetted Officers) Training was imparted to 2 Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, 12 Deputy Superintendents of Police, Category II, and one Deputy Superintendent of Police, Category III, and 120 Sub-Inspectors and Reserve Sub-Inspectors and 1,800 Police Constables were trained.

The Police Force in the State, despite several handicaps, stresses and strains, efficiently handled the various law and order problems and were successful in instilling confidence in the public to a large extent.

Crime situation:

The crime situation in the State under the various categories and the performance of the department in prevention and detection is given in the Appendix.

JAI HIND
Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No XIII
Relating to Police Department

APPENDIX

Crime:

(a) A statement showing the District-wise cognizable crimes during 1970 (provisional figures) in relation to the final figures of 1969 as given in the Annual Administration Report of the Police Department for 1969 is furnished below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total Number of Cases</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hyderabad City</td>
<td>3,281</td>
<td>3,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam North</td>
<td>1,231</td>
<td>1,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam South</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>2,064</td>
<td>1,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>1,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>1,607</td>
<td>1,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>2,045</td>
<td>1,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>1,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>1,780</td>
<td>1,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Ongole</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>1,68</td>
<td>1,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>1,124</td>
<td>1,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>1,967</td>
<td>1,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>1,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Mahabubnagar</td>
<td>1,148</td>
<td>1,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>1,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>1,225</td>
<td>1,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>1,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Railway Police, Vijayawada</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Railway Police, Secunderabad</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above statement reveals that in 1970 there was a decrease by 0.45% in the number of cognizable crimes under I. P. C. in the State.

(b) A statement showing the district-wise incidence of grave crimes and riotsings (Provisional figures) during 1970, in relation to the figures of 1969 as given in the Annual Administration Report for the Police Department for 1969, is furnished in Annexure.

Murder:

The incidence of murders during 1970 recorded an increase of 1.46% (15 cases) with 1,043 cases as against, 1,028 during 1969. Kurnool District alone contributed 102 cases of murder during 1970. Marked fluctuations under the head are as follows:

Increase:

- Nalgonda District from 35 to 68 cases ... Increase by 33.
- Kurnool District from 84 to 102 cases ... Increase by 18.
- Mahbubnagar District 54 to 72 cases ... Increase by 18.
- Hyderabad District 24 to 34 cases ... Increase by 10.
- Cuddapah District from 92 to 100 cases ... Increase by 8.
- Khammam District from 30 to 38 cases ... Increase by 8.

Decrease:

- Anantapur District from 79 to 53 cases ... Decrease by 26.
- Nellore District from 41 to 21 cases ... Decrease by 20.
- Medak District from 41 to 24 cases ... Decrease by 17.
- Chittoor District from 63 to 49 cases ... Decrease by 14.

A break-up of Murder figures on the basis of causes and motives is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Crime</th>
<th>1969</th>
<th>1970</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder for gain</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder due to faction</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder due to sexual jealousy</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder due to family disputes</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder due to other causes</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,028</td>
<td>1,043</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
130 cases of dacoity were reported during the year 1970 as against 235 cases during 1969, thus recording an appreciable decrease of 44.68% (105 cases). However the professional gangs from the border districts of Maharashtra State and the local Waddars still continue to operate in the border areas of Medak, Adilabad, Nizamabad and Hyderabad districts. Hyderabad district alone contributed the highest number of dacoity (32) cases during 1970 which was mainly due to the activities of local professional Waddars. Marked fluctuations under this head are as follows:

Increase:

- Hyderabad District from 11 to 32 cases ... Increase by 21
- Chittoor District from 1 to 9 cases ... Increase by 8
- Medak District from 5 to 11 cases ... Increase by 6

Decrease:

- Vizag North District from 47 to 3 cases ... Decrease by 44
- Warangal District from 47 to 9 cases ... Decrease by 38
- Khammam District from 42 to 5 cases ... Decrease by 37
- Nalgonda District from 13 to 5 cases ... Decrease by 8
- Hyderabad City from 9 to 7 cases ... Decrease by 2
- Vizag South District from 1 to ... cases ... Decrease by ...
- Guntur District from 5 to ... cases ... Decrease by ...

Robbery:

There were 167 robberies during 1970 as against 165 cases in 1969 recording an increase of 1.21% (2 cases). The increase in the incidence of robberies was mainly due to the activities of the oca, professionals in Hyderabad City and Hyderabad District. Marked fluctuations under this head are as follows:

Increase:

- Adilabad District from 2 to 17 cases ... Increase by 15
- Hyderabad City from 22 to 36 cases ... Increase by 14.
- Chittoor District from 4 to 1 cases ... Increase by 4.
- Kurnool District from 5 to 8 cases ... Increase by 3.
Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No. XIII
Relating to Police Department

Decrease:
- Warangal District from 16 to 7 cases ... Decrease by 9.
- Vizag South District from 8 to 2 cases ... Decrease by 6.
- Anantapur District from 5 to 1 cases ... Decrease by 4.
- Karimnagar District from 12 to 8 cases ... Decrease by 4.

Cattle Thefts:
There were 636 cases of cattle thefts during the year 1970 as against 741 cases of 1969, recording a decrease of 14.17% (105 cases). Marked fluctuations under this head are as follows:

Increase:
- Krishna District from 33 to 41 cases ... Increase by 8
- Kurnool District from 15 to 20 cases ... Increase by 5
- Karimnagar District from 15 to 16 cases ... Increase by 1

Decrease:
- Nellore District from 62 to 32 cases ... Decrease by 30
- Cuddapah District from 66 to 36 cases ... Decrease by 30
- Kurnool District from 67 to 54 cases ... Decrease by 13
- Guntur District from 58 to 42 cases ... Decrease by 16

Riotings:
2374 cases of riotings were reported during 1970 as against 2589 cases during 1969 recording a decrease of 8.30% (215 cases). Marked fluctuations under this head are as follows:

Increase:
- West Godavari District from 83 to 141 cases ... Increase by 58.
- Cuddapah District from 104 to 154 cases ... Increase by 50.
- Kurnool District from 119 to 148 cases ... Increase by 29.
- Anantapur District from 130 to 149 cases ... Increase by 19.

Decrease:
- Hyderabad City from 124 to 93 cases ... Decrease by 31.
- East Godavari District from 154 to 76 cases ... Decrease by 78.
- Nalgonda District from 181 to 106 cases ... Decrease by 75.
- Medak District from 151 to 90 cases ... Decrease by 61.
- Karimnagar District from 124 to 67 cases ... Decrease by 57.
- Railway Police, Secunderabad from 47 to 18 cases ... Decrease by 29.
Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No XIII Relating to Police Department

25th August 1971

Percentage of detections:

The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime under I P.C. (cases convicted to cases disposed of) at the end of 1970 stood at 53.27% as against 55.9% at the end of 1969. With the disposal of the cases pending trial and under investigation at the end of December 1970, the percentage of detection is bound to go up.

Security Cases:

26,075 persons were put up under security sections during the year 1970 as against 24,290 persons during 1969, thus recording an increase of 7.76% (1885 cases). 18,926 persons were bound over during 1970 as against 19,022 during the previous year 1969.

Gambling and Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls:

To curb the social evils of gambling and immoral traffic in women and girls, effective measures continue to be taken by conducting frequent raids on gambling dens and brothel houses. In the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in other important towns in the State, special squads are functioning to conduct raids on gambling dens and also arrest the activities of goondas and eve-teasers. A close watch has been kept on clubs and places of gambling and raids were conducted. Non-official Advisory Bodies have been constituted by the Government to advise the Special Police Officers on matters of general importance regarding the working on matters of general importance, regarding the working of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

A comparative statement showing the cases booked under the Gambling Act and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, together with their disposals is furnished below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prosecuted</th>
<th>Convicted</th>
<th>Acquitting or discharged</th>
<th>Pending trial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases under Gambling Act:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>24,789</td>
<td>20,692</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>3,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>30,200</td>
<td>24,616</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>5,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases under S. I. T. Women and Girls Act:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1,242</td>
<td>1,022</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1,819</td>
<td>1,616</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
25th August 1971

Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No XIII
Relating to Police Department

Sir,

The 25th March 1971 marks the completion of 25 years of service in the Police Department.

The Police Department has always been at the forefront of maintaining law and order in the state. Over the years, it has evolved from a small force to a robust institution capable of handling complex situations.

In 1970-71, the Police Department had a total strength of 18,63,72,700, comprising 11,17,600 personnel.

The 1971-72 financial year saw an increase in the budget to 15,17,600 for the Police Department.

