ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ABOLITION OF REVENUE BOARD

136—

*776 Q —Sri Nallaparedi Sinivasulu Reddi —Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish the Board of Revenue, if not, the reasons therefor, and

(b) how much of amount is being spent on the Board of Revenue every year?

The Chief Minister (Sri P V Narasimha Rao) —(a) No, Sir.

The question of abolition of the Board of Revenue was considered by the Government more than once and finally a decision was taken that the Board of Revenue should continue.

(b) The Board of Revenue comprises the following Branches and the expenditure incurred towards each branch for the year 1971-72 is given below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>Ps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Land Revenue and settlements</td>
<td>14,19,614-52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Commercial Taxes</td>
<td>4,73,700-00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Excise</td>
<td>8,08,200-00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Survey settlement and Land Record</td>
<td>7,19,400-00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Civil Supplies</td>
<td>14,62,928-08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditure shown against items 2 to 5 relates to offices attached to the Board of Revenue.

Mr Speaker,—We discussed this matter yesterday also. He said that there is no proposal to abolish the Revenue Board. This is not the occasion to argue and convince and get on order. This is only to elicit information.

To day there are very many important questions.

Many Members rose to speak.
Sri A Sreeramulu — Sir, this Board of Revenue is not working as Head of department. It is working like a super-Government. Almost all the Members of the Board have better powers than the Secretaries to Government. This has become a formidable obstacle in the way of speedy disposal of the business. Anyway, on the discussion on General Administration we have an opportunity to explain our case and convince the Government to reconsider the scope of functioning of this Board.

**Providing of a Jeep for each Tahsildar**

137—

*326 Q—Sri M Omkar N (Narasampet) — Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with the Government to provide a Jeep for each Tahsildar to discharge his duties?*

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — No, Sir.
5th July, 1972

Oral Answers to Questions

ANTI-DROUGHT MEASURES IN THE STATE

138—

*852 Q—Sarvasn M Nagi Reddy (Gurajala), S Papi Reddy—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government has given an additional amount of Rs 6-26 crores to the State Government for continuing the anti-drought measures till June, and

(b) whether the amount has been received, and if so, the districtwise allotments made?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — Clause (a) —The Government of India have sanctioned drought relief expenditure for the period April-June, 1972 as indicated below

- Relief Works Rs 5 50 Crores
- Provision of drinking water Rs 0 20
- Total Relief Items Rs 5 80
- Distribution of Taccavi Loan for Fodder Rs 0 10
- Grand Total Rs 5 90

Clause (b) —The above amount has not been received so far by this Government A statement showing the district-wise allotments made for the period April-June, 1972 is placed on the Table of the House.
## STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Vide Answer to Clause (b) of L & Q No 852 (Starred) [*138]

### Table: Allotments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Relief Works</th>
<th>Drinking Water</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ongole</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total for Circar</strong></td>
<td><strong>175.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>23.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>198.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total for Rayalaseema</strong></td>
<td><strong>77.00</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td><strong>77.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Mahabubnagar</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>31.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>41.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total for Telangana</strong></td>
<td><strong>292.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>27.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>319.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total for the State</strong></td>
<td><strong>544.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>50.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>594.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Note: The text contains a continuation of the table with numbers and calculations, but the relevant data is not transcribed.*

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*Source: Indian Parliament Records*
Oral Answers to Questions

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — That is a clerical error, Sir. Shall we go to the next question, Sir?

P.V. Narasimha Rao — You might continue the works beyond 30th June, Sir. How far would you extend these works?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — The works would be continued beyond 30th June.
Oral Answers to Questions
5th July, 1933

139—
* 763 Q — Sri M Nagi Reddy — Will hon. the Chief Minister pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to increase the number of posts of village karanam, and village Munsiifs, in the villages under Nagarjuna Sagar Ayacut in view of the increase of work load in those villages,

(b) if so, to what extent it will be increased, and

(c) when they will be increased?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — Clause (a) No, Sir

Clauses (b) and (c) Do not arise

INCREASE OF POSTS OF VILLAGE KARANAMS & MUNSIFF'S

STATE FARMS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION TO ESTABLISH A FARM IN THE STATE

140—
* 14 Q — Sri V Sunkrishna — Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Farms Development Corporation propose to establish a farm in the State,

(b) if so, the extent of land required for the farm,

(c) whether the State Government has agreed to the above proposal, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?
The Minister for Agriculture (Sri K Venkataratnam) —(a) Yes Sir.

(b) About 9,000 acres

(c) The matter is under consideration

(d) Does not arise

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL FARM

141—

* 501 Q —Sri M Nagi Reddy —Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Agricultural Farm Corporation of the Central Government have decided to establish a Government Agricultural Farm in our state,

(b) if so, the place where it will be established,

(c) the estimated expenditure for the same,

(d) the nature of assistance that has to be afforded by the state Government, and

(e) whether the particulars of the said scheme be placed on the Table?

Sri K Venkataratnam (a) They propose to do so

(b) The representatives of the Corporation have been shown two sites, one near Machilipatnam in Krishna District and another near Aswaraopet in Khammam District. Final selection is under consideration

(c) Not known at present

(d) The Corporation have requested the State Government to furnish information on the following

1 Map of the proposed site showing contours

2 Report on the soil profile study including physical and chemical analysis of the soil

3 Trials on the bores to assess water bearing strata

4 Report on the Hydrological survey of the area

5 Consent of the State Government regarding the terms and conditions of the Corporation

(e) Not available at the moment
Oral Answers to Questions 5.1 July, 1972

1. விளக்கத்தில் என் சர்வதேச விழாவில், இருந்து பத்மாபிள்ளை ஆகவும் சுமார் முதலில் இந்திய ஓரவுற்று அற்புதம்.

2. விளக்கத்தில் என் சர்வதேச விழாவில், இருந்து பத்மாபிள்ளை ஆகவும் சுமார் முதலில் இந்திய ஓரவுற்று அற்புதம்.

3. தமிழ் விளக்கத்தில் என் சர்வதேச விழாவில், இருந்து பத்மாபிள்ளை ஆகவும் சுமார் முதலில் இந்திய ஓரவுற்று அற்புதம்.

4. சிற்றூர் விளக்கத்தில் என் சர்வதேச விழாவில், இருந்து பத்மாபிள்ளை ஆகவும் சுமார் முதலில் இந்திய ஓரவுற்று அற்புதம்.

5. அரசின் முதல் பிசால், இருந்து பத்மாபிள்ளை ஆகவும் சுமார் முதலில் இந்திய ஓரவுற்று அற்புதம்.

(பின்னர்...)}
5th July, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions

Q 2. (Gollapudi) — 40.3 On the 31st June, 1972, the Government had sanctioned an allotment of 1,00,000 bighas of land in the name of the Village Panchayat for setting up a cement factory. How much of this land has been actually allotted by the Government?

A 2. The Village Panchayat has been notified as a body corporate under the Landless Labourers (Allotment of Land) Act. The Government has sanctioned an allotment of 1,00,000 bighas of land in the name of the Village Panchayat. The actual allotment of land has been made to the Village Panchayat as per the provisions of the Act.

Q 3. (Mukerji) — 40.3 The Government has been notified as a body corporate under the Landless Labourers (Allotment of Land) Act. The Government has sanctioned an allotment of 1,00,000 bighas of land in the name of the Village Panchayat. How much of this land has been actually allotted by the Government?

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Q 4. (Jayakumar) — 40.3 The Government has been notified as a body corporate under the Landless Labourers (Allotment of Land) Act. The Government has sanctioned an allotment of 1,00,000 bighas of land in the name of the Village Panchayat. How much of this land has been actually allotted by the Government?

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Oral Answers to Questions.
5th July, 1972

Q. 1. Mr. T. A. R. — (in Telugu)

Q. 2. Mr. T. B. R. — (in Telugu)

Q. 3. Mr. T. C. — (in Telugu)

Q. 4. Mr. T. D. — (in Telugu)

Q. 5. Mr. T. E. — (in Telugu)

Q. 6. Mr. T. F. — (in Telugu)

Q. 7. Mr. T. G. — (in Telugu)

Q. 8. Mr. T. H. — (in Telugu)

Q. 9. Mr. T. I. — (in Telugu)

Q. 10. Mr. T. J. — (in Telugu)

Q. 11. Mr. T. K. — (in Telugu)

Q. 12. Mr. T. L. — (in Telugu)

Q. 13. Mr. T. M. — (in Telugu)

Q. 14. Mr. T. N. — (in Telugu)

Q. 15. Mr. T. O. — (in Telugu)

Q. 16. Mr. T. P. — (in Telugu)

Q. 17. Mr. T. Q. — (in Telugu)

Q. 18. Mr. T. R. — (in Telugu)

Q. 19. Mr. T. S. — (in Telugu)

Q. 20. Mr. T. T. — (in Telugu)

Q. 21. Mr. T. U. — (in Telugu)

Q. 22. Mr. T. V. — (in Telugu)

Q. 23. Mr. T. W. — (in Telugu)

Q. 24. Mr. T. X. — (in Telugu)

Q. 25. Mr. T. Y. — (in Telugu)

Q. 26. Mr. T. Z. — (in Telugu)
Medical Facilities in Revenue Divisional Head Quarters

142—

* 24 Q.—Sri K. Narasayya.—Will the hon Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to increase the bed strength and medical facilities in the hospitals at the Revenue Divisional Head Quarters in each District to relieve congestion to District Head Quarters Hospitals?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari)—No, Sir.

Increase of Bed Strength in Taluk Headquarters Hospital

148—

* 229 Q.—Sri K. Narasayya.—Will the hon Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to increase the bed strength and medical facilities in all the taluk head quarters hospitals to relieve congestion in the district head quarters hospitals?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari—(a) No such proposals are pending for implementation during 1972-73.
Mr Speaker — To make them double beds

(Laughter)

Mr Speaker — To make them double beds

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — We are trying to improve the Taluk Hospitals to the extent possible. Unfortunately there is no provision to take up new schemes. We did upgrade four last year.

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — We are trying to do our best to the extent possible.

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — In a phased programme, we are trying to improve the bed strength as we did improve four Hospitals.

Sri Subba Reddy — Is it a fact that the Central Government has given a suggestion to the State Government to upgrade the selected primary Health Centres with 25 bed strength? In spite of it nothing has been done.

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — So far we have not received any such instructions. I am told that there has been a meeting of the Secretaries and that they have taken a decision to improve some of the Primary Health Centres.

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — As Honble Member says that if there are half beds, we will try to make them full. Beyond that there is no provision.
358

5th July, 1972

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — We welcome if any such donations are forthcoming

Sri D Venkatesam,— Whether there were proposals to upgrade all Taluk Headquarters Hospitals? The Hon Minister says that due to paucity of funds it is not possible now. At least whether the Government received any representation from any private hospitals where there is absolute necessity to upgrade the hospital. Especially take my place. I have represented about the absolute necessity of upgrading the hospital. What is the action taken in such special cases?

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — We will take it up as and when our financial position will improve

Sri D Venkatesam,— What are the minimum beds supposed to be there in Taluk Headquarters Hospitals? There were advisory committees also. Whether they have been reorganised?

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — For each Taluk Headquarters Hospital, we have an advisory committee. Their ultimate aim is to have minimum 80 beds in each taluk headquarters hospital.

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RELIEF TO PENSIONERS

141—

*756 Q — Sri A Srinivasulu (Eluru) — Will the hon Minister for Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to provide relief to the pensioners in view of the steep rise in prices, and

(b) the minimum pension admissible under existing rules and whether the Government proposed to increase the same?
The Minister for Finance Sri A Bhagavantha Rao — (a) No Sir

(b) Rs 15 p m No, Sir

Sri A. Sriramulu — When we have accepted the concept of welfare State it is certainly the duty of the Government at least to protect the minimum pension that has been given. Price rise is reducing the real value of that pension. Will the Government realise the gravity of the situation and try to provide some relief from the steep rise to the pensioners? Secondly, Sir, in Madras they are guaranteeing a minimum pension of Rs 30. Will our Government also adopt this line?

Sri A. Bhagawantharao — Actually the Dearness Pay is merged with the pension. When it is calculated it comes to more than Rs 64 for a person of 30 years of service. For a person who has put up 10 years service it is Rs 47. Therefore that is guaranteed when compared to other States like Tamilnadu.

Sri M. Naravan Reddy (Bholhan) — Sir with regard to pensions to destitutes there is a G O No 425, 1961 under which a different gradation i.e. Rs 25 per month is there.

Mr Speaker — This relates to the Government pensioners.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy — There is Rs 20, Rs 25 in other cities. Since the upper limit is Rs 25 itself which is very low whether the Hon Minister would consider raising the limit in regard to Rs 15 and Rs 20, so that there would not be any difference whether they are paid in the cities, towns and other places.
Sri A Bhagawantharao — Separate question please

**ESTIMATED COST OF SECOND GHAT ROAD TO THIRUMALAI**

118 Q.—Sri D Venkatesham—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state

(a) what is the estimated cost of second ghat road of T T D
(b) when is it likely to be completed and,
(c) what is the estimated cost of the alternative proposal of providing a rope way to Tirumalai?

The Minister for Endowments (Sri Ch S R V P Murthy Raju) —

(a) Rs 68 2½ lakhs including centage charges as per revised estimates
(b) It is likely to be completed by 31.12.72
(c) In 1961, the cost of the rope way was estimated at Rs 190 lakhs if formed from Tirupathi end and Rs 86 lakhs if formed from Chandragiri end

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(b) It is likely to be completed by 31.12.72
(c) In 1961, the cost of the rope way was estimated at Rs 190 lakhs if formed from Tirupathi end and Rs 86 lakhs if formed from Chandragiri end.
STRIKE NOTICE BY THE FERTILIZERS WORKERS UNION OF JUVVALAPALEM

146—

*466 Q—Sri M Nagi Reddy (Gurajala) —Will the hon Minister for Labour be pleased to state

(a) whether the Foods, fats and fertilizers workers union of Juvallapalem, Tadepalligudem taluk, have served strike notice to the management in March 1972, for achieving their demands,

(b) if so, what are the demands of the workers, and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the settlement of dispute?

