INDEX OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES.

OFFICIAL REPORT

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GRANT OF INDIVIDUAL PATTAS TO THE MEMBERS OF FIELD LABOUR SOCIETIES IN BHIMAVARAM TALUK

192 Q.—Sri B. H. Vijayakumar Raju (Bhimavaram) (Put by Sri V. Satyanarayana) :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether the members belonging to the field Labour Societies in Bhimavaram Tq., West Godavari District have made any representations to Government for the grant of individual permanent pattas of lands in their favour; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken so far?

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

No, Sir. It may, however be stated in this connection that Sri M. Nagiah Varma and others put in a petition stating that a large extent of land in Losarigutlapadu of Bhimavaram taluk was granted on lease to Nagadipalem Fishermen Field Labour Society in 1968, that even though 7 years lapsed the society did not cultivate the land, that the society was in arrears of Land Revenue etc. and that the land may be distributed to the landless poor after cancelling the lease granted. It is reported that it is desirable to watch the working of the society upto the end of F. 1332 by which time the lease period will expire. No action is therefore being taken on the petition at present.

J. No. 223 (1)
2 7th July, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Society is a juridical person. Society should be able to get loans. In corporate body should be invested with a juridical personality. A that respect it should be in a position to take loans, what an individual can do. It should be vested with that. To that effect also I have given a letter sir.
The Pattadar Pass Books have been distributed to the ryots in the Districts of Srikakulam, East Godavari, Nellore, Karimnagar, Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Khammam, Mahaboobnagar, and Guntur Districts. Action is being taken in respect of other districts by the Collectors for early distribution of the Pass Books to the ryots.

The distribution has been taking place.
Answers to Questions.

NO. OF PENDING APPLICATIONS FOR THE GRANT OF HOUSE SITES IN GUDUR TOWN

168—

73 Q.—Nallapareddi Srinivasulu Reddi (Gadur) :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending in Gadur taluk office of Nellore District for grant of pattas for house sites in Gadur town;

(b) what are the reasons for the delay in granting pattas for house sites in Gadur town; and

(c) when will the applications be finalised?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—

(a) 44 (Forty-four)

(b) In all these cases the sites can be assigned only on payment of market value. The sites applied for, I have also to be withdrawn from the control of the Municipality after obtaining their opinion and proposals have to be submitted to the Board of Revenue or the Government for sanction basing on the total value of the site applied for. Hence these applications cannot be finalised very quickly. It is reported that all the cases are pending query and measurement by the Revenue Inspector and the Taluk Surveyor etc. However, the Tahsildar is being instructed by the Collector to finalise all the cases and to submit proposals explicitly, in all deserving cases.

(c) Action will be finalised at district level by the end of July, 1972. If necessary proposals will be submitted to Government through the Board of Revenue.

634 persons are involved because of pendency in Taluk Office for assignment of house sites in Gadur town.
7th July, 1972.

Sri A. S. Seeramulu.—The Collector or the Assigning authority can do so when the Municipality has no objection.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—Then the Act will have to be amended.

Mr. Speaker :—You are asking about Falakollu and someother will ask about Giddaluru Constituency: I can’t do it.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—Then the Act will have to be amended.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—What I am asking is that the men should be put in order Sir. That is the assurance I want. Let the Govt. give necessary instructions at any lapse on the part of ..

In the particular matter regarding the house sites to be given to the occupants in the Municipalities, we shall take it as a special campaign, special programme. We will ask the Municipal Admin. Director to let us know from time to time; say, within the next six months or one year how much progress has been made. One case which has taken maximum time and one case which has been expeditiously disposed off. How it happens, perhaps you will be able to form an idea.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: An R. D. O. asking for a patta for a house site is immediately granted. When a Harijan, a fellow who has no
backing is never given. On that I can clarify from enormous personal experience.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: —It is a very good suggestion, Sir.