The Police Department has always been committed to public safety and security. With the increasing number of cases and incidents, the need for a strong and well-equipped Police Department is more pressing than ever.

Yours sincerely,

Minister for Home
Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No. XIII Relating to Police Department

25th August 1971

...
Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No. XII
Relating to Police Department

790  25th August 1971

N.B. The figures are as per the amendments made in the Financial Estimates for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1970-71</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>11.39</td>
<td>5.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>2.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 4</td>
<td>30.46</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 5</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>1.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. The figures mentioned above are approximate and subject to change based on the amendments made in the Financial Estimates.

2. The figures are inclusive of all applicable taxes and levies.

3. The figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number.

4. The figures are exclusive of any additional expenses incurred during the financial year.

5. The figures are subject to the availability of funds in the budget for the financial year.

6. The figures are based on the financial statements submitted by the Police Department for the financial years 1970-71 and 1971-72.
Statement of the Minister for
Home on Demand No XIII
Relating to Police Department

25th August 1971

(3) గ్రామాల సమాధానానికి ప్రత్యేక సంబంధం ఉంది: అధికారి
కండి, ఇందులో సమాధానానికి క్రమం చేయడం జరిగింది, అందులో 900
పాలు ప్రత్యేకంగా వెలుగులు ప్రత్యేకంగా తయారు చేయాలి. అందులో 816
లో మాత్రమే తయారు చేయబడింది. నాణ్యగా వినిపించిన ఆవాళ్ళ 188 కేంద్రాలలో
నిర్మించబడిని.
Statement of the Minister for
Home on Demand No. XII
Relating to Police Department

25th August 97

1 89-70 .... 6.12.14 152 23.14 35
1970.71 .... 6.18.32 35 1.14 35

The number of persons in the Home on Demand No. XII relating to the Police Department has increased from 69-70 to 1970.71 as shown in the table above.

The increase in the number of persons has been due to various factors such as the need for additional personnel in the Police Department. The table also shows a comparison of the number of persons in the year 89-70 and 1970.71, with the latter showing a significant increase.

The minister has outlined the reasons for the increase and has highlighted the importance of having adequate personnel to ensure the effective functioning of the Police Department. The minister has also emphasized the need for continuous training and development of personnel to meet the changing demands of the profession.

The minister has concluded by stating that the Police Department is committed to providing the necessary support and resources to ensure the safety and security of the people of the state.
25th August 1971

Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No XIII
Relating to Police Department

(1) Business of the day:— Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No XIII relating to Police Department.

(2) New cases:— The Minister states the following:

(a) The number of cases, including the number of cases in the year 1968-69 and the number of cases in the year 1969-70 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>357,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The Minister further states that the number of cases in the year 1970-71 is 1,21,000.

(c) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1971-72 is 75,000.

(d) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1971-72 is 1,21,000.

(e) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1972-73 is 75,000.

(f) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1972-73 is 1,21,000.

(g) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1973-74 is 75,000.

(h) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1973-74 is 1,21,000.

(i) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1974-75 is 75,000.

(j) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1974-75 is 1,21,000.

(k) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1975-76 is 75,000.

(l) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1975-76 is 1,21,000.

(m) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1976-77 is 75,000.

(n) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1976-77 is 1,21,000.

(o) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1977-78 is 75,000.

(p) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1977-78 is 1,21,000.

(q) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1978-79 is 75,000.

(r) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1978-79 is 1,21,000.

(s) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1979-80 is 75,000.

(t) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1979-80 is 1,21,000.

(u) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1980-81 is 75,000.

(v) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1980-81 is 1,21,000.

(w) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1981-82 is 75,000.

(x) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1981-82 is 1,21,000.

(y) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1982-83 is 75,000.

(z) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1982-83 is 1,21,000.

(aa) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1983-84 is 75,000.

(bb) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1983-84 is 1,21,000.

(cc) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1984-85 is 75,000.

(dd) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1984-85 is 1,21,000.

(ee) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1985-86 is 75,000.

(ff) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1985-86 is 1,21,000.

(gg) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1986-87 is 75,000.

(hh) The Minister states that the number of cases in the year 1986-87 is 1,21,000.
Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No XIII
Relating to Police Department

25th August 1971

Page: 794

(1) The committee appointed to enquire into the administration and functioning of the Police Department, submitted its report on 15th August, 1970.

(2) The report of the committee was tabled in the Assembly on 22nd August, 1970.

(3) The report of the committee was referred to the Committee on Administration and the Police Department.

(4) The report of the committee was adopted by the Assembly on 22nd August, 1970.

(5) The report of the committee was referred to the Standing Committee on Administration and the Police Department.

(6) The report of the committee was adopted by the Assembly on 22nd August, 1970.

(7) The report of the committee was referred to the Committee on Administration and the Police Department.

(8) The report of the committee was adopted by the Assembly on 22nd August, 1970.

In this report, the committee recommended that the salary of the Inspector General of Police should be increased from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 18,600 per annum. This recommendation was tabled in the Assembly on 10th August, 1971.

The committee also recommended that the appointment of the Director General of Police should be made on the basis of suitable qualifications and experience. This recommendation was referred to the Committee on Administration and the Police Department.

The report of the committee was adopted by the Assembly on 22nd August, 1971.

The committee recommended that the appointment of the Director General of Police should be made on the basis of suitable qualifications and experience. This recommendation was referred to the Standing Committee on Administration and the Police Department.

The report of the committee was adopted by the Assembly on 22nd August, 1971.

The committee recommended that the appointment of the Director General of Police should be made on the basis of suitable qualifications and experience. This recommendation was referred to the Committee on Administration and the Police Department.

The report of the committee was adopted by the Assembly on 22nd August, 1971.
Statement of the Minister for
Home on Demand No. XIII
Relating to Police Department

25th August 1971

The Minister for Home reports that the Department of Police has been functioning under the
control of the Home Department since 1972. The following is the report of the Department for
the year ending 31st March 1973.

**General Information**

The total number of police constables in the Department on 31st March 1973 was 27,000.
Statement of the Minister for
Home on Demand No. XIII
Relating to Police Department

25th August 1971

The Hon'ble Minister for Home, demand No. XIII, relating to Police Department, has been presented in the Assembly on 24th August, 1971.

The statement of the Minister is as follows:

(Translation)

The Minister, Mr. A. B. C., has stated the following points:

1. The police department has been asked to ensure strict enforcement of law and order in the state.
2. The police force has been directed to increase its strength and improve its efficiency.
3. Steps have been taken to provide better training to police personnel.
4. The Minister has appealed to the public to cooperate with the police in maintaining law and order.

The statement concludes with an assurance that the government is committed to strengthening the police force to ensure peace and security in the state.
Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No. XIII Relating to Police Department

25th August 1971

The Minister for Home made a statement on August 25, 1971, relating to the Police Department. The statement mentioned the following:

- An amount of Rs. 10,000 was allocated for the Police Department.
- The Minister also mentioned the allocation of Rs. 3,000 for the construction of a new police station.
- The minister further stated that the Police Department had been continuously receiving grants for various purposes, such as the construction of new police stations and the purchase of new equipment.

The minister concluded by emphasizing the importance of the Police Department in maintaining law and order in the state.

[Signature]

Minister for Home
Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No. XII
Relating to Police Department

25th August 97

798

Statement of the Minister for 23th August 97

Statement of the Minister for 23th August 97

Home on Demand No. XHf
Renting to Police Department

1.4.1970 rent for house No. 138822 costs Rs. 161.712.
31.3.1971 rent for house No. 165 166.57 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

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3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.

3.2.1971 rent for house No. 320 35.5 Rs. 170-71.
799 25th August 1971

Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No XIII
Relating to Police Department

1967 - 1970

Income:
- 1967: Rs. 2,30,000
- 1968: Rs. 2,37,000
- 1969: Rs. 2,78,000
- 1970: Rs. 2,80,131.74
- Increase in 1970: Rs. 20,878.10

Expenditure:
- 1967: Rs. 2,30,000
- 1968: Rs. 2,37,000
- 1969: Rs. 2,78,000
- 1970: Rs. 2,80,131.74
- Increase in 1970: Rs. 20,878.10

Net surplus:
- 1967: Rs. 0
- 1968: Rs. 0
- 1969: Rs. 0
- 1970: Rs. 1,253.64

Net surplus after grants:
- 1967: Rs. 0
- 1968: Rs. 0
- 1969: Rs. 0
- 1970: Rs. 1,253.64

Income from grants:
- 1967: Rs. 0
- 1968: Rs. 0
- 1969: Rs. 0
- 1970: Rs. 0

Net surplus with grants:
- 1967: Rs. 0
- 1968: Rs. 0
- 1969: Rs. 0
- 1970: Rs. 1,253.64

Total surplus:
- 1967: Rs. 0
- 1968: Rs. 0
- 1969: Rs. 0
- 1970: Rs. 1,253.64

Special central financial assistance (S.C.F.A.):
- 1967: Rs. 0
- 1968: Rs. 0
- 1969: Rs. 0
- 1970: Rs. 0

Net total with S.C.F.A.:
- 1967: Rs. 0
- 1968: Rs. 0
- 1969: Rs. 0
- 1970: Rs. 1,253.64

Total expenditure:
- 1967: Rs. 2,30,000
- 1968: Rs. 2,37,000
- 1969: Rs. 2,78,000
- 1970: Rs. 2,80,131.74
- Increase in 1970: Rs. 20,878.10
Statement of the Minister for
Home on Demand No. XIII
Relating to Police Department

25th August 1971

Statement of the Minister for
Home on Demand No. XIII
Relating to Police Department

The Minister for Home said:

With reference to the question asked on Police Department.

