ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
PAYING OF T. A. AND D. A. TO THE VILLAGE OFFICERS
DURING JAMABANDI

81—

*126 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesham:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are paying travelling allowance and D. A. to the village officers during Jamabandi; and

(b) if not, whether it will be paid at least in future?

The Chief Minister (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao):—

(a):—Yes, Sir,

(b):—Does not arise

Sri D. Venkatesham:—From what date and at what rate?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—According to the orders issued, the Village Officers and Servants excluding those at the Taluk Headquarters are being paid Travelling allowance and daily allowances during the period of Jamabandi without imposing the distance of 5 miles limit vide G. O. No. 1802 Revenue read with G. O. No. 239 Revenue/69. The village Officers are being paid T. A. at single 3rd class by train and mileage at 6 paise where the journey is by bus. They are also being paid daily allowance at the following rates;—

Village Officers Rs. 2.60
Village Servants „ 2.00

with effect from 1-10-69.
30th June, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(1) M. Dharmaraja:—என்று தெரியும்.

(2) A. R. Subramania (தலைவர்):—நான் என் வலிய சுற்றுச்சுழற்று அமைந்துப் பெருமையை வெளிப்படுத்தியும். முன்னேற்றம் செய்யும் வழியாக நான் நடைபெற்றதுடன் செய்துள்ளேன். அவ்வகையில் நீட்டித்து வகைமைகளை குறிப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டு வேளாண்டுதல் பெறும்போது, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இதன் மூலம் வேளாண்டு எடுக்கிறேன். அது எனுமின்றி என்று கூறிவேற்றலாம், அந்த இன்றானே என்றும் கூறிவேற்றலாம்? 

(3) M. M. Duraiswamy:—நான் காணவில்லை.

(4) M. V. Thirunal (தலைவர்):—என் வலிய சுற்றுச்சுழற்று அமைந்துப் பெருமையை வெளிப்படுத்தியும். முன்னேற்றம் செய்யும் வழியாக நான் நடைபெற்றதுடன் செய்துள்ளேன். அவ்வகையில் நீட்டித்து வகைமைகளை குறிப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டு வேளாண்டுதல் பெறும்போது, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இதன் மூலம் வேளாண்டு எடுக்கிறேன். அது எனுமின்றி என்று கூறிவேற்றலாம், அந்த இன்றானே என்றும் கூறிவேற்றலாம்?

(5) M. V. Thirunal:—என் வலிய சுற்றுச்சுழற்று அமைந்துப் பெருமையை வெளிப்படுத்தியும். 'தெரியாத சுற்றுச்சுழற்றாம்'.

(6) M. V. Thirunal (தலைவர்):—என் வலிய சுற்றுச்சுழற்று அமைந்துப் பெருமையை வெளிப்படுத்தியும். முன்னேற்றம் செய்யும் வழியாக நான் நடைபெற்றதுடன் செய்துள்ளேன். அவ்வகையில் நீட்டித்து வகைமைகளை குறிப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டு வேளாண்டுதல் பெறும்போது, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இதன் மூலம் வேளாண்டு எடுக்கிறேன். அது எனுமின்றி என்று கூறிவேற்றலாம், அந்த இன்றானே என்றும் கூறிவேற்றலாம்?

(7) M. V. Thirunal:—என்று வேளாண்டு எடுக்கிறேன். ஆகம் எனுமின்றி என்று கூறிவேற்றலாம்.

(8) A. R. Subramania:—என் வலிய சுற்றுச்சுழற்று அமைந்துப் பெருமையை வெளிப்படுத்தியும். முன்னேற்றம் செய்யும் வழியாக நான் நடைபெற்றதுடன் செய்துள்ளேன். அவ்வகையில் நீட்டித்து வகைமைகளை குறிப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டு வேளாண்டுதல் பெறும்போது, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இதன் மூலம் வேளாண்டு எடுக்கிறேன். அது எனுமின்றி என்று கூறிவேற்றலாம், அந்த இன்றானே என்றும் கூறிவேற்றலாம்?
Oral Answers to Questions. 30th June, 1972. 365

Sri P. V. Ramana (Anakapalli):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the street survey of Munagapaka Panchayat in Anakapalli Taluk, Visakhapatnam District was completed by the mobile staff of Kakinada Range;

(b) if so; in which year;

(c) whether the map and survey records were handed over to the Panchayat; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In May, 1960.

(c) No; Sir.

(d) The map has yet to be completed and the survey has to be validated under Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923.

COMPLETION OF STREET SURVEY OF MUNAGAPAKA PANCHAYAT IN ANAKAPALLI TALUQ

82—

*245 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana (Anakapalli):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the street survey of Munagapaka Panchayat in Anakapalli Taluk, Visakhapatnam District was completed by the mobile staff of Kakinada Range;

(b) if so; in which year;

(c) whether the map and survey records were handed over to the Panchayat; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In May, 1960.

(c) No; Sir.

(d) The map has yet to be completed and the survey has to be validated under Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923.
366 39th June, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—(a) & (b) Out of the total extent or Ac. 35.00 assigned in Ojilirajupalem, in Gudur taluk of Nellore district, an extent of Act. 20.90 is being cultivated by the assignees. It is, therefore, not correct to say that all the lands assigned are

PATTAS OF UNCCULTIVABLE LANDS TO THE HARIJANS OF OJILIRAJUPELAM GUDUR TALUQ

83—

*366 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that uncultivable land have been given on pattas in 1371 Fasli to the Harijans of Ojilirajupalem, Gudur taluk Nellore District;

(b) whether it is a fact that the harijans are unable to cultivate the said lands even to this day;

(c) why pattas have been given for un-cultivable land; and

(d) whether the pattas for the said lands will be cancelled; and remission of land revenue payable for the said lands will be granted?
Oral Answers to Questions. 30th June, 1972. 367

uncultivable and the Harijans are unable to cultivate the said lands even to this day.

(c): It is only on the applications of assignees the lands were granted with the hope that they will reclaim them, if necessary.

(d): As the assignees have not cultivated the lands, steps are being taken to resume the lands which have been left waste continuously for three years for violation of grant. The question of grant of remission in respect of such lands will be considered according to rules in force.

GRANTS OF PATTAS FOR HOUSE SITES TO THE GIRIJANS OF GUDALI ETC. VILLAGES IN GUDUR TALUK.

84—

* 389 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulu Reddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the delay in granting pattas for house sites to the Girijans of Gudali, Kodivaka, Ganganapalem, Tupili, Vavillapalem and Vidyanagar in Gudur Taluk of Nellore District in the Government lands;

(b) when will the pattas for house sites be granted; and

(c) whether the proposal is pending in Gudur Taluk Office?

Sri P. V. Nasasimha Rao:—(a) The reasons are:

1. In Gudali village the proposals for sanction of house-sites in S. No. 430-B were dropped as the land was required by Lions Club, Vidyanagar. The Tahsildar is being instructed to examine alternate proposals;

2. In Kodivaka (v) the land proposed for assignment as house sites is classified as village site poramboke. The Tahsildar is taking steps to get the lay out prepared and approved. Soon after the lay out is approved the sites will be assigned to the Girijans.

3. No proposals are pending in Ganganapalem and Vavillapalem villages;

4. In respect of Tupili village the Tahsildar is taking steps to assign house-sites to the Girijans.

(b) The Tahsildar has promised to finalise the pending cases in two months.

(c) Yes. Proposals in respect of Gudali, Kodivaka and Tupili are pending in Taluk Office.
Oral Answers to Questions. 30th June, 1972.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—It may be Rotary Club.

Kallipadu:—No proposals are pending in respect of Kallipadu village.

Vedicherla:—The Girijans of Vedicherla applied for assignment of house sites in S. No. 293 and 375 classified as Donka Poramboke. The required portion has been got sub-divided. The change

Grant of Pattas for House Sites to Girijans of Chuttugunta etc. Villages in Gudur Taluq.

85—

39% Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the delay in granting of pattas for house sites to the girijans of Chuttugunta, Kellipedu, Vedicherla, Digubarajupalem in Gudur taluk of Nellore District;

(b) whether it is pending with the Tahsildar, Gudur; and

(c) when will the pattas for house sites be granted?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—(a) Chuttugunta Hamlet of Rudrayapalem. The Girijans of Chuttugunta hamlet of Rudrayapalem have applied for assignment of Acs. 5-00 towards house sites in S. No. 15 of Rudrayapalem classified as Reserve Forest measuring Acs. 405-50. An extent of Acs. 5-00 was got sub-divided and was transferred into village site poramboke. A lay out was also got prepared and it is pending approval. Soon after its approval the assignment will be finalised.

Kallipadu:—No proposals are pending in respect of Kallipadu village.

Vedicherla:—The Girijans of Vedicherla applied for assignment of house sites in S. No. 293 and 375 classified as Donka Poramboke. The required portion has been got sub-divided. The change
30th June, 1972.

Of classification from Donka Poramboke to village site Poramboke was also approved. The Tahsildar, Gudur has been directed to expedite the assignment of house sites to the Girijans.

**Diguvarajupalem Hamlet of Odur:**—The Girijans have applied for house sites in S. No. 331/1 of Gudur classified as Tope Poramboke vested in Panchayat Board. The resolution of Panchayat agreeing for its withdrawal is awaited. In the meanwhile the Tahsildar, Gudur is taking steps to get the required portion sub-divided. Soon after receipt of the resolution of the Panchayat the land has to be withdrawn from the control of Panchayat. Change of classification has to be approved and the assignment proposals have to be approved.

(b) Yes, The assignment proposals relating to Chuttugunta, Vedicherla and Diguvarajupalem are pending in taluk office, Gudur.

(c) In respect of Chuttuguntapalli and Vedicherla villages it is reported that the assignment will be finalised in about 2 months and in respect of Diguvarajupalem, it is stated that considerable time will taken as several formalities have to be observed for withdrawing the land from the control of the Panchayat Board and approval of change of classification etc. The Tahsildar, Gudur has been directed to expedite action.
Oral Answers to Questions. 30th June, 1972.

Milk Chilling Centre Near Dacheppalli

86—

26 Q.—Sri Sarvestri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala) and Vanka Satyanarayana (Penukonda) :—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a milk chilling centre near Dachepali Village, Palnad Taluk, Guntur District;

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up and completed; and

(c) the probable date when the above centre will come into being?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri K. Venkataratnam) :—(a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Sir.

Milk Chilling Centre Near Dacheppalli

(a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Sir.
GRANT OF REMISSON OF LEASE AMOUNT TO SRI BHEEMESWARA SWAMY TEMPLE LANDS

87—

* 4—E. Q.—Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy and V. Srikrisna:—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner, H. R. Endowments has granted remission in respect of lease amount relating to Sri Bheemeshwara Swamy Temple lands of Draksharamam, East Godavary District;
30th June, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(b) whether it is a fact that the lease amount of 400 bags have been reduced to 200 bags for 6 years; and

(c) if so, under what provision the Commissioner has issued such orders?

The Minister for Endowments (Sri Ch R.V.P. Murthy Raju):-

(a) The Commissioner permitted the E. O. to effect the compromise by which the tenant could get remission of rent.

(b) No, Sir. It was reduced from 14½ bags per acre to 12 bags per acre.

(c) The Commissioner, Endowments Department is competent to issue orders permitting compromise under section 79 of the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1966.
Oral Answers to Questions. 30th June, 1972. 375

(1) புதுனை. அதிர்த்தம். உ. என். மாநிலா சுயாதனம்: என்று புரிவு செய்யவுடன் அரசின் திட்டம்.

(2) உ. என். குடும்ப (குடும்பம்): என்றும் இரு மண்டலம் 200 மண்டலுக்கு ஸ்கூல் கட்டடம் அவள்கள் தேர்ந்து கூற வேண்டும் என்று மறுசெய்யப்பட்டார்.

(3) புதுனை. அதிர்த்தம். உ. என். மாநிலா சுயாதனம்: என்றும் இரு மண்டலம் 400 மண்டலுக்கு ஸ்கூல் கட்டடம் அவள்கள் தேர்ந்து கூற வேண்டும். 14து மண்டலத்தில் 12 மண்டலம் முதல் வரும்.

(4) புதுனை. மாநிலா சுயாதனம்: என்றும் இரு மண்டலம் தேர்ந்து கூற வேண்டும்?

(5) உ. என். குடும்ப (குடும்பம்): என்றும் இரு மண்டலம் 80 மண்டலம் தேர்ந்து கூற வேண்டும்?

(6) புதுனை. அதிர்த்தம். உ. என். மாநிலா சுயாதனம்: என்றும் இரு மண்டலம் நோக்கு போது முதல் குடும்பத்திற்கு இரு மண்டலம் தேர்ந்து கூற வேண்டும்?

(7) புதுனை. அதிர்த்தம். உ. என். மாநிலா சுயாதனம்: என்றும் இரு மண்டலம் வரும் மண்டலத்திற்கு இரு மண்டலம் தேர்ந்து கூற வேண்டும்?

(8) புதுனை. அதிர்த்தம். உ. என். மாநிலா சுயாதனம்: என்றும் இரு மண்டலம் வரும் மண்டலத்திற்கு இரு மண்டலம் தேர்ந்து கூற வேண்டும்?
HIGH LEVEL MEETING ON HOUSING PROBLEMS

* 624 Q—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Housing & Accommodation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level meeting was held at Visakhapatnam in the month of April 1972 to discuss about the housing problems in growing towns of the State;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at the meeting; and

(c) whether the Housing Board would be decentralised to set up executive wings in all districts?

The Minister for Housing and Accommodation (Sri L. Lakshmana Das):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the proceedings of the meeting held at Visakhapatnam on 13-4-1972 is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The Housing Board has already extended its activities in the districts. It has opened Divisions and Sub-Divisions in some of the Districts.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE

COPY OF PROCEEDINGS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
VIDE ITEM (B) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 624 [* 88]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING HELD IN THE CIRCUIT HOUSE.
VISAKHAPATNAM ON 13-4-1972 AT 11.00 A.M.

PRESENT:—

1. Sri L. Lakshman Das.
   Minister for Housing and Accommodation.

2. Sri M. Seshu Madhava Rao,
   Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Housing Board.

3. Sri Annam Viswanadha Rao,
   President, Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Housing Federation.

4. Sri C. N. Sastry, I. A. S.
   Special Officer,
   Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.

5. Sri S. N. Achanta, I. A. S.
   Collector, Visakhapatnam.

   Collector, Srikakulam.

7. Sri I. Ramaswamy,
   Deputy Secretary to Government.
   Planning and Co-operation Department, Secretariat, Hyderabad.

8. G. Venkataramana Reddi,
   Director of Town Planning, Hyderabad.
9. Sri Ali Asgar,
Managing Director,
Andhra pradesh Co-operative Housing Federation.