GRANT OF PATTAS FOR HOUSE SITES TO THE GIRIHANS OF VENKATESUPALLI ET.C. VILLAGES IN GUDUR TALUK

(a) what are the reasons for the delay in granting of pattas for house sites to the Girijans of Venkatesupalli, Pulicherlarajupalem, Kadivedu and Budanam in Gudur taluk of Nellore District;

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

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

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—(a) (b) & (c) Answer is laid on the Table of the House.

ANSWER LAI ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(a) 1. In Kadivedu village, the land which is proposed for house-sites is vested in the village Panchayat and necessary notification withdrawing it from the control of the Panchayat was sent to the Director of Printing for
Publication in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette. It is reported that soon after its publication, the change of classification will be approved and assignment will be finalised.

2. In Budanam village the land which is proposed for assignment is classified as donka pormboke. The Tahsildar, Gudur, is taking action to get the classification of the land changed into village site pormboke and to assign the same as house-sites.

3. In Venkatesupalli and Paticherlavaripalam the house-sites were assigned on 9-5-1972 and 29-5-1972 respectively. No proposal is pending in Picherlavaripalam.

(b) Yes. In respect of the villages of Kadivedu and Budanam the proposals are pending with the Tahsildar, Gudur.

(c) It is reported that in both the villages the assignment proposals will be finalised in about three months time.

Dairy Development in Srikakulam

170—

*998 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala) :—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board had made a proposal for Dairy Development in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Nalgonda Districts;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure involved; and

(c) the number of families that would be benefitted?

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

7th July, 1972.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Sri. K. Venkataramnam — (a) No, Sir.
(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Establishment of Agriculture College at Suryapet

Sri K. Venkataramnam — (a) No, Sir.
(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Financial Assistance to the T.B. Hospital, Madanapalli

Sri D. Venkatesam — Will the hon. Minister for Health & Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the grants and financial assistance given to the Tuberculosis Hospital (Control Project) at Madanapalli in Chittoor District during 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

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oral answers to questions.

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the same?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari) — (a) An amount of Rs. 1,10,000 and Rs. 1,58,400 was paid to the T.B. Hospital (control project) at Madanapalli, during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively.

(b) The grant was increased from Rs. 1,10,000 to Rs. 1,58,400 during the year 1971-72. The question of further increase does not arise.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one T.B. Hospital for Telengana Region, at Yerragudda and for coastal area at Madanapalli; but there is no Hospital for Rayalseema area people. Of course there is one private T.B. Hospital, with American aid, at Madanapalli. Ordinary people are not getting any assistance there, because it is a private one. In this connection, does the Government think of allotting some sort of fund or grant to this institution, so that the poor people also may have the opportunity of treatment.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—As it is the grant given to them is quite reasonable. Actually the yardstick followed by Government of India is Rs. 250 per bed. They demanded 200 per bed, which we readily paid. As it is there is no need to increase the grant.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—Looking at the huge expenditure and requirements, the grant is less. Why not consider the question, and allot more funds so that amenities may be provided to poorer sections.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—If they come up with a demand, we shall consider it.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Does the Government know that the diet supplied in sanatoria and T.B. Hospitals, is not nutritional and sub-standard?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—I do not think, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—This is a question which relates to aid to Madanapalli Hospital. Yes, let us go to the next question.

misappropriation of money by the superintendent of T.B. hospital, Mangalagiri

173—

1034 Q.—Sri V. Srikrishna:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received representations on 25-1-71 24-3-71, 24-8-71 and 7-2-72 regarding the irregularities, misdeeds and
misappropriation of money committed by the then Superintendent, One U.D.C., and the Accountant of the T.B. Hospital, Mangalagiri; and

(b) if so, the action taken against them?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—(a) Yes Sir, Representations were received in the office of the Director of Medical and Health Services.

(b) After preliminary departmental enquiry, Dr. P. Somasundaram and the concerned Superintendent have been transferred to T.B. Hospital, Visakhapatnam and the U.D.C., Sri M. Prasada Rao has been transferred to Rural Welfare Family Planning Centre, Nizampatanam in Guntur District. A special audit party is being deputed to audit the accounts for the year 1970-71 and 1971-72 to find out irregularities in the purchases made, as the allegations pertain to irregular purchases also.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—May I know the nature of charges mentioned in the complaint, and irregularities, etc. brought out in the memorandum.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—After a preliminary enquiry the officers concerned have been transferred and a special audit has been deputed to audit.