The Minister for Labour (Sri T Anjiah) —(a) The Foods, Fats and Fertilizers Workers Union, Juvallapalem of Tadepalligudem served a strike notice on the management on 7-1-72

(b) The demands of the workers are

Oral Answers to Questions 5th July, 1972

363


(c) 6 demands relating to casual leave, National and festival holidays, sick leave, re-employment of retrenched workers, gratuity and illegal lockout of S. R. Appa Rao were taken up for conciliation and conciliation meetings were held on 23-1-1972, 31-1-1972, 25-4-1972 and 1-5-1972. The parties signed a Memorandum of Settlement under section 12 (8) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 on 1-5-1972

‘CLUSTER SCHEME’ FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO THE VILLAGES IN REPALLE TALUK GUNTUR DISTRICT

147—

*5°2 Q — Sri M Nagireddy — Will the hon. Minister for Power and Women Welfare be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to implement ‘Cluster Scheme’ for the supply of electricity to the villages in Repalle taluk, Guntur District,

(b) if so, the villages to which electricity will be supplied under the said scheme, and

(c) when the said scheme will be taken up?

The Minister for Power and Women Welfare (Smt B. Jaya prada) — (a) and (b) A proposal in this regard is in the stage of formulation by the Electricity Board. The villages to which electricity will be supplied will be known only after the scheme is finalised by the Electricity Board.

(c) The scheme will be taken up for execution as and when the Rural Electrification Corporation sanctions loan assistance

These are cluster schemes financed by Rural Electrification Corporation.
INCLUSION OF THE VILLAGES IN DARSI TALUK FOR THE
CLUSTER SCHEME

148—

*569 Q—Sri D Raja Gopal Reddy (Darsi) —Will the hon
Minister for Power and Women Welfare be pleased to state

(a) the names of the villages in Daroi taluk, Ongole District
which have been included in the cluster scheme for power supply,
and

(b) whether the Government will take steps to implement the
scheme immediately in order to help the small farmers who can avail
power for drawing water from wells which is the only source of irriga­
tion in that area?

Smt B Jayaprada —(a) and (b) The Answer is placed on the
table of the house

ANSWER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
WITH REFERENCE TO L A Q No 569 (STARRED) [* 148 ]
GIVE NOTICE OF BY SRI D RAJAGOPAL REDDY, M L A

(a) The names of the villages in Daroi taluk, Ongole district
which have been included in the cluster scheme for power supply,
and

<table>
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<th>Sl No</th>
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<td>Lakshmipuram</td>
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<td>Chandravaram</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Kalluru</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Kasipuram (West)</td>
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<td>Alavalapadu</td>
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(b) The scheme has been sent to the Rural Electrification Corporation for sanction of loan assistance. But the Rural Electrification Corporation wanted to get the scheme revised with the latest norms fixed by them and hence the scheme is being revised. The scheme will be taken up for execution as soon as the Rural Electrification Corporation sanctions loan assistance.
Smt B Jayaprada — This has been sent to the Rural Electrification Corporation for sanction. The sanction has to be accorded by the Corporation.

Sanction has to be given by Rural Electrification Corporation.

An hon’ble Member — What is the criteria for selecting cluster allocation schemes, for Osmansagar, etc.
Smt. B. Jayaprada — The criteria are the upland area, backwardness of the areas and irrigation facilities like, bore-wells, tube-wells, rainfall in the area. These are the norms considered.

If I remember correct

Closing of Secondary Grade and Higher Grade Training Schools

149—

*S779 Q - Sri Nallapreddi Sreenivasul Reddy — Will the hon. Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the No of Secondary Grade and Higher Grade training schools closed down in the State since 1957,

(b) what are the reasons therefor,

(c) the No of Secondary Grade and Higher Grade trained teachers who are unemployed in the State now,

(d) the steps taken by the Government so far to provide employment to these candidates?
The Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs (Sri B. S. Rama Murthy) —

(a) 111 schools
   Andhra 72
   Telangana 39
   **111**

(b) Owing to high incidence of trained unemployed persons in the state and bleak chances of employment it was considered necessary to keep the training schools in abeyance

(c) Secondary Grade Trained Teachers unemployed is 10,219
   Andhra 7,980
   Telangana 2,239
   Higher Grade Trained Teachers unemployed is 1,796
   Andhra 1,475
   Telangana 321

(d) The following steps have been taken,
   (i) The age of retirement has been reduced from 60 years to 55 years
   (ii) The following Secondary Grade Posts have been sanctioned under Fourth Five Year Plan —
      1970-1971 1,867 Secondary Grade posts
      1971-1972 504
      1971-1972 900 Secondary Grade posts under Centrally Sponsored Scheme
      The sanction of 900 posts of Secondary Grade teachers under Centrally Sponsored Scheme is under active consideration of the State Government

   (iii) [Some text not legible due to quality of image]

   (iv) [Some text not legible due to quality of image]

The sanction of 900 posts of Secondary Grade teachers under Centrally Sponsored Scheme is under active consideration of the State Government.
Oral Answers to Questions 5th Julv, 1972

69

Sir, we have been told that the number of cases of leprosy in the country has increased from 10 in 1972, 1973 and 1974 to 20 in 1975. Is it true?

Sir, I understand that the number of cases of leprosy in the country has increased from 10 in 1972, 1973 and 1974 to 20 in 1975. Is it true?

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Sir, I understand that the number of cases of leprosy in the country has increased from 10 in 1972, 1973 and 1974 to 20 in 1975. Is it true?
Oral Answers to Questions

370

5th July, 1975

1. The Minister for Education (Mr. A.)—Would the Minister kindly give
an assurance that the question of reorganization of schools in the
district of... (details)

2. The Minister for Finance (Mr. B.)—10 rupees a day in 1930. What
is the position now?

3. The Minister for Agriculture (Mr. C.)—In the... (details)

4. The Minister for Health (Mr. D.)—In... (details)

5. The Minister for Works (Mr. E.)—In... (details)
Oral Answers to Questions—5th July, 1972.—371

Mr Speaker—That is a separate matter. If you want, you give a call attention motion I will admit it and he will give full information.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao—I can volunteer some information. In the case of engineering colleges and polytechnics, because of the situation of unemployment which we were facing sometime ago, we have slashed down the admissions considerably. In fact, we have brought the admissions down by one-third about two years ago. So we have been to some extent considering slashing down admissions in order to meet the situation arising out of unemployment and in order to see that further unemployment is not created by increasing the seats.

Mr Speaker—That is a separate matter. If you want, you give a call attention motion I will admit it and he will give full information.
Speech by Sri P. Steerama Murthy - (a) No Sir

Sri D Venkatesam — Will the hon Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state whether the Government propose to introduce 'open Text Book Examination system' just like Government Departmental Tests in view of the fact, that malpractices have become a common feature in the examinations at present?
Mr Speaker — Yo can raise that in the discussion on the Education Demand

S No 1512-1—Sri K. Ranga Rao—Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) the number of posts of Deputy Collectors that are vacant now,

(b) whether it is a fact that seniority lists of persons eligible for promotion to the posts of Deputy Collectors has been prepared but not approved so far, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao - (a) There are eight posts of Deputy Collectors vacant at present,

(b) and (c) The matter is under active consideration of Government and orders will be issued as early as possible.
Sri M Narayana Reddy — Under similar circumstances, under Nizamsagar there is no localisation done from the beginning, i.e., from 1935 onwards. The annual Tahiband is done and inclusion of survey numbers is delayed beyond the sowing season, due to which the ryots did not know whose numbers are included for authorised cultivation and so on and so forth. Therefore, under similar circumstances, the Government was pleased to remit penalties in the year 1967-68 and subsequent 2 years or for 3 years. This is the only year in which penalties were levied.

Moreover, the entire system is changed this year and I have a notification from the Collector with respect to change of Tahiband into Zonal system, in which he clearly stated that the system hitherto adopted resulted in many injustices to the ryots. In view of that and also in view of the failure of crop in these three taluks even in respect of sugarcane during 1970-71 and as was done in respect of three years for which remission was granted, I would request the Chief Minister to let us know whether the Government in the larger interests of the people adopt the same procedure with regards to remission.

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — I regret to say that this unauthorised cultivation has become a chronic phenomenon in some of the project areas. If for various reasons, which it is not difficult to imagine some remission was granted in previous years, I do not see how ipso facto we should grant remissions year after year. Naturally, then decision will depend on the merits of each case, and on merits I would consider it. But I would request the hon. Members to cooperate with the Government to put an end to unauthorised cultivation because it is resulting in greater injustice to those who ought to have got the water. At least now we should try a halt in granting remission either under pressure or for various other reasons, and not repeat the earlier practice. I would very respectfully submit to hon. Members to bear with us and cooperate with us in this regard. This is not only with regard to Nizamnagar but in respect of other areas also.

It has become more or less chronic and it has got to be stopped.

PENALTY LEVIED ON SUGAR CANE LANDS

150—B

S N Q No 1509 J Q — Sri M Narayana Reddy Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) the rate of penalty levied per acre and the total amount of penalty levied for the year 1970-71 on sugarcane lands in Bodhan, Banswada, Nizamabad taluks of Nizamabad District and the reasons for levying the penalty,

(b) whether the Government is aware of the coercive measures adopted by the authorities for the collection of the penalty notwithstanding the instructions given by the Government to the contrary,
(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the defects and anomalies inherent in the Tahbandi system in force in 1970-71 which resulted in alleged unauthorised cultivation, and

(d) having regard to the remissions granted by the Government for the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 under similar circumstances whether the Government propose to grant the remission suo moto in the above taluks in public interest?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao —(a) The rate of penalty levied for first occasion of unauthorised irrigation in respect of

(i) Eksala Sugarcane Rs 200 to 230 per acre
(ii) Adsal Sugarcane Rs 300 to 330 per acre

The rate of penalty levied for second and subsequent occasion of unauthorised irrigation in respect of

(i) Eksala Sugarcane Rs 375 to 450 per acre
(ii) Adsal Sugarcane Rs 550 to 600 per acre

The amount of penalties levied on Sugarcane lands during 1970-71 in

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<td>Nizamabad Taluk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bodhan Taluk</td>
<td>Rs 15,18,964</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banswada Taluk</td>
<td>Rs 3,41,875</td>
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Penalties were levied as the irrigation was unauthorised viz., cultivation of lands with Government water not included in Tahbandi

(b) Coercive measures are not adopted in drought affected areas. Even in other cases, attachment proceedings were initiated only against big and well to do ryots. There has thus been no contravention of Government orders

(c) Tahbandi has been done as per rules by the District Irrigation Development Board

(d) No, Sir

**UNIFORM WAGES FOR BEEDI WORKERS**

150—C

S N Q No 1512-J Q —Sarvasri M Narayan Reddy and P Goverdhan Reddy —Will the hon. Minister for Labour be pleased to state

(a) the details of the resolution passed at the conference of Labour Ministers held in Mysore with regard to uniform wages for Beedi workers, and

(b) the steps contemplated by the State Government to implement the same?

Sri T Anjiah —(a) The following are the broad conclusions arrived at the Labour Ministers' Conference held on 24th and 25th June, 1972 at Bangalore,
(i) Government of India may be requested to fix a minimum national wage for the beedi workers stipulating that the difference in such rates as between the States should be between 15 to 20 per cent.

(ii) Government of India may be requested to allocate a certain percentage of excise duty on tobacco for the welfare programmes for the beedi workers.

(iii) House should be provided for the beedi workers.

(iv) Steps should be taken to promote and organise cooperative society for the beedi workers.

(v) The benefit of Employes State Insurance and Provident Fund may be extended to the beedi workers including Ghar Khatha.

(vi) Beedi workers should be assured a minimum wage if raw materials by the employers.

The proceedings of the meeting have not been yet officially communicated. Any decision taken by the Government will be pursued after the proceedings are received.

Sri M Narayana Reddy—Sir, there are nearly 5 lakhs of beedi workers in our State out of which 1.4th are concentrated in Nizamabad District. On account of low wages and the disparity in wages between our State and the neighbouring States like Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, a large number of beedi manufacturers have come to Nizamabad District from outside. In view of that, pending final announcement by the Central Government with regard to uniform wages for beedi workers, will the Government be pleased to upgrade the beedi wages on par with those in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh?

Secondly, will the Government consider constituting a Beedi Workers Welfare Board similar to other sectors so that they can look after the interests of beedi workers as the beedi workers are spread over all the rural areas?
Motion under Rule 341

5th July, 1972

re alleged malpractices in ration shops

Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar) — It is a sorry plight of the people which I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the Officers are trading in human lives. 120 persons had applied for ration shops and the Collector, in contravention of the orders of the Government, had issued permission for them to start the shops. The Minister on the 22nd June 1972—I am subject to correction about the date—had issued a press note or a statement in the Press that the Government had not issued such orders and whatever has been done was on the responsibility of the particular Collectors. People who are very poor had spent some Rs 3,000. Rs 3,000 had been paid to the officials, another Rs 1,000 was deposited towards fulfillment of conditions of fair price shops and another Rs 1,000 on miscellaneous expenditure such as Sales Tax Licence, Marketing Licence etc. As you know corruption prevails all over and unless money is spent nothing happens.