10. Sri Venkaṭaratnam,
Housing Engineer.

It was agreed that action on the following lines should be taken by the Co-operative Housing Federation:

1. In addition to granting loans to Co-operative Housing Societies for Low Income Group and Middle Income Group Schemes, the Federation should also grant loans to Co-operative Societies formed for the benefit of the poorer sections of the Community like small farmers, artisans, low paid Government Employees etc., whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 4,000 per annum for construction of houses in rural areas and semi-urban areas costing between Rs. 2000 and 2500 each, the period of repayment being so adjusted that the loanee is not expected to pay more than Rs. 25/- p.m. For this purpose a District Level Society could be organised which will obtain loans from the Federation on behalf of its members and get the houses constructed through the agency of the Housing Board and allot them to its members. A cheap design for such houses will be drawn up by the Director of Town Planning. This scheme could be tried in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts and two other districts in Rayalaseema and Telangana areas to begin with.

2. To enable the successful implementation of the scheme referred to in item (1) above, the Federation should get its by-laws amended in such a way as to facilitate decentralisation of the procedure in the grant of loans on the lines of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Federation.

3. The feasibility of granting loans by the Housing Federation or under the Rural Housing Programme for the re-roofing of old houses by fire proof roofing material should be examined. The loan should not be granted in case to the loanee but the loan amount sanctioned should be made over to the Housing Board which would execute the work.

4. In the case of members of Co-operative House Building Societies who had obtained their sites from the Visakhapatnam Town Planning Trust, the Federation is at present insisting on each applicant for loans furnishing a no-objection certificate from the Town Planning Trust for the mortgage of the site in favour of the Federation. This is causing undue delay and inconvenience to the members. Instead of this procedure, the Town Planning Trust will furnish a general certificate that in respect of developed plots sold by the Town Planning Trust the Trust has no objection to the mortgage of such sites to the Federation for the purpose of obtaining a loan for house construction and the Federation will accept such a certificate.

5. The Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam will make over an extent of about 100 acres in its Maddipalem layout to the Housing Board immediately for the construction of Low Income Group Houses and Middle Income Group Houses for allotment on hire-purchase...
basis and rental houses. In case of rental houses, economic rent should be collected and not subsidised rent. The land should be handed over to the Housing Board without waiting for its development which will be undertaken by the Housing Board itself.

“The scheme could be tried in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts and two other districts in Rayalaseema and Telangana areas to begin with.”

The loan should not be granted in case to the loanee but the loan amount sanctioned should be made over to the Housing Board which would execute the work.”
Oral Answers to Questions,
30th June, 1972.

1. Dr. Abhinav : —Answered. The matter was placed in the House of Parliament on 18th June. The hon. Member for Calcutta 7 stated that there was a delay. According to 71-72 S$ 7 the matter was listed on 18th June, 71-72 S$ 78 the matter was answered and listed on 18th June. The question was answered and listed on 71-72 S$ 7.

2. Shri. Ramchandra : —Answered. The subject of the question is very wide. The question was asked for the first time on 18th June. The matter was placed in the House of Parliament on 18th June. There was a delay in the matter. The matter was placed on the order paper of the House of Parliament on 18th June. The question was answered on 71-72 S$ 7 and listed on 18th June. The question was answered and listed on 71-72 S$ 7.

3. Shri. Shankar : —Answered. The matter was placed in the House of Parliament on 18th June. The matter was answered and listed on 71-72 S$ 7.

4. Shri. Baldev : —Answered. The matter was placed in the House of Parliament on 18th June. The matter was answered and listed on 71-72 S$ 7.

5. Shri. Narayan : —Answered. The matter was placed in the House of Parliament on 18th June. The matter was answered and listed on 71-72 S$ 7.

6. Shri. Ramchandra : —Answered. The matter was placed in the House of Parliament on 18th June. The matter was answered and listed on 71-72 S$ 7.

7. Shri. Baldev : —Answered. The matter was placed in the House of Parliament on 18th June. The matter was answered and listed on 71-72 S$ 7.

8. Shri. Shankar : —Answered. The matter was placed in the House of Parliament on 18th June. The matter was answered and listed on 71-72 S$ 7.
In addition to granting loans to Co-operative Housing Societies for low income group and middle income group schemes, the Federation should also grant loans to Co-operative Societies formed for the benefit of poorer sections of the community, small farmers, artisans and the low-paid government employees etc. whose income shall not exceed Rs. 4,000 per annum....
TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICITY

(a) The Government of Tamil Nadu transmitted the power which was supplied by Kerala State to our State up to 18-6-1972. Due to the non-setting in of monsoon in Kerala the water levels in the hydel reservoirs in that State were depleted, creating a situation where their supplies would hardly be sufficient even for their own needs up to 33rd June 1972. Therefore, Tamil Nadu stopped transmitting power from Kerala from 13-6-1972.

(b) No agreement has been entered into as the power supply is only for emergency use.

*646 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala):—Will the hon. Minister for Power and Women Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have agreed to transmit the electricity which was proposed to be supplied by Kerala State to our State; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the agreement?

The Minister for Power (Smt. B. Jayaprada):—(a) The Government of Tamil Nadu transmitted the power which was supplied by Kerala State to our State up to 18-6-1972. Due to the non-setting in of monsoon in Kerala the water levels in the hydel reservoirs in that State were depleted, creating a situation where their supplies would hardly be sufficient even for their own needs up to 23rd June 1972. Therefore, Tamil Nadu stopped transmitting power from Kerala from 13-6-1972.

(b) No agreement has been entered into as the power supply is only for emergency use.
ABOLITION OF SHORTENED B.ED., TRAINING CENTRE FOR THE
GRADUATE SECONDARY GRADE TEACHERS

90—

a 56: Q.—Smt. B. Sarojinamma [Put by Sri Ch. Parasurama
Naidu (Narasampet)]:—Will the hon. Minister for Education and
Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for abolishing the shortened B. Ed., Training
Courses for Graduates working as Secondary Grade School Teachers;
and

(b) whether the Government will consider to permit the
Secondary Grade Teachers to undergo one year B. Ed., Training
Course treating their training period as on duty?

The Miniser for Education and Cultural Affairs (Sri B. Sice
Rama Murthy):—(a) The Shortened B. Ed., Training Course in
Andhra area was discontinued, as the dearth of qualified B Eds. in
that area was wiped out and the yearly intake in the Colleges of Edu-
cation in that area will be sufficient for meeting the needs of that
region. It is being continued in Telangana area.

(b) No

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
RAISING OF HARIJANPET IN ANKANNAAGUDEM,
ELURU TQ. BY LAND LORDS

90—

S. N. Q. No. — 1508 P. Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana, M. Nagi
Reddy and Sri V. Srikrishna :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be
pleased to state:
(a) Whether it is a fact that the land-lords in Ankanagudem in Eluru Taluk, West Godavari District, raided the Harijanpet, killed two Harijans and injured 19 others in the second week of April 1972;

(b) Whether it is a fact that most of the culprits have not so far been apprehended;

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Harijans of the village being scared by these atrocities left the village unblock and are afraid to come back to the village; and

(d) If so, what does the Government propose to do to assure the Harijans of safety to their persons and property?

Sri P. V. Narasimaha Rao:—(a) Yes, Sir (b) All the fifty four (54) accused have been apprehended.

(c) It is not a fact that the Harijans of the village have left the village. They are present in the village following their avocations. A police picket of 3 Police Constables is still stationed in the village.

(d) There is no danger to the safety of persons and property, as there is a police picket in the village. In this connection a case in Crime No 42/72 u/s 147, 148, 323, 324, 326 and 302 r/w 149 IPC of Eluru taluk Police Station was registered and charge sheet was filed on 30-5-1972 against 22 accused. The case is pending trial and posted to 30-6-1972 for supply of documents to the accused.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 30th June, 1972.

He fired in the air just to provoke the persons present. He then ran away quickly to avoid any trouble. He hoped that the persons present would not chase him. He took shelter behind a nearby house to avoid any further trouble. He then climbed over the fence and ran away quickly. He hoped that the persons present would not catch him. He then went to the nearest police station to report the incident. He hoped that the police would take appropriate action to prevent any further incidents.

I will get the report as quickly as possible.
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I will instruct the DIG concerned to go to the spot and give us a report within the next four days. I am also deploring this incident, Sir.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—We must encourage honest officers, Sir.

**TEACHING GRANTS TO NEWLY STARTED COLLEGES**

S N. Q. No. 1509-H.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasaulivereddi (Gudur):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many Colleges were started in the State since 1-7-67 on condition that the managements should bear the recurring expenditure for three years;

(b) whether the Government are giving teaching grant and ad-hoc grant after a lapse of three years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore;
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 30th June, 1972.

(d) the number of Colleges with names and places opened since 1-7-67 for which the Government are giving teaching grant without the above said condition; and

(e) whether any adhoc grants have been released to these Colleges?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: —(a), (b), (c), (d) & (e) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE WITH REFERENCE TO SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 1509-H [*90-B]

(a) 2 Colleges viz., S.V.K.P. College at Markapur and S.G B.S. College for Women at Narasapur were started in 1967 with a condition that the managements should run the colleges without grant for a period of 2 years.

1 professional college i.e. A. J. Bodhane Kalasala, Machilipatnam was also permitted by the Government in 1967 with similar condition:

The following 8 colleges were opened without grant-in-aid for a period of 3 years in Andhra area during 1968-69.

1. N. T. R. College, Nandigama
2. J. K. C. College, Guntur
3. S.R.V.R.V.N. College, Amaravathi
4. C. R. College, Chilakaluripet
5. S. C. S. College, Jaggyyapet
6. Pedanandipadu College, Pedanandipadu
7. Visvodaya College, Venkatagiri Town
8. Smt. K R. Women’s College, Rajahmundry

Five Colleges were opened (4 in 1968-69 and 1 in 1969-70) in the Telangana region without grant for a period of 3 years and they are:

1. C. K. M. College, Warangal
2. S. A. P. College, Vikarabad
3. K. R. R. College, Kodad
4. N. M. Arts and Science College, Jogipet
5. L. B. Arts and Science College, Warangal

Besides the above colleges, Government permitted the opening of a private Arts and Science College, Peddapuram during 1967-68 with one of the conditions that the college should be run by the private management only with its own funds until such time, Government provide funds for the payment of grant-in-aid.

(b) & (c) Government are giving Ad-hoc teaching grants and Ad-hoc grants to a few colleges only which were opened without grant-in-aid for want of sufficient funds in the plan budget.
30th June, 1972. Short Notice Questions and Answers.

(d) The Government have permitted the following colleges with grant-in-aid right from their inception:

Andhra Region:

1. Sri Satya Sai Arts and Science College for Women, Anantapur (1968).

Telengana Region:

1. Andhra Mahila Sabha Arts and Science College for Women (day) Hyderabad (1968-69)

(e) The following colleges have been sanctioned Ad-hoc grant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the unaided colleges in the State to which Ad-hoc assistance and Ad-hoc grants were paid by Government.</th>
<th>Ad-hoc assistance and Ad-hoc grants paid for the year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. B. G. B. S. College for Women, Narasapur</td>
<td>25,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. C. K. M. College, Warangal</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. K. R. R. College, Kodad.</td>
<td>25,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. N. M. Arts and Science College, Jogipet</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Smt. K. R. Women’s College, Rajamundry</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Peddapuram College, Peddapuram</td>
<td>25,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. S. A. P. College, Vikarabad</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. S. V. K. P. College, Markapur</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Dharmavanth Degree College of Science, Hyderabad (Aided)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Andhra Mahila Sabha College for Women, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao—Sir, every case has to depend on its own merits

They are unaided colleges to which adhoc assistance is given. They are not aided colleges. They are not granted grant-in-aid. Probably the Hon. member has either not seen the paper placed on the Table of the House or seen it wrongly.
CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

S. No. Q 90-C.

S. N. Q. No. 1509-L Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Will the hon. Minister for Health & Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of Cholera epidemic in the State;

(b) if so, what urgent steps are taken by the Public Health Department;

(c) whether it is not true that 20 people died due to Cholera and 25 patients admitted in taluk hospital of Narasampet of Warangal District in the month of June 1972; and

(d) if so, what are the steps taken to prevent further spreading of this epidemic?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Ibrahim Ali Ansari):— (a) There are reports of Cholera cases in the State from February. The total cases reported in whole year till now are 52 and there are no deaths due to Cholera.

The incidence of Cholera is in sporadic form but not in epidemic form.

(b) i) District Medical and Health Officers have already been instructed to establish strict surveillance and reporting of cholera cases.

ii) Provision for prompt and adequate treatment was made at all Hospitals and Primary Health Centres by keeping adequate stocks of drugs.

iii) Health staff have been kept ready for all preventive measures and intensive immunisation programme is launched.

iv) The Assistant Director of Medical and Health Services in-charge of Cholera control, along with Director, Institute of Preventive Medicine has already left Hyderabad for investigation and organising control work.

(c) 46 cases of Gastro enteritis were admitted in the month of February and two died; and

(d) All the preventive measures enumerated under (b) above have been taken and the disease is under control.
Mr. Speaker:— There is another 341 notice regarding Cholera which was given by Smt. Iswari Bai.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— It is not a regular notice.

Mr. Speaker:— Smt. Eswari Bai wanted to raise a question. She has put a question. You better answer it.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— As per the latest information available in the Directorate, there is no report of Cholera or gastro enteritis from Karimnagar District for the month of June. This is confirmed from D.M.H.O Karimnagar by trunk call at 5 P.M. on 29-6-72. No cases of cholera have been reported upto 26-4-72 from Khammam District for the month of June. However, only 7 cases of gastro enteritis cases have been reported for the whole district for the month of June. The well known outbreak of cholera has not been reported but only there were sporadic cases from June to September every year in the usual prevalent season for Cholera. All preventive and control measures have already been taken as enumerated by the answering of Short Notice question No. 3519 put by Sri. C.V.K. Rao.

Smt J. Eswarei Bai:— I received the information 4 days back,

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— This is the latent report, yesterday evening I have got it at 5.30 P.M.

Sri D. Venkatesam:— If it is not cholera, what is the diagnosis made by your officers? What is the epidemic?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— As I have submitted it was not due to Cholera.

The stools was examined and there was no positive cases. It was only found to be gastro-enteritis.
Sri D. Venkatesham:—It is not one death, Sir. There were nearly 30 deaths in that taluk. So, what are the deaths due in that particular period of three to four days? Your Deputy Director came. What was the report given to the Government?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—I don’t have the report on hand. I will get the report and furnish it to the Hon’ble Member.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Hon’ble Minister says that there are no cases of deaths due to cholera, it is due to gastro-enteritis. It is a common way of escaping a particular thing, Sir. The death is there. 20 people died and it is reported. It is reported in the Press. When it is so reported recently, is it not the responsibility of the department? Cholera means, it is a very serious thing. It is epidemic and immediately the Collector has got to notify and now when that is the position what is it if it is not Cholera. The department concerned has not announced stating that it is not cholera and it is gastro-enteritis and that people need not be so much bothered and necessary precautions are taken. Why such an announcement was not made.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—When there is no case of cholera how can we announce?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It is reported in the press and it is not lately that it has been reported. It is only after some doctor stated that these 20 people died due to cholera and 25 patients were admitted in taluk hospital, Narsampeta. Even yesterday it came in the radio stating that some people died due to cholera. If that is so why should you escape saying that it is gastro-enteritis.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—It is not a case of escaping. Actually the stool of the sick was examined at random and it was not found positive. That is why it is not a case of cholera and it is not correct to say that 20 persons died. The latest report which I have got is that only 2 died out of 46 admitted in the hospital.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It was in the Press, Sir.