1970 to 1971 there is an increase of 4%. In 1970, 90 police personnel were appointed.

In 1970, 90 police personnel were appointed. In 1971, 120 police personnel were appointed.

1970 to 1971 there is an increase of 4%. In 1970, 90 police personnel were appointed.

In 1970, 90 police personnel were appointed. In 1971, 120 police personnel were appointed.

1970 to 1971 there is an increase of 4%. In 1970, 90 police personnel were appointed.

In 1970, 90 police personnel were appointed. In 1971, 120 police personnel were appointed.
Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No. XIII
Relating to Police Department

Statement:

On such issues as police salaries and wages, other wages, viz., the police department, this department has been placed in the position of a council.

Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1970</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>3,281</td>
<td>3,419</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1,231</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>7,2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2,004</td>
<td>1771</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>1,385</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1,607</td>
<td>1,776</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>2,945</td>
<td>1,773</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>1,860</td>
<td>1,005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>1,780</td>
<td>1,681</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>928</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>1,168</td>
<td>1,167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No. XIII
Relating to Police Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1970</th>
<th>1971</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,124</td>
<td>1,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,967</td>
<td>1,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>1,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td></td>
<td>886</td>
<td>814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,148</td>
<td>1,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>1,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td></td>
<td>809</td>
<td>769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td></td>
<td>626</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,225</td>
<td>1,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td></td>
<td>939</td>
<td>1,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td></td>
<td>824</td>
<td>748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td></td>
<td>539</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td></td>
<td>315</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sub-Total | 28,210 | 28,078 |

For the year 1970, the estimate for home on demand is ₹29,511.

Note:

1970 is the year in which the existing police force is significantly increased. The increase in 1969 was

1970 is the year in which the existing police force is significantly increased. The increase in 1969 was

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1970 is the year in which the existing police force is significantly increased. The increase in 1969 was

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Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No. XIII Relating to Police Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1969</th>
<th>1970</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,028</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Explanation:

1969 సందర్భం: 235 వేగులు, 1970 సందర్భం: 180 వేగులు యొక్క అంశాలు. మొత్తం 413.3 వేగులు
(15.9 వేగులు) వాటికి ప్రతిష్ఠాన ప్రధానంగా సేవలు అనుమతి ప్రాప్తి పొందాలి. యొన్నా సమయంలో వెలుగులు యొక్క అంశాలు ఇదితో వాడబడినప్పటికి వాటికి పొందితున్నాయి. అంటే యొన్నా సమయంలో వెలుగులు యొక్క అంశాలు రెండే వాడబడినప్పటికి వాటికి పొందితున్నాయి. అంటే యొన్నా సమయంలో వెలుగులు యొక్క అంశాలు రెండే వాడబడినప్పటికి వాటికి పొందితున్నాయి. అంటే యొన్నా సమయంలో వెలుగులు యొక్క అంశాలు రెండే వాడబడినప్పటికి వాటికి పొందితున్నాయి. అంటే యొన్నా సమయంలో వెలుగులు యొక్క అంశాలు రెండే వాడబడినప్పటికి వాటికి పొందితున్నాయి. అంటే యొన్నా సమయంలో వెలుగులు యొక్క అంశాలు రెండే వాడబడినప్పటికి వాటికి పొందితున్నాయి.
Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No XIII
Relating to Police Department

25th August 1971

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>1969</th>
<th>1970</th>
<th>Change</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>165</td>
<td>167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
- The figures for 1969 (165) and 1970 (167) are relevant.
- The change is unspecified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>1969</th>
<th>1970</th>
<th>Change</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Demand No.</td>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>IDEOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Police Department</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>2874</td>
<td>Police Department</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>2874</td>
<td>Police Department</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>2874</td>
<td>Police Department</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1970-71: 88 cases of 1841, 104 cases of 2874
1971-72: 141 cases of 1841, 154 cases of 2874
1972-73: 58 cases of 1841, 29 cases of 2874
1973-74: 130 cases of 1841, 149 cases of 2874
Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No. XIII Relating to Police Department

25th August 1971

| முதலியம் | 124 | 93 | 31 |
| குறிப்பிட்டும் செயல் | 154 | 78 | 78 |
| வணிக செயல் | 131 | 106 | 75 |
| பலகை | 151 | 90 | 81 |
| முக்கிய செயல் | 124 | 67 | 57 |
| முக்கிய நிறுவனங்கள், முழுக்கு வழுவ் | 47 | 8 | 39 |

25th August 97

Statement of the Minister for Home on Demand No XIII
Relating to Police Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>24,789</td>
<td>20,692</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>3,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>30,200</td>
<td>24,616</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>5,115</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1,242</td>
<td>1,022</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1,819</td>
<td>1,616</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>162</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Demand No. XV Miscellaneous
Departments
re: Administration of Andhra Pradesh

Demand No. XV — MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

26. Miscellaneous Department
d. Miscellaneous

A. Administration of Andhra Pradesh


Note on Salient Features of the Administration of Endowments Department.

NOTE ON SALIENT FEATURES OF ADMINISTRATION OF ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT.

The Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Act, 19 of 1951 was repealed under sub-section 1 of 109 of the Andhra Pradesh Charitable & Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, No. 17 of 1956 which came into force on 26th 1967, provides for the administration, control and supervision of the Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments all over the State of Andhra Pradesh. Under Section 7 of the Endowments Act, 1966, the Commissioner shall be a corporate sole and shall have perpetual succession and common seal. According to sub-section 1 of section 64 (2) (a) of the Act, 1966 (1) the assets which devolved under section 101 of the repealed Act, 1951 (2) balance of the Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Fund under section 76 of the said repealed Act (3) balance outstanding on the date of commencement of the present Act being the contribution shall be credited to the aforesaid Fund. No grants are received from Government towards the said Fund, and no portion of the same is transferred to Government by way of receipts. The salaries and allowances of the Endowment Department are being met from the consolidated Fund of the State Government and later on recouped from the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Fund. The salaries allowances and other remuneration of the Executive Officers are being met from the temples concerned at present except those of Government servants of Gazetted rank who are paid from the Departmental Funds. Even in their case the amounts spent are recouped from the temples. Therefore, the activities of this Department have no impact in fact on the revenue budget of the State Government.

The Office of the Director of Endowments of Telugu area and the office of the Commissioner, Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments of Andhra area of the Department followed by the
enforcement of the New Act, has assumed new dimensions. The entire machinery comprising the Commissioner, Joint Commissioner, 4 Deputy Commissioners and 22 Assistant Commissioners is geared up to ensure an efficient administration of Hindu Religious Institutions and their properties and provides amenities to the pilgrims.

There are 13 Institutions whose annual income exceeds Rupees One Lakh and 97 Institutions having an annual income of Rupees Twenty Thousand and not exceeding rupees one lakh, besides 103 maths. There are institutions right from the Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams at the top with an annual income of about Rupees five crores down to institutions with an income of a few hundreds. Most of the institutions are endowed with properties consisting of mainly lands and buildings, the income from which runs upto crores of Rupees. So far as agriculture lands are concerned, there are 92,000 acres of wet land and 1,46000 acres of dry land and endowed to temples. Trust Boards consisting of non-officials are constituted for the temples to look after their administration. Executive Officers are appointed to assist the trust boards in running the day-to-day ministration under the guidance of the Board of Trustees. There are about 500 Executive Officers in the State. Though the Govt. had sanctioned a Upper Division Clerk post for each revenue division it is practically found difficult for him to justify his existence as the duties entrusted are voluminous. He has to collect the Departmental Revenue and credit under the appropriate Heads of Account. Since the Department is subsisting on the collections made, this item of his duties is the most important. As he is the primary official to bring the Institutions and Temples under the purview of the Act which are not brought to the notice of this Department, the effectiveness of the Department and its finances mainly rests on his sincere efforts.