Mr. Speaker:—He wants to know the nature of complaints, contained in the representation sent.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Irregularities in the matter of purchase of articles, etc.

Smt. Ishwari Bai:—What is the amount involved.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—That we will come to know only after the audit is completed.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—The first complaint was made in January, 1971. There were three more complaints. It took one & half year to go into the matter and take action. The main complaint is about irregularities in appointments, and misappropriation in purchases, and then collusion with the Directors in the matter of supply of diet to the patients. All these involve huge amounts and the action taken is only transfer. Whether Department has framed any charges, conducted any enquiry, appointed any enquiry officer, and whether any deterrent punishment has been given is not known.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—As I have already submitted that it is only after the enquiry by the audit is completed, we will be able to take some action against the concerned.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Prima facie case is there. The person concerned must be suspended and charged.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—The enquiry is yet incomplete. The initial enquiry that the Doctor had disposed of illegally used raw-films was enquired into by Additional Director, but not proved.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Whether the Enquiry Officer, sent for the petitioner, and then made a thorough enquiry.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—That detail, I do not have now.
Sri V. Srikrishna:—Please furnish us the detailed information.
Mr. Speaker:—Please do that.
Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Yes, Sir.

The answer given by hon. Minister says that the complaint has been received, and only after getting the audit particulars, necessary action will be taken against individuals concerned. When this misappropriation took place, when it was brought to the notice, and since when the Audit Party is doing its work, and when it will finish it?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—The details I do not have presently. I will get the details and furnish.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Sir, I just cite one instance. For the repairs of certain utensils, an amount of Rs. 1,200 was spent this was one of items which were mentioned in the complaint. When a specific case of irregularity and misappropriation has been mentioned, then some serious action ought to have been taken immediately.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—All these will be enquired into.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—The question is quite specific. It refers to a representation of 25-1-72. What action was taken on this and what is the present stage on that particular representation. The Minister is not fully prepared with the information. The petition is dated 25th Jan. '71, and the Department has taken 11 years to complete an enquiry and pinpoint the responsibility on the concerned.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—I will ask the Department to expedite.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—What has happened to the petition. We want the Minister to be categorical.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—I will get all the details and furnish.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—This is quite an unusual procedure, Sir. It does not require an audit party. An Officer will be appointed, charges framed, and action is taken, and the issue disposed. This is the procedure. Why it should be referred to the Audit Department. You will have to appoint an Enquiry Officer, when a prima facie case is found, and take action. The main complaint pertains to the purchases made by the Officer concerned. Misappropriation and mal-practices, these are the charges.

(No answer).

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—Corruption is rampant at several places.
Mr. Speaker:—That is a separate question.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—For my question to what has been done to the representation dated 25th January 1971, I have not received any answer. It is very important. I want to know whether the department has been alert in taking action on complaints received from people, more particularly in regard to a T.B. hospital?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—The Additional Director was deputed to enquire into it and it was not found correct.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—This again is an evasive answer. What has happened to the representation dated 25th January and what is the action taken by the Director of Medical Services?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—I am not in a position to give reply to the specific question put by the Hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker:—(To the Minister) You can come with full information. The House seems to be very much concerned with this question. So I will postpone this question for the next day when you come to the House. Please get the full information. Then I will give opportunities to the Members.

STARTING OF A FIRE-STATION IN EACH TALUQ HEADQUARTERS

88 Q.—Sri K. Narasiah (Palakonda):—Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

whether there is any proposal to start a Fire Station in each of the Taluq Head Quarters?

The Minister for Finance deputised the Minister for Home and answered the question (Sri A. Bhagavanta Rao):—No, Sir.

89 Q.—Sri K. Narasiah:—The Chief Executive Officer of Palakonda District has informed me that the fire engine of the district headquarters was broken down on the 24th. How long will it take to repair it?