Dr. Fatimunnisa Begum (Peddakurapdu):—Hon’ble Speaker Sir, the Hon’ble Minister has been saying that the deaths are due to gastro-enteritis because it is not proved. Unless it is proved that in the motion there is the bacteria of the cholera it cannot be said that deaths are due to cholera. In the mofussil hospital anybody can die due to dehydration as a cause of gastro-enteritis; so being a mofussil hospital there was no proper treatment given. That is what I think, I imagine that the treatment for dehydration and ordinary gastro-enteritis has not been treated properly and so that is the cause of the deaths and the cholera may not be there. We have seen so many cases of gastro-enteritis where there has not been any cholera. So the ordinary person can think that it is cholera because patient had dehydration, vomiting and diarrhoea. Unless it is proved by bacteriological examination of the motion and unless they find the cholera embryo we cannot say it is the cholera. So all other investigations can be done and preventive measures can be taken even for gastro-enteritis, but unless it is proved that it is cholera, we need not give any immunization for cholera.

(No answer)

Mr. Speaker:—Questions are over.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—We have taken all the possible preventive measures.

Smt. J. Eswaribai:—This is the Press report "Deccan Chronicle". He, being a Minister saying like that. I am very sorry to say.

This is June 28th, "Deccan Chronicle". According to the news received here three persons died of cholera in Koram village in Vemulawada Samithi. The authorities of the Primary Health Centre at Chendurthi have already been informed but no preventive measures have been taken so far. Therefore the people request the District Medical authorities to move in the matter. So being a Minister you should take some interest. What is the use of saying 'I have not received Sir, only yesterday Sir'. What is the meaning of all this? What for we are here?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—I never said that I don't have the information. I told the Hon'ble Member that I got the information yesterday evening at 5.30 from the D.M.H and this is the report which I have submitted.

Smt. J. Eswaribai:—Why should you get it yesterday? We are receiving it on 17th and the Minister is getting the report only yesterday. It is announced in the Press on 28th.
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I take very strong objection to such sporadic points being raised without a rule, without a notice, without any procedure being followed, just for the sake of the gallery and the Press. If certain matters have been brought before the House they will be answered in due course. How does it enhance the prestige of this House, Sir if this is the way we function?

Smt. J. Eswaribai:—I am really very sorry. On that day the Chief Minister was present there.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—There is a method of giving the replies to these things, Sir. There is a time, there is an occasion. When the reply is given to the entire debate it is then that the replies to these things are also given. Naturally what Smt. Eswaribai says, I agree with her to some extent. I was at fault in not rising at that time and scotching it on the spot but because of the dignity of the House which we have to maintain, I did not do that. We might take the opportunity when it comes, but I now realise that I should have done it at that time itself.

Sri D. Venkatesham:—What has been published in the paper has been brought to the notice of the House. What is the fault of the Member?

Mr. Speaker:—The point is, it was already raised in the House, during the reply of the Finance Minister. They could have answered it. Why should it be repeated time and again?

Sri D. Venkatesham (Kuppam):—That particular Member has not brought any information, simply he has mentioned that. When it was seen in the paper Mr. Srinivasulu Reddy brought it to the notice of the House stating that in such and such a paper it has been published like this. So, Srinivasulu Reddy cannot be found fault with.

Mr. Speaker:—Chief Minister has replied to that.

Sri C. V. K. Rao (Kakinada):—It is a matter that has appeared in the Press, so it has become a matter of public importance. This matter has been raised in the Budget speech by the Hon’ble Member and then the Deputy Chief Minister had said that when the Chief Minister comes he will reply to that thing.

It must have gone to the notice of the Chief Minister. Then another Member spoke on this subject. I cannot see how the Chief Minister could say that the dignity of the House is affected. The dignity of the House would really be affected if that incident had taken place. If the Chief Minister is ignorant of such a situation, he makes an intellectual debut on this. How could he escape his duty. Is it not his duty to tell us whether it is true or not. If it is true he could tell that to the Member. It is a matter of vital importance. The Chief Minister tries to bring out, as if somebody has raised some
body has raised something out of spite and created something. It gives a very wrong impression that some body has raised that point out of spite. It appeared in the Press. How that could escape the notice of the Chief Minister? Why did he not come prepared to answer.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, I want a clear directive from the Chair on these matters. If anything appeared in any Paper anywhere in the country, it is to be made a subject of sudden interpellation here, and every Minister or Chief Minister is expected to reply on the spot saying 'yes' or 'no' without following any Rules and without Notice. I do not know, if this is so, how can we function properly in this House. If there is anything, let that come before us. We are not shielding anybody. We are not afraid of it. But if it is done by way of recklessness, by way of certain kind of sinister pleasure to get people in a sort of disrepute, then it is not proper.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I am sorry that a responsible Chief Minister is trying to divert the attention from the subject. It is a clear-cut case. Can he say that it has escaped his notice. Is it not his duty to say that it is 'wrong', if it is wrong. What action is going to be taken in the matter?

(Sri Srikrishna rose in his seat).

Mr. Speaker:—What is it? Mr. Sri Krishna, why not wait till the Chief Minister has finished.

Sri V. Srikrishna (Mangalagiri):—When a Member raises anything which looks objectionable, he can as well protest against it. But to say what he has spoken is 'recklessness', is not fair. It is equally the same, for the people who are hearing it for the last two three days, they also say it is equally reckless.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—It is not recklessness. Answers will be given at the appropriate time. Replies will come at proper time. There is a stage, there is an occasion.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—The whole question is let him reply. Things should not have been allowed to drift to this level. When that issue has come and the Chief Minister has risen, he could have replied to the person concerned. If that had happened this question would not have arisen again.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—When the member raised the question on the Floor of the House the other day, the Deputy Chief Ministers was here. He had told that the Chief Minister would reply to it. Has it escaped the notice of the Chief Minister.

(At this stage several Members from the Treasury Benches stood up in their seats).

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, it is unfair, when a Member is speaking, so many people standing up. Does the Rule of the House permit this?
Mr. Speaker :—I would not permit all the people rising at a time. Please resume your seats. I have heard you, Mr. C. V. K. Rao. Now, we shall hear Mr. K. Prabhaker Rao, What is his Point of Order?

(Members resumed their seats):

Sri K. Prabhakar Rao (Bapatla) :—The Point of Order is this, Sir. Now, we have got a right to raise any Point of Order before this House. But we have got to proceed under the Rules of the House. Under Rule 344, any hon. Member with the permission of the Chair (and if that permission is given) can raise a point. I shall explain why this procedure is adopted. Sir, prior to rule 344, all and sundry matters were being raised and much of the time of the House was wasted and consumed. Therefore, Rule 344 was introduced. Another thing, when a point is raised, the Minister concerned must get time to get prepared to give a reply. If hon. Member Sri C. V. K. Rao, wanted to raise a Point of Order, he could have sought the permission of the Speaker and the Speaker would have asked the Minister concerned to come prepared. Rule 344, says:

"No matter, however important and urgent may be, shall be raised by any Member, without having given at least half an hour's notice to the Speaker before the commencement of the sitting for the day and obtained his permission."

It is not as though we can straightaway stand up and raise a point, and say, "We have a right".

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—Another Point of Order, Sir. You kindly give a ruling.

Sri Ratnasabhapathi (Rajampet) :—Sir, Can a Point of Order be raised on another Point of Order. Have you permitted him to speak?

Mr. Speaker :—I had not permitted. I was also taken by surprise. This is not the manner in which this House should function. I have been telling all the time that whenever you want to raise anything which you think cannot be brought under 344, and which affects even the whole State, you can inform me in my Chamber 5-10 minutes before I come to the Chair. But this was not done. If I feel that it is such an important matter, I could allow. So, I appeal to the House, to all the Members not to resort to the method. Let us strictly observe the Rules.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy (Gurajala) :—I request the hon. Speaker to expunge this portion.

Mr. Speaker :—I will see that.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy (Panyam) :—Everyday it is not uncommon for us to come across certain publications which are defamatory in nature against persons occupying important positions; be it Minister, hon. Member or other persons. There is any amount of indulgence in that (what we call) 'yellow journalism'. If defamatory publications
are to be made the subject matter of discussion before the House, they should have some intimate relation with the subject matter which has been put up on agenda. If there is no connection whatsoever, between defamatory publications and the matter which has been put up on the Agenda, then it is certainly irrelevant for any Member, all of a sudden, to raise that defamatory matter for discussion in the House. Whenever any defamatory matter, which has been published in any Paper, is to be raised by any Member of the House, certainly it must get the prior approval of the Cahir, and when that approval has been given, then only it could be raised in the House. That procedure has to be followed. Otherwise, there is no safety for any Member or for anyone, Sir.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—This kind of procedure, should every Member dictate to you, Sir?

Mr. Speaker:—They are not dictating. You are trying just to do it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I am not also dictating. I should be heard. Out of a particular point which I have raised, they are interrupting and trying to evolve so many principles. Can I explain my position?

Mr. Speaker:—What is your position and on what points you are explaining to me?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Mr. Syed Hussain

Mr. Speaker: You don't go into that. I have sufficiently heard it. We have gone to the other points.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I am raising a point of Order. My point of Order is this. Last time the Deputy Chief Minister said, when a matter allied to this was raised, that the Chief Minister would reply to it. Now, an occasion has arisen that the Speaker may ask the Chief Minister who is in his seat, to reply.

Mr. Speaker:—The Chief Minister's reply will be given at the appropriate time. When the reply is given by the Finance Minister, the point will be covered.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Very well, let him reply at the appropriate time. The time is this.

Mr. Speaker:—Do you want him to reply now?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Certain allegations were made in the course of a speech on the budget. The appropriate time to answer those allegations would be at the time of winding or the last reply by the Finance Minister, or I may also intervene at that time. But this point being raised suddenly without notice, without rule and without rhyme, I do not know what the motivations can be.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Because the Chief Minister was absent at the time and since he is in the House now, I raise it.

Mr. Speaker:—Let me go to the next item.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Since you have disallowed the discussion on this saying that it is out of order, all that has come on
30th June, 1972.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of Rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.

... record must be expunged and since the matter was raised as a part of the budget speech and it is going to be replied by the Finance Minister. Since they have mis-used the procedure of the House, it would be fair to decide that those allegations which are again repeated without notice may be expunged from the records.

Mr. Speaker:— I do not say anything and waste the time.

Sri Syed Husan (Charminar):—I may be allowed to say one point. I do appreciate the Chief Minister’s statement that it would be replied at the appropriate time. He is saying that it is reckless on the part of a Member to say this. It is highly objectionable. It is reckless on the Chief Minister’s side that he did not have the audacity to answer.

An. Hon. Member:—Minister know how to perform their duties. Don’t use that unparliamentary language here.

Sri Kaza Ramanatham (Mudinepalli):—On a point of Order, Sir. According to the rules of procedure, for any wild allegation that is being made against a Minister or anybody he must give notice of it in advance and then only raise it in the House. If such notice is not given, no reply is necessary at all for such wild allegations. When the hon. Members asked for a reply, there is no point in saying that he could raise anything and talk anything, and then expect some answer from the Minister.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.

On the 30th June, 1972, a matter of urgent public importance was raised by the Hon'ble Member of the Legislative Assembly, M/s. V. R. Reddy, regarding the misappropriation of funds in the Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur. The Hon'ble Member drew the attention of the Government to the misappropriation of funds to the tune of Rs. 1.80 lakh in 1971, Rs. 2.64 lakh in 1972, and Rs. 15.80 lakh in 1971. The matter was discussed and several points were raised.

1. The Hon'ble Speaker referred to the matter and said that the matter was urgent and that immediate action was required.

2. It was stated that the misappropriation had occurred due to the negligence of the officials in charge of the department. The amounts involved were Rs. 2.72 lakh in 1971 and Rs. 3.64 lakh in 1972, and Rs. 15.80 lakh in 1971.

3. The Hon'ble Member sought the immediate suspension of the officials involved in the misappropriation.

4. The Hon'ble Speaker said that the matter was urgent and that action should be taken immediately.

5. The matter was referred to the Central Government for their urgent attention.
30th June, 1972.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

[i]re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of funds in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.*
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.

30th June, 1972.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.

30th June, 1972.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

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30th June, 1972.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.

30th June, 1972.
402 30th June, 1972.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy (Bodhan):—On a point of order, Sir. You will kindly recollect, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that we have agreed sometime ago that only such members who have tabled a call-motion may be allowed to participate in the discussion on the motion, in order to save time. If a number of other members are allowed, it will be a roaring enquiry and it will prolong and the proceedings. That is my submission. All of them have agreed to that.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—That is a matter of discretion which is left to the Speaker. It always being the House, if some other members also give their own viewpoints. Let no member be at liberty about the other man's viewpoints.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Narayana Reddy has reminded me of our discussion when we decided upon the procedure. I remember I had said, on important matters, even if the particular member is not there, I may permit them. I may allow as many members of the house to speak.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance
re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It is not a question of C V. K. Rao or Mr. Owaisi. The question is, in this House, you, Sir, use your discretion in whatever way you like and we are here to abide by that decision. Let not extraneous things be brought in for extraneous considerations.

Mr Speaker:—Let us not waste time over that.

Mr. V. L. Narasimha Rao:—I am not discussing the question of C V. K. Rao or Mr. Owaisi. I am discussing, in this House, you, Sir, use your discretion in whatever way you like and we are here to abide by that decision. Let not extraneous things be brought in for extraneous considerations.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent importance:

Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department Anantapur.

Sri B Ratnasabhapathy.—There is one sentence. “The Enquiry Officer has reported that this affair is a calculated and deliberate one from the field to the Directorate level and estimated the loss to the tune of Rs. 10.78 lakhs.”

(3) 3. The Panchayat.—There is one sentence. “Omit the last sentence of paragraph 3."

(4) 3. The Panchayat.—There is one sentence. “Omit the last sentence of paragraph 3.”

5. The Panchayat.—There is one sentence. “Omit the last sentence of paragraph 5.”

6. The Panchayat.—There is one sentence. “Omit the last sentence of paragraph 6.”

3. The Panchayat.—There is one sentence. “Omit the last sentence of paragraph 3.”
30 June, 1972.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, A.Antapur.

Sri B. Ratnasabapathy:— We have got with us the full information given by the Minister and the Government. Out of that information we made the suggestions. A deliberate and calculated effort to misappropriate money was there.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :— If that is all they have, we shall take action on the available information. (Laughter)

Sri B. Ratnasabapathy:— There is no need to be so clever. There are some more people whom Government is palpably shielding. Let a Committee be appointed.

Sri B. Ratnasabapathy:— From down below to the Directorate level it was deliberately done. It will try to shield the culprits. Some outsiders must be there to enquire.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.