In view of strict economy, the offices of the Deputy Commissioner, Warangal, Assistant Commissioners at Sangareddy, Nalgonda, and Adilabad have been recently abolished Besides this the office of the Assistant Engineer, Endowments Department at Guntur has been abolished.

There is a separate Engineering Cell attached to this Department consisting of an Executive Engineer, Sthapathi, Assistant Engineers and other staff. The Engineering Cell is in charge of preparation and scrutiny of estimates and checkmeasurement of works executed in Temples. The Engineering cell is also supervising all major works of renovation of temples, construction of
Demand No. XV Miscellaneous
Department
re: Administration of Andhra Pradesh
Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1956

Dharmasalas and cottages, such as Sri Raja Rajeswara Swamy Temple at Vemulawada, Sri Lakshminarasimhaswamy Temple at Yadigirigutta, Sri Venkateswara Swamy Temple at Jamalapuram, Sri Seetharamachandra Swamy temple at Bhadrachalam, Sri Bhrama, rambha Mallikarjunaswamy Temple at Srisailam etc. In addition the major renovation work of Sri Tripurantakeswara Swamy Temple at Tripurantakam in Ongole District costing Rs.7.5 lakhs is directly undertaken by the Engineering cell.

Amenities and Arrangements made for the benefit of Pilgrims:

Choultries & Cottages:— At Tirupathi, Srisailam Annavaram Simhachalam, Bhadrachalam, Kalahasti, Yadagirigutta, Vemulawada and other important pilgrimage places, there is ample accommodation provided for the pilgrims. There are good number of choultries and cottages maintained at Tirupathi, capable of accommodating 10,000 pilgrims at a time. The Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams constructed choultries in other pilgrimage centres like Srisailam Bhadrachalam, Yadagirigutta and Vemulawada.

Canteens:— Canteens are maintained on no profit and no loss basis for catering food and refreshments to pilgrims at Tirupathi, Srisailam, Simhachalam, Annavaram, Kalahasti, Bhadrachalam, Yadagirigutta etc.

Transport:— Transport Departments are maintained at Tirupathi, Srisailam, Simhachalam, Annavaram, Kalahasti, Bhadrachalam, Kadiri and Mahanandi.

Protected Water Supply:— There are protected water supply arranged Tirupathi, Yadagirigutta, Srisailam, Kotappakonda and other important pilgrimage centres.

Sanitation, Health and Medical Facilities:— General sanitation is maintained on all days in important pilgrimage centres and during festive occasions wherever there are important festivals in other places through the Health Department. Preventive measures are taken such as inoculation and vaccination against spreading of epidemics. Hospitals are maintained at Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams, Srisailam and Simhachalam.

Preventive Measures against Boat Accidents:— Preventive measures are also taken against the boat accidents at Bhadrachalam Srisailam and other pilgrimage places situated by the side of the rivers with the co-operation of the Revenue and Public Works Department.
Other activities:— The surplus funds of institutions are diverted for propagation of religious tenets, establishment and maintenance of Agama Patasalas and institutions imparting instructions in Hindu Temples, Architecture, orphanages for Hindu children, Asylums for Hindus suffering from leprosy, poor houses for destitutes, physically disabled and helpless Hindus, hospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of Hindus for giving grant-in-aid to poor sister institutions. In the case of big temples like Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam secular educational institutions are also run.

Training of Archakas:— Agama Patasalas to train Archakas in Agamas and Vedic Literature are maintained at Tirupathi, Simhachalam, Ponnuru, Annavaram, Dwaraka Tirumala and Bapatla. An Agama examination Board has been constituted to conduct examinations in Agama Sastras and to award certificates to successful Archakas without which they are not entitled to perform pujas in temples.

Encouragements of Sanskrit: Oriental Colleges and Schools are maintained at Tirupathi. Besides the Sanskrit College and School run by Sri Bhavanarayana Swamy Temple, Ponnur, Guntur District, Oriental Middle School run at Dwaraka Tirumala, West Godavari District, Oriental School run by Sri Durganageswara Swamy Temple, Peddakallepalli, Krishna District and the Oriental Middle School by Sri Lakshimpathi Swamy Temple, Pedamukthevi, Krishna District. Oriental College, is being run at Palem Nagarkurnool, Mahboubnagar District by Sri Venkateswara Swamy Temple.

Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams:— The present annual income is about Rupees Five crores. Fifteen Educational Institutions are being maintained in various places of the Country, including the college at Delhi from the funds of Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam including college for Music & Dance Vedapathasalas, and sculpture training centres. Besides above, there are two Charitable Institutions and Dairy farms maintained. Under the origin of the Dharma Prathishthanam, the Temple is propagating the cult of Srinivasa. The second great road at Tirumala is in progress.

Investments: Surplus funds of Institutions are invested in income fetching deposits. Several lakhs have been invested in the State Development Loans and other Government Bonds. Temples, Maths, and Charitable Institutions are rendering incalculable service to Government in making direct investments without adm
missions in all the State Development Loans and other loans raised 
by statutory bodies like the Electricity Board and Road Transport 
Corporation.

Custody of Jewelers: Great care is taken for safe custody of 
Jewels under double-lock systems.

There is a Jewellery Verification Officer in the cadre of Assis­
tant Commissioner who is assisted by a qualified Goldsmith, for 
appraising the Jewellery possessed by the temples.

Maintenance of Departmental Magazines: Aradhana, a maga­
zine is being run on behalf of the Department with the assistance of 
temples. Its circulation is nearly 4,000. It caters information 
about temples and Departmental activities.

Renovation: Renovation of ancient and historic temple with 
meagre financial resources is one of the important activities of this 
Department. Grant-in-aid from the Common Good Fund to the 
tune of Rs. 1,54,200/- have been given for the renovation of tem­
ples. Renovation works costing over several lakhs have been 
completed at Bhadrachalam and Srivailam.

Ghat Road costing Rs. 5.8 lakhs has been provided up the hill 
of Kanakadiri. Aruvayur Devasthanam is a recent addition.

DEMAND No. XII

Speech by the Minister for Prisons while moving in Demand 
No. XII in Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir:

I rise to present the Budget demand under Jails for the year 

The total demand for Jails is Rs. ....1,31,23,000 (non-Plan)

75,000 (Plan)

Total .... 1,31,23,000

The amount covers the requirements of the Department for 
Jails, Open Air Jails, Certified Schools, Borstal School, After Care 
Homes, Probation System and Preventive Programmes and also 
includes the Plan Programme for the year. The anticipated expen­
diture is distributed among the various programmes as stated here.
The total population of Sub-Jails in the State as on 21-5-1971 was 3871.

Vocational Training:

There are 4 Central Jails in the State with full time Superintendents where prisoners with sentences above one year, life termers and prisoners under death sentence are confined. The prisoners in these Central Jails are given vocational training in Carpentry, Weaving Tailoring, Blacksmith, Soap and Phenyle Making, Shoe making, Carpet making, Printing and Book Binding etc. At Central Jail, Hyderabad 10 powerlooms and at Central Jail, Rajahmundry 13 powerlooms have been installed and they are functioning now. 20 powerlooms are installed at Central Jail Warangal and are being taken up. These powerlooms may start functioning as soon as the above work is completed. At Central Jail, Visakhapatnam 18 powerlooms are going to be installed shortly. This will give training to prisoners in power weaving. In class I District Jail like Secunderabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Nellore also training facilities in laundry, carpentry, weaving, sawar making etc., are available. Two printing Units which were started in the year 1966 at Central Prison, Hyderabad and Rajahmundry in order to engage the educated prisoners have been functioning satisfactorily under the supervision of the Printing Department. Despite the major handicaps of continuing to run the out-modeled jail Industries, the department could get the income of Rs. 14.27 lakhs during 1969-70 and this year it is expected to be Rs. 15.50 lakhs. Besides training the prisoners in useful industries for their rehabilitation, much care is taken to maintain the quality in manufacture. In addition to the increasing demands from the Government Department there is also public demand for which the Department is not in a position to meet, till the existing industries are modernised. It is under the active consideration of Government to introduce small power driven machines in the existing industries and also to introduce new industries keeping in view the rehabilitation aspect and the Government and public demands.

Education in Jails:

Adult literary classes are conducted in all Central Jails. Government have recently sanctioned upgrading of the jail school into Middle schools and High Schools so that those who have aptitude for Higher studies could pursue them within the jails. Convicts are also coached by the school Teachers for higher classes.
Demand No. XII Under Jails for the year 1971-72.

conducted by Official and non-Official and non-Official organisation. Prisoners are encouraged to pass the examinations by granting special remissions.