The Minister for Finance deputised the Minister for Home and answered the question (Sri A. Bhagavanta Rao):—It will take 3 days.
Oral Answers to Questions.

7th July, 1972.

1. Sir, do you know that the demand was presented by the employees working in Andhra Pradesh Electrical Equipment Corporation?

2. Sir, we appreciate the demand. We will certainly take expeditious action.

3. Will the Hon. Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

**STRIKE BY THE EMPLOYEES WORKING IN ANDHRA PRADESH ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION**

*467 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Put by V. S. tyamnayana) i— Will the hon. Minister for Labour be pleased to state:
Oral Answers to Questions. 7th July, 1972.

(a) whether the employees working in the Andhra Pradesh Electrical Equipment Corporation under the management of Birlas, at Visakhapatnam have resorted to strike in March, 1972 for achieving their demands;

(b) if so, the particulars of the demands;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to settle the demands; and

(d) whether the Government are aware of the fact that management failed to implement the three years agreement made with the Union.

The Minister for Labour (Sri T. A. Jaiiah):—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of employees are:
   2. Withdrawal of suspension orders and charge-sheet on certain workers.
   3. To conduct enquiries in the language known to the workmen.

(c) As the demand of non-implementation of an agreement cannot be raised as an issue for conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the issue of suspension and cancellation of charge-sheets and enquiries against the workmen was admitted in conciliation by the Labour Officer, Visakhapatnam, and since he could not effect a settlement, he had sent his failure report to the Government. Subsequently the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Industrial Relations) visited Visakhapatnam and held joint meetings on 17th and 18th April, 1972, but he could not settle the issue. On the basis of exparte enquiries, 9 workmen were dismissed from service. Government referred the dispute regarding the dismissal of the workmen for adjudication and also prohibited the continuance of the strike. At the instance of the Collector, Visakhapatnam, a joint meeting was held on 15-5-1972, but the matter was not settled. In the discussions held before me with the management and the union in the joint meeting held on 12-6-1972, 17-6-1972 and 19-6-1972, On 19-6-1972, the parties agreed to the following:

1. The workers would call off the strike forthwith;
2. The cases of the dismissed workers would be reviewed before the Minister for Labour on 20-7-1972 at 3 p.m. The cases before the Tribunal would not be proceeded till that time; and
3. The suspended and charge-sheeted workers would be allowed to resume duties.

But the Union represented that the workers are prevented by the management from joining duty. The Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Visakhapatnam has been instructed to intervene in the matter in order to pave the way for resumption of normal work.

(d) A complaint was made by the Union on 28-3-1972 to the Labour Officer about the non-implementation of the agreement.
28-3-1972 the management clarified that they are prepared to ra: the arrears as per the terms of the agreement and the workers can collect the amount at any time. Therefore the Labour Officer advised the Union to receive the amounts under protest and seek the assistance of the Labour Department to secure full implementation of the agreement.

Retrenchment of the Employees in Bhimavaram Sub Division

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

(a) whether orders have been issued by the Electricity Asst. Engineer in the month of March, 1972, retrenching 50 NMR Employees in the Sub-division of Bhimavaram, Undi and Veeravasaram;

(b) if so, the reasons for their retrenchment;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that there are employees who have put in three years of service among them; and

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to withdraw the retrenchment orders?

The Minister for Power and Women Welfare (Smt. B. Jayaprada) :—(a) Orders have been issued for retrenchment of only 31 NMR workers in the Electrical Sub-division of Bhimavaram (Undi and Veeravasaram) during March, 1972.

(b) Retrenchment is due to paucity of funds.

(c) There is only one NMR worker with 3 years service on the date of retrenchment.

(d) No, Sir.

Srimati B. Jayaprada :—The question is 'whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to withdraw the retrenchment orders?' I said 'No.'
Sri A. Sreeramulu:— What is the method of recruitment of these N. M. R workers? Are there terms and conditions of service?

Srimati B. Jayaprada:— It is N.M.R work.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:— That is what I said. I am referring to N.M.R workers only. What is the method of recruitment? What are the terms and conditions of service for this section of workers?