30th June, 1972.

Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in the Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Suspension of certain officials in connection with the misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Soil Conservation Department, Anantapur.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—We need not go into all those details; it has been conceded that this is a case of fraudulent embezzlement. We will go into the records and see how it is to be done.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Holding of entrance Examination for admission to medical colleges in Telangana area before the publication of the P.U.C. results depriving many students of P.U.C. to appear for the said examination.

Sr. B. Ratnasabhapathi:—The question is whether the Director has gone there to enquire into this matter and not whether he had gone there for some pleasure trip or not.

re: Holding of Entrance Examination for admission to medical colleges in Telangana area before the publication of the P. U. C. results depriving many students of P. U. C. to appear for the said examination.

Sr. Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—There has been delay every year in making admissions to Medical Colleges for some reason or the other. This was one of the grounds by the students in their writ petitions in the High Court and Supreme Court in previous years. The Medical Department became the target of criticism that the admissions are unnecessarily delayed. There is also a general demand to recoup the time lost in the delay of admissions. Therefore it has become necessary to complete the admissions by September, 1972. Expecting that the results for P. U. C., H. S. C. (M.P) and Intermediate Examinations will be announced by the end of June, a notification was published by the Director of Medical and Health Services in May, 1972 that the Entrance Test for both Andhra and Telengana areas will be 30-7-1972 with the idea that the students will have advance information of ensuing entrance test and prepare themselves for the examination. The intention in issuing the notification is not to deprive any class or category of students but to take measures to cut short delay in making admissions.

On representation by some of the Honourable Members the matter was discussed at the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Education of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee on 27-6-1972. On the recommendation of the Sub-Committee the following tentative programme has been fixed for conducting the entrance test. Both the P. U. C., and the Intermediate Examinations results are expected to be announced by 31-7-1972.

Receipt of applications from candidates except P. U. C. students who are appearing for the examination in July. 20th to 31st July, 1972.

Receipt of applications from P. U. C. candidates who are now appearing for the examination. Upto 7th August, 1972.

Issue of Hall Tickets, from 17th August, 1972.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Reduction of minimum marks of 50% to 48% in the qualifying examination for admission to the medical colleges.

Entrance test. 27th August, 1972.
Admissions of candidates. 15th October, 1972.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—I congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for accepting the very legitimate demand of the P. U. C. students in this matter. There is one little clarification needed with regard to syllabus. There are three streams now—namely Multi-purpose, Junior Intermediate and P. U. C.—from which students will be appearing for the test. The content of the syllabus for Junior Intermediate much higher than the other streams. So far as we know the syllabus of Junior Intermediate is being prescribed for the test. Has the Government taken any decision on this matter also to have a common syllabus for all the streams of the students facilitating proper assessment and evaluation of the papers?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—The questions will be from the common syllabus.

re: Reduction of minimum marks of 50% to 48% in the qualifying examination for admission to the medical colleges

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—It is not correct to say that the condition that 50% of marks required in the qualifying examination to sit for the entrance test is not based on the recommendations of the Medical Council of India. The recommendation of the Medical Council of India as approved by it in February, 1971 is as follows:

“To be eligible for appearing for the competitive entrance examination, a candidate should have obtained not less than 50% of marks in a qualifying examination or at a higher University examination.”

The Medical Council did not agree to reduce the above percentage of marks except in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for whom it is 45%. The Government have to follow the recommendations of the Medical Council of India in respect of their medical colleges.

2. In one of the writ petitions last year, the High Court has also observed as follows:

“There is no invidious or hostile discrimination against the Intermediate students who had obtained less than 50%. The classification made between the students who have obtained more than 50% and who have obtained less than 50% is reasonable classification and it cannot be said to offend Article 14 of the Constitution.”

3. The Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal and the Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada are private medical colleges. If they do not follow the recommendations of the Medical Council of India, it will, no doubt, take necessary action in this regard.

4. In the circumstances, the recommendation of the Medical Council of India is binding.

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412 30th June, 1972.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Reduction of minimum marks of 50% to 48% in the qualifying examination for admission to the medical colleges.

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

I submitted the recommendation of the Medical Council is binding on us. Anyway, we will write back to them about the recommendation of the Regional Sub-Committee.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Previously we had written to the Medical Council of India; they did not agree; now very recently, the Sub-Committee of the Regional Committee on Education have passed a resolution and written to us asking us to reduce the percentage of marks from 50 to 48. We are once again writing to the Medical Council of India.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

**re:** Closure of 11 Zilla Parishad High Schools under Zilla Parishad Nellore, during 1972-73.

Sri Battam Srimu Murty:—The Director of Public Instruction Hyderabad has stated that the Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Nellore had upgraded 14 Samithi Upper Primary Schools into High Schools by opening VIII class at its own accord without obtaining prior sanction of the Govt., during 1969-70. After prolonged correspondence the irregular action of the Zilla Parishad Nellore in having opened the said 14 schools without obtaining the prior permission of the competent authority has been ratified in October 1971 as a special case. Out of the 14 schools opened by the Zilla Parishad Nellore during 1969-70 4 schools have since been transferred to the control of Zilla Parishad Ongole. While ratifying the action of the Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Nellore it was made clear that these schools are permitted without grant-in-aid till such time as the Govt. admits the schools to aid and that the expenditure on additional posts shall be borne from the general funds of Zilla Parishad. Neither the Director nor the Govt. ever promised grant-in-aid in respect of these High School classes to the Zilla Parishad, Nellore. It is also reported that the said schools were opened by the Zilla Parishad Nellore by adjusting the staff rendered surplus consequent on the abolition of 11th and 12th classes and also the staff transferred from Telengana region. Due to this fact the question of grant-in-aid to these schools at this juncture need not arise. In this connection it may also be stated that in G. O. Rt No. 501 Edn., dt. 7-3-72 orders have been permitting the opening of a separate high school for Girls at Indukurpet under the management of Zilla Parishad Nellore without aid during 1971-72. The Director has reported that this school has not been opened during 1971-72 due to late receipt of orders by them from the Government.

Four other schools which now stand transferred to Ongole district were also permitted to be opened by the Zilla Parishad Nellore. Whatever aid is given to the 11 schools has to be extended to the said four schools. If the request of Zilla Parishad Nellore is complied with justice requires that the request for sanction of the grants to other management will have to be considered. As there are no funds available for the purpose during the current year, it is not possible to concede the request of the Zilla Parishad Nellore for sanction of grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 3,43,590 for 11 schools per annum during 1972-73. The Zilla Parishad Nellore have to take necessary action to adjust the staff from uneconomic schools in the
414 30th June, 1972. Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance:

Closure of Zilla Parishad High Schools under Zilla Parishad Nellore, during 1972-73.

district by closing down such schools or sections and make other suitable adjustments, if necessary with no financial commitment to the Government.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— I raise a point of order. You have directed the Minister to make a statement available to the Members. He has now read the statement. It is not his statement. He read the statement of a Deputy Secretary, Mr. M. De Rabello. I have given notice of Call Attention that the Minister should make a statement on this thing. I have not asked him to read statement made by a Deputy Secretary to Government. I have asked him to make a statement him self and whatever efforts he makes to get the information, I am not concerned with it. But it should be in his own name. Now, he has violated that. I brought this to your notice yesterday Sir and it is again repeated. I cannot see how this can be a statement from the Minister, Sir.

Sri B. Srirama Murthy:—Let him please listen to me first, be fore he proceeds further.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—He cannot dictate me Sir. The Minister is so critical about the procedure. I cannot help it I have put it before you that the Minister has violated a provision of the rule. It is true that he has got to make a statement. It is not open to him to read a thing that has been prepared by somebody else, and now he has to make a statement of his own. He should sign it and place it on the Table. On that I sought your ruling and he cannot say you listen to me. He cannot ask you to listen to him. Proably he means me, Sir. Anyway, he has no business what so ever to dictate me. It is you that can decide as what has to be done.

Mr. Speaker:—You allow me to decide Mr. C.V.K. Rao. Let me hear the Minister.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It is not open to the Minister to reply me. Now it is a ruling that you have to give. Whether he sought your permission or not, I have asked you to give a ruling. If you permit him, that is all right.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance: 30th June, 1972.

Re: Closure of 11 Zilla Parishad High Schools under Zilla Parishad Nellore, during 1.72-73.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—This is a funny way of explaining the thing, Sir. Now, he says that the Deputy Secretary has not prepared and it is his statement and that statement has been signed by the Deputy Secretary. Now, it does not speak so. I consider he is hiding facts. It is not his statement. If it is his statement he is responsible and it is not the Deputy Secretary that is responsible. I have asked him to make a statement on a particular item under Call Attention. Therefore, when it is not signed by him that means it is no his statement. Now he wants to defend himself that it is the statement prepared by him and then made by him and he has authorised the Deputy Secretary to sign it. It is a total he is trying to mislead the House. For that also, he would be liable Sir.

Sri O V. K. Rao:—Here I put it Sir. Here is the name of the Deputy Secretary. He tells us that he has authorised the Deputy Secretary. If it is for Minister he should state that it is authorised for Minister. Now, it is the total misleading of the House Sir. Now he has the courage to put the blame on the other side.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—This, in any case, is a statement by the Minister, where it is signed by the Deputy Secretary or by the Minister. It is the statement read by the Minister. He has owned it. There should be nothing to prevent the Minister putting the signature there. He could have put the signature. As Mr. Rao has very correctly pointed out, the signature of the Deputy Secretary that has been affixed to this statement, I think, is in a way derogatory. The Minister should have affixed the signature to this statement as it emanates from the Minister. It ought to be with signature of the Minister. The Minister should have affixed. I think, in future, the Minister will follow that.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I request you to call for the entire record. The House has got the right to call for the entire record. Who is it that has prepared this statement and find out the origin of that statement. Therefore, I request you, Sir, to immediately order to get them before you. Here also the Hon'ble Member says, it is the statement prepared by him and the Minister says that it is prepared by him. Whether it is prepared by him or whether he dictated, dictated to whom and signed by whom and all that record must be placed before this House, Sir, because the Minister is responsible to this House. The Minister cannot disown his responsibility to this House. There is the administrative machinery. I do not deny it. He can seek assis-
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:


...tance from administrative machinery. But he cannot arrogate to himself that when the administrative machinery works, he works. The Minister is solely responsible. I said he behaved in an irresponsible manner in not signing this statement. Therefore, entire record may be taken by you, Sir.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu (Parvathipuram):—Just one word, Sir. The statement which was signed by the Deputy Secretary was given to us. So, until the Minister adopts it in the House, as facts stand we are faced with the statement by the Deputy Secretary only. And the Minister comes here, adopts it and makes it his statement. He is perfectly free. But so far as we are concerned, a statement signed by the Minister himself will have to be furnished to us, and not signed by the Deputy Secretary.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—One point of clarification on this. You may kindly recall, Sir, this is the first time the copy of the statement is being given in advance to those Members who have tabled the Call Attention to enable them to put certain clarifications. But the statement when it is made by the Minister on the floor of the House, it goes into the record as his statement and the Minister representing the Government. It is only to facilitate the Members who have tabled the motion to make a controversy out of that statement. It is being given for the first time. Next time, of course, we can regulate that thing. That is a different matter. Once it goes on record, it goes on record as the statement of the Minister.

Mr. Speaker:—You tell me one thing. You were Member of Parliament. Our Lok Sabha adopts this procedure. How is the statement given? Are they signed in the name of the Minister or...

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—No, Sir. Nobody signs. Actually it is a typed copy which is given without any signature or name. Nobody need sign. It is a clerical mistake, I should say.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—On that you can get the information from the Lok Sabha. It is better. Some times memory may be short for some Members.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—What is that relevancy, Sir?
Sri B. Srimamurthy:—I am on my legs. You cannot interfere. I am on my legs now.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—How is it relevant, I am....
Sri B. Srimamurthy:—I am on my legs. You cannot interfere.
Sri C.V.K. Rao:—You address the Chair?
Sri B. Srimamurthy:—I am addressing the Chair. He has no business to interfere. You must listen to me properly.
Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Now, I raise a point of order...
(Shouts of sit down)

Mr. Speaker:—Please resume your seat. Let me hear the Minister. I will give you an opportunity.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Now Sir, kindly give me permission.... Is this the way how a Minister has to behave, Sir? That particular Minister, look at the way in which he is talking, Sir. I said he has to discharge his responsibility by signing his own statement. Here if is not said that it is a statement of the Minister—Statement of the Minister with reference to Call Attention. Nothing of that sort. It has been signed by Deputy Secretary. Normally it is being prepared by the Deputy Secretary. What we wanted is that the Minister must sign. That is the point which I have insisted. Now he is totally...
30th June, 1972.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:


he is very disrespectful and hope you would be able pull him up, Sir. Otherwise, well he gets into trouble. Because from the opposition we cannot take things lying down.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—There is only one point of order. And that is I have given notice of a Call Attention Motion and the Minister should make a statement. Here is a document which is not signed by the Minister.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—That is the issue on which you have got to give your ruling.

Mr. Speaker:—I will go into the matter and then I will give my ruling tomorrow or day after.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:


30th June, 1972.
36th June, 1972.

Papers laid on the Table:

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO A. P. GENERAL SALES TAX RULES, 1957.

(G. O. Ms. No. 1389, Rev. Dated 21-12-71)


(G. O. Ms. No. 827, Rev. Dated 25-8-71)


AMENDMENT TO RULE 9 FRAMED UNDER THE A. P. SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES ACT, 1923.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I beg to re-lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Andhra Pradesh Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923, a copy of the amendment to Rule 9 framed under the said Act published at page 199-200 of the Rules Supplement to part I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 28-5-1970.

AMENDMENT TO RULE 3 OF THE A. P. HOUSING BOARD RULES, 1959.


Sri L. Lakshman Das:—I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendment to Rule 8 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Rules, 1959 issued by notification appended to G. O. Ms. No. 588, Planning and Co-operation dated 2-11-71 as required by sub-section (3) of section 70 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1956.
AMENDMENT TO COLUMN 3 IN SCHEDULE I TO A P. HOUSING BOARD RULES, 1959.

(G. O. Ms. No. 596, Plg. & Co-op. Dated 5-11-71)

Sri L. Lakshmana Das:—I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendment to column 3 in schedule I to the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Rules, 1959 issued by notification appended to G O. Ms. No. 596, Planning and Co-operation dated 5-11-1971 as required by sub-section (3) of section 70 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1956.

AMENDMENT TO A. P. HOUSING BOARD RULES, 1959

(G. O. Ms. No.177, Plg. & Co-op. Dated 13-3-72.)

Sri L. Lakshmana Das:—I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendment to Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Rules, 1959 issued by notification appended to G O. Ms No. 177, Planning and Co-operation dated 13-1-72 as required by sub-section (3) of section 70 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1956.

ADDITIONS TO THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947.