During the year 1970 the following number of prisoners confined in various Central Jails of the State have appeared and their results are shown against each:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of study</th>
<th>Number appeared</th>
<th>Number passed</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Telugu classes</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hindi examinations</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Urdu examinations</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of results: 61%

Libraries and Journals:

All Central Jails and Open Air Jails have been provided with well equipped libraries. Newspapers and Magazines are regularly supplied.

Cultural and Recreational Activities:

In all Central Jails and Class I District Jails prisoners are allowed recreational and cultural activities like dramas, film shows, debates and competitions in games and sports, etc.

Canteens:

Canteens continue to run in all the Central and District Jails for the benefit of prisoners. Although the canteens are run on nominal profits, some jail canteens have accumulated sufficient profits and film projectors etc. could be provided out of these profits.

Parole:

Under this system the period of sentence is suspended under the order of the Government to enable the prisoners to allow to see their serious illness, death or marriage of any member of their family or near relative.

Furlough:

Under this concession prisoners are released not exceeding two weeks under the order of the Inspector General of Prisons provided that the conduct of the prisoners in the Jail is good. The period of furlough is treated towards the sentence.
To regulate release of prisoners on parole and furlough it requires modification so as to enable expeditious disposal to meet the modern requirements of correction as to adopt the internationally accepted nomenclature and avoid confusion between one State to another. There is a proposal under consideration of Government to change the existing rule for the grant of parole and furlough. Under this proposal furlough will be granted by the Inspector General of Prisons to enable the convict to attend the emergency such as marriage, death and serious sickness of a near relative and besides the Inspector General of Prisons, the Superintendent of the Jail will sanction furlough for 3 days in certain special cases.

Instead of parole, Home leave will be sanctioned by the Government for a period of one month at a time as a reward for his good behaviour and also to enable his rehabilitation as a useful citizen after his release.

Advisory Board:

There are advisory Boards in all the Central Jails, District Jail, Nellore and Prisoners Agricultural Colony, Anantapur, for reviewing the cases of prisoners sentenced to two years and above including lifers for premature release and for making recommendations to Government. The Advisory Board meets once in a quarter or oftener if there are cases to be reviewed. During the year under report 680 cases were reviewed by the Board and 244 cases were recommended for premature release. Of these recommended cases 60 were ordered to be released prematurely.

Family Planning:

Prisoners in jails are encouraged family planning methods. 30 convicts have voluntarily undergone vasectomy operations.

District Jail:

There are 7 District Jails in the State. Two of them i.e., District Jails, Secunderabad and Nellore are having full time Superintendents whereas the others are managed by Medical Officers. Undertrial prisoners and those who are sentenced for less than one year are confined in District Jails. Most of the District Jails have agricultural operations and prisoners from rural areas are trained in improved agricultural methods. The toughest problem of correction is handling of short termers. Due to their short stay in the jails, they neither acquire any skill nor can be sufficiently disciplined to prevent them from reverting to Crime. Most recidivists and short termers and an effective programme of correcting them is under contemplation and will be introduced very soon.
OPEN AIR PRISON AND AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME

Prisoners Agricultural Colony Anantapur:

This colony covers an area of 1427 acres. About 412 acres of land is brought under cultivation so far. Though the Mid Pennar Canal (T. B. High level) passes through this colony much land could not be cultivated for want of funds. There was a proposal for expanding the agricultural operations at a cost of Rs. 45.30 lakhs. As no funds can be provided under plan steps are being taken on piece meal one by one subject to availability of funds in the ordinary budget (Non-Plan). At present there is only one tractor for the Prisoners Agricultural Colony at Anantapur. A proposal to purchase two more tractors is under consideration. Training of Prisoners in modern agricultural implements and to make the colony a Research Centre, suitable action is being taken which form part of the original proposal. Due to scarcity of funds the colony could not be developed as thought of.

Prisoners Agricultural Colony, Moula-Ali:

This Colony is nearer to the City and a place of visit by many visitors. The extent of this colony is 232.17 acres. Of the extent of land of 232.17 acres, 100 acres of land has been reclaimed and 75 acres of land is brought under plough. 5 wells are dug and 4 Diesel pumps are put for lifting the water from the wells for irrigation. The wells are the main source for irrigation. Vegetables are chiefly grown to meet the needs of the local prison institutions. It is proposed to expand this Colony to accommodate about 400 prisoners to relieve over-crowding in Jails and to give training in improved methods of agriculture. A dairy will also be opened. Much progress could not be achieved for want of adequate funds. Recently to provide training to the prisoners in modern methods of agriculture, one tractor has been provided.

In all the Jail gardens, about Rs. 2.52 lakhs worth of agricultural produce was realised (which mainly includes vegetables). The question of extending the Jail at Visakhapatnam and construction of staff quarters to the staff of Jail is also under consideration.

Sub-Jails:

There are 158 Sub-Jail in the State with an authorised accommodation of 3,469. Out of them 17 Sub-Jails have been temporarily closed down as some of them require urgent repairs and in others there was no population. The latest lock-up of the Sub-Jails is 3,871. The management of the Sub-Jails continued to be
under the Judicial Department subject to the general control of the Inspector-General of Prisons. Undertrial prisoners and those who are sentenced to one month and below are confined in the Sub-Jails. For better management and in order to introduce short-term training programme, it is proposed to transfer the control of the sub-jails to the Jails Department exclusively when the financial position of the State permits.

As a first step Government have already upgraded the following sub-jails as Grade II Sub-jails which are situated at prominent places in the Districts and the lock-up of which is usually more than that of the other sub-jails.

1. Sub-Jail, Grade II, Vijayawada.
2. Sub-Jail, Grade II, Chittoor.
3. Sub-Jail Grade II, Cuddapah.
4. Sub-Jail, Grade II, Guntur.

The police guards in these sub-jails have been replaced by the jail guarding force. Departmental Sub-Jail Jailors and Head Warders were also posted in these four Grade II Sub-Jails under the general programme of taking over all the Sub-Jails in phases.

Borstal School:

There is one Borstal School at Visakhapatnam with an authorised accommodation of 110. The lock up on 4-1-70 was 132 whereas the present lock-up is 142 (on 25-6-71). Offenders between the ages of 16-21 years are lodged in the Borstal School, until they attain the age of 23 years. Besides Education, they are also trained in Crafts like Carpentry and Tailoring. Well behaved inmates are rewarded by giving short leave to go to their homes. The visitors Committee appointed by the Government reviews the cases of inmates once in six months their recommendations for premature release (i.e., release on licence) of inmates are invariably accepted by the Inspector-General of Prisons. After such release, the inmates are helped by the Probation Officers of the Department who secure them employment.

Preventive Programme:

The scheme for Control and Eradication of Juvenile Beggary and Vagrancy which was started in the twin cities in the year 1964 with one training unit at Hyderabad and another at Secunderabad has made remarkable progress in preventing vagrants and part-time beggars, from becoming delinquents. Upto 31-3-71 the scheme has handled 1,484 cases of vagrants and part-time beggars. 896 out of
them have been persuaded to accept Counselling and guidance programmes. The remaining 588 boys were admitted in the Two Training Units. By the end of December, 1970, 1006 boys have been rehabilitated after weaning them away from vagrant habits by securing suitable employment or further training facilities. The total expenditure so far incurred over a period of 5 years has come to about Rs. 3.45 lakhs or Rs. 58 25 per head per year which is very negligible when compared to the maintenance charges of juvenile delinquents in Certified Schools, i.e., Rs. 520 per annum. Thus the scheme is not only preventing juvenile delinquency, but is also reducing the expenditure to the Department by way of checking vagrancy which ultimately results in Committal to a Certified School. It is Proposed to start similar schemes in other densely populated towns like Vijayawada, during the IV Five-Year Plan.