As I learn, the Collector or his office had puffed the pre date 12th April. As a matter of fact the decision was taken by the Minister and the Commissioner of Civil Supplies in the presence of the Collector that no shops should be allotted to anybody till they make a general survey of the situation as to whether there is a desirability of establishing shops or not. Still pre-dated orders have been issued. This is a serious matter. I hope the Government would not side those who have done this, and if necessary it would be referred to the Bureau of Investigation.

The Minister for Civil Supplies (Sri Ch Subbarayudu) — On 17th April 1972 the Collector, Hyderabad was instructed not to increase the number of fair price shops till all the identity cards are duly registered. This was felt necessary to ensure registration of the identity cards and to have proper check as well as to regulate the
Alleged malpractices in ration shops

issue of sugar based on the number of persons listed on the identity cards. The Collector considered opening of new fair price shops in certain localities in consultation with the I L As, M L Cs and M Ps of the twin cities and based on the representations received by him from local residents. However, in view of the instructions issued by the Minister for Civil Supplies, no allotment was made to these new fair price shops numbering 112.

The applications from the new shopkeepers for being registered as fair price shops were received in the Office of the Collector between 8-2-72 and 7-4-72. The proceedings appointing them provisionally as fair price shop dealers were issued on 12-4-72 in which they were instructed to furnish the required security deposit and to execute agreement and to complete other formalities. The security deposits were furnished by different dealers from 17-4-72 to 24-4-72. The areas where these new shops were allotted were in different localities in the City. Out of the 112 shops, 42 have been allotted in the old city.

Except in two cases, the security deposits were furnished by the fair price shop dealers only after the directions were issued by the Minister for Civil Supplies not to increase the number of fair price shops. It was for this reason that no allocation of food grains or other items was made to these fair price shops.

For each of the fair price shops an amount of Rs 1000 has to be deposited as security and the same has been deposited by 91 allottees out of a total of 112.

At present 650 fair price shops are functioning in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad including the Cantonment area of Secunderabad, Alwal and Bolarum. There were 711 such shops in the rationing area of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in the year 1966. After decontrol, the number of fair price shops that functioned were 656, as in October, 1970.

Sir, I do not know about what Mr Hasan has said that the concerned shopkeepers have spent Rs 3000. But as per rules, only Rs 1000 deposit is being taken as security deposit. As regards the other Rs 2000, which Mr Hasan alleges were paid to X, Y or Z, if information is given certainly we will take action. On 17th April I called the concerned Collector Commissioner, Director and all the people. At that time, large number of people were not in receipt of temporary identity cards. Only after completely issuing the temporary cards, we thought of reviewing the entire position in twin cities and if necessary we can think of such ‘localities’ where there were no fair price shops. In that the Collector also was a party. But unfortunately on 17th he has processed certain applications. Even those applications were asked to be kept pending till review took place and a final decision was taken. The orders were given on different dates. Issue was made on 12th April 1972 as such, till we reviewed, we thought of not issuing allotment to those fair price shops. That is the position.

Sri Syed Hasan — It has been made very clear by the hon Minister that in this such allotment has been made in contravention.
Motion under Rule 341

re Alleged malpractices in ration shops

5th July 1972

It is obvious that receipts have been obtained for Rs 1000 which have been deposited. The other money cannot be accounted for, unless some investigation is made. I called certain shopkeepers who made certain representation to the Hon. Minister in the lobby. It was made clear to him that more amount than Rs 1000 has been spent. When I brought this matter in the House, there is no necessity that separate detailed information should be furnished to the Minister. It is for the Government to look into the matter and deal with those who are responsible.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu — Unless the concerned dealers come forward as to whom they have paid, we cannot take action against X, or Y or Z. That is the pity of it. If Mr. Hasan helps us, certainly we will take action against the concerned officials.

Sri N. Lakshminarayana (Maharajgunj) — I would like to bring to the notice of the House some of the important facts of the ration shop business.

The dealers who were interested in getting fair price shops contact him in those hours. One day I came to know about this. He did not even come to speak or receive anything. Who were interested in getting fair price shops? I am doing some confidential work. I want now to insist, with the permission of the House that a thorough enquiry should be made in this matter. PoS dated orders.
were issued or letters also have been issued to the shop-keepers that they have been selected, but allotment has been stopped on the orders of the Minister concerned. Many of these shop keepers have approached me also because I have reported the matter to the concerned Minister, that they have invested so much money—Rs 2000—and some miscellaneous charges. This was a general talk. Many of the shopkeepers reported this. I request through you, Sir, that a thorough enquiry should be made in this regard as to how much amount has been collected, what are these assests of the Deputy Collector concerned may also be enquired into.

Sir Syed Hasan — If the Government does not shirk the responsibility, I would like to suggest that they are having a Vigilence Cell, why not they refer it to the Vigilence Cell and ask those applicants to come and record their statement.
Mr Speaker —But did he not tell you that orders were issued on 12th?

Sri Ch Subbarayudu —He said that he processed some applications and we told him not to go any further. When Mr Lakshminarayan brought it to my notice, immediately I gave instructions to the Collector not to allot any more of these shops till we review the position. If hon members give necessary cooperation, certainly we will institute an enquiry and take necessary action against the erring officials. I request their cooperation, Sir.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

*(asir) గొండమనచిత్త మాంగితం — దినంగా సారి చెపురిస్తానికి, సరాసరి
సే సాధారణ శిత్రిలు నీటిని సాధారణ చెపురిస్తానికి, కనుమందారి జమీను
దేశ దినీ ప్రియతిస్తున్నాను, బయోసిసందర్శన మోంగారి

మంది చెపురిస్తుంది — సరాసరి సాధారణ సాధారణ శిత్రిలు
వినియోగానికి రెండే సాధారణ చెపురిస్తానికి — కమిషనులను రెండే సాధారణ

(అమ్మాడుసిని పడవకు మరుపు మేరాయి, పాలకాని సుమారు సే నాయకుడు
నీటిని సాధారణ చెపురిస్తానికి రెండే సాధారణుడు జనరలు)
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

1c Implemenation of the recommendations of the Agricultural Price Commission about the fixation of Sugar cane price

The Agriculture Price Commission might have made recommendations to the Government of India. The recommendation is not communicated.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

re Implementation of the recommendations of the Agricultural Price Commission about the fixation of sugar cane price

Mr Speaker — An opportunity will be given to those persons whose names are there in the Call Attention notice
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

re Bad sanitation and the inadequate bed strength of Ruia Government Hospital at Tirupathi and the negligent attitude of the doctors towards the patients and need for the improvement of the bed strength and sanitation to protect the patient.

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari—Sir, complaints regarding the insanitary conditions and negligence of treatment to the patient in S V R R Hospital Tirupathi have not been received by the Government so far. On receipt of the complaint made by the Hon’ble
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance
re Death of a Hanjan woman and her child on 2-6-72 in the Government Hospital at Alluru due to negligence of the lady doctor to give proper treatment for the reasons that the amount demanded by the doctor was not paid

Member of Legislative Assembly, the Director of Medical & Health Services has been asked to take necessary steps. The Director Medical & Health Services is personally inspecting shortly S V R Ruia Hospital, Tirupathi to take necessary measures in the matter.

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — Yes, Sir

re The death of Hanjan Woman and her child on 2-6-1972 in the Government hospital at Alluru due to negligence of the Lady Doctor to give proper treatment for the reason that the amount demanded by the doctor was not paid

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari Sir, The District Medical and Health Officer, Nellore conducted a preliminary enquiry into the matter on 24-6-1972 and reported as follows

On 31-5-1972 at 9 00 A M Srimathi Panangi Meenamma, a primagravida (first pregnancy) case was admitted in the Government Hospital, Aluru, Nellore District. She was attended by the Medical Officer and the Woman Assistant Surgeon of the Hospital. On 1-6-1972 at 5-00 A M the Woman Assistant Surgeon applied ‘Forceps’ to extract the baby. But having failed she has done ‘Episiotomy’. Inspite of this she could not extract the baby. Then she decided to do ‘caesarian Section’ and instructed the Staff Nurse to prepare the theatre for the same.

28—6
85 16th July, 1972  
Calling attention to matters of public importance

Death of a Hijra woman and her child on 2-6-1972 in the Government Hospital at Aluru due to negligence of the lady doctor to give proper treatment for the reason that the amount demanded by the doctor was not paid.

A few local citizens entered the hospital on 2-6-1972 at about 8-00 A.M. and removed the patient from the Government Hospital at about 8-30 A.M. against medical advice. The general condition of the patient was satisfactory at the time of leaving Government Hospital, Aluru and at the time of admission to the Nellore Maternity Hospital on 2-6-1972 at 10.20 A.M. The Superintendent, Government Headquarters Hospital, Nellore, performed a caesarian section at about 11.00 A.M. on 2-6-1972 and a live baby was extracted. The infant baby expired at 12.00 Noon after half an hour after delivery. In spite of all precautionary steps taken to effect recovery of the patient, she died on 2-6-1972 at 7.30 A.M. due to post-operative shock.

In view of these facts, there was no negligence on the part of the Lady Doctor of Government Hospital, Aluru. It is also not a fact that she demanded money from the patient and stopped the operation in the middle with a view to extract money. The motion may, therefore, be disallowed.

Sir Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — Sir as it is it is the information which I have. I will take the information from the hon. Member. I will ask the Director to go and investigate and after getting the report we will certainly take suitable action.

Mr Speaker — It is said that a few local citizens entered the hospital. How are the local citizens interested in this case?

Sir Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — Must be some of the relatives.

Mr Speaker — Are they relatives or as he pointed out that because they went about collecting some money and when they found that there was no better treatment they must have forced to take the patient. Anyway, get it thoroughly enquired.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

Re: Closure of the 62 K M B Power Station at Ramagundam

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — Yes, Sir I will thoroughly get it enquired.

Mr Speaker — You better send somebody to get the correct information.

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — Yes, Sir I will send the Director or the Additional Director.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana — Why Additional Director, you should send the Director.

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — I will ask the Director.

Re: Closure of the 62 K M B Power Station at Ramagundam.

Smt B Jayaprada — Mr Speaker Sir at 8:15 A.M. on 23-6-1972 the Ramagundam KMB Power Station of 62.5 megawatts tripped on account of the failure of the steel structure supporting the mechanical dust collector. The bolts holding the iron beams supporting the dust collector failed and the dust collector fell on the ground causing damage to itself and the adjoining equipment. Immediately Messrs. Walters Limited, Bombay who were the contractors for the design, supply and erection of the dust collector and its supporting structure were informed over telephone and their engineers visited the site on 24-6-1972 and inspected the damage. The rectification work has also been taken on hand immediately and the Company’s Engineers are now at the site and the rectification work is on progress. Simultaneously the materials required for rectification are being collected. It is expected that the work may be completed and the Station brought back into service in five weeks time.
Smt. B Jayaprada —This damage occurred because of the break-down of the bolts supporting horizontal and vertical beams and the designing and deduction in design was done by Voltas Company. They have been sent for investigation. But the enquiry is being conducted to know as to who are responsible. The enquiry is going on. More than that, as the hon. Member said the most important thing is that we should get it rectified, because we should not suffer. So, the rectification work is attended to. But the enquiry is going on to pin down the responsible persons concerned. Necessary action will be taken against the concerned.

Smt. B Jayaprada —The Electricity Board Engineers are at it.

The Chief Engineer (Generation) and the Chief Engineer (Operation) are there.

There must be a specific order to that effect.

Smt. B. Jayaprada —There is an order to that effect.

MOTION UNDER RULE 210

re —Leaves of absence to Sri A Balaram Reddy, M L A.

Sri D Venkatesam —Sir, I beg to move.

"That under Rule 210 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, leave of absence be granted for this Session to Sri A Balaram Reddy, a member of this House, as he is ill."

Mr Speaker —Motion moved.

The question is

"That under Rule 210 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, leave of absence be granted for this Session to Sri A Balaram Reddy, a member of this House, as he is ill."

The Motion was adopted and the leave of absence granted.
GOVERNMENT BILL

THE ANDHRA PRADESH (ANDHRA AREA) TENANTS AND RYOTS PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1972

Sri P V Narasimha Rao —Sir, I beg to move
"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1972"

(Pause)

The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1972"

The Motion was adopted and leave to introduce the Bill was granted

V ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1972-73

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Demand No VIII State Legislature—Rs 1,08,71,200

Demand No IX Heads of State, Ministers, and Headquarters staff—Rs 5,53,66,800

,, X District Administration and Miscellaneous—Rs 12,14,19,800

,, XXXVI Pensions—Rs 5,97,45,500

Sri P V Narasimha Rao —Sir, I beg to move

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 1,08,71,200 under Demand No VIII State Legislature"

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 5,53,66,800 under Demand No IX Heads of State Ministers and Headquarters Staff"

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 12,14,19,800 under Demand No X—District Administration and Miscellaneous"

Mr Speaker —Motions moved

Sri A Bhagavantha Rao —Sir, I beg to move

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 5,97,45,500 under Demand No XXXVI—Pensions."