Srimati B. Jayaprada:— I do not have the information.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:— The three-letter word, N. M. R, stands for Nominal Master Roll workers. This has become a fertile ground for corruption. That is why I requested the hon. Minister to tell us whether there are any service rules governing this section of employees?

Srimati B. Jayaprada:— As I submitted, I do not have the information. I will get.

Srimati B. Jayaprada:— As I have submitted, 31 workers have been retrenched: out of them 13 workers, not completing service of 240 days. Only one worker, the worker who left, I have read it in my answer.
Selling of Adultrated Toddy by the Group Munthajirs

177—

*4 S Q.—Sarvasri B. Rama Sarma (Devarkonda), Mohd. Rajab Ali and M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Excise be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the selling of toddy, adulterated with maize flour, chloroform, saccharine and urea by the group munthajirs: and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister for excise (Sri P. Mahendranath):—(a) The Government have received complaints that some contractors are adultrating toddy especially with chloral Hydrate.

(b) Excise and Police Officers have very clear instructions to take drastic action against offenders. The Law already provides among other things prosecution of the offenders.

Srimati B. Jayaprada:—The very term is ‘N. M R. Workers, We are considering that.
Sri Syed Hasan:—The liquor which has been described now—is this also being called as ‘Gudumba’?

Sri Syed Hasan:—Is the Government aware of the fact that such illicit liquor is being provided all over the city, and will the Government take steps to stop it?

Health authorities have no jurisdiction over these toddy shops. No chemical report we can have about it. What is the proposal before the Government to check this up?
7th July, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions.

5. (Q. 20) : ...鳌, 鯤鰹, 鯤鰹 鐵 倒。 桔鰹 倒 鯤鰹 鐵 倒 鑄。 桔鰹 鐵 倒 鯤鰹 鑄。

5. (A. 20) : ...鰹, 鯤鰹 鐵 倒 陀, 鱸鰹 鯤鰹 鑄。 桔鰹 倒 鯤鰹 鐵 倒 鑄。

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Oral Answers to Questions. 7th July, 1972.

We are becoming unpopular in our constituencies. This is the position.

Mr. Speaker: - You write to the Minister.

S. i D Venkatesham: — How can the Minister be answerable for everything that is happening at every nook and corner.

The Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) Selection Grade for secondary grade teachers already in existence. The question of creation of selection grade teachers is under consideration.

(b) After Government taken a policy decision.

Selection Grade Posts for Secondary and Higher Grade Teachers

178—

780 Q.— Sarvabha Nallapu Reddi Srinivasulu Reddy and O. Venkatesubbiah: — Will the hon. Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Proposal to create selection grade posts for the secondary grade and higher grade teachers working in elementary section; and

(b) when will it materialise.
7th July, 1972.  

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar): — All those who reach the maximum in the grade, do they automatically go into the Selection Grade, or have you framed a seniority list?

Sri B. Sriramamurthy: — Out of the total number of teachers in that particular category, 1/4th of them will naturally get into Selection Grade and the total number of 1/4th will be covered in a span of 5 years.
Oral Answers to Questions. 7th July, 1972.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The hon. Minister said that those that reached the maximum in 96–200 will be entitled to selection grade. He said that another criteria is one-fourth of them will be selected—

Mr. Speaker:—All that he has said, but what is it you want to ask?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Which is the specific thing? It appears to be contradictory. There must be specific scheme to be adopted either higher scale or per centage or the period in which it is to be completed.

Mr. Speaker:—Is that he has said, but what is it you want to ask?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Which is the specific thing? It appears to be contradictory. There must be specific scheme to be adopted either higher scale or per centage or the period in which it is to be completed.

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Mr. Speaker:—Is that he has said, but what is it you want to ask?
 Establishment of a Technological University at Warangal

17.——

*639 Q. Sarvasi Omkar (Narasampet). V. Srikrishna, M. Age Reddy, Nallapareddy, Sre Nivasul Reddy and Smt. J. Esware Bai: Will the hon. Minister for Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have obtained final assent from the Central Government to establish a Technological University at Warangal;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have secured about 200 acres of land near the Regional Engineering College at Kajipet, Warangal, for the purpose of the establishing the Technological University;

(c) when the construction of the said University Building be commenced; and

(d) whether the University will function from the next academic year?