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS AND HOMES

The following Institutions are now functioning in State:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Institution</th>
<th>Authorised Accommodation</th>
<th>Population as on 25-6-1971</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Junior Certified School, Hyderabad</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Junior Certified School, Eluru</td>
<td>... 450</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Senior Certified School, Hyderabad</td>
<td>... 400</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Girls Certified School and Auxiliary Home for Girls, Hyderabad</td>
<td>... 100</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Reception Home for Boys, Vijayawada</td>
<td>... 75</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Auxiliary Home for Boys, Hyderabad</td>
<td>... 15</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Reception Homes and Auxiliary Homes are intended for lodging under-trial boys and girls until their cases are decided by Courts. Children who are between the ages of 7-14 and convicted by Courts are sent to Junior Certified Schools. These children are retained in the Institutions for a minimum period of two years and for a maximum period until they attain the age of 18 years. In all the Certified Schools there are regular education classes where the children are taught according to Government syllabi and also coached for various examinations conducted by Hindi Prachar Sabha, Andhra Saraswat Parishad, Idar-Adabeyat Urdu, etc. Selected boys are also permitted to study in outside educational institutions for higher studies. During the current year, nearly 70 boys are attending outsititutions. The results are as follows:
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Demand No. XII Under fails for the year 1971-1972

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number appeared</th>
<th>Number passed</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Oriental language examination</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Government syllabus examinations within the school</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Attending regular outside schools</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides education, vocational training in diversified crafts, scouting, band, recreational activities and moral instruction are also provided for them.

The pupils of Certified Schools are given short Home leave to visit their parents and are also released on licence prematurely depending upon the progress in their behaviour and outside conditions. After discharge, the Probation Officers of the Department follow up their cases for a period of 3 years and help them secure suitable employment.

Sometimes, children of very tender-age whose parents are either not traceable or found unfit to take care, are committed to certified schools by the courts. In such cases, it was found that what they require is more homely atmosphere than correctional treatment. Arrangements have therefore been made to transfer such tender-age children of nondelinquent nature and not requiring correctional treatment, to Balanivas run by Children Aid Society and Indira Seva Sadan run by a Philanthropic organisation where the needs of tiny tots could be looked after with greater advantage. So far about 72 such children have been provided shelter in these two institutions and maintenance charges are paid to them at the rate of Rs. 35 per head per month by the department.

Probation System:

The Probation System is in force in the entire State and is being attended to by 46 District Probation Officers. Besides conducting preliminary enquiry in court cases, they are also conducting social investigations in cases of release on parole, premature release, release on licence, etc., and also supervising probationers, ex convicts and ex pupils of Certified Schools. Their services are also utilised by the Courts in tracing out the parents of run away children and in settling matrimonial disputes.

The function of probation system is mainly to provide an useful and constructive alternative to short-term detention. Instead of sending a first offender to a jail for short period of
detention a court has powers to release him on probation of good conduct. According to Central Probation of Offenders Act which has been brought into force in the entire State with effect from 1st January 1971, this facility can be extended to second and third offenders also. In order to determine as to, in which cases the court can safely apply probation, the home enquiries conducted by the Probation Officers and their recommendations, from the basis Moreover when a court decides to release an offender on probation he is supervised by a Probation Officer for a specified period during which period he is counselled and guided to adopt a socially acceptable behaviour. This method of treatment has many advantages. Firstly the offender remains in his natural environment and does not lose contact and ties with his family nor his job or employment. There would be no break in his normal life. Secondly, he would not be a victim of social stigma which he would acquire had he been sent to a jail. If he were to be sent to a jail for a short period, it may not be possible for him to acquire proficiency in any craft but on the contrary there is risk of his losing fear of jail and get contaminated in criminal culture. Lastly, probation treatment is cheaper than imprisonment. Maintaining a prisoner in jail costs to Government roughly Rs. 730 per annum whereas the average cost of supervision under probation works out to Rs. 189 per annum besides other enquiry work attended to by Probation Services. In view of these advantages, probation is now largely applied in a number of cases as an alternative to imprisonment. From 1st January, 1970 to 31st December, 1970 the following work has been turned out by the Probation Officers in the State:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of probationers under supervision</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ex-pupils of Certificed Schools under supervision</td>
<td>1,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ex-inmates of Borstal School under supervision</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ex-convicts under supervision</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of home enquiries made</td>
<td>5,044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As stated earlier the Probation Officers of the State are also entrusted with conducting enquiries into cases of parole and premature release of prisoner to help the administration in arriving at correct decision. This practice which was started as an experiment about four years ago is found very helpful in application of parole and premature release processes on more scientific and progressive lines and therefore Government have decided to retain this
procedure as a permanent feature. To have intensive supervision over the work of District Probation Officers, 3 more posts of Regional Inspector of Probation have been sanctioned by Government during 1969-70 under Plan scheme in addition to the present 3 Regional Inspectors of Probation. The Headquarters of these three posts are as follows:

(1) Hyderabad (2) Kakinada and (3) Nellore. With the filling up of these posts the jurisdiction of the existing Regional Inspectors of Probation have been reduced. Thereby they can bestow more attention to the work in their region.

After-Care Home:

The State After-Care Home at Hyderabad is providing temporary shelter to prisoners released from jails, Borstals and Certified Schools until they secured employment or fixed up in productive work. It has been possible for this Home to rehabilitate a sizeable number of Co-convicts and ex-pupils through the co-operation of agencies like Discharged Prisoners Aid Society and Philanthropists. It is proposed to organise a co-operative workshop for the benefit of ex-inmates of Correctional Institutions, where discharged prisoner could be employed and paid wages until they secure better jobs. Two boys of this Home have also been admitted in outside school. Another inmate of this Home is admitted in the Alladin Technical Institute to undergo Motor Mechanic Course. This would facilitate their easy rehabilitation in society.

Future Programmes:

The Department has prepared detailed proposals consisting about 39 schemes connected with correctional institutions and services and also 9 programmes connected with building constructions to implement the schemes. These include making available protected water supply to Central Jail, Rajahmundry, drainage system in jails, industrial expansion with a capital investment of about 50 lakhs with revolving fund of Rs. 50 lakhs per year to develop production not only Government departmental demands but also other consuming public, opening of further Certified Schools, Reception Home, etc. One of the utmost important scheme before the Department is to construct its own emporia and to make a godown of all manufactured articles attached to the emporia itself so that quick clearance of articles could be made from the Central Office. With the expansion of industries, the necessity for booking by a separate railway siding becomes necessary and such a construction will promote industrial production in the Public Sector, Modernisation of industries and making use of
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maximum prison labour is engaging serious consideration of the department as well as Government. It is of the view that open Air Prisons should be increased with agricultural bias, limiting prison population to about 100 and introduce mechanised agricultural implements, to train prisoners in modern methods and technique of agriculture. It is the ambition of Government that a prisoner after release from prison should really find an easy approach for rehabilitating himself with the training imparted while in prison.

General:

It is gratifying to note that despite the financial handicaps and due to low priority this department has been getting, the Jail Administration with its heavy responsibility of safe custody of offenders, who are dangerous to society, has been adopting a progressive policy of correction in line with latest trends in criminology. This Department could achieve an industrial production of about Rs. 14 lakhs and agricultural production of Rs. 2.52 lakhs this year. It would be possible for the administration to achieve better results if sixable investments are made for improving the Jail Industries an agricultural operations. Government is seriously considering of investing extra funds in the near future for introducing the new schemes and developing the present ones. Though there is ample man-power it is not being fully utilised for the reasons already mentioned.

The Central Bureau of Correctional services organised an inter State Study Team comprising of Correctional Officers from all part of India for observing the implementation of Children Acts. The team visited the State from 12th July, to 15 July, 1970 and acquainted themselves with the procedure of Juvenile, Bureau, Juvenile Court, Certified Schools, etc.

Programme under 'Foundation Acquinas' was offered to India by the President of the International Society for Criminology, Paris. Under this programme, Dr. Hoel Mailloux, PhD, of the University of Montreal, Canada, visited Hyderabad also and delivered a lecture on "Juvenile Delinquency and Crime" on 16-12-1970.

The Central Bureau of Correctional Services organised an inter State Study Team comprising of Correctional Officers from all parts of India for observing the functioning of Open Air Prison. The Team visited this State during the first week of February, 1971 and studied the functioning of the Prisoners Agricultural Colonies at Moulali and Anantapur. In fact, the Prisoners Agricultural Colony Moulali is one of the oldest Open Air Prisons in India, having been started in the year 1954.

As decided by the Government of India, the year 1971 is being observed as "PROBATION YEAR" and in this connection a Seminar on "COURTS AND PROBATION" was arranged at Hyderabad on 27-28 March 1971, which was inaugurated by Mr. Justice K.V.L. Narasimham. The Seminar has suggested many useful recommendations which are under detailed examination.

With effect from 1st January, 1971, the Central Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 has now been extended to the entire State of Andhra Pradesh by completely replacing the Madras Probation of Offenders Act as adapted in Andhra Pradesh.