Mr Speaker —Motion moved

(Pause)

Now, I request the Members to move their cut motions
Mr Speaker — cut motion moved

Sri B Rama Sarma — Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,53,66,800 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs 100

For criticising the Government for not observing austerity in regard to the tours of Ministers

Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved

Sri Pothna Sanyasi Rao — I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,53,66,800 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs 100

For criticising the Government for not observing austerity in regard to the tours of Ministers

Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved

Sri Pothna Sanyasi Rao — I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,53,66,800 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs 100
Mr Speaker — cut motion moved

Sri Sveed Hasan — sir I beg to move,
To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,33,66,800 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs 100

To stress upon the Government desirability of overhauling the present policy of Information and Publicity Department

To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,33,66,800 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs 100

To discuss (i) the lapses in G A D
   Nepotism, favouritism and Corruption prevalent in different Departments of Nation and Life

To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,33,66,800 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs 100

To discuss the deteriorating Law & Order situation in the State Headquarters and the districts

To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,33,66,800 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs 100

To impress upon the Government the need for cooperation and the coordination in the different Departments of the Government

To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,33,66,800 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs 100

To press for an immediate reform of the set-up and the work methods

Mr Speaker — cut motion moved

DEMAND No X-DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION & MISCELLANEOUS Rs 12,91,19,300

Sri V Srikishna Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 12,91,19,300 for District Administration and Miscellaneous, by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — cut motion moved

Sri Sreeramulu — Sir, I beg to moved

To reduce the allotment of Rs 12,41,19,300 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100

To press for an immediate reform of the set-up and the work methods
Mr Speaker — cut motion moved

Sri V Satyanarayana — Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 12,94,19,300 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — cut motion moved

To reduce the allotment of Rs 12,94,19,800 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — cut motion moved

To reduce the allotment of Rs 12,94,19,300 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — cut motion moved

To reduce the allotment of Rs 12,94,19,300 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — cut motion moved

Sri P Sanyasi Rao — Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 12,94,19,300 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — cut motion moved

Sri Y Venkata Rao — Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 12,94,19,300 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100
Voting of Demands for Grants

For failure to criticise the Government
To reduce the allotment of Rs 12,94,19,300 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100

For failure to root out the corruption which is rampant
Mr Speaker — Cut motions moved
Sri B Rama Sarma — Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 12,94,19,300 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved

DEMAND No XXXVI—PENSIONS—Rs 5,97,45,500
Sri A Sreeramulu — Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,97,45,500 for Pension by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — Cut motions moved
Sri V Sreekrishna — Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,97,45,500 for Pension by Rs 100

To discuss the sad plight of the pensioners and the apathy of the Government towards them
Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved
Sri A Sreeramulu — Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,97,45,500 for Pension by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved
Mr Speaker — Now, A Sreeramulu to speak on the Demand
Sri A Sreeramulu — Mr Speaker, Sir, we are today discussing a very important Demand relating to General Administration
民主社会的框架工作，政府应负责任于公众需要。它应当也反映人民的希望和期待。不幸，我们的行政体系今天在本质上是高度封建主义和官僚式的。例如，州长这个职务我不知其目的何在。这个职位由一个被任命的人担任，他只对任命他的人负责。他被留在那里来监督政府的活动。如果他不工作，我们花费过多的金额在形式上作为薪水。今年预算，我们已经做了9 000卢比的准备。财政部长声称，所有的方案和计划在预算中设计的目的是改善较弱阶层的生活。我非常想知道这个特别的声明是否实现了。因为一个不工作的人今天得到59 000卢比的收入。州的平均收入是290卢比，如果你计算州内最低和最高收入的差距，它在1 200卢比。如果你计算工业企业和垄断企业的收入，它提供一个令人震惊的数字：1 200卢比。甚至在某些情况中，它可能是1 120卢比。政府可能会说，预算中做了准备。但当我们改变了目标，并想在社会经济结构实施根本改革时，我们有能力改变宪法吗？州立法机关无权处理薪金问题。例如，政府在医学和公共卫生中的拨款是55 000卢比。政府的医学和公共卫生拨款在预算中是1700万卢比，人均支出为4 34卢比。政府在医学和公共卫生方面的支出不超过400万卢比。但是政府为省长（被称为Coverno*）做了庞大的拨款，为55 000卢比。也许马德拉斯州长没有想过从自己的口袋支付，或许是马德拉斯政府没有为州长提供任何医疗费用。同样，还有一些更奇怪的事情——在预算中有一个娱乐和社交费用的项目。我们的政府准备了17,18,000卢比，马德拉斯政府只准备了3 000卢比。我无法理解这笔17,18,000卢比的代价要怎么用，一个被称为州长的人至少要理解，如果首席部长得到15万卢比，或者议会议长，一个最高政策制定机构的成员，去支付社交费用。但是州长，不工作的人，得到了17,18,000卢比用于娱乐和社交。对于马德拉斯政府，总收入是5970万卢比。
Our Revenue is Rs 330 crores. We have a deficit of Rs 40 crores. We are unable to better the conditions of the lowest paid people and we are unable to do anything for pensioners. Yet we have the magnanimity to provide Rs 17 lakhs to be spent on entertainment and hospitality charges. When 80% of the population of the State is below poverty line, I am questioning the Government about its intentions to improve the lot of the weaker sections. If at all the Government has been serious, I feel there was absolutely no need for the Government to provide such an enormous amount of Rs 17 lakhs under the head of Entertainment and Hospitality Charges.

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — Where is it?
Sri A Sreeramulu — It is in the Budget Sir
Sri P V Narasimha Rao — Where is this Rs 17 lakhs given to the Governor for Hospitality?
Sri A Sreeramulu — I would request the Chief Minister to look into the Explanatory Memorandum supplied to us by the Government on page 68 under the item 'Entertainment and Hospitality Expenses — Rs 17,18,000.' The accounts for 1970-71 show Rs 21,17,000. The Budget Estimate for 1971-72 show Rs 14,62,000 and the revised estimate is Rs 16,44,000. I am giving this information that has been supplied to me. I am not importing anything from outside. I have seen the Budgets of Madras and Mysore and I have come to the conclusion.

Sri C V K Rao — How is it that the Chief Minister is ignorant of the figures he has supplied? Can we get the clarification of the Chief Minister?
Sri P V Narasimha Rao — I wanted only the page number. That is all. Since he has come prepared with all the page numbers, I only asked.
Sri C V K Rao — Still, is there nobody to help him to find out the page number, and where it is?
Sri P V Narasimha Rao — The Hon. Member has already volunteered the information. Why should another member take objection to it?
Sri A Sreeramulu — When we asked to speak we rise in our seats, not in unprepared way, but in a prepared way.
Sri P V Narasimha Rao — Not all.
Sri A Sreeramulu — There are exceptions in every case. Now, take for instance, the tour expenses of the Governor Rs 98,000 is in the provision while in Madras it is Rs 51,000. I am only trying to bring home to the Government that we are allocating several items of wasteful expenditure. At the same time, we have been shouting from rooftops that we are going to usher in a socialist society. This institution of the Governor is a feudal institution. It is an enormous expenditure on one individual, who does no work, a sort of idler. I
is certainly a wasteful expenditure. The Government cannot convince anybody that it is wedded to the socialist idea. Take the case of Ministers. We are spending Rs. 27 lakhs as against Rs. 12 lakhs in Madras. The number of Ministers has increased, often times purposeless. The Ministers who are expected to study their administration, the peculiar problems of the department, take delight in going round the entire State. That is something which, in fact, no civilized administration can think of. The Minister, the moment he is sworn in, is found in his constituency in his District. Once the Minister goes to a district, a big army of officers are expected to attend on him. This administration is a very complex one. It takes not less than one year for any new comer to understand the intricacies of the administrative set up. Unfortunately we have increased the Ministers. We also increased the work load. We have also increased the delays. I say, if our administration system continue to be feudalistic, bureaucratic, absolutely unresponsive to the public needs and urges, it is medieval in its character. I come to the Secretariat.

A clerk is expected to put up a paper within 3 days. But the Secretary can keep the file for three months. If only the Chief Minister is a little interested to examine and investigate into the delays that are taking place at the Secretaries' level, I can show him almost all the Secretaries to Government have got papers pending with them for more than 3 months and 6 months. There is absolutely no authority to check on the work of the Secretaries. The entire administration is clerical oriented. It is the clerk that does the job. The clerk is not expected to deal with the policy matters. The clerk is not expected to go on suggesting to the Ministers and Secretaries. Unfortunately, the clerk, the lowest paid employee, who is not expected to share so much of responsibility, is to-day burdened with all sorts of problems relating to policies and programmes. Unless the clerk puts up a note, nobody is able to deal with that particular issue. Look at the hierarchy in the usual system we have. We have a Secretary, a Joint Secretary, a Deputy Secretary, an Assistant Secretary and a Section Officer and so whatever irregularity is committed, five people will have to share that responsibility and we are unable to fix up responsibility on one individual. So, the Secretariat procedure is very curious. The Britishers designed these procedures only to serve their needs. It was an exploiting administration; if it was a Police State, not a democratic State. The entire procedure and the rules and regulations have been exploiting the people. It is a negative content not a positive content. The examination at the Secretariat level starts with negative approach — how to reject a particular thing. To reject that, they involve half a dozen departments. If a file comes to the General Administration Department, they will refer it to Law, Law refers to Finance, Finance ultimately refers to Public Health, without any regard to the subject or the necessity for sending these papers round the Secretariat. Files in the Secretariat take Merry Go-round. The Ministers don't get these files. I know some of the Ministers, when they wanted these files, they have not been able to get at the files. I may kindly be excused. The Chief Minister will kindly excuse me if I disclose some of these things. Ministers are also put in such a helpless posi-
I have a strong feeling that this administration is run by bureaucracy not by the democratically elected people.

**I A S and I C S Officers**

I A S training is such that we have not been able to get people with modern concepts and with modern outlook and with a sort of public service approach to the problems. The I A S recruitment procedure is so bad. They are decided according to their academic attainments and their aptitudes are not decided at all. Just because they are proficient in Geology or Mathematics, they get selected to the I A S. The training he receives is bureaucratic in character and he comes as Secretary or Deputy Secretary or a Collector. They are allergic to certain changes. We have a huge army of no changes in our Secretariat. They want status quo and no changes. The policies formulated by Government have got to be implemented by them. They are the hands of this administrative machinery. Finance Department is a typical example of an obscurantistic attitude. The Budget is approved here. The estimates are ready. Why for every scheme or every plan or work worth Rs 10,000 the Finance's examination is needed? Why should it go to the Finance Department for further scrutiny and examination? Most of the delays in sanctioning several items are largely due to the duplication of the work. Once the Budget Estimates were approved, the Administrative Department must have the freedom to spend that money within the sanctioned estimates. But such a freedom is not given and even for a sanction of Rs 20,000 that proposal will have to necessarily go to Finance.

(Bell)

(Sir, I may be given 10 minutes more)

The Government may make use of some of this information. I have not been talking on all other subjects. So the financial scrutiny of various items of work for which estimates have already been sanctioned, must be immediately dispensed with. It is because the scrutiny in the Finance Department is highly negative. I may quote a small instance as to how obscurantist it is. The Medical Department sent a proposal for sanction of 2 stretcher boys. The Finance Department wanted to some how raise an objection and said that in view of economy, cannot the Department manage with one stretcher boy? The Department knew that two boys are quite necessary to carry the stretcher. This is a most unimaginative way in which the financial scrutiny in the Finance Department is being conducted. This is only an illustrative example. As such, most of the technical departments are put to unnecessary difficulties and schemes are getting delayed on account of negative approach of examination at the Finance Secretariat level. So, this system of sending of the schemes and works for further scrutiny, must be avoided. Once Budget estimates are approved, the departments must be free to spend within the sanctioned expenditure. Similarly this Department makes cross-referencing. It is because every department takes pleasure in sending to the other departments, which is also
because they want to involve as many departments as possible. I had an occasion to hear Mr Anantha Raman, the former Chief Secretary of our State, remarking that the Revenue Department had in a particular instance that a particular file has been referred to General Administration Department. Mr Ananthanarayan asked the General Administration Department in Moscow or Mars. They take delight in sending these files, the office of the Revenue Department immediately can contact the office of the General Administration Department or the officer go to the General Administration Department It is not even a hun red yers. This procedure of tossing files, what is technically known as passing the buck will have to be put an end to, otherwise it is impossible to achieve the desired results, whatever be our policies, whatever be our programmes. With all good intentions we may make a policy or chalk out a programme but the implementation is getting very badly distorted, very badly delayed on account of bad outdated procedures and regulations that are imposed. Therefore a new orientation is absolutely essential. Yesterday I felt very happy. The Chief Minister was promising that he would involve the general mass of our community to involve themselves in this task and also secure effective participation. I would request him to involve all the employees to participate in this great task of bringing about this change. This change cannot come over-night. It is a very difficult change and we are bound to face a very difficult change. As such these employees who constitute the arms and hands of the administrative machinery should be enabled to develop a sense of belonging a sense of professional pride and a sense that they are doing something for the betterment of their own society, for their own State and the outlook of these officers should certainly be changed. Coming to the Board of Revenue, Sir, because there has been big controversy about this Board of Revenue, our Chief Minister has declared that he has an open mind. I would like to place some information before him according to the State Administration Report that has been given to us, it is written in the first paragraph that the Board of Revenue is governed by the Regulation of 803 and one of its functions according to the Regulation is to guard against the encroachments on the rights of the people. Its job is to make such recommendations as to augment the revenues of the State. The existence of the Board is governed by the Regulation of 803. A look at the outdated Regulation that is imposed and the functions of the Board are said to be to guard against encroachments on the right of the people. The word ‘people’ has not been defined. I think it is the sacred duty of the Board to go on protecting the rights of the proper class and not the propertyless classes. That is such a feudalistic institution. Now I would put a very straight question. Has this Board discharged its duties effectively and successfully over the past so many years. This Board is the final authority in regard to administering the so-called Betterment Levy Act of 1955. It has been extended to Telangana area in 1959. Every construction expansion or alteration, the cost which it exceeds Rs. one lakh must be brought under the scheme of Betterment Levy.
Voting of Demands for Grants

According to the latest review of the Board of Revenue, 12 Collectors have acted upon this particular Regulation of imposing the Betterment Levy and according to information available about 35 works were notified as coming within the provisions of Betterment Levy and the total Levy that is due by the end of 1973 is said to be one crore and 10 lakhs. There are so many schemes. Nine crores have been spent on Irrigation Works during the last one or two years but no scheme has been brought within the scope of this Betterment Levy Act, if only the Board had effectively functioned. I am giving this information to the Finance Minister to examine whether he can tap this particular source. Betterment Levy is certainly a major source of Revenue. According to my calculations, I think, if we immediately and effectively enforce this Betterment Levy Act we shall certainly get at least an 70 crores. If all the schemes that have been executed and all the benefits have gone to the people, if we are to take a share of the additional benefits that have been provided by the Government we are bound to get, not less than Rs 50 or Rs 60 crores. The Board has totally failed in its functions. According to my calculations, there are six members in the Board. Previously we had only W have a raised them to six. They draw much more than the Secretary of the Government and they are much higher than the heads of the departments. Often times I have found, even the Secretary to the Government finds it extremely difficult to issue an instruction to the Board of Revenue, because the First Member of the Board has the status of a Chief Secretary and any instruction that the Government gives this Board is adverged, it is very sensitive, it is very touchy. That is why I say this is a piece of feudal institution. Even I want to continue this institution, let us change the name, change the status of the Members of the Board and try to bring them on par with the heads of the departments.