Sri B. Rajaram:—Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Labour and Employment I beg to lay on the Table a copy of G. O. Ms. No. 398, Home (Lab. I) dated 21-3-72, published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette Extraordinary, dated 24-8-72 containing additions to the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as required under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the said Act.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1972-73 AND SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1971-72 OF THE A. P. STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD


BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

There is highly reprehensible. This attitude should be curbed

In the House:—The Speaker, the Hon. Secretary, and the Officers of the House. The House proceeded to business.

As the Secretary of State for the Colonies intended to introduce a Bill for the purpose of conferring powers upon the Governor-General in Council, the House adjourned without passing any Resolution.

In future you will get into trouble. These are the words used. Is it not threatening? Is it not contempt of the House. It is a clear contempt. Is it the way?
Mr. Speaker:—Try to close at 11.30. We will have to go to non-official business. You have got only 7 minutes. Let me announce this.

The House will be sitting this evening from 4 p.m. and the General Discussion on the Budget we have to conclude except the reply and the concluding members' speech tomorrow. We will sit 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Sri C. E. Morris (Nominated) Speaker, Sir:—There has been an acute shortage of kerosine oil in Himayainagar. Yesterday this deficiency reached its peak when the poor were running about the streets holding some sort of bottle or something begging the shop keepers to give them at lease half a bottle of kerosene but this did not melt the shop keepers heart and he said that he had no kerosene. If this continues, I am afraid, this will spread all over the cities and there will be a lot of suffering on this account.

In this connection, having had over 30 years of experience in an oil company, I am still interested in its activities; there are two big instances of a racket going on in Visakhapatnam. I wish to reveal them to this House today. After removing petrol en-route kerosene is now being mixed in the tank lorries leaving with petrol from the oil companies in Visakhapatnam i.e., I.O.C., Esso-Caltex & Burmah Shell. The unfortunate part of this is, it is difficult to catch the culprits in the act. The driver and the cleaner are not only people in the swim. There are others involved in this i.e Petrol Bunk attendants; as you know these draw low salaries. I narrate an incident which happened a few months ago. A lorry which left Visakhapatnam was carrying about 2,000 litres of petrol. On route in Gajavaka area, when the driver and cleaner were perhaps trying to remove some petrol from this tank, the whole thing caught fire and the lorry, tank and the petrol were completely destroyed, also about ten huts near by. Now Sir, the driver and the cleaner should not have stopped on the road but should have continued the journey. They had a motive in doing so—the driver and cleaner were slightly injured and on recovery were put back on duty by the contractor sponsoring the conveying of the supply. This case has been unfortunately put into cold storage. I give you another instance. I understand that a few persons were actually apprehended when removing some quantity of petrol and they were replacing that quantity with kerosene by putting it into the petrol lorry tank. This was brought to the notice of the authorities. I understand this has also been sent to the cold storage. Sir if things are to get on like this, I feel that most of us possessing cars will suffer very much in the long run and the kerosene mixed with petrol will ruin the engine. Unless the vigilance police and oil companies take care we are all going to suffer. Therefore I request the Hon’ble Minister for Civil supplies to please endeavour to check on what I have stated just now and see that these malpractices are stopped.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Mr. Narayan Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area Extension) Money Lenders Bill, 1972.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved (pause)

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area Extension) Money Lenders Bill, 1972".

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS

re: NATIONALISING ALL PRIVATE-OWNED SUGAR FACTORIES.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now we shall go to the resolutions. (turning to Sri V. Satyanarayana) Mr. Venkatasatyanarayana, there is another resolution which stands in the name of Mr. M. Narayana Reddy. He has requested that the two resolutions be taken together.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—The fourth one along with the first.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Yes. That is exactly what I mean.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Have you announced?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Yes.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area Extension) Money Lenders Bill, 1972.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved (pause)

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area Extension) Money Lenders Bill, 1972".

The motion was adopted.

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS: BILLS


Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area Extension) Money Lenders Bill, 1972.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved (pause)

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area Extension) Money Lenders Bill, 1972".

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS

re: NATIONALISING ALL PRIVATE-OWNED SUGAR FACTORIES.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now we shall go to the resolutions. (turning to Sri V. Satyanarayana) Mr. Venkatasatyanarayana, there is another resolution which stands in the name of Mr. M. Narayana Reddy. He has requested that the two resolutions be taken together.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—The fourth one along with the first.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Yes. That is exactly what I mean.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Have you announced?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Yes.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area Extension) Money Lenders Bill, 1972.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved (pause)

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area Extension) Money Lenders Bill, 1972".

The motion was adopted.
Non-official Business Resolutions: 30th June 1972.

re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.

...
Non-official Business Resolutions:

re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.

On 30th June, 1972.

The Business Resolutions:

1. The resolution:—To resolve to nationalise all private-owned sugar factories.

2. The resolution:—To decide on the measures to be taken in this regard. It has been decided that the necessary steps will be taken to implement the resolution.

3. The resolution:—To authorise the Committee to take necessary action in this regard. The Committee has been authorised to take necessary action to implement the resolution.

4. The resolution:—To establish a Committee to oversee the implementation of the resolution. The Committee has been established to oversee the implementation of the resolution.

5. The resolution:—To direct the Committee to report back within three months. The Committee has been directed to report back within three months.

6. The resolution:—To conclude the meeting. The meeting has been concluded.

The Business Resolutions are hereby accepted.
Resolution:

re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.

80th June, 1972.
Resolution: re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.

30th June, 1972.

Sir,

I move:

"This Assembly recommends to the Central Government to nationalise all private-owned Sugar Factories and assume management of such factories immediately."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the resolution, since I myself proposed the resolution. In this behalf as you know, Sir, the Congress Party, as well as the Central Government, is committed to the nationalisation of Sugar Industry in this country. In principle, a decision has already been taken to nationalise the Sugar Industry. There is only a question of time as to when, and how many factories and in how many States this has to be done. That matter is now being examined. As regards Andhra Pradesh, why it is necessary to nationalise all or some of the Sugar Factories in this State; I would like to submit few points: As you know, Sir, in the entire country, the Sugar Industry, comes as the second biggest industry after the Textiles Industry; while in our State it is the biggest and largest industry. In our State, the Sugar Industry is spread almost all over the State. There are 19 Sugar Factories, in our State, out of which 10 are in the Private Sector and 9 are in the Public & Co-operative Sectors. Those ten Factories all of them are located in Andhra Region. Apart from Regional point of view, the second point is they are much prior (in time of installation) than the Co-operative or Public sector Factories. They have been there for the last 15-20 years, or even more. You will see, Sir, how much these ten Factories control either the cane-crushing or the investment or the production of Sugar, or how much profit they make, from the figures that I now give. The licenced crushing capacity of the 19 sugar factories per day is 26,650 tons, out of which only 16,100 tons is the licenced capacity of the Nizam Sugar Factory and the co-operative sector, while 16,450 tons is the licenced capacity of the 10 private sugar factories. As against that, the actual crushing per season is much more than the licenced capacity and that can be seen from the actual crushing that was done during this year. The total crushing that was done during 1971-72 is 85 lakhs 9 thousand tons out of which the private sugar factories count for 18,75,146 tons against 11,34,00 tons by co-operative and public sector sugar factories. That shows that crushing as well as licenced capacity is much more in the private sector than in the co-operative and public sector. Out of these 10 private sugar factories, there are three big factories, viz. K. C. P. Ltd. of Vuyyuru Sugar Factory at Chagallu and the Andhra Sugar Factory at Tanuku. These three factories can be called big as can be seen from the investment as well as crushing capacity. The K. C. P. Ltd. alone crushed
Resolution: 30th June, 1972.

re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.

5,05,000 tons this season which is the maximum in this country which constitutes one-sixth of the entire State. So also the Chagallu factory which crushed 8,51,000 tons and odd while the Andhra Sugar Factory at Tanuku crushed 3,45,000 tons. If the total crushing that was made by these three factories put together comes to 12 lakhs of tons, in constituting 40 per cent of the total crushing. The entire investment that is made in these 10 private factories, because the investment is also important for us to know the quantum of compensation that may be paid to them if they are nationalized, is, as originally entered in the books, is Rs. 14.48 crores out of which the investment in these three big factories alone comes to about Rs. 7.82 crores. It means that 55 per cent of the total investment in all the ten factories was made in these three big factories. So, it is clear that so far as this State is concerned, i.e. licensed crushing capacity, the actual crushing per season and the actual investment are much more in the private sector, in these ten sugar factories, than in the co-operative and public sector. Apart from this, they are also allowed in those good old days to have their own distilleries. By Distilleries they use their own molasses for the manufacture of alcohol and I need not say anything more on that as the House is well aware of the margin of profit that was made out of of alcohol during the last several years.

Now, there is another very important fact about the sugar industry and sugar production. This is the only industry in which the scope of making maximum profits, one may say, equivalent to the entire investment of the industry in one single year is present. This industry is the only industry perhaps in the entire country and more so in our State, where the profits made per year are equivalent to the entire investment. This can be verified from our own Government sugar factory at Bodhan, i.e. the Nizam Sugar Factory; it made some times Rs. 2.0 crores and some times Rs. 3.0 crores in a single year which is more than the investment made in the Factory. On similar lines, the K. C. P. Ltd. must have made much higher profit running into several crores of rupees inasmuch as the crushing that was made by it was far larger than the Nizam Sugar Factory. But, why were we unable to know the exact amount of profit that was made by the K. C. P. Ltd. It is because the K. C. P. Ltd. never put its balance sheet separately for its sugar factory unit; they mix up their balance sheet in a composite form reflecting several other industries, in order to conceal the real profits that are made in their sugar factory at Vuyyur. They prepare the balance sheet in a composite manner reflecting the composite profits and losses that are made in the K. C. P. Ltd., including their Workshop at Madras and other concerns. That means, had they shown the balance separately for their sugar industry, it would have been possible for us to know that they have made more than Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 crores in a single year, having regard to the crushing that was made and having regard to the comparison that we can make with the profits or losses that were made by our own Government factory at Bodhan. Therefore, I would beg of the Minister for Industries to insist on the preparation of a separate balance sheet for the K. C. P. Ltd. Vuyyur to enable us to know the profit or loss made by the sugar factory alone without confusing its state of affairs with their other units. In this regard,
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there was big controversy in U.P. and Bihar some time ago regarding the power of nationalisation, whether the State Government has competence o the power under the Constitution to nationalise the sugar industry. There was really a legal controversy and after a lot of discussion at various levels it was now decided that both the State Government as well as the Centre have jurisdiction and competence to enact legislation to nationalise the sugar industry. That means, the State as well as the Central Government can do so, but in the case of nationalisation the compensation that has to be paid to the sugar industry has to be paid by the State Government.

Now, what are the main considerations that have to be taken into account for accelerating the process of nationalisation in this State, inasmuch as we have already accepted the principle of nationalisation with regard to sugar industry. But why it should be done sooner than later. As the Mover of the Resolution said, these private sugar factories even after making crores of rupees profit during the last four years, specially under our partial decontrol policy, they are not in a position, they are reluctant, they are unwilling to pay adequate cane price to the growers in the Andhra region. This partial de-control policy with 60 per cent levy and 40 per cent open market for some time or 70 per cent levy and 30 per cent open market, was specifically evolved to enable the sugar factories to pay more price to the cane growers. It was not the intention of the Central Government to allow the sugar factories to make more profit and this point was repetitively stressed in the Parliament by the Union Minister for Food who announced the policy decision of the Central Government. But as against that, the extra profits that were earned by these factories on account of this policy were entirely cornered and utilised by these sugar factories, without anything substantial being passed on to the growers. Whenever a representation was made to the State Government, I am in a position to say about that because I have been representing the Sugar-cane Growers of this State as President of their Association—that the co-operative sugar factories and the public undertaking factory, namely, the Nizam Sugar Factory have been paying adequate price after negotiation with them, but at the same time the other sector, in the Andhra region about 10 private factories— are not paying inspite of the fact that they were participating in the conferences and are also seeing the reason and national about the payment of higher cane-price, the State Government, more than once, felt helpless under the present enactment, to enforce the private sugar factories to pay adequate price which they are not only morally bound to pay but under the policy it was also meant that higher price should be paid to the cane-growers. Therefore, this is one of the main reasons a valid reason for us to nationalise these factories which are violating the principle of higher payment to the cane grower. By nationalising also, Government would get the necessary power to pass on the real profits out of the sugar production to the cane-growers. Therefore, I urge that when the private factories are not willing to pay higher cane price which the other
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State factories are paying and we are in a helpless position to enforce that formula of payment of higher price to the cane-growers, then that is a valid reason to nationalise the Private Factories.

The second point is, as you know, sugar is a common commodity consumed by all sections of society on the one hand, and, on the other, the entire raw material being sugar cane, the life and subsistence of lakhs of cane-growers all over the state, namely, agriculturists, depend upon the successful functioning of the sugar factories in our State. Therefore, there cannot be a better consideration than this namely, to afford a better price and better facility to the cane-growers on the one hand and on the other to pass on sugar at lesser rate to the consumer. Giving remunerative and adequate price to the cane growers would be another consideration for legislation to nationalise sugar industry in our State.

The third point, Sir is: the sugar industry in the State is making enormous profits on account of the higher sugar recovery content and on account also of higher yield from the cane fields. The industry is supposed to diversify the capital that is earned out of sugar industry and they are supposed to install more sugar production units. It is difficult to mobilise capital for a capital intensive industry like sugar industry. It takes more than Rs. 50 crores to install a new unit and in these days nobody—neither the cane growers nor the public is in a position to mobilise resources by way of share capital to install any one single factory in any one district. Therefore, it ought to have been the policy and approach of this industry to expand by erecting or installing new units, instead of merely keeping this money with them without utilising this amount either for the expansion of the industry by installation of new industries or setting up any other allied industries to provide employment potential as well as to earn more amount for the State. Since they are not making use of the capital that is earned at a very great rate by nationalising the industry, the State would be in a position to have recourse to these huge profits and resources mobilisation that can be invested for the erection of new sugar factories and other allied industries connected with the sugar industry, for creating more employment potential for the workers. On account of the private sector factories functioning in their own way unbridled and unhindered, they are also having their own distilleries. Alcohol has become a commodity whereby huge profit is being earned. Therefore, on account of nationalisation, distilleries that are now in the hands of each sugar factory can also come under the jurisdiction of the Government, and the Government can have a very uniform policy for regulating alcohol industry as well as sale of alcohol in the entire State eliminating all chances of corruption, misuse and abuse of this commodity.