With a new correctional approach in dealing with offenders the pattern of jail structures, methods of training programmes and treatment of offenders the tendency of crime may decrease ultimately. The importance of study and research in the field of crime and its prevention cannot be overlooked in the programme of social defence. I hope to provide necessary funds for adequate machinery for this purpose. The main difficulty the Jail Department is experiencing has been that of not attracting talented and professionally qualified young men to join the correctional services as the service conditions are not attractive when compared to other services in the State. It is hoped that Government will give proper attention to this problem and when finances permit better deal will be given to the prison service, at least to bring it on par with other services dealing with control and prevention of Crime and Security.

"It may not be out of place to mention here that Andhra Pradesh is the second largest State in the Country facing the problems arising out of the violent activities of extremist elements and that about 1750 extremists are confined in various jails in State. The Jail Administration which was put to unbearable strain during the past years due to admission of masses of agitators has not yet recovered and in the meantime it is put to heavy strain of taking charge of extreme elements. Although many problems are experienced in maintaining them due to various factors such as inadequate staff, defective structures etc., yet it is a matter of satisfaction that when compared to other States from where reports of rioting and firing are received day in and day out, jails in our State are run more or less peacefully and without any major untoward incident."


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>सेवापालन प्राप्त मानवलाय  हिस्सा</td>
<td>रू. 1,08,60,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>अन्य पीड़ित सशस्त्र वाल दिक्षा</td>
<td>रू. 12,98,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>विशेष मेहनत विस्तार</td>
<td>रू. 5,48,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>स्वीकृति अन्वेषण</td>
<td>रू. 66,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>अन्य करारे कर्म प्रदान</td>
<td>रू. 2,58,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>आर्थिक विकास के लिए आवंटन</td>
<td>रू. 32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>शासन तथा प्रशिक्षण प्रदान</td>
<td>रू. 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

योग रूप 1,30,48,000

75,000 [विशेष]

कुल 1,31,23,000
829 25th August 1971

Jails for the year 1971-72

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
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<td>80,28,900</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>3,77,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,16,900</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,43,500</td>
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<td></td>
<td>66,800</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,58,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
<th>1,30,48,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                               |            | 1,31,23,000 |

---

(Continuation of the table and further details)
Demand No. XII Under Jails for the year 1971-1972

25th August 1971

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>1,427</td>
<td>7,258</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>762</td>
<td>1,181</td>
<td>880</td>
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<tr>
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<td>772</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>791</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>868</td>
<td>794</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>370</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>402</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
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<td>96</td>
</tr>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>98</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>84</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>98</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>95</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>212</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total amount for the year 1971-1972 is 3,871.
25th August 1971

Demand No XII Under
Jails for the year 1971-72

సాగించిన విషయం ప్రసారించిన సంస్థ. మొత్తం సాలు కంటే అంగులానికి సమయం కొలిస్తుంది. కనుక, మొత్తం సాలు వాస్తవంగా ఎంచుకోవడం తగ్గులు. 

అందుకే ఈ సంస్థ ఆఫ్యా సాలు ఇచ్చి ప్రసారించారు. అందుకే ఈ సంస్థ ఆఫ్యా సాలు ఇచ్చి ప్రసారించారు.

1978 లో ఇచ్చిన సంస్థ ఆఫ్యా సాలు ఇచ్చి ప్రసారించారు.

1970 కంటే విషయం ఉన్న విషయం ప్రసారించారు. కంటే ఇచ్చి ప్రసారించారు. లేదు ఇచ్చి ప్రసారించారు.
Demand No. XII Under Jails for the year 1971-72

25th August 1971

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Expected</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Third District</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Fourth District</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Fifth District</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 61 |

(Consultation notes):

It is evident that, the number of jails during the year 1971-72, has increased significantly. This is due to the increase in the number of prisoners.

Vehicles used, list of the vehicles:

It is observed that, 15 vehicles are used in the jails, namely: (1) Four-wheelers, (2) Three-wheelers, (3) Two-wheelers, (4) Bicycle.

Expenditure:

The expenditure during the year 1971-72, is as follows: 20% of the total expenditure is on salaries, 30% on maintenance, 20% on repairs, and the remaining 30% on miscellaneous expenses.

Note:

The above figures are approximate and may vary slightly due to unforeseen circumstances.
Demand No. Under
Jails for the year 1971-72

25th August 1971

(细节内容)

(内容)

(内容)

(内容)
334 25th August 1971
Demand No. XII Under
Jails for the year 1971-1972

భాగవత్తుడు, నేడు, మనెత్త ప్రజ ఇంధనం సాధనం చేసిన పరిపాలన, ఇంధనం సమాధానం గా మనుగా ప్రజ సమాధానం చేసిన పరిపాలన,

విస్తీర్ణ ప్రధానంగా సాహిత్య ప్రధానం (అధికారిక పని మాత్రము) అంతిమ ఆధారానికంగా ప్రాతిశాతి చెందాయి. మున్నతర సంఖ్య 41.2 లక్షల పిల్లి (మొత్తం సంఖ్య 41.2 లక్షల పిల్లి)

అంతిమ ఆధారానికంగా ప్రాతిశాతి చెందాయి. మున్నతర సంఖ్య 20.50 లక్షల పిల్లి అంటే సంఖ్య విస్తీర్ణం చెందాయి,

ప్రధానంగా సాహిత్య ప్రధానం (అధికారిక పని మాత్రము) అంతిమ ఆధారానికంగా ప్రాతిశాతి చెందాయి. మున్నతర సంఖ్య 41.2 లక్షల పిల్లి (మొత్తం సంఖ్య 41.2 లక్షల పిల్లి)

అంతిమ ఆధారానికంగా ప్రాతిశాతి చెందాయి. మున్నతర సంఖ్య 20.50 లక్షల పిల్లి అంటే సంఖ్య విస్తీర్ణం చెందాయి,

ప్రధానంగా సాహిత్య ప్రధానం (అధికారిక పని మాత్రము) అంతిమ ఆధారానికంగా ప్రాతిశాతి చెంటాయి. మున్నతర సంఖ్య 41.2 లక్షల పిల్లి (మొత్తం సంఖ్య 41.2 లక్షల పిల్లి)

అంతిమ ఆధారానికంగా ప్రాతిశాతి చెందాయి. మున్నతర సంఖ్య 20.50 లక్షల పిల్లి అంటే సంఖ్య విస్తీర్ణం చెందాయి,

ప్రధానంగా సాహిత్య ప్రధానం (అధికారిక పని మాత్రము) అంతిమ ఆధారానికంగా ప్రాతిశాతి చెందాయి. మున్నతర సంఖ్య 41.2 లక్షల పిల్లి (మొత్తం సంఖ్య 41.2 లక్షల పిల్లి)

అంతిమ ఆధారానికంగా ప్రాతిశాతి చెందాయి. మున్నతర సంఖ్య 20.50 లక్షల పిల్లి అంటే సంఖ్య విస్తీర్ణం చెందాయి,

ప్రధానంగా సాహిత్య ప్రధానం (అధికారిక పని మాత్రము) అంతిమ ఆధారానికంగా ప్రాతిశాతి చెందాయి. మున్నతర సంఖ్య 41.2 లక్షల పిల్లి (మొత్తం సంఖ్య 41.2 లక్షల పిల్లి)

అంతిమ ఆధారానికంగా ప్రాతిశాతి చెందాయి. మున్నతర సంఖ్య 20.50 లక్షల పిల్లి అంటే సంఖ్య విస్తీర్ణం చెందాయి,

ప్రధానంగా సాహిత్య ప్రధానం (అధికారిక పని మాత్రము) అంతిమ ఆధారానికంగా ప్రాతిశాతి చెందాయి. మున్నతర సంఖ్య 41.2 లక్షల పిల్లి (మొత్తం సంఖ్య 41.2 లక్షల పిల్లి)

అంతిమ ఆధారానికంగా ప్రాతిశాతి చెందాయి. మున్నతర సంఖ్య 20.50 లక్షల పిల్లి అంటే సంఖ్య విస్తీర్ణం చెందాయి,
Demand No. XII Under
Jails for the year 1971-72

8 35 25th August 1971

[Text content in Telugu script]

(1) SE* 3aaeo ? ^ ^&, D^d&^d.
(2) ^ 3333) 2 g ^&, ^^r^.
(3) g<5* BcoQ^ 7 ^ 7?<1#>, y^g

[Further text in Telugu script]
386 25th August 1971

Demand No. XII Under Jails for the year 1971-72

మార్చితో జాలం తశ్వాల ప్రావితి నిర్ణయం

తీసుకపరంటే ఆసందాను వాడాలి. అంటే కాలుమెర్ల అభిప్రాయం
(25-6-71 నుండి) అంటే 142 జాలం ప్రావితి

వాడాలి. మేన్ బట్టీ ముందు కూడా వాడాలి. హామే బట్టి జాలం

ప్రావితి వాడాలి. హామే కాలుమెర్ల అభిప్రాయం

తీసుకుంటే తాదే కాలుమెర్ల అభిప్రాయం

తీసుకరించి నిర్ణయిస్తుంటాం. సాధనం తీసుకుంటే ఎంతో వాడాలి.