(Bell)

I have not come to the important question of district administration. District administration is in doldrums, because, on account of Acts and Regulations that are imposed. The Land Revenue Recovery Act 1899 and the Encroachment Act of 1894 are there. These are the Acts which are imposed and they are old, ancient and absolutely useless today. Because concepts have changed and the establishment at the district level is to deal with these Acts and Regulations. We will have to look at these more particularly the Revenue Recovery Act, the Land Encroachment Act, the Assignment Rules, the Board Standing Orders also are out-dated. They have formulated some 20 years ago and still we are following Board’s Standing Orders. For example, take the office or Sub Treasury. A person going to Sub Treasury to pay five rupees will have to waste half a-day while five rupees can be remitted in the bank within five minutes. What exactly is the reason? I cannot blame the employees. Pandit Nehru said, “human material in India is extremely good, unfortunately the environment into which these human beings are put is so polluted, so dirty, so bureaucratic that inevitably leading to delays and so there is need to overhaul the district administration.”
Coming to the corruption of these officers, I have been part of this administration for nearly two decades. I have never seen a Collector becoming corrupt. During the last three or four years, Collectors have also become corrupt. It is a tragedy that this corruption has extended to all levels. A Collector of one district of East Godavari, I am told, has purchased 10 acres of land in Krishna district by paying 1½ lakhs or two lakhs. He wrote some free verse in Telugu and got a small booklet printed and priced that booklet at Rs 5 and whenever he went to Panchayat Samithi or a Taluq Office he would take 200 copies of this booklet and impose these 200 copies upon the D O or upon the TSO and immediately make an advance collection of thousand rupees. Is this a corrupt practice, Sir, and nothing is being done against him. Our Anti corruption Bureau is there. I think it is better to move the word Ant i and call it a Corruption Bureau, because there is greater corruption in theth Anti Corruption Bureau than in the departments. If Collectors of districts who are expected to be the heads of administration in the districts and if they should become corrupt, what exactly is going to happen to the administration in the State? What is the use of our Chief Minister proclaiming on the floor of the Assembly that he is not going to tolerate anybody? I am giving a concrete example of the Collector of East Godavari. What action the Government propose to take, I would feel very happy. I am only giving this information and that the Government should keep its eyes wide open and see such of these officers are brought to book.

One provision is there in the Constitution in Article 311 (2) (c) which prescribes that the Government can remove anybody, because according to the provisions of the Constitution every Government servant works during the pleasure of the Governor and why not the Government make use of this provision to remove such corrupt officers without giving any opportunity. Government is making use of this provision to deal with Trade Union Functionaries. Mr K R Amos, President of the former Telangana NGOs Union was removed from service. What crime he had committed? He only worked participated in the agitation of the Separate Telangana State. The Executive Committee of his Union passed a resolution. The leaders of the separatist movement have to day been given positions of authority and responsibility in the Ministry, why not the Chief Minister consider this particular case of an unfortunate employee who has simply implemented the resolution of the Executive Committee. Why not this bitterness be removed? Why not normalcy be restored by reinstating Mr K R Amos of the Telangana NGOs Union? So, the employees are very much frustrated, because, they are not given the sense of participation the so-called staff Councils that have been set up to enable them to effectively participate in paying down the conditions under which they are to work are not functioning at all. The Chief Secretary convenes the meeting of the Staff Council once in a year, the District Collector don’t convene the meeting of the District Staff Councils. This is the plight of the administration. I would request the Chief Minister to immediately think of setting up a Committee to go into the administrative structure, because administration is the only instrument at his disposal of
the Government to bring about changes. Unless we take care of the administrative inefficiency and malpractices there is not going to be a solution to our problems.

Sir, Rule 105, clearly states: "While moving a demand for a grant, shall furnish to the House an explanatory note regarding the working of the Department during the year and may make a statement explaining the policy underlying the demand."

I also verified from the Secretariat, whether it is placed on the Table. But it is missing on my table except for these two (showing some papers in his hands) the rest of the things are not furnished. I want to know why this lapse has taken place."
Your ruling has to be given on this. The Chief Minister does not have a provision, and treats this House as though it can be got at his behest. Rule 165 is very clear. I raise a point of order. Please give a ruling, if not now, afterwards. Under that rule the Minister must furnish the explanatory note. If the budget is not utilized within the stipulated time it lapses. Therefore, out of this budget only, I was asking to provide these facilities. Such facilities are available to Ministers even one can see the Secretary's Room. It is air-conditioned. Sometimes ago there was a water-cooler but water was not coming. It was said it was under repair. No dust bins or waste paper baskets are available here.

Sri Syed Hasan — Mr Speaker, Sir, in the first Budget Session when I had spoken, one of the hon Members of this House had objected to what I had said about amenities and facilities to be given in the House, such as eats, water-cooler, air-conditioning of the House and so many things. I would state that there is specific budget for specific things. If the budget is not utilized within the stipulated time it lapses. Therefore, out of this budget only, I was asking to provide these facilities. Such facilities are available to Ministers even one can see the Secretary's Room. It is air-conditioned. Sometimes ago there was a water-cooler but water was not coming. It was said it was under repair. No dust bins or waste paper baskets to throw papers, etc., have been provided. During summer, it was unbearably hot and it was horrible to sit in the House. I fail to understand what are the facilities and amenities available here.
I know the Secretary for the last 20 years, he is a very good friend of mine. In the Office of the Secretary we see the Members sitting with legs stretched, and even if the Lady Members and others come they do not pull the legs back. I objected to the Secretary. But he is a very mild person and gentleman to the core, and he might not say anything to anybody. Some decorum has to be observed by all here. As I told I entered this House about 20 years back, as a Member, I found no changes. This is the seat which has been provided. The hon Chief Minister should take note of the representations, he is the Minister Incharge of Legislature. It seems, as though, we are still living in primitive age.

Sri Syed Hasan —This is another interruption. They are taking my time.

(Mr Chairman gonged the Bell)

Sri Syed Hasan —It is not for the Chair. As long as you sit in the Chair, I presume that you are unbiased. You don’t take sides, because I am mentioning about the Chief Minister you want me to sit. It is not proper. It is not personal. I never knew the Chief Minister. I have seen his face only after I came to this House.

Sri, there was a specific case against this Chief Minister and it was referred to the police by the Magistrate. One person, Mr V Narayana Reddy and Mr Ramachander Rayudu and other persons a special Vigilance Cell was formed by the former Home Minister. But as soon as he took over as Chief Minister, he had

(At this stage, Sri A Madan Mohan was on his legs)

Sri Syed Hasan —I am coming to you also. It is very surprising how it is being shelved. Dharma Teja’s case was referred and lakhs of rupees were spent to bring him back. Why not this case be referred? The Chief Minister is a representative of the public and he is elected on public vote, and still he does not want to wash the dirt of his limbs in public. Why should it be done like this? The Magistrate was removed because he did not agree to release Thakur Hari Prasad on Bail. Another corrupt person he was a P.P.O., was brought.

Mr Chairman —You please resume your seat. You have taken more than 10 minutes.

Sri Syed Hasan —What I was telling you is, that particular Magistrate was removed because he denied bail. Another Magistrate, a corrupt person, who is a P.P.O. and who is known for corruption he took Rs 35,000 and released him on bail. After that, the case was taken to High Court and on representations that Magistrate, Mr Narayana Reddy or some other person, was transferred.
Mr Chairman — You please resume your seat

Sri Syed Hasan — The Minister who was rising now is known for his youth

Mr Chairman — Now, I call upon Sri T Purushothama Rao to speak

Sri Syed Hasan — You please refer to the Speaker, he has allowed time. Why should I be denied?

Sri M Nara,ana Reddy — I raise a point of Order, Sir. It is all right when allegations of a general nature are made. But when names are mentioned and those persons are not present, advance notice has to be given. Otherwise, it is wholesale violation of the rules. You may take notice of that.

Sri Syed Hasan — I was saying as a passing remark

Mr Chairman — You have taken more than 12 minutes

Sri Syed Hasan — He (Sri A Madan Mohan) is known for his youth. In the pretext of visits to Vijayawada, he collected money and he gathered some young girls, he is enjoying with those young girls, it could be proved.

Sri A Madan Mohan — I take serious objection to the hon Member’s allegations. He is transgressing the limits of a Member. This is not the place where anything and everything could be said.

Sri Syed Hasan — Hold an enquiry and I will prove this.

Sri Syed Hasan — These are the Circar Mussalmen that the Chief Minister wanted. It is not service that he is doing. It is surprising why interruptions are made.

Sri A Madan Mohan — I hope this House has certain conventions and precedents. The hon Member is saying anything and everything. If he thinks that he has the right and opportunity to speak, I am sorry, this is not the place to raise. It is against the dignity of the House. It is not proper that the Member should be allowed to say anything. Anything should be said with dignity and decency, keeping to the decorum of the House.

Mr Chairman — I do not allow you to speak. You please resume your seat. I call upon Mr T Purushothama Rao to speak.

Sri Syed Hasan — I am prepared to resign from this House if anything is not proved.

Mr Chairman — Mr T Purushothama Rao will speak. You please resume your seat. I do not allow you.

Sri Syed Hasan — Why you do not allow me?
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

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Mr Chairman — You have taken more than 15 minutes. Please resume your seat.

Sri Syed Hasan — It is very surprising.

Mr Chairman — You have concluded.

Sri Syed Hasan — I am concluding.

Sri M Narayana Reddy — The latter part of his speech should be expunged from the record.

Mr Chairman — You (Sri Syed Hasan) have taken more than 15 minutes. Mr I Purushothama Rao will speak.

Sri Syed Hasan — Let facts be on the file.
No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given intimation to the Speaker and also the Minister concerned.

Sri T. Purushothama Rao — This is not the time to raise a point of Order.

Sri Kona Prabhakara Rao — I am continuing the rule provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making such allegations, if he is of the opinion that such allegations are defamatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegations.

Sn M. Narayana Reddy — Several points were raised in the hon. Member (Sri S. Red Hasan) and you may kindly see that the record of his speech and the point of Order raised are placed before the Speaker for his decision.

Mr Chairman — Yes.

Sri M Narayana Reddy — Several points were raised in the hon. Member (Sri S. Red Hasan) and you may kindly see that the record of his speech and the point of Order raised are placed before the Speaker for his decision.

Mr Chairman — Yes.

Sri M Narayana Reddy — Several points were raised in the hon. Member (Sri S. Red Hasan) and you may kindly see that the record of his speech and the point of Order raised are placed before the Speaker for his decision.

Mr Chairman — Yes.

Sri M Narayana Reddy — Several points were raised in the hon. Member (Sri S. Red Hasan) and you may kindly see that the record of his speech and the point of Order raised are placed before the Speaker for his decision.

Mr Chairman — Yes.
Sri D Muniswamy (Bingarupalem) — I am very sorry to hear the hon Member in regard to promotions in my Department. I have done justice. No injustice has been done in this matter.
Sri D Mumswany,— The matter had come up before the Chairman of the Regional Committee. We had discussed it, we have shown all the records to him and he is satisfied.

Sri T Purushothama Rao — What has transpired between him and the Chairman is their private business. It is not my business. I am raising the issue in the House and he is answerable to this House. I have given you the table (20) 70 705. The then Director himself had clarified that the then Director himself had clarified that the appointments were made without the medium of Employment Exchange (According to the Anti-Corruption Bureau inquiry, illegal gratification has played a big role in the appointments). The number of qualified departmental candidates who were available for promotion to the posts is indicated below —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Qualified Departmental Candidates Available</th>
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Obviously, the problem of retention has been exaggerated and appointments made on an emergency basis without sponsorship by Employment Exchange in utter disregard of the claims of the department. I can dates and reported involving corrupt practices in both the appointer and appointees cannot be regularised without detailed examination of the merits of each case. Further where rules require selection by the Public Service Commission, the appointees will have to face the Commission. There can be no escape from that.

The cases of these employees deserve special consideration with sympathy and compassion. The Government therefore while explaining the circumstances of the case to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission have requested the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission in the reference first read above to convey...
Voting of Demands for Grants

its concurrence for the regularisation of temporary Marketing Assistants and Price Reporters Grade II in the Andhra Pradesh Marketing Subordinate Service in relaxation of qualification and above rules in favour of the direct recruitment of Marketing Assistants and above rule in favour of Price Reporters Grade II

The Commission in its letter second read above did not object to the regularisation of these temporary employees appointed prior to the date on which those posts were brought under the purview of the Commission viz. 18-10-1966 subjecting them to an test to be conducted by the Commission. Thereupon, the Government further examined the case. Considering that they have put in considerable satisfactory service and it would not be proper to dislodge them at this distance of time, the Government requested the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission in reference third read above to convey its concurrence to the regular appointment of temporary Marketing Assistants.