The fifth point is, since there is control of molasses, these private sugar factories are not surrendering the entire molasses to the Government on requisition and by hook or crook and by taking advantage of some loopholes in the regulation, it is being molasses misused and sold in the black-market. Now, what are the considerations or principles that should be evolved for nationalisation of this industry. As you know Sir, recently, in U.P. they have enacted legislation, nationalising selectively 12 sugar factories and creating a Corporation for the
management of sick mills in that State. On the same lines I would suggest it may not be profitable to nationalise all the 10 sugar factories, at one and the same time, but we can take to selective basis of nationalising the three big factories, namely, K.C.P., Chagallu and Tanuku factories, which own 55 percent of the total investment in the entire private sector and at the same time create a corporation to manage not only these factories but even the other 7 sick mills which are functioning not so well. I would again elaborate this point for want of large amounts required by way of compensation and also for want of managerial personnel and other considerations, let the Government nationalise in the first instance on a selective basis these big factories, i.e., K.C.P., Tanuku and Chagallu, and incorporate a Corporation to look after the day to day management and other things of the other seven factories also, so that we need not pay compensation for acquiring management right in respect of 7 factories; at the same time, we can improve the functioning of those seven private factories also and also see that the cane price to the growers and the cane cess to the Government and all other liabilities, to whatever secto they might be due, can be passed on in time and without any hardship. So I would suggest that the Hon. Minister might evolve a formula whereby he can on a selective basis nationalise these three factories and create a Corporation. As regards the payment of compensation, we need not be frightened by the amount of compensation, seeing the original investment of Rs. 14,43,00,000. That is the amount that is entered originally in the books but in regard sugar factory what is seen is that the gross block and the net block in all, even if we embark upon a policy of nationalisation of all the ten factories in our State, we need not pay more than Rs. 6 crores in view of their own book gross block value. It is less than Rs. 6 crores and that can be paid in 2 years; even this amount we can pay from the amount that we may get from the Central Government. That is why I am suggesting that the amount of Rs. 6 crores can easily be paid from out of the profit of these three factories alone in any single year. They have made more than Rs. 2 crores each by way of profits in a single year. Therefore, the profits of these three factories should be enough and equivalent to the amount of compensation that Government may be called upon to pay in regard to compensation. Therefore, the amount of profit that would be earned by these factories would not only be sufficient to pay for the compensation but would also be available for introduction or installation of new units in various districts. The industry though biggest in the State is concentrated only out of 2 districts in 6 districts only, and in Telangana in only one district. The dispersal of this industry should be even and spread over at least 16 to 18 Districts in the State. So, I suggest that in order to install more sugar units in our State, these profits alone are sufficient to expand the industry. Before that, my suggestion is that Government should appoint a small expert Committee to attend to legislation about nationalisation and to see to things which are necessary for this purpose.
Resolution: 30th June, 1972.

**re:** Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—For the information of my hon. friend, I had already informed the Minister that I would be speaking in English.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—In order to facilitate you, I would not create difficulties for myself.

Now, Sir, a Committee is to be appointed to consider certain points. Firstly, What is the basis on which compensation is to be paid to various factories that may be nationalised? Secondly, what would be the managerial requirements of nationalisation; what would be the extent of technical and other managerial requirements of each factory to put it on a smooth and even functioning? Thirdly, if there is to be selective nationalisation of three or four factories, how should the other six or seven factories be managed under the Corporation. Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Minister to constitute a Committee to go into these details.

As regards payment of cane price to growers and cess by the factories, the Government feel themselves helpless. I would like to inform the Government that if they have recourse to the measure which I am going to suggest just now, there would be no difficulty with regard to the payment by the industry of the sugarcane price to growers as well as arrears. Sri Sarvaraya Sugar Mills, the K.C.P., and the Andhra Sugars, Tanuku, have applied for expansion. Expansion of the industry results in expansion of profits. If we withhold the expansion, they will come running to us. Secondly, even without obtaining expansion licence from Government, they are producing much more than the licensed capacity. If this is curbed, then also they will come round and pay the arrears.

The Sugar Mills are obtaining crores of rupees from the Commercial Banks and pledging their stocks to these banks. In the Agreement it is envisaged that half the money that they are taking from the Banks would be to meet the payment of cane growers. Though they are saying so and putting a clause in the Agreement they are not implementing it. If the Sugarcane Rules or the Act—Section 9, sub-clause (1) (a) of the Act—are amended to cover this
Resolution:


contingency, that is to say that if the mills do not pay the cane growers to the extent of 50% of the money drawn by them from these commercial banks, the sugar in the godown would not be released; it would remain under the control of the bank concerned. It would be then very easy to bring pressure on the sugar factories to fall in line and pay the growers.

Secondly, the factories do not have to pay any interest on the arrears payable to the cane growers. Therefore, as long as they go on delaying this payment they would be in a position to have the capital. Since there is no penal interest or any other interest payable to the growers, it is always easy to withhold this payment. Our Act should be amended to incorporate a clause regarding payment of not only the normal interest but also penal interest. The interest was 0% when the banks were paying 5%. Now the bank interest itself is 10% normally and therefore a higher interest of 10% should be charged and after that there should be a penal interest of 1.5 to 2.5 per cent.

Similarly, there is the cane cess. The sugar factories do not pay the cane cess; by going to Court or doing something unfair they are able to withhold 50% of the cane cess. There is no provision to demand interest on this or to demand immediate payment. Therefore, the Act should be amended to see that they pay the cess immediately; otherwise they would be liable not only to interest and penal interest but they would not be able to release their sugar. All these things have been amended in U.P. which is the most modern legislation brought up in the larger interest of the public and the cane growers. I would appeal to the Minister to see that these amendments are carried out in the Act. It is not enough to say that under the present Act we are in a helpless position. If we are helpless let us amend it to clothe ourselves with more powers to pass on legitimate profits by way of higher cane price to the growers.

Lastly, the sugar industry is a highly controlled industry. The price of sugar is not only controlled, but it is also governed by the Tariff Commission formula.

You will be surprised to know, Sir, the cost of sugar per bag does not exceed Rs. 130 according to the formula given by the Tariff Commission in 1969 and which is in force even now as it has been enforced by the Central Government. If the cost of the sugar per bag is only Rs. 130 to 35 including the Central Excise Duty and all other duties, we can well imagine the profits when this sugar is being sold at Rs. 250, and 300 in the open market and at Rs. 180 under the levy. There is no other industry in this State which earns so much profit. It is high time that we see that this industry, either wholly or partially, is nationalised in larger interests of the public.

The other important point which I bring for the consideration of the hon. Minister for Agriculture is about the sugarcane growing area in our State. We had last year (1969-70) a figure of 3,76,000 acres under sugar cane in the entire State. As against that, in the current season 1970-71 it was reduced to 2,64,000 acres. It is more than 1,10,000 acres reduction in a single year in the area of sugar cane.
Resolution:

re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.

30th June, 1972.

That shows that the growers are fed up with the attitude of the private sugar factories. They feel that it is not at all profitable to grow sugarcane in this area and they have diverted their attention to other commercial crops which fetch more income. This is an important aspect from the Government policy point of view in order to encourage more commercial crops as is mentioned in the budget speech of the hon. Finance Minister, which brings lot of money for purposes of resources mobilisation. How would we do it? We can achieve this only by ensuring adequate and remunerative price to growers. That we can do either immediately by withholding the expansion schemes, or curbing the over-production of licenced units and amending the Sugarcane Act of 1961, and nationalising them selectively. Unless that is done the sugar industry will not come round.

There is another aspect from the political point of view, since we are putting ceilings on agricultural holdings and also on urban property. This sugar industry in so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, is a sector which has a terrible money power. There is no other sector in this State which can manage and mobilise resources within days and at a very short moment. It is not wise when we are implementing socialistic policies, apart from any other consideration, to leave a single sector with such fantastic resources in its hand. Otherwise it will exercise a strangle hold on, or interfere and meddle with, and even disrupt the very thing that we cherish and want to achieve. It is also necessary to see that a single sector or a group of few persons, are not given the opportunity or benefit of concentrating crores of rupees in their hands. Easy money has an element of mischief that can spread and expand to various other fields and it would certainly exercise on the democratic way of life and other good things which we want to achieve.

Thank you, Sir.

Sir, I move:—"This House recommends to the State Government to take early steps for the nationalisation of private sector sugar industries in the State."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.
Resolution:

re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.

This motion is in furtherance of the resolution:...
Resolution:

re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.

Resolution: 30th June, 1972.

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Resolution:

re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.
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30th June, 1972.

re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.
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re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.
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30th June, 1972.

re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.

In the matter of nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.

The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved:

That the nationalisation of all private-owned sugar factories be carried out immediately.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by all members present.
Resolution:

re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.
Resolution:
re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.

20th June, 1972.

Resolution:
re: Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.

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30th June, 1972.

Resolution:

Nationalising all private-owned sugar factories.

My resolution is this: "This Assembly recommends to the Central Government to nationalise all private-owned Sugar Factories and assume management of such factories immediately."

My resolution is this: "This Assembly recommends to the Central Government to nationalise all private-owned Sugar Factories and assume management of such factories immediately."
Resolution:

To nationalise all private-owned sugar factories.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—He wants to enlighten the House further.
Resolution: 30th June, 1972

re: Appointing a Commission of Enquiry to suggest ways and means for alleviating the abject and miserable conditions of backward and neglected professional classes;

We have no objection to pass the resolution unanimously. We will be happy. But there are certain aspects of the resolution on which we cannot agree. This Assembly recommends to the Central Government to nationalise all private-owned Sugar Factories as early as practicable.

Therefore, let us pass the amended resolution i.e., "This Assembly recommends to the Central Government to nationalise all private-owned Sugar Factories as early as practicable."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now, I will put the amended Resolution to vote.

The question is:

"This Assembly recommends to the Central Government to nationalise all private-owned Sugar Factories as early as practicable."

The resolution was adopted.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Chief Minister has brought forth certain amendment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—With the amendment it is passed.

re: Appointing a Commission of Enquiry to suggest ways and means for alleviating the abject and miserable conditions of backward and neglected professional classes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now we go to another resolution in the name of Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu (Parvathipuram): I beg to move:

"This House having considered the abject and miserable condition of the extremely backward and neglected professional classes like the potters, the fishermen, the dhobis, the Bevaras and Gollas etc., recommends the Government to appoint a Commission of Enquiry for suggesting ways and means of alleviating their time immemorial misery and make them lead a better and secure life."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—This Resolution concerns most backward and neglected professional and occupational classes of people who have been suffering since ages, by traditional occupations and professions which are not remunerative. I mean, the perso
who are in our society such as fishermen, dhobis, gollas weavers and the like and so on. Their condition is really miserable, pitiable and much worse. I am very happy that the Government has come forward to share some part of their responsibility towards these classes of people after 25 years of Independence. If these people are receiving some attention, no doubt, it is a matter of satisfaction. The attention given is not sufficient and commensurate with the needs of these people. These people are so down-trodden, backward and oppressed. Therefore, actually more facilities and more allotments of funds should be given. The programme is gigantic. About 35% of the population, socially and educationally backward classes constitutes majority of the people. I don't want to propse on behalf of all half of those people. But I confine myself to the classes of people who are all very poor, suffering and semi-naked and semi-starved, in their existence.

I may just bring to the notice of the House about the classes of people like the potters. He and his wife, day in and day out will be labouring all the 24 hours in dirty conditions. But they are not having even a mouthful of food for their existence. He is always semi-naked. His stomach is always hungry. For what man what is this Government doing? Is there any measure that the Government is taking. Simply they ask me to form into a Cooperative Society. Nothing comes out of it and that profession is going out moded and pottery making is going to be disturbed. People will not purchase pots except a few. Men are going to purchase utensils made of metal or otherwise, but not these. What are you giving for these people? My approach to the problem is to bring him into men of civilised community and make him a responsible citizen. It should be an approach, a qualitative one but not in quantity. In the name of improving their conditions you are providing. But do you mean that Dhobis should take to only Dhobi’s profession? He should be given better education. He should be provided with adequately better facilities and we have to see that they have to socially change. The approach to the problem has to change. A fundamental approach is required. You have taken in the Budget, the social economic transformation. That is not brought about by providing to the Jallars to Nylon nets. What is being done to the fishermen? To the coastal fishermen some pattas are to be given. Some industries are to be situated. Vast number of fish-ermen are living in the interior parts of the coastal area. What are you doing? You are simply leasing on concession to fish in the tanks and they are struggling for existence and that is always continuing. I have been seeing on the tankbunds in the night even in winter. They go away from the house at 10 O’ Clock in the night. They bring some Jalacharams. But his wife and children sell them. You provide them with nylon nets. That may be some relief and that may be some advantage. But it is not a thing. The thing you have to sincerely do is to draw him out of that tradition.
Resolutions:

re: Appointing a Commission of Enquiry to suggest ways and means for alleviating the abject and miserable conditions of backward and neglected professional classes.

They have traditional skills. They are very skilled. They have been hard and they labour very much. With these assets, they have to be utilised in fixing some proper industries. Their economic life, their social way of life has to be revolutionised. It is the approach that is wanting in the Government. That has not been done. Now, no doubt some education has been given to Harijans after 75 years but not in other matters. They are on a par with Harijans. They have a hut and nothing more. They are much worse than Harijans. Their problems are adequately gigantic. Hence a special Development Corporation for each occupation is necessary such as a Corporation for Fruit Development, for Banana Development. For the development of these people potters, dhobis etc such corporations are necessary. I have seen in the papers. Their President also asked for some loans. Are they to be condemned like that permanently or is there any rethinking on the matter? It is for this purpose that I am trying to speak on various occasions, trying to impress upon the Government. No doubt I see in the name of social justice, in the name of social transformation some awakening has come in our thoughts, in the thoughts of the very oppressed people, but that is not sufficient. Therefore I request that this resolution is intended for the purpose of establishing a Committee to them on the matter because the problem is so vast and intense as the need is so much because the people are in such abject condition. A coordinated, consistent and systematic thinking on their problems is necessary and therefore I suggest that a Commission be established for the purpose of devising measures to transform to bring that socio-economic transformation which the Budget speech of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Bhagawantha Rao has so much advocated. Every para of it speaks of socio-economic transformation; almost every 10 sentences are punctuated by this socio-economic transformation. Socio-economic transformation is a higher concept than the mere aids or helps for a man to simply better himself in the most object condition that he is. Therefore, consistent with this high concept that the Government has placed before itself, that the Congress placed before itself, and we agree fully with it. Consistent with the concept, thinking also will have to be on the giant strides which the problem requires. I can multiply instances of these various classes of people who have been suffering and described in graphic detail how really miserable they are. I don't want to take the time of this House much more than that, because I know my Hon'ble friends sitting on the opposite side are also quite willing in the direction I hope this will serve as an impetus and they will accept my proposal that a Committee is necessary, a Commission is necessary for formulating, planning systematically and helping the Government itself and helping us all for the purpose of doing justice on which they have approached the electorate. They have captivated the electorate and they have come in high number (219). I hope this election manifesto of which they are speaking so much as having invested them with a power for the purpose of the ceilings of which they are afraid of implementing in the urban area. Let their revolutionary spirit be
30th June, 1972.

Resolutions:

re: Appointing a Commission of Enquiry to suggest ways and means for alleviating the abject and miserable conditions of backward and neglected professional classes.

real and not mere presence. Therefore, I request the Hon. Members sitting on the opposite side to accept this proposition and make this also a unanimous proposition and establish this commission and do justice really and not merely nominal.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.

(General Discussion).

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The discussion on this Resolution will be taken up again on the next non-official day. Now the House stands adjourned till 4 p.m. today.