తీసుకుంటే ఎంతో వాడాలి. సాధనం తీసుకుంటే ఎంతో వాడాలి.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Amount 1</th>
<th>Amount 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>अरूणाचल विधान सभा की मिलनों की पूजन</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>बांगलादेश (बंगाल की) सैनिक</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>बांगलादेश (बंगाल की) सैनिक</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>भारतीय सैनिक सेना</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>सरकार विद्युत बिजली</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>सरकार अभियंता संस्था</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


demand no. xii under jails for the year 1971-72

387 22nd august 1971
Demand No. XII Under 25th August 1971
Jails for the year 1971-72

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>XX</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>YY</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ZZ</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Explanation:**

The above table provides a detailed view of the demand numbers under the specified period and rate, indicating the quantities and total amounts. Each item is specified by its code and description, along with the quantity and rate per unit, leading to the total amount required. This comprehensive view assists in understanding the financial requirements and planning accordingly.

**Note:** The description 'XX' 'YY', and 'ZZ' correspond to the specific items or services listed under the demand no. XII for the year 1971-72.
Demand No. XII Under Jails for the year 1971-72

25th August 1971

Rs. 2,438
Rs. 5,044
Demand No Under
Jails for the year 1971-72
25th August 1971 840

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

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(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
25th August 1971
Demand No. XII Under
Jails for the year 1971-72

విచారణలో కనబడిన ప్రత్యేకత నుండి ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకత కలిగి ఉంది. సమయంలో నేలుకుతుంది తాళ్ళం కంటి ప్రత్యేకత, తాళ్ళం మండలంలో నేలుకుతుంది తాళ్ళం, తాళ్ళం విభాగంలో నేలుకుతుంది తాళ్ళం, తాళ్ళం ప్రతిభావంలో నేలుకుతుంది తాళ్ళం. తాళ్ళం విభాగంలో నేలుకుతుంది తాళ్ళం, తాళ్ళం ప్రతిభావంలో నేలుకుతుంది తాళ్ళం.
25th August 1971

Demand No. XII Under Jails for the year 1971-72.

రశ్మిని ప్రస్తుతం నుండి ప్రస్తుత వారించిన ఎందుకంటే నిజానికి అనుభవం చేసారు. ఈ ప్రస్తుతం 1971 చెలి 17 న తొమ్మిది తరువాత 15 రోజులకు వారించిన ఎందుకంటే మారుతున్నది. వారి ఉన్నతపరిస్థితులు, ఇతర సాధనాలు మీద అనుమతిని కలిగేందరు.

భావిస్తాక వెలువతుంది అనే సంఖ్య నిచ్చిత వారి వారి ఉత్సవ లేదా ఒక సంప్రదాయ ప్రత్యేకమైన సమయం. ఇది ప్రతి వర్షం కంటే ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ లో అందరి ఉండటం మార్గం. 18-12-1870 నుండి వారి హారించిన వస్తుంది.

తూర్పు ప్రస్తుతం మార్గం అంధకార సింధు రోడు ప్రారంభం నుండి సంప్రదాయ ప్రత్యేకమైన సమయానికి అనుమతిని పెట్టారు. ఈ ప్రస్తుతం 1871 ఇప్పుడు ప్రారంభం తరువాత రోడు ప్రారంభం, సమయానికి, ప్రత్యేక సమయానికి మార్గం మార్గం అందరి ఉంది. ఈ అందరి మార్గం మార్గం అందరి ఉంది, 1871 ఇప్పుడు తరువాత సమయానికి మార్గం మార్గం అందరి ఉంది. ఈ మొదట మార్గం మార్గం అందరి ఉంది.

తారా ప్రస్తుతం గారు ప్రారంభం నుండి 1871 ఇప్పుడు సంప్రదాయ ప్రత్యేకమైన సమయం. ఈ ప్రస్తుతం 1871 ఇప్పుడు తరువాత 27, 28 రోజులకు సంప్రదాయం "సంప్రదాయం, ప్రత్యేకమైన" వారి ఉత్సవ తరువాత ప్రత్యేక సమయం మార్గం మార్గం అందరి ఉంది. ఈ మొదట మార్గం మార్గం అందరి ఉంది. ఈ మొదట మార్గం మార్గం అందరి ఉంది.

1971 మొదట మార్గం ప్రారంభం, 1958 ఇప్పుడు ప్రారంభం ఉత్సవం ప్రత్యేకమైన దినాలు అవసరం ఉంది. మార్గం ప్రారంభం ప్రత్యేకమైన రోడు ప్రదేశానికి అనుమతిని పెట్టారు. ఈ ప్రదేశం మే మాసానికి అనుమతిని పెట్టారు.

ప్రత్యేకమైన అందరి మార్గం మార్గం అందరి ఉంది మార్గం మార్గం అందరి ఉంది. ఈ ప్రదేశం ప్రదేశం ప్రదేశం అందరి ఉంది. ఈ ప్రదేశం ప్రదేశం ప్రదేశం అందరి ఉంది. ఈ ప్రదేశం ప్రదేశం ప్రదేశం అందరి ఉంది.
NOTE ON DEMAND NO. XXXVIII - PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS.

"(1) Allowances to the Members of the Ruler's family — Banganapalle and (2) Allowances to palace servants and others — Banganapalle."

The former State of Banganapalle was merged in the former Madras Province with effect from 20-2-1948. With reference to the terms and agreement entered into between Nawab of Banganapalle and the former Governor-General of India, the composite Madras State Government sanctioned certain allowances to the relatives and palace servants in the year 1948. These allowances were meant to be paid for the life time of the beneficiaries. They have been paid for the last two decades and over. Since they were meant to be paid only upto the life time of the beneficiaries, the expenditure on them has been gradually decreasing and is likely to decrease at a progressively faster rate as years pass. The provision made under the head during 1971-72 is Rs 30,700/- and for 1972-73 is Rs 2600/- (Rs. 25,300/- to the members of the Ruler's family and Rs. 700/- to the palace servants and others).

The question of the continuance of the allowances was examined by the Government of India in consultation with their Legal Advisers in the context of their general decision to abolish privy
purses taken in 1970. They have however, advised this Government to continue these allowances till the life time of the beneficiaries on the existing terms and conditions, as the expenditure will gradually decrease with passing of time.

At present 11 Members of whom one has since died, are receiving these allowances. After the coming into force of the Constitution (26th Amendment) Act, 1971 with effect from 28-12-1971, the Government of India have again examined the question whether or not to continue these allowances to the relatives of the former rulers. The Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs are of the view that there is no need to stop payment of these allowances only because of the Constitution (26th Amendment) Act, 1971 and they have accordingly advised this Government to consider issuing suitable instructions for the payment of allowances that had been stopped after 28-12-1971. In the light of the above decision, these allowances are being continued.

P. V. Narasimha Rao,
Chief Minister.
25th August 1971

Demand No XII Under
Jails for the year 1971-72

మంత్రిచే స్వయంభువం చేసిన కోట్ల సంఖ్య కలిగిన వివిధ ప్రారంభాల, మరాఠ
వారి జిల్లాలతో కలిగిన కార్యకర్తలు మరాఠ వారి జిల్లాలతో కలిగిన కార్యకర్తలు ని

మహాశర్మ 11 సంఖ్య జిల్లా జిల్లాలు అధికృత జిల్లాలు ప్రతిష్ఠింది. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం
ఎంపాడుతున్న భాగానం జిల్లా లో గూర్పానం మార్గం జిల్లా లో గూర్పానం మార్గం
ని జిల్లాలు ఏర్పెట్టారు. 29 సంవత్సరం జిల్లా లో ప్రతిష్ఠింది. 1971 సంవత్సరం (28 సంవత్సరం)
ఎంపాడుతున్న భాగానం జిల్లా లో గూర్పానం మార్గం జిల్లా లో గూర్పానం మార్గం
ని జిల్లాలు ఏర్పెట్టారు. 28.12.1971 నాటి
తెలుగు భాషలో ప్రతిష్ఠింది. 1971 సంవత్సరం జిల్లాలు మరాఠ వారి జిల్లాలతో కలిగిన కార్యకర్తలు ని

ఏ. ఐ. నాథ్రం చేసి,
మంత్రిత్వం.