The Commission in their reference fourth read above did not agree to the outright appointment of these employees on regular basis. The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, however, in its reference sixth read above has reiterated its earlier view and regretted its inability to agree to the proposal of the Government. The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission will naturally have the same view in the case of Price Reporters Grade II also as in the case of Marketing Assistants.

The Government, after careful examination of the case and in the peculiar circumstances in which those Marketing Assistants and Price Reporters Grade II have been placed with reference to the rules relating to recruitment and particularly after considering that the cases of these temporary employees deserve special consideration with sympathy and compassion, have decided to exclude the posts of Marketing Assistants and Price Reporters Grade II from the purview of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission to enable the regularisation of the individuals mentioned.

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Sri M Narayan Reddy —Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand presented by the hon Chief Minister. I take this opportunity to congratulate the hon Chief Minister for making many healthy departures in policy matters in relation to the past government.

As you know, Sir, policy matters with respect to social justice and other measures for the well-being of weaker sections have been taken at various levels and the direction is very clear before the administration as to how the objective should be achieved. Therefore if the implementation does not match the formulation of policies, if the implementation lags behind the objective of the policy, then there would be frustration among the people. Therefore, in that regard I would like to invite the attention of the House and it is here that the administration from the Secretariat level to the village level has to change and reform itself to meet the needs of the time.

In a parliamentary system of government, it is the Civil Service which is wholly responsible for the implementation of the policy. The council of Ministers as representing political executive is merely concerned with the formulation of policies, and as far as implementation is concerned, they have only to check the civil services in the day to day implementation of the policies. In this regard, Sir, I may refer to the very famous observation of Gladstone, the great Prime Minister of U K when he said ‘It is for the political executive that your business is not to govern the country.’
it is for you to call to account those who govern it." It is in this behalf that we have to take stock of our own administrative structure whether in the present setup our arrangement is capable of implementing our various policies in a time bound programme. And, if it is not then, what are the reforms or measures that can be taken to reform the administration as well as to speed up the implementation, Sir. I would only concentrate on these one or two points. In this regard what our own Administrative Reforms Committee, specially 1964-65 Committee has observed I am quoting I am quoting this with reference to the observation made by hon Mr Sreeramulu about the appointment of an Administrative Reforms Committee which to my mind is not necessary since a report is already there and only a quicker implementation of it is necessary. What are the defects which are inherent in the present set up for which no one is responsible? It is the legacy from the past as observed by the Administrative Reforms Committee headed by Sri Nukala Ramachandra Reddy. It is said there “The existing set up of administration is a legacy of the erstwhile British system which was primarily intended for maintaining law and order and for the collection of revenue. The general complaint against the present set up of administrative machinery is that it is unable to cope up with the present requirements of a Welfare State in a democratic set up or to carry out successfully the various developmental activities under the Five Year Plan." Therefore, it is in this regard we have to give attention for effecting reforms with a view to speed up the implementation For this, Sir, if we start from the Secretariat, there is any amount of scope and need for the delegation of powers at various levels. Unfortunately in the decisions that are taken now, the initiative is not taken at the official level but all the work is done from the lower level who are not supposed to do it. In modern government, it is the officers who are trained for taking decisions having regard to the rules and policies of the Government, it is they who are supposed to take decisions, but here much of this work is entrusted to the lower level and officers are content with initialling or saying ‘Yes’ or ‘No’, with very little work. Initiative should be taken by the officers. Decision making should be decentralised. If there is more delegation, the delegation alone will produce responsibility at various levels and it would generally help the department itself. Here, lot of work for taking decisions is concentrated now at the higher level of officers who are relay over-worked or who may not be able to give full attention and do full justice to implement proposals that are submitted to them. So, there is need for delegation of more power to Assistant Secretaries in the interests of public administration.

During the general debate on the budget, I submitted that financial power also have to be delegated to the various departments. Once the budget is approved, in a developing economy, specially in the economy of the type we are now wanting to implement, it is necessary that works should be executed expeditiously. The Assembly votes the budget, in view of the estimates, schemes are formulated, they are approved technically, but for only administrative sanction it takes months and months. Ultimately by the time approval is accorded, at the highest level, the work season or the financial year comes...
to almost close with the result that a lot of expenditure is made and work is done towards the end of the financial year. Therefore, in such a set up, it is not possible to expect quality of work. Here, also, again the Finance Ministry need not dwell upon small things. This itemised economy should be discharged in favour of whole and substantial economy. Small things can be dispensed with and more powers delegated, when once the budget is approved or provided, and the amount is available, there should not be any difficulty in carrying out the schemes at the level of administering department.

In regard to the Public Works Department I would submit on important thing. After a chief engineer, who is the final authority for according technical sanction, gives his sanction, a technical scrutiny is done in the Secretariat by a much lesser officer in rank than the Chief Engineer. We had a very good system in Hyderabad which was the policy adopted for some time when Mr G. A. N. Rao, the then Chief Engineer, was the additional P. W. D. Secretary. In Maharashtra, they designate the Chief Engineer at ex-officio joint or additional Secretary of the P. W. D.

Once an estimate is approved by them, then it is directly submitted to the Minister concerned. Such a system was also in vogue in Hyderabad when Late Sri Ali Nawaz Jung was the Secretary to the Public Works Department. This would avoid a lot of delay in the works. As you know Sir, our own Nagarjunasagar originally was estimated to cost about Rs. 91 crores is now going beyond Rs. 200 crores. If this increase in cost is examined very closely by a Technical Department you would certainly discover that many crores are due to the delay in sanction which again resulted in the increasing in the delay as well as the material etc. This could be avoided directly by making the Chief Minister to the concerned Minister.

In regard to the higher contracts also, I would suggest that any contract valued more than Rs. 50 lakhs should not be given to any individual for execution. Sir. Then we should see that an All-India tender is put. A limited construction company either in the shape of the Company or there should be departmental execution according to the schedule of rates that are prescribed. So that we would not face the problem of retirement in the near future. We are finding many works in various projects that higher contracts should be taken by the people at the departmental level and the surplus candidates wherever they may be can be absorbed and that will certainly work better and there would be improvement in the quality also Sir.

Then Sir, about the reforms. How the delays can be avoided by simple reforms. There is a great need for reform in the Manuals and Codes. Certain Departments do not have Manuals at all. The Manuals are prepared many many years ago when the entire policies of the Government were different, objectives were different and manned by different persons altogether. I do not know they have become the anachronism. Though everybody from the Departments have submitted before various committees that there is no need, no
Voting of Demands for Grants

Department has come forward with an initiative and a suggestion and further to do so and later take the approval of the Government. If it is not possible for the Department, a Committee of Officers consisting two or three good Officers can be asked to go through these and effect the Manuals and Codes. They alone are responsible more than 50% for the delays.

Then the system of procedure. The Tottenham system which is now in vogue in the District Administration caused many delays as well as complaints from the public. It is a system in which any representation, application, letter or whatever it is that is sent by the public or any other person, there is every chance of it being misplaced. That has been observed by various Committees. So we must part with this Tottenham and for honouring the memory of Tottenham, we must dispense with this system and revert back to the inward system and that has been recommended by various Committees. At the District level, we see that this system (Tottenham system) is responsible for a large amount of delay. At the Ministerial level, they are not able to cope up with the work with this system. It is not difficult for the Government to switch over to other system as is affected in other places.

Now, about the very ordinary matter and that is with regard to the printing of forms. Normally it is noticed. You must be surprised that 70 to 80 crores of forms are printed and 80 lakhs to 1 crore registers are printed by the Department. Normally they are not supplied in time which again results in delay. We can as well see whether the reorganisation of the whole printing system of the forms and registers can be effected under the present circumstances, whether it can be distributed in such a way that the Departmental Heads and Managements at the district level or at the State level can take it up. There is great urgency for the reforms in this direction.

At present when we examine from the overall aspect of the socialist economy for doing social justice. We feel that the present pay structure, prerequisites and minimisation etc. are very much felt by the officers and higher cadres. There is need to have a second look on this aspect and see that the Officers at the lower level get the commensurate benefit which really requires revision.

Even in regard to DA at the lower level in the district and at the taluk level, hardly Rs 1-25 is given to the executive level Revenue Inspectors. It is not equivalent to one meal. Let us be very practical on this. Certain reforms are necessary and I beg of the Chief Minister to see that these are attended to.

Another aspect is that normally many policy statements are made at various levels. In this regard I have one suggestion to make. It is always good that we concentrate on the implementation side. We can as well leave the privilege and prerogative to the Hon'ble Chief Minister because every policy statement or the repetition of statements are raising the hopes and aspirations and consciousness of the people. If it is not matched by implementation, then it produces frustration which is bad for everyone and for the democracy. There-
fore, it is always better that we concentrate more on implementation side. As far as policy is concerned what are our policies, plans and the decisions of the National Development Council. Therefore we have to give more time to this aspect.

The last point is that we have found a peculiar phenomenon among the lobbies, right from the beginning of the Ruling Party to the Opposition at various levels by the Government servants. At this rate, it is not possible to discipline the administration and Government servants. I beg the entire house in this matter that we should not create undue pressure either on the Ministers or anybody in regard to transfer or increments or promotions or whatever it is. We find that it is more here than anywhere else. It is going a little beyond permissible limits. A lot of lobbies here and there and there is not good for the efficiency of the administration. I entirely agree with the suggestion of Mr. T. Parshothama Rao which was also suggested by Santhananam Committee on Eradication of Corruption. If it is possible or even otherwise, if we impose self imposition of conduct by guidelines, what are the guidelines that are prescribed to the code of conduct of the Members and if any member goes against these guidelines, the matter may be treated as a privilege and it can be examined by the Privileges Committee. We do welcome that such guidelines may be necessary for an effective and efficient administration. Before we say anything to others we must ourselves on self-imposition with so regular and discipline. Thank you Sir.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
5th July, 19xx

Voting demands for Grants

The Annual Financial Statement for 1972-73, dated 5th July, 19xx, outlines the financial demands for various grants. The statement reflects the budgetary allocations and financial requirements for the year.

The statement highlights the budgetary provisions made for various categories such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, and other essential services. It details the expected revenue sources and the planned expenditure, ensuring transparency and accountability in financial management.

The document also emphasizes the importance of allocating funds effectively to support the development and welfare of the community. It serves as a reference for decision-makers in determining priorities and making informed choices for the coming fiscal year.

In summary, the Annual Financial Statement provides a comprehensive overview of the financial landscape for 1972-73, guiding the allocation of resources to ensure optimal benefits for the community.
5th July, 1972

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

Voting of Demands for Grants

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

Voting of Demands for Grants

5th July, 197-

Rajmud Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants

This page contains a financial statement for the year 1972-73, detailing the voting of demands for grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 3rd July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants

This Department is not included in the common pool of the Secretariat. This Department is also one of the Departments of the Secretariat. But many chances for deputation to outside posts are denied to them. These employees are also working hard along with us. Then, why should there be a denial? There are many grievances. I will pass on the grievances to the Chief Minister for consideration.

Similarly, there are certain grievances with regard to N G Os. The House Rent Allowance, City Allowance and other allowances should be on par with the Central Government. There is a grievances machinery which is hopelessly bad. It is not at all working properly. We talk much about democracy and we cannot put things in order. The Staff Councils are ineffective. (BELMUT) must be effective and the employees' grievances must be redressed. These are the few facts and suggestions which I wished to bring to the notice of the Chief Minister for consideration.

Now, I will pass on the Legislature employees grievances to the Chief Minister, which are in a typed form.

Thank you, Sir.
Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text in Telugu]
431 5th July, 19?2 Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 19/2-73
Voting of Demands for Grants

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5th July, 1972

Annual Financial St. tement (Budget)
for 1972-73

Voting of Demands for Grants

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

Voting of Demands for Grants

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72

V. Finance for Grants

4th July, 1972

...
Voting of Demands for Grants

Expenditure in connection with the visit of high personages are debited to this expenditure on the Government house.
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Voting of Demands for Grants

Sri A Srinivasa Rao — Sir, if I am not interrupting, there are special psychological tests to gauge the aptitude of a person.

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — I know there are psychological aptitude tests. But how far are they reliable and to what extent are they accurate? I doubt about this.

Sri A Srinivasa Rao — My only submission is, at least they must have 'socialistic' outlook.

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — Again, that is something that cannot be measured unless you observe a person at work for some time, and then only you can judge whether he has a proper outlook or not.

Sri A Srinivasa Rao — In that case we can have a two years training. People who are not inclined to any change — what is the good of taking them?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — The methods of recruiting have to undergo certain changes. The question of measuring aptitude and attitude and approaches is something very difficult. It has been described only in general terms. But this has not been spelled out in specific terms of work and administration. This has not been done — so far. It will be a good thing, if we succeed in doing so. In every Five Year Plan, we have devoted one chapter to administrative changes. Improvement in administration is necessary for the successful implementation of the Plans. We have not been able to do much, and certainly not made much headway in this direction. This only shows that there are many difficulties inherent in it.