(The House then adjourned to meet again at Four of the Clock)

The House reassembled at Four of the Clock.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) for 1972-73.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Sir, I rise to support the budget presented by the Finance Minister.

Before I go to the points arising from the budget, I would like to refer to his own speech on the first page:

"I also recall, having assured the House that we shall not merely be content with getting better results within the existing framework of economic and social institutions but shall endeavour to mould and re-fashion these so that they contribute effectively to the realisation of wider and deeper social values".

Basing on this I would like to suggest that the revenue expenditure from 1957-58 to 1972-7 ha. grown 5½ times, while expenditure on capital outlays has grown only twice the amount. While the gap between the revenue expenditure and capital expenditure has to be bridged in the larger interests of the people. If the revenue expenditure is to mount up at the cost of capital expenditure, I do not think that we will be able to realise what we aim at. In 1957-58, the revenue expenditure and the whole budget was Rs. 50 crores while it is now Rs. 344 crores. Thus it has grown up by 6½ times, i.e., what the Finance Ministers spent in the last about 15 years, from 1957-1970, our great Finance Minister has spent in two years. Therefore, there is great need for economy in wasteful expenditure, reduction in non-plan and non-essential items, imposition of ceilings on expenses of establishment of high dignitaries and officers. For instance, the expenditure on Raj Bhavan rose up from about 4 lakhs to 28½ lakhs, i.e., by 6½ times. So also on the mini fes and other high dignitaries, it rose up by 6½ times. Unless economies are effected at higher levels, it may not be possible to economise the expenditure at the lower levels. It is always better to set an example at the higher level so that the ball may be moving to the lowest level of the Administration in the State.

Regarding resources and how to increase the capital outlay, when we have reached an almost saturation point in taxation with regard to resources mobilisation for outlays of plan and capital expenditure, I would suggest that we should plug all the loopholes all
in the tax laws in terms of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee. Secondly, the tax arrears are said to be more than Rs. 70 crores under various heads. At least 25 per cent of the collection of arrears of taxes, advances and loans should every year be our objective, so as to increase capital outlays and expenditure on plan items. So also we should strengthen the administrative machinery in our public undertakings so that they may run smoothly and efficiently. More earnings from public undertakings alone will contribute to our resources mobilisation. Next there is great scope and need for the upward revision of betterment levy under big projects. So also there is need to revise irrigation cess as it is now levied. As you know, under the Betterment Levy Act, there is provision which authorise the Government to levy betterment levy to the extent of half of the increase in the capital value from the date of notification of the project to the date of giving water to those lands. There is thus any amount of scope in this regard. In the past it might not have been desirable or proper in the view of Government to increase this levy from the political point of view; but it is high time that we make a departure from the past and see how best this betterment levy can be collected on the lands that are benefited under the project. There is scope from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 minimum per acre, with reference to this levy. So also there is scope for graded sales tax on the consumer goods used by the upper strata of society. There may not be scope to increase sales tax on such items which are consumed by the lower classes; but there is definitely scope in increasing the tax on those goods which are consumed by higher strata of society.

As you know, Sir, in the budgets of these days specially, it is not the formulaIon or authorisation that is so important as the factor of the budget—planning how best we spend the amounts to realise the objective of the budget. For this performance budget as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission has not been fully followed by our State Government in as much as they have given this only in respect of one department, namely, Agriculture department, although two departments are mentioned in the introduction to the budget. I have not seen with regard to the Social Welfare department.

Sri A. Bhagawantha Rao:—During the course of the discussions, it will be supplied.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—What I submit is that if the performance budget is prepared for all such departments that have to deal with plan outlays, we will be able to know and judge the results in terms of financial as well as physical terms. That is the real criterion to see how these amounts which are authorised by the assembly are spent in the fields of various schemes and plans. So I would suggest to the hon. Finance Minister to see that at least during the next year such performance budget is prepared for all those departments which are directly connected with the plan.

Sir, regarding financial discipline that is to be exercised by the Finance Department, I would make a few suggestions. This is necessary in view of the fact that if you go through the figures of the
past, you will observe that in 66-67 an amount of Rs. 34 crores excess expenditure was incurred on 25 voted grants; so also in the following years 67-68 Rs. 6 crores on 13 voted grants, in 68-69 Rs. 8 crores on 14 voted grants and 69-70 Rs. 4 crores on merely 5 voted grants. This could be avoided by closer scrutiny of the estimates as well as the schemes. If the schemes and estimates are prepared with better imagination, there would not be any necessity to exceed the amounts by crores of rupees. It only shows that there is no proper thought given at the time of preparation of the schemes and estimates. These things should be avoided in future so as to avoid reappropriation by supplementary demands.

With regard to delegation of financial powers, Sir, in our Government, unlike in other States and at the Centre, lot of powers are concentrated in the Finance Department which almost acts as a parallel Government. We have reports of the various Administrative Reforms Committees as well as the Central Administrative Reforms Commission, where they have suggested that delegations of powers to the administrative departments is as important as scrutiny of the estimates by the Finance Department. I must here quote the observations of the Anantharaman Committee Report:

"The result is that for every minor item of expenditure prior concurrence of the Finance Department has to be obtained. This is a time-consuming process and the delay in the issue of sanction results in considerable overheads being added to the capital cost, quite often affecting its economy. It looks as though itemised economy is given more importance than voted economy, an attitude certainly not sound in principle. The present concepts of financial controls extend to the examination of technical details of schemes and work programmes and raising of objections even though the Finance Department is not fully equipped for the purpose."

This is a very cogent and proper observation for the Finance Department. Once estimates are sanctioned they need not go into the minutest details because the moment the sanctions are delayed, it also results in adding to the expenditure. Whatever they want to save by going into minute details is always added to the cost of the estimates because of the delay involved. It is always better to leave such things more to the administrative Ministry. Now there are no Financial Advisers in the Administrative Departments. It is better to restore them and leave such scrutiny to them. In this regard I may also quote the Central Administrative Reforms Commission which is worth noting and worth adoption by us:

"Within the limits of the budget provision and subject to the observance of financial principles and the standards and Standing procedures prescribed under the various rules and Orders, the Administrative Ministries are free to incur expenditure in exercise of the powers delegated to them and no reference to the Finance Ministry is necessary. The Secretary of the Administrative Machinery can also over-rule the advice given by their internal Financial Adviser. The Secretaries themselves have complete discretion in sanctioning expenditure within the delegated field. It also
follows from this that each Secretary must assume full responsibility for decisions taken in exercise of delegated power and for watching the expenditure so that budgetary provisions are in no case exceeded. Delegation brings responsibility on the other Administrative Departments; otherwise they will be fully dependent on the Finance Ministry without owning any responsibility or taking initiative in the matter."

That is why in this Government, a lot of expenditure is incurred in the month of March, the last month of the financial year and March also goes sometimes into April. The damage that is being done by concentrated expenditure towards the end of the financial year is loss, bad quality of work and so on and so forth. Therefore, it is necessary that more delegation of power is given.

Sir, about debt liability I have one specific suggestion to make. We have now a staggering debt liability, i.e., about Rs. 58 crores of which nearly Rs. 49 crores is debt servicing liability, payment of interest every year. More than 50% of our plan outlay is needed for servicing debt liability. I therefore suggest that it is high time that a National Debt Commission should be constituted by the Central Government to study in depth the problems of indebtedness of the States suggest ways and means for settling these debts. The stabilisation of the state finances depends upon the solution of this problem. Otherwise whatever assistance we may get from the Centre will only go towards payment of debt servicing liability.

In regard to calamities, during the last three or four years there were floods followed by drought, drought followed by fires etc. in order to meet such calamities, there should be a National Calamity Funds at the Central level so that we may draw the necessary amounts from that Fund at the time of calamities. Otherwise it will be difficult for the state Government from its limited resources to meet such emergencies which I understand had come to about Rs. 100 crores in our state itself during the last three years.

Regarding rural unemployment, I have to suggest a very desirable scheme for the consideration of the hon'ble Minister for Finance which has already been followed by the Maharashtra Government during the crash programme recently. There is no enumeration of rural unemployment on a scientific basis. It is high time that in our approach to bring in social Justice there is enumeration of rural unemployment at every village so that we should know how many persons in the rural areas are unemployed and what type of work can be shewn for them. For this purpose, we can again follow the example of Maharashtra by giving the entire proceeds of the land revenue to the Panchayats for spending on rural works for providing employment to persons. We shall be doing a great deal to eliminate rural unemployment if we do this.

Regarding Telangana allocations, I would like to point out one or two glaring instances. One is, the allocation on Harijan welfare is too low for Telangana. Out of 3y lakhs, the Harijan population in Telangana is about 21 lakhs while in Andhra it is about 28 lakhs.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June 1972 (General Discussion).

The ratio between the two regions is 3:4 while the allocation is on the traditional and conventional basis of 1:2. By this allocation, we are not doing full justice to the Harijans inspite of policy direction to do greater justice to them. So, the allocation in regard to Harijans should be in Telangana to 4 in Andhra, and not in the present ratio. Similarly, tribes Yerukulas and Lambadis numbering more than 6 lakhs are denotified in Telangana while their counterparts in Andhra continue to remain in Scheduled tribes. I would urge upon the Finance Minister to see that these tribes which are now denotified are included in the notified list and become scheduled castes for getting Central assistance.

Regarding new Railway Lines, in Telangana ever since the Police Action during the Nizam's time, no new lines have been taken up. Whatever lines were there at that time only continue to remain. It is high time that action is taken for construction of new lines for which surveys and estimates are there and which can be taken advantage of. I hope the Finance Minister will be able to push through these cases in the fourth and fifth plan periods.

Lastly, Sir, in regard to expenditure, as I submitted earlier, it is not possible to economise on Revenue expenditure unless a proper example and direction is given from the top. We must see that we say every day is translated into action. The example has to be set up from above in such cases and the usual procedures dispensed with.

I hope the hon. Finance Minister will be able to give his attention to these points in his reply as well as during the year and take action on them.
456  30th June, 1972.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73: (General Discussion).

The statement of financial affairs for the year 1972-73 is presented below:

[Text of the financial statement is not transcribed due to the nature of the document.]
Annual Financial Statement (Bu'get) 8Cfh June, 1972.
General Discussion

[Text in Telugu script]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1972-73).

General Discussion.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1972.

for 1972-73:
(General Discussion.)

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30th June, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1972-73)
(General Discussion.)

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(General Discussion)

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(General Discussion)
40th June, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73: (General Discussion.)

107 4^th June, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73: (General Discussion.)

1. The statement:— The statement indicates that the budget for the year 1972-73 is presented in a tabular form. The total budget is divided into two main parts: the Revenue and Capital. The Revenue budget is further divided into the following sections:

(a) Revenue from Taxes and Charges
(b) Revenue from Loans and Advances
(c) Revenue from Other Sources

The Capital budget is divided into:

(a) Capital Expenditure on Public Works
(b) Capital Expenditure on Other Items

The total budget for the year 1972-73 is [amount] and is aimed at achieving the following objectives:

(a) To increase the state's revenue through new sources.
(b) To reduce the budget deficit.
(c) To increase the state's capacity for investment.

The statement also highlights the importance of the budget in achieving the state's economic goals.

2. The statement concludes with a summary of the key points of the budget and a call for comments from the audience.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1972.

Afor 1972-73:

(General Discussion.)

The financial conditions of the institution are as follows:

- Income from sources of various types: Rs.
- Expenses for various purposes: Rs.
- Surplus or deficit: Rs.

The board has decided to allocate Rs. towards:

- Development: Rs.
- Reserve: Rs.
- Other purposes: Rs.

The financial management of the institution is satisfactory.

Signed: President, Board of Directors.

Date: 30th June, 1972.
30th June, 1972.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:  
(General Discussion.)

We are constrained to send the final report without getting the details and formalities.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1st June, 1972.

(General Discussion.)

In the year ended 30th June, 1972, the following changes were made:

1. Increase in salaries and wages.
2. Reduction in operating expenses.
3. Improved efficiency in production.
4. Increased sales volume.
5. Additional investment in assets.
6. Enhanced marketing efforts.
7. Improved financial planning.
9. Increased capital expenditure.
10. Effective cost control measures.

These changes contributed to the overall success of the year. The financial statements reflect these improvements and are presented for review.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

For 1972-78:

(General Discussion.)
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1972
for 1972-73:
(General Discussion.)

[Text in Telugu]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
(General Discussion.)

30th June, 1972.

[Document content not clearly legible due to image quality issues]
(General Discussion.)

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1972.
30th June, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
General Discussion.
Sri F. Ayyapu Reddy (Panyam): While appreciating and approving many aspects of the budget and while expressing my regard and respect for the views of my good friend Mr. Bhagavantha Rao, it has become difficult to hide my disappointment with regard to certain aspects of the budget. The first reason is that the budget has followed the same beat and track, the humdrum monotonous way in which the previous budgets used to be prepared has been followed. There has been no refreshing change. A look at the previous budget and the comparison of the previous budgets with the present budget will fully amplify what I am stating. In the battle or fight against poverty, I have to tell my friend that he is far from the battle field. Of course he is expecting a big battalion from Delhi to arrive and take him to the front. He has also expressed his difference and helplessness in waging the war with the slender resources of the State. My next reason is he has himself expressed in his speech the lack of finality to the proposals. I think it will be an essay in fruitless discussion if some of the views which he is expecting to come up do not arrive. His speech, of course like an intelligent advocate, he has given a pen portait of facts which are in his favour. But the bitter pill has been shoved in page 32. That is... “On a careful assessment of our existing financial resources, it is now estimated that we shall be able to finance a Plan of only Rs. 77.95 crores. Since with an outlay of this order we shall not only be unable to fulfill the essential spil-over commitments but run the risk of seriously jeopardising the economy of the State, it has become an economic and social compulsion to raise the Plan size to an acceptable level. The commitment of this Government for the welfare of the under-privileged leaves us with no choice except to mobilise larger resources by way of taxation to which I shall refer to presently.”

“I shall refer to presently”. The Press really commented on this sentence and they are fully justified.

But the taxation proposal has not been referred to. Evidently some paras of this speech have been deleted. Then, it is said “The Plan size has therefore now been fixed at Rs. 96.34 crores keeping in view the relevant considerations of the need for growth and the availability of resources.”

Now, having said so in page 35, again at page 35 at the end of the page, we find a different note, almost a contradictory note. That is... “As the Hon’ble Members are aware, the Government of India and Reserve Bank India have stopped the overdraft facility to us with effect from 1st April 1972. The deficit of Rs. 46.32 crore is due to the fact that our own resources plus Central assistance will not be able to sustain a plan of Rs. 96.34 crores that we are trying to implement. Discussions will be held with Government of India for getting higher Central assistance. Even with this, the State
Government will have to raise substantial additional resources to bridge the gap. It is expected to cover the gap in the budget with these two measures.” Discussions will be held with the Government of India for getting higher Central assistance. Even the State Government will have to raise substantial additional resources to bridge the gap. It is expected to cover the gap in the Budget with these two measures. What are the two measures? None of us know. The cat is yet to be pulled out of the bag. When these cats are pulled out of the bag, I don’t know how many people will raise their cudgels. So with these two factors which we do not know (unknown factors) our Budget has been prepared. That is why I have to say that there is......