I am prepared to go into the difficulties at the State level and see that whatever matters are possible in the short run as well as the long run are initiated. I only want that instead of a general swim, let us go into details and come to grassroots in relation to each of these items, say recruitment, training, administration, supervision and penalising the people who are at fault. In all these items, whatever changes are immediately needed, let us spell them out, which has not been done in the course of the debate. Naturally it is not possible also. So when such concrete proposals come before the Government, not that the Government will not itself go into these details, we shall certainly go into these details. But whenever experienced people like Mr Srinivasa Rao, come forward with any thing definite and specific, I assure the House that we shall take them for what they are.
worth and we shall consider them on merit. If there is any merit in them, merit in the sense practicability, we shall certainly see that they are implemented. No one is very happy about the state of affairs regarding the administration to-day. In fact, the administration has to be a vehicle for social change, which it is not to-day. It is not possible to implement the programmes of social change easily with this administration. I don't say, it is impossible. But it is not possible to implement them easily. We shall have to make through with the present administration in the short run making certain changes here and there. We need them urgently. But it is not possible to wait until the entire changes in administration take place and then take up programmes of social change. The priority is that we do start with what administrative machinery we have, in order to usher in with these changes or initiate just now, because it is not a vicious which we should continue like this. We have to think of the social changes first and to the extent possible we will have to usher in with this machinery applying correctives wherever it is possible and wherever they are necessary. When these social changes are ushered in, the administrative changes and the attitude of the administration will likewise change. I have no doubt about that. I have seen in the last two months there is a definite swing in favour of some qualitative changes, even on the part of the certain administrative officers. I need not go into details and place illustrations before the House. I am absolutely sure in my own mind, that whatever we have initiated from the Government, the urgency and the genuineness with which they have been initiated, they have been reflected in the action of the departments, at least at the higher levels, and we have found that the department has been able to deliver the goods. In some cases, even unexpectedly, what we did not expect of them, they have done, going a step further than the instructions given by the Government.

Sri C V K Rao —The other day, the Chief Minister

Sri P V Narasimha Rao —There is other side of the muddle also. There are a few who, for various reasons, have become obstructionists and we will certainly like to deal with them in the sternest manner.

Sri C V K Rao —Your approach to the whole thing is coming.

Sri P V Narasimha Rao —All are not alike. That is the whole trouble. Yesterday I have given a stern warning to those who deliberately go on hindering the implementation of these qualitative changes for the sake of weaker sections. I have done not once, I have done it even outside the House, wherever I was addressing these people, wherever I was dealing with these people. I have told them that hereafter, involvements in these programmes is one of the factors to be taken into account by the Government. Now at the Government level certain things are really done properly. When the sense of urgency needed, it is not fair on my part to suppress that. That is why I am saying that wherever correctives are to be applied to the administration, we shall apply them. Let us first concentrate on the qualitative programmes of social change instead of first getting...
Ourselves bogged down in the changes in the administration that are to be brought about. Both have to go hand in hand. In fact, the qualitative changes of social programmes have to get precedence first to get on with the programmes. Then the administration will follow. Wherever correctives are to be applied, let us apply the correctives and wherever penalties are to be imposed, let us impose. Wherever rewards are to be given, let us also give rewards. For that also the Government will have to be prepared. I am sure we will be able to bring about these changes with the necessary correctives as I said. The first thing is to get on with the programme for the next six months or eight months. My own time-table is that we get on with these programmes of ceilings, tenancy, Urban Ceilings, etc. They are the basic things which the Government has to tackle before getting into all the small details of administration. So, I would like some of the members like Sarvasti Sreeramu, Narayananreddy, C V K Rao and others who are interested, to think of these things and at the district level what are the changes which are desirable. Because these cannot be spelt out either by the Ministers or at the Secretariat level. Probably they can be better spelt out by the persons who have long experience at the District level and who have better insight into the administrative difficulties and the bottlenecks that we come across. If these ideas are pooled if anything practicable and anything worthwhile which can be immediately put on the ground or any reform which can be immediately initiated is spelt out, I have no doubt that it will be accepted by the Government and we shall implement it. There is no difficulty about it.

I hold a brief for an institution only to the extent it is useful. If it is not useful and if it is outdated, that institution had better go. Whether this institution or any other institution. We are not wedded to any institution merely because it is time-honoured merely because it consists of highly placed officers or highly placed persons, but because the institution has been functioning for some time, we must think of the replacement first, the substitute first and only when we are able to better substitute from our point of view, we should think of abolition of the institution. We cannot function in a vacuum, when the existing institution has gone and the better institutions not coming into existence. That sort of vacuum cannot happen and cannot be allowed to arise. Therefore, this is what I am saying about the Board of Revenue. But I keep an open mind. But at the moment whatever alternatives have been suggested in the place of the Revenue Board, do not on the face of them afford anything much better as a prospect for the future, in the absence of the Revenue Board. That is my stand and that is my considered opinion about the same.
I leave it at that and I invite Honourable Members to bestow more thought on all these aspects concerned and let us know in due course. Then we shall certainly go into it as I have stated.

Then we shall certainly go into it as I have stated.
The properties of officers and employees should be got examined by a quasi-Governmental organisation.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Compulsions of their development programme— not law and order programme and administration which they had in the past, but the compulsions of this new programme which has been imposed on these officers has made them become touring officers, touring more and more, stay less and less in the Headquarters.

In the wake of all these steps and measures, the psychology of the Government servants also will change to a very large extent

(At this stage, several members stood in their seats)
(At t... 1 members stood in their seats)

Mr C... - Since se... t. e clarifications

Sri A... 1st important points c... R... he has been neglected b... the B... e... the to the reinstatement of the INT... the Andhra N G O's A... - a... n... Ch... 0 points

"P V... - I have not touched them well advisedly"

"Sri A... am... a... organisation"

Sri P V... 2nd question y... raised pertains to... 11l... En... Co... service and he is no lon... no... service

Sri A... - He a... to make an appeal

Sri P V... - This is not the for... to discuss about it. You have made your appeal and I have noted your appeal. It is sufficient

Sri A... - What about the Board of Revenue?

(At t... stage, se... members stood in their seats)

S... - How many... of the Legislature Dep...
Appendix
5th July, 1972 489

1957, 1962, 1967, 1972 (Centenary of Kannada, Marathi 
Languages). For 50 years, the language has been taught at 
Kannada University, since 1942. From 1972-78, 50 % 
students enrolled in the language courses. In 1972-78, 50 % 
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(2) Speaking

(m in 1972, 34,800)

of Kannada

1972-78 students in Marathi

languages.

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students enrolled in the language courses. In 1972-78, 50 % 
students enrolled in the language courses.

(2) Speaking

(m in 1972, 34,800)

of Kannada

1972-78 students in Marathi

languages.

In 1972-78, 50 % students enrolled in the language courses.

1957, 1962, 1967, 1972 (Centenary of Kannada, Marathi 
Languages). For 50 years, the language has been taught at 
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(m in 1972, 34,800)

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languages.

In 1972-78, 50 % students enrolled in the language courses.
Appendix
5th July, 1972

(5) As on 5th July, 1972, the following summarises—
36

(6) As on 5th July, 1972, the following summarises—

3

(7) As on 5th July, 1972, the following summarises—

2

(8) As on 5th July, 1972, the following summarises—

3

237 – 13
1947 ప్రపంచ యుద్ధం మూడవ పాత అధీనంలో ఇంటిలో సత్యులింపొంది దేశాల సహకారంతో ప్రామాణికంగా "అయన శ్రీ బుద్ధి" అదిశ్రవిని ప్రస్తుతించాడు. 1947 రోజున ప్రపంచ యుద్ధం మూడవ పాత ఆస్తుంది. ఇది దేశాన్ని స్వచ్ఛంపాటం చేయుండి (1) అను ప్రచురం యుద్ధం మూడవ పాతల ప్రమాణంలో ఇంటిలో సత్యులింపొంది దేశాల సహకారంతో ప్రామాణికంగా "అయన శ్రీ బుద్ధి" అదిశ్రవిని ప్రస్తుతించాడు.
1970 வருடத்தில் பதினெட்டு வருடம் பின்னர் 1640,100 புத்தாண்டு விளையாட்டு செய்யப்பட்டது. இந்த விளையாட்டில் 156 பெருமையுடைய நடைபோக்கு நிறமுறை நடைக்கை 223 என்று கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்த விளையாட்டு நிறமுறை நடைக்கை 59 என்று கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது.

1971 வருடத்தில் இரண்டு வருடங்களுக்கு முன்னர் 115 பெருமை இருந்தது. இந்த இரண்டு வருடங்களில் 98 என்று கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்த இரண்டு வருடங்களில் 21 என்று கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது.
పహోణే నాటి సంపాదకుల సహాయంతో పిలిప్పించిన విషయాలు అనేకంగా ప్రత్యేకంగా సంఘర్షించబడతాయి. కానీ మేర్లలో కొనసాగిన విషయం ఉండి ఉంది పండితుడు సంఘాతి ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిష్ఠించబడిన విషయాలను పిలిచాడాడు. కానీ వాస్తవానికి వాస్తవానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా సంఘాతి ప్రతిష్ఠించబడిన విషయాలను పిలిచాడాడు.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>పాతాలు</th>
<th>కేంద్ర</th>
<th>సంఖ్య</th>
<th>మంచి</th>
<th>మొత్తం</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>సంఘాతి</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>కార్యాలయం</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పేదులు</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>సంఘం</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

మొత్తం: 44

వాతావరణ నిర్ధారణలు

(10 లక్షలు)

ప్రత్యేకంగా ఈ పాతాలు వాస్తవానికి ప్రతిష్ఠించబడిన విషయాలను పిలిచాడాడు. కానీ వాస్తవానికి వాస్తవానికి ప్రతిష్ఠించబడిన విషయాలను పిలిచాడాడు.
ప్రస్తుతం అడుగు పెట్టుకునే ఫౌండమెంట్ అంధకార 

(మార్చి 4.26,000)

(1) ఇచ్చిన పటంలో అందించబడిన ఫౌండమెంట్ అడుగు 

(2) మద్యప్రాంతం నం. 113,270

(3) ఇచ్చిన పటంలో అందించబడిన ఫౌండమెంట్ అడుగు 

(4) మద్యప్రాంతం నం. 113,270

(5) ఇచ్చిన పటంలో అందించబడిన ఫౌండమెంట్ అడుగు 

(6) మద్యప్రాంతం నం. 113,270

(7) ఇచ్చిన పటంలో అందించబడిన ఫౌండమెంట్ అడుగు 

(8) మద్యప్రాంతం నం. 113,270

(9) ఇచ్చిన పటంలో అందించబడిన ఫౌండమెంట్ అడుగు 

(10) మద్యప్రాంతం నం. 113,270
5th July, 1972

Appendix

(6) 34h 5th July, 1972

(6) 34h 5th July, 1972

(6) 34h 5th July, 1972

(6) 34h 5th July, 1972

(6) 34h 5th July, 1972

(6) 34h 5th July, 1972

(6) 34h 5th July, 1972

(6) 34h 5th July, 1972

(6) 34h 5th July, 1972

(6) 34h 5th July, 1972
Appendix
5th July 1972

Reference to the 1972-73 Sessional Bulletin of the Madras University.

The annual report of the Madras University for the academic year 1972-73 is hereby submitted for your consideration. It contains detailed information about the various activities and achievements of the University during the said period. The report covers the academic programs, research activities, and administrative aspects, providing a comprehensive overview of the University's performance.

The report begins with an introduction that sets the stage for the discussions that follow. It highlights the University's commitment to excellence in education and research, and underscores its efforts to enhance the quality of teaching and learning. The report then proceeds to discuss the various academic programs offered, detailing the number of students enrolled and the achievements of the faculty and students. It also includes a section on research, showcasing the ongoing and completed research projects, and their impact on the field of study.

The administrative aspect of the University is also discussed, with a focus on the financial aspects. The report provides insights into the budgetary allocation, expenditure, and sources of funding. It also discusses the steps taken to ensure transparency and accountability in financial management.

In conclusion, the report emphasizes the University's dedication to providing a conducive learning environment and its continuous efforts to improve the quality of education. It invites further discussion and action to address the challenges faced and to capitalize on the opportunities available.

[Signature]
[Name]
[Position]

[Date]
CHIEF MINISTER’S NOTE ON DEMAND NO IX WHILE MOVING THE DEMAND IN THE ASSEMBLY

Hon’ble Speaker, Sir,

I am moving Demand No IX for consideration by the Hon’ble Members of the Assembly.

The content of Demand No IX is embodied in the detailed budget estimates that has been presented to you by the Finance Minister. It concerns expenditure relating to the Governor and his establishment Ministers of the Government, Secretariat Departments and some Heads of Departments and attached Offices.

The Ministers concerned will explain at the appropriate time the policies of the individual departments under their control.

I shall confine myself to the General Administration Department and the following Departments under the administrative control of the General Administration Department—

1. The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission,
2. The Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission,
3. The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings,
4. The Anti-Corruption Bureau,
5. The Government House Department, and
6. The Special Commissioner to the Government of Andhra Pradesh at New Delhi.

MA OR HEAD No 1/7 A D

Head of State — The institution of the Governor is established under articles 153 and 158 of the Constitution of India, which lays down that the Governor shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residence and also entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by the Parliament by law.
The States' Reorganisation (Governor's allowances and Privileges) Order 1957, which was passed by the President under Section 73 of the States' Reorganisation Act, 1956, specified the items of expenditure that are to be provided for the Governor and his establishment, etc which have been provided for in the Budget Estimates for 1972-73 as follows —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary of the Governor</td>
<td>59,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat staff of the Governor</td>
<td>1,45,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff and Household of the Governor</td>
<td>2,02,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure from contract allowances</td>
<td>97,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tour expenses or sidings</td>
<td>97,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical facilities to the Governor, his family and his staff</td>
<td>54,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment and hospitality expenses</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>6,74,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above expenditure has been provided for with reference to the States' Reorganisation (Governor's Allowances and Privileges) Order 1957 and Article 202 (3) (a) of the Constitution of India and taking into consideration the expenditure in the previous year, 1971-72. The provisions are fixed by the President under the Governor's Allowances and Privileges Order taking into consideration the size, population, etc, of each State and they cannot be altered by the State Government. The provisions made in respect of the Andhra Pradesh Raj Bhavan are within the limits fixed in the Governor's Allowances and Privileges Order. The Governor has also voluntarily surrendered an amount of Rs 6,600 per annum from his salary.
The Budget Provision for 1972-73 under this Head of account covers the expenditure on pay and allowances of the Cabinet and State Ministers and the Personal staff, including Class IV employees, working under them and the contingent expenditure.