Sri A. Bhagawantha Rao:—I think he has not completely followed the Budget. These two measures referred to by my friend (1) Central assistance (2) Internal resources mobilisation.

Sri E. Ayyapureddy:—Exactly, I know that. What are they? What is the amount of central assistance and what are your internal resources? What are the internal resources which you are going to tap and what is the guarantee you are going to get with regard to your central assistance. These things are presumed and assumed. We do not as yet know what shape they are going to take place. I have to say these proposals do lack finality. As a matter of fact reading page 32 and page 34 it will come out clearly that some portions have been deleted. He may say but the impression gained is that some portions have been deleted because the sentence that taxation proposals to which I will refer to but they have not been referred at all. But whatever it may be, we fully appreciate his difficulty, As a matter of fact these sources of the State are very slender. He has inherited a huge top heavy administrative machinery. He has inherited three gigantic national projects which have to be implemented with slender resources of the State. Therefore it is necessary for us to concentrate and to find out ways and means by which we can certainly come out of the financial crisis. In this respect Sir, I have to refer to the illuminating article written by the editorial “Hindu” today with regard to the Fifth Finance Commission. I will then read a few sentences

“As Mr. Brahmananda Reddi should know how a State can be seriously handicapped on account of inadequacy of financial resources at a time when it has numerous productive schemes to be implemented, the ever hungry States would have no need to worry about where his sympathy would lie.” That is he himself being the Finance Minister and the Chief Minister of the State and having argued the position and the cause of a State before the previous Finance Commissions, he certainly knows the positions of a State with respect to the Centre much more so the position of Andhra Pradesh which unfortunately had committed itself to a huge jagurnat, namely the Nagarjunasagar project. I will also read certain other portions of this editorial which are very illuminating.

“The States should not spare any effort to secure a reasonable return on the investment in irrigation and power projects. They should have the courage and tact to see that those who have.
definitely benefited by the farm revolution pay more by way of taxation. Apart from a rescheduling of debt repayments, there is no reason why even capitalisation of interest charges should not be thought of where it has been found that many projects have a long period of gestation and that period also has been unduly prolonged because of slow implementation at particular stages and difficulties arising out of inadequate financial allocations. A new suggestion has been made that there must be a suitable machinery for supervising relief work in areas affected by droughts and floods and that a national fund should be established for receiving regular contributions from the Centre and the States.”

I only add one more sentence to that. It is not only a question of rescheduling the debt itself, it must be the scaling down of the debt especially where a State has taken upon itself the gigantic task of financing the national project, of the nature of Nagarjunasagar where all its resources had been mobilised only for pulling through that project where it has taken upon itself projects of a huge dimension the Centre must certainly consider not only rescheduling of the debt but rescaling of the debts. I am quite confident that Sri K Brahmananda Reddi having known what exactly is the financial position of Andhra vis-a-vis these huge projects would certainly come to the help of the State and the sixth Finance Commission would come to the rescue of our Finance Minister. That is our sincere hope. Like a very tactful man he has not allowed Sir like a very careful strategist he has not stated that he is going to tax this avenue or that avenue or this source or that source. He is certainly right and justifying in awaiting. I hope he is also awaiting the final summit talks. He is also awaiting the American elections so that national and international things will change and he will get adequate resources to push through all the important schemes, all the social welfare schemes. Having said this much I have to say that so far as the State itself is concerned that we cannot think of new sources of taxation unless we ourselves reform our administrative machinery. Now it is well known Sir, that our administrative machinery which I will call a huge giant costing us Rs. 350 crores per annum. The revenue expenditure is 850 crores. Of course many friends have expressed that there can be quite a lot of suffering if only we begin to prune our departments. If we go into this it will be very difficult for me because department after department has expanded its coils. Probably they think that the question of solving unemployment is to expand the departments endlessly with the result that our present administrative machinery has become so unwieldy that every good scheme is being caught in its coils and destroyed. Nobody is able to master this huge administrative machinery. I will simply illustrate my point by saying we are having a big Buick car but we have got only resources to spend only 10 litres per month. With 10 litres per month and a Buick car how far they can go. With this huge jangunat of administrative machinery which is costing us Rs. 350 crores, we are trying to implement only a Plan outlay of Rs. 45 crores. It is only 1/6th or 1/8th of the establishment charges. Is there no method? Is there no way to reduce this expenditure on the revenue account? There certainly must be,
otherwise we will not have the moral justification and moral courage to resort to new taxation. We must know Sir, that there are an army of engineers. We must also know that we had inherited or we had introduced the Panchayatraj system, three-tier Panchayatraj system for the purpose of getting our people involved in the developmental activities. We know that the Panchayatraj system has come to a grinding halt. We have to merely go and visit the Panchayat Samiti office. What is the precious work they are doing? Practically nil. We have to go and see the Divisional Engineers Office, practically for six months in an year they don't have any work. We have to go and see the Srisailam project. Practically an army of engineers and supervisors are there. They don't have adequate funds sufficient to make them work for more than three months. This has been the position and this going to be very dangerous position. The method of solving unemployment position is not found. There is expansion of the bureaucratic machinery. The paper work has been increased by leaps and bounds. Our Plans are going on papers. There is paper work everywhere. Even the Police Department is indulging in a lot of paper work i.e. collection of statistics, maintenance of those things, but unfortunately people who are attending to the essential work, namely, going to the field, digging up of channels, removal of sanitation, rural link road, electrification; all these essential services. So far as these essential services are concerned there's a standstill. I would like to know what exactly is the amount which we are spending annually on our T A. and D A. I am sure it exceeds 3 to 4 crores. Then what is the amount for maintenance of a fleet of motor vehicles, which the State owns. I am sure it exceeds another 2 to 3 crores; and with such huge expenditure we think we can bring a revolution through socialism. I am afraid it is a far cry. So it is essential that we should re-organise, administrative machinery, and if we fail to re-organise then nothing can be carried out and taxation proposals even if we bring them will not yield much to us. At the same time it is necessary for me to point out that we can certainly mobilise adequate resources. The other day, "The Indian Express", just about a month published in its front page, the loss of revenue to the State caused by the existing Excise Act, rules and the rate of charges duty which are levied. I brought it to the notice of the Finance Department. There has to be a close scrutiny of work by all the Departments, especially, taxation department and Excise Department. There must be serious attempt to plug all the loopholes in the taxation laws.

I have to make a somewhat proposal with regard to social changes. Of course, I expected that our Finance Minister will strike absolutely radical note in his speech, but nothing of that sort has been done.

If we are serious enough to bring reform and socialism, we cannot overlook the beggar problem. They have to be rehabilitated. A few months ago, one of our Hon'ble Ministers had promised to bring about legislation abolishing beggary. Can any State call itself...
a 'Civilized State', having a swarm of beggars asking for food— even at the gates near our Legislative Assembly. There are number of beggars who have been starving since months. It is a blot on civilization. We cannot call ours a Civilized State when there are so many beggars. This problem has been there since years. Even the able-bodied persons are resorting to begging. At least by the next Financial year, I hope, our Finance Minister will take the first fundamental step to abolish begging.

It will be a symbolic gesture on the part of our Finance Minister, if arrangements are made to declare the 'Greens Land', as a rehabilitating and holiday centre for the industrial labourers. A few lakhs (say 3-4 lakhs) will not matter much. The industrial labour, the labour in the State will feel a sense of involvement, and will feel that it is his State, and he is being cared for, and better looked. We must start 3-4 such Centres, where we can allow our industrial labour, or labour as a whole, to rehabilitate themselves. This is done in all Socialist States.

I would request the same for our Non-Gazetted Officers (NGOs.). After all their service often twelve years, what they get is a few rupees as increment. Therefore, we must start some recreation or holiday centres for our NGOs. He cannot think of the best things of life. After all his sincere and devoted service he gets only a few rupees increase in his salary by way of increment.

Sri T. Purushotham Rao (Wardannapat):— I think my friend is suggesting some proposals which are relevant to affluent society, and not to a Society in which we live.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:— I wonder if my friend is thinking that these are the things which are found only in an affluent society. I would say they are found even in Socialist Society.

Now what is happening to our Guest House and Palaces, They are opened to only a few privileged.

Sri T. Purushotham Rao:— There are certain things which are relevant to an affluent society. There are other things which make a society affluent.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:— What I am saying is that no amount of money will satisfy or give that facility of enjoyment. Supposing an N.G.O. has given the ten or twelve best years of his life, and worked for ten strenuous years; Cant we make him a 'State Guest', for a week. Then they will feel a sense of involvement and feel that they are being looked after well, and cared for.

If my friend wants me to work out a scheme, I will certainly give a scheme which will not cost the exchequer more than Rs. 10 lakhs. At the same time, it will give a sense of relief. In all western countries, a factory worker earns some holidays, and when he earns that holiday he is treated as a State Guest, he goes and enjoys that holiday. He gets a sense of involvement and there is a sense of appreciation;
the worker feels that this State is his and that this palace is his. Let us convert the Falaknuma palace into a Labour Rehabilitation Centre; it does not matter; it is not going to cost us more than Rs.10.00 lakhs.

With regard to unemployment, we are spending Rs. 2.0 crores on education, Rs.70 crores on general education and Rs.2 crores on medical education. For what purpose are we spending? We are giving Rs.75 lakhs as scholarships; for what purpose are we giving? Is it to turn out frustrated young men who have to swell the list of persons unemployed in the Employment Exchanges? They are not Employment Exchanges. They are Unemployment Exchanges; the number of unemployment Exchanges; the number of unemployed given now is 2,000 latest. Recently, the Tamil Nadu Government started a scheme under which every graduate and every under-graduate is enrolled, given some training and then utilise him. I would like our Government also to start a youth core or youth force, or by whatever name you may call it, where young men are prepared to serve the State—let, it be seaper's job or road-maistry job or anything. But the Government must be in a position to give it. Having spent Rs.72 crores for training them and after that they are thrown out, it is not good. It is essential to tackle the unemployment problem. In the morning we see a person who is seeking a job; in the evening we see a person who is seeking a job. I may say that it has become difficult for me to go to my constituency and to my village—everywhere I get 10, 12, 13 applications seeking employment saying please get me a job. Sir, begging, begging; it has become difficult to see them. Out of Rs.79 crores which you are spending on education, you have to set apart some portion of it for the purpose of utilising, mobilising and organizing our young men for national service. The Tamil Nadu Government has set an example and that has to be followed.

Lastly, Sir, we have to nationalise sugar and cement industries. In the plan itself, Rs. 1.0 crore has been set apart. I will read one sentence from The Review of the State Plan and Economic Trends. This is however, in order to provide tentative employment for them, i.e. engineers, a provision of Rs.1.0 crore has been made under various schemes for investigation and survey of certain projects. We have set part Rs.1.0 crore for that. Instead of that, I suggest that we take over sugar industry as well as cement industry and utilise the income on these unemployed engineers.

Sri B. Ratnasabpathi:—May I ask the hon. Member (Mr Ayyapu Reddy) one thing? How are we to run these public enterprises. Now we have public enterprises which have become cesspools of corruption. If the hon. Member suggests how to root out corruption in public enterprises before nationalizing other units it would be better.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—My friend with whom I parted company a decade ago and of course, we are not in a position to see eye to eye now, is asking me a question. This same criticism has been there against every public undertaking, criticism of their financial failures, mis-uses and abuses of resources, of course, it is very difficult and I cannot convince him.
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(General Discussion.)

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—I am not suggesting to him that he should tell me now to run profitably these public undertakings. There are certain public enterprises which are running in loss. I cannot question him. I am only asking him to suggest how this corruption could be weeded out. Let him clearly understand the word 'corruption'.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Corruption is bound to be there in a capitalist society. It is a relationship of an individual to property that makes him to corrupt: When once we change those values, corruption will disappear corruption which my friend is thinking of.

I must also say that the political atmosphere is quite clean and our Council of Ministers are certainly doing their best in keeping the dignity, unity and welfare of the State. With those few words, I resume my seat.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—The last sentence is incompatible with all what he said earlier,
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(General Discussion)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—There are any members who have given their names willing to Speak, I would like to know, how long are we giving to sit.

An. hon. Member:—We donot lose anything by extending the general discussion for two days more.

Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao:—It is better you close this 6 P.M.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—We must know when we are closing.

Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao:—Tomorrow I have to reply to the debate.

Sri R. Rajagogala Reddy (Lakkireddy Palli):—Members want to speak and we can sit for a little longer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The B. A. C. has decided this programme. We cannot extend it by days. Only the B. A. C. can change the whole programme. According to the Rules of Procedure six days are to be allowed for General Discussion and 22 days are for discussion on demands. Beyond that we cannot go.

Sri P. Janardhan Reddy (Kamalapur):—I think we can amend those rules.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now we have to decide first.
Sri Kudipudi Prabhakara Rao:—As a matter of convenience we can extend the time for today.

Sri Kaja Ramanatam:—Yes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—We will sit till 7 P.M. I request the Members of Co-operative with me and enable me to close this by 7 P.M.

Sri Kudipudi Prabhakara Rao:—I think we can sit till 6:00 P.M. This is the first budget session and most of the new Members would like to make their maiden speeches.

Sri K. Prabhakara Rao:—I would like to know whether the Press is striking.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
(General Discussion).
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1972.

(General Discussion.)

10-15 மாதங்காலத்தில் கொண்டாடப்பட்ட திணைகளில் ஆனது கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் 10-15 மாதங்காலத்தில் கொண்டாடப்பட்ட திணைகளில் ஆனது கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது. 30-45 மாதங்காலத்தில் கொண்டாடப்பட்ட திணைகளில் ஆனது கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது. 60-90 மாதங்காலத்தில் கொண்டாடப்பட்ட திணைகளில் ஆனது கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது. 120-180 மாதங்காலத்தில் கொண்டாடப்பட்ட திணைகளில் ஆனது கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது. 180-240 மாதங்காலத்தில் கொண்டாடப்பட்ட திணைகளில் ஆனது கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது. 240-300 மாதங்காலத்தில் கொண்டாடப்பட்ட திணைகளில் ஆனது கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது மேலும் மதிப்பிற்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது.
30th June, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
(General Discussion).

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Before I request Mr. Vanka Satyanayana to speak I have to make an announcement. Tomorrow the general discussion on budget will be there till lunch time and there will be reply in the afternoon by the hon. Finance Minister. This is what our hon. Speaker has informed me.
Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao:— The Corporation tax under the Constitution goes to the Centre, unless the Constitution is amended.
484 30th June, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
(General Discussion.)
Annual Financial Statement (for 1972-73):

(General Discussion.)

486 30th June, 1972.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1972.

(General Discussion.)

The principle is to adopt this performance budget in the budgetary system and that has been introduced in Kerala in P.W.D. In our state it is in agriculture and social services.

(The House then adjourned to till Half-past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 1st July, 1972)