Article 164 of the Constitution of India, stipulates, that the salaries and allowances of Ministers shall be such as the Legislature of the State may, from time to time, prescribe. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1953, as amended, provides for the payment of salaries and allowances to Ministers.

Each Minister is entitled to the services of one Gazetted Private Secretary and two non-Gazetted Personal Assistants.

However, having regard to needs, the Deputy Chief Minister and Minister for Technical Education have been provided with an additional Private Secretary and an additional Personal Assistant, respectively.

OTHER CHARGES

Rents, Special Repairs, Improvement and Maintenance of Private Buildings

Under the above head of account, provision has also been made in the Budget for 1972-73 to meet the expenditure on provision of khus and grass-mixture chicks at the residences of Ministers and also to meet the expenditure on rents, special repairs, improvements, additions and alterations and maintenance of private buildings taken over by Government for allotment to Ministers for their residential purposes.

CIVIL SECRETARIAT

A I General Administration Department

The provision under this head includes the pay and allowances of Officers, establishment, contingencies, telephone charges and other contingent expenditure relating
to the General Administration Department This Department is mainly concerned with service matters, Elections, Organisation and Methods Work, establishment matters relating to Judges, IAS, and IPS Officers in this State Law and Order, States Reorganisations, the Southern Zonal Council, National Integration, Regional Committee, Vigilance Commission, the Official Language Work and the Safeguards for the linguistic minorities in the State

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS WING

The Administrative Reforms Wing in the General Administration Department has continued to function with staff consisting of two Sections and one Assistant Secretary to Government. Some of the more important items of work done by this wing during 1971-72 are briefly indicated below —

(1) Training in Office Procedure,

Training classes in office Procedure were arranged for 50 employees of the Secretariat

(2) Introduction of Franking Machine

After an experimental use of the Postal Franking Machine in the General Administration Department, it was noticed that thereby time and labour were saved in the despatch of out-going communications. It was therefore suggested to all the Government Departments to consider the introduction of Postal Franking Machine for despatch work in a phased manner starting with offices having a large number of subordinate offices and/or having to correspond frequently with the public.

(3) Weeding of old records in Urdu and Persian

Arrangements have been made for the weeding of the old records in Urdu and Persian belonging to the Ex-Nizam's Government and the Erstwhile Government of Hyderabad, existing in the Departments of Secretariat. The work is now in progress. A post of Section Officer has been sanctioned in the Health and Municipal Administration Department in the first instance for the purpose of exclusively attending to this work. This post will be
shifted to another Department having records to be weeded out, after the work is completed in Health and Municipal Administration Department. The services of some supernumerary staff conversant with Urdu and Persian have also been utilised for the purpose.

(4) Withdrawal of residential peons

As several representations were received from time to time that the system of residential peons was not proving useful and with a view to rationalising office establishments, a scheme has been introduced for the gradual withdrawal of residential peons in all the Government Departments as and when vacancies arise in their cadre on account of retirement, etc. The scheme further provides for the payment of a compensatory allowance of Rs 75 per month to an Officer in lieu of his residential peon, in order to enable the officer to employ a person to attend to his needs in the discharge of official duties at his residence.

(5) Evening Turn-Duty arrangement

In order to facilitate the receipt and despatch of very important/urgent communications after the Office hours, it has been laid down that evening turn duty arrangements should be made in the Government Offices between 5 to 6 p.m. on all working days.

(6) Incentive Awards Committee

On the recommendations of the Committee entrusted with the scrutiny of proposals received for the grant of incentive awards for suggestions of extremely useful nature and for outstandingly good work turned out and initiative, zeal, etc. shown, cash awards amounting to Rs 6,735 were ordered to be given during 1971-72 in the shape of National Savings Certificates to 28 employees. In addition to the cash award, letters of Commendation and Appreciation were given to 14 employees.

K Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission
(Charged Rs 10,84,000)

The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission is established by virtue of the provisions in the Constitution of India. It consists of a Chairman and Members not exceeding three in number and the supporting staff.
2 The main functions of this body are

(i) to conduct examinations for appointment to the services of the State,

(ii) to advise on all matters relating to the methods of recruitment to Civil Services, the principles to be followed in making appointments to Civil Services and posts and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers and to advise on all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving the Government including memorials or petitions relating to such matters etc., except to the extent excluded from its purview by regulations made under the Constitution.

3 The Commission also helps the Union Public Service Commission and the National Defence Academy in the conduct of their examinations at the Hyderabad Centre and conducts departmental tests for employees in various departments. It acts with the rectitude and impartiality necessary for maintaining the quality and the morale of the Public Services.

S. Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings
(Voted Rs 1,98,300)

The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings has been constituted under the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Act, 1960 to enquire into allegations of misconduct on the part of Government servants and defined in Section (1) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, including any attempt to commit an offence referred to in clause (c) or clause (d) of that section and wilful contravention of the rules made under the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution of India to regulate the conduct of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State. The Tribunal deals with—

(1) cases of Government servants on a monthly salary of Rs 200 and above in respect of matters involving misconduct, and

(2) any other case or class of cases of misconduct which the Government consider should be dealt with by the Tribunal.
2. The Tribunal enquires into the cases referred to it by the Government and submits its report to Government for further action, as laid down in the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Rules, 1961 framed under the above mentioned Act.

3. Cases arising in the Judicial Department will not however, be referred to the Tribunal. To the extent the Tribunal conducts enquiries into allegations of misconduct against Officers, the Heads of Departments are relieved of the burden. Besides, conduct of enquiries by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings ensures not only objectivity but also thoroughness and uniformity in procedure.

4. As on 1st January, 1971 there were 268 cases pending enquiry before the Tribunal. During 1971, 90 new cases were referred to the Tribunal for enquiry and report. The Tribunal completed enquiry in 85 cases and sent its reports to Government for necessary further action. Thus, a large number of cases continue to be referred to the Tribunal from year to year. Consequent on the expansion of the Anti-Corruption Bureau and the establishment of its offices in the districts, the number of cases being referred to the Tribunal is on the increase. Hence there is imperative need for the continuance of the Tribunal.

**ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU**

(Voted Rs 16,40,100)

The Anti-Corruption Bureau was brought into existence on the 2nd January, 1961 with a view to checking effectively the evil of corruption in administration and to improve its moral tone and tenor. It functions under the direct control of the Chief Secretary to Government.

The Bureau is authorised to conduct preliminary enquiries suo motu besides cases referred to it by the Government and the Vigilance Commission. It also makes regular enquiries under the instructions of the Vigilance Commission in all cases enquired into by it or otherwise. After completing regular enquiries, it sends up the final report to the department/undertaking through the Vigilance Commission. It also lays traps to apprehend notoriously corrupt public servants.
Besides 155 preliminary enquiries pending at the end of 1970, 286 preliminary enquiries—223 S. io motu and 58 at the instance of the Government, Vigilance Commission or Heads of Departments etc., were taken up for enquiry. In 66 preliminary enquiries, orders of the Vigilance Commission for regular enquiry by the Bureau were requested for and in 14 cases the departments concerned were asked to pursue the information collected by the Bureau. In one case, investigation by the Crime Branch CID was suggested, enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in 2 cases and in 50 cases reports were sent to the Vigilance Commission suggesting dropping of further action. 9 cases were clubbed with regular enquiries. 251 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Besides 228 regular enquiries pending at the end of 1970, 115 regular enquiries were taken up in 1971. Out of them final reports were sent to the Government through the Vigilance Commission in 59 regular enquiries (43 Gazetted and 56 Non-Gazetted) and of them in 76 cases allegations of corruption or serious irregularities were substantiated and the Bureau recommended criminal prosecution in 3 cases (1 Gazetted and 2 Non-Gazetted), enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in 38 cases (14 Gazetted and 24 Non-Gazetted), departmental action in 30 cases (13 Gazetted and 17 Non-Gazetted) and investigation by the Crime Branch, CID in cases, in 3 cases (2 Gazetted and 1 Non-Gazetted) enquiries abated, as the delinquents died during the course of enquiries against them, and in 20 cases (9 Gazetted and 11 Non-Gazetted) allegations were held not substantiated. 244 Regular Enquiries were pending at the end of the year.

The Bureau laid 10 traps during the year, out of which 6 were for Gazetted Officers and 4 for Non-Gazetted Officers. In one case final report was sent against 3 Non-Gazetted Officers recommending criminal prosecution and the remaining cases were pending investigation at the end of the year.
During the year, the following punishments were imposed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of punishment</th>
<th>Gazetted Officers</th>
<th>Non Gazetted Officers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dismissal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal from service</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory Retirement</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in Rank</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in pay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postponement or stoppage of increment</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut in Pension</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery from Gratuity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery from pay</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Censures and other punishments</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conviction in Courts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

h B GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND GOVERNMENT GARAGE
(Rs 10,73,900)

The Government House Department has two Guest Houses at Hyderabad under its control i.e., (1) Lake View Guest House and (2) Greenslands Guest House. The expenditure incurred in connection with the visits of VIPs and other Guests for their stay, as well as conveyance, is debited to the above head of account. The entire expenditure on furnishing the residences of Ministers and maintenance of Government cars used by the Ministers, etc., and for holding State functions, is also debited to the above head of account. The expenditure on running the Jubilee Hall where Government functions are held, is also debitable to the above head of account.

D HYDERA AD HOUSE, NEW DELHI AND ANDHRA PRADESH GOVERNMENT GUEST HOUSE, NEW DELHI
(Rs 4,26,000)

The Hyderabad House at New Delhi is on lease to the Government of India. The establishment and maintenance
charges of Hyderabad House, New Delhi are debited to the above head of account.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have a Guest House at New Delhi. The Ministers, Members of Legislature of Andhra Pradesh and Officers of Andhra Pradesh Government who visit New Delhi are accommodated in this Guest House. The expenditure on running the Guest House is debited to the above head of account.

AII SPECIAL COMMISSIONER, GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AT NEW DELHI
(Voted Rs 1,13,200)

The functions and responsibilities of the special Commissioner are:

1. To keep in close touch with the Central Government and pass on useful information about prospective developments of importance, particularly in regard to plan schemes to this Government,

2. To follow up action initiated by this Government,

3. To represent officers of this Government at meetings, conferences and committee work at New Delhi with the assistance of a brief,

4. To keep this Government informed of the visits of foreign technical teams, representatives of international organisations and foreigners of importance with whom direct contact may possibly help the industrial and economic development or other interests of this State,

5. To look after the interests generally of this Government in so far as they are affected by activities of the Union Government and all India Organisations with economic, social and similar non-political objectives, and

6. To act as Agent to this Government in all miscellaneous matters where so specifically instructed by any department of this Government.

In order to enable the said Officer to be in contact with the State Government and for quick transmission of messages, a Telex machine has been installed in his office at Delhi and also in the General Administration Department at Hyderabad.
Pursuant to the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption and broadly based on the pattern of the Central Vigilance Commission, the State Government set up a one-Member Vigilance Commission in 1964 with a retired judge of the High Court as the first Vigilance Commissioner. He held office from 27th June, 1964 to 27th June 1967. The Second Vigilance Commissioner, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service held office (after holding additional charge for some time) for 2 years from 29th October, 1967. The third Vigilance Commissioner, a retired Chief Justice of the Kerala High Court, held office for 2 years from 20th October, 1969. The fourth Vigilance Commissioner, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service assumed office on the 4th October 1971.

The Vigilance Commission has jurisdiction throughout the State to make or cause an enquiry to be made either through the departments or the Anti-Corruption Bureau, into any complaint of corruption, lack of integrity, misconduct or other kinds of malpractices of misdemeanour on the part of public servants (including members of the All-India Services). It receives the reports of enquiries conducted by the departments and the Anti-Corruption Bureau and advises the Government as to the further action to be taken, viz, launching of criminal prosecution enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings or departmental action. It also considers the reports of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and advises the Government regarding the further action to be taken both before the Government arrive at a provisional conclusion as to the penalty to be imposed and also after the receipt of final representation of the charged officer but before the actual imposition of the penalty. It also tenders its advice in regard to procedures and other connected matters.

As contemplated under the Scheme of the Vigilance Commission, Chief Vigilance Officers were appointed in all the Secretariat Departments and the duties of the Chief
Vigilance Officer and the Organisation and Methods Officer have been combined in one and the same officer in each department of the Secretariat. The Collectors have been designated as Chief Vigilance Officers for their jurisdiction and Vigilance Officers have been appointed in the offices of the heads of departments.

In conformity with sub-clause (xiii) of clause 6 of the Scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission, the reports of this Commission are being placed on the Table of both the Houses of the State Legislature. The sixth Annual Report of the Commission for the period 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 was placed on the Table of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council on the 3rd December, 1971 and 8th April 1972 respectively.

During the period from 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 the Commission received 4,844 eurrents, comprising complaints, reports of the Anti-Corruption Bureau, Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and departments. During the period under report, the Commission dealt with 514 complaints, 73 Regular Enquiries, 172 Preliminary Enquiries, 8 reports of traps and 76 reports of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. The Commission advised the Government to launch Criminal Prosecution in 4 cases, to place the Officers concerned on their defence before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in 2 cases, to take departmental action in 40 cases, to entrust the cases for investigation by the Crime Branch, CID, in 5 cases and recommended exoneration in 66 cases.