The Minister for Technical Education Sri A. Madan Mohan):—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) (c) & (d) The proposal to establish a Technological University in the State has been approved by the Government. The question when the University should be established is to be decided but the Government have decided to locate the proposed University at Warangal in the well-developed Campus of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal.

We are only awaiting the report to be submitted by the U.G.C.
Oral Answers to Questions. 7th July, 1972.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:— There is no question of central grant. Government has provided a few lakhs in the plan in the current year and Government is very anxious to introduce the Bill and bring about the Technological University as early as possible.

Sri Syed Hasan:— Has it been included in this plan period, whether any central grant also has been given to this?

Government is also concerned and shares the anxiety of the hon. members. We are trying to introduce the Bill, if possible, in this session itself. Only we are awaiting the report of the sub-committee of the U.G.C. Although there is no obligation on our part, constitutionally speaking, since we sought their advice, we are awaiting their report.

Sri Syed Hasan:— I am telling the hon. members that the government is also concerned and shares the anxiety of the hon. members. We are trying to introduce the Bill, if possible, in this session itself. Only we are awaiting the report of the sub-committee of the U.G.C. Although there is no obligation on our part, constitutionally speaking, since we sought their advice, we are awaiting their report.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:— There is no question of central grant. Government has provided a few lakhs in the plan in the current year and Government is very anxious to introduce the Bill and bring about the Technological University as early as possible.

Specially Andhras are deprived of admissions. No Andhras are getting admission in the twin cities. Or has any proportion been fixed for the admissions?
Sri A. Madan Mohan:—This Technological University is going to be a University of the State. It does not cater to the need of a particular region. It is going to be Andhra Pradesh State Technological University.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—I may say on behalf of the Government of Andhra Pradesh that our hon. Chief Minister is equally anxious. Personally having been in charge of this Technical Education Department, I am equally anxious. As I said Government shares the anxiety of the hon. member, but we are only awaiting the report of the U.G.C. It is not mandatory on our part to wait, but since we have referred the matter and sought their advice, we are only awaiting their report. Suppose the report of the U.G.C. is going to be delayed; I assure the hon. Member that the Bill is going to be introduced.

MODERN SPORTS STADIUM AT VIZAG

180—

*a276 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala):—Will the hon. Minister for Sports and Small Savings be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals with the Government to construct a modern sports stadium at Visakhapatnam;
(b) if so, when; and
(c) the expenditure involved?

The Minister for Sports and Small Savings (Sri M. R. Sham Rao): (a)(b)(c) There are no proposals as such with Government. The Collector, Visakhapatnam and President of District Sports Council has sent proposals to the A. P. Sports Council for construction of a Utility stadium for which the Municipal Council of Visakhapatnam has allotted sufficient land. The A. P. Sports Council is awaiting proposals in complete shape from the District Sports Council.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SANCTION OF POSTS OF DISTRICT FOOD INSPECTION OFFICERS AND FOOD INSPECTORS

S. No. 180-A.

S. N. Q. No. 1511-Q.—Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy, Vanka Satyanarayann and V. Sri Krishna:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government in G. O. Ms. No. 2000 Health, dated 17-10-1976 has approved 18 posts of District Food Inspection Officers and 40 posts of Food Inspectors (Non-gazetted)
(b) if so, whether the posts have been filled:
(c) if not the reasons therefor;
(d) when they will be filled; and
(e) whether the posts will be filled by direct recruitment or by departmental candidates by promotion?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) The posts have not been filled in.

(c) Government have stayed the orders implementing the appointment of whole time Food Inspectors in place of existing Sanitary Inspectors in Municipalities, pending examination and decision on the representations received from the State Municipal Public Health Employees’ Union, Guntur and the Executive Committee of Andhra Pradesh Chamber of Municipal Chairman.

(d) The posts of Food Inspectors will be filled in no sooner a decision is taken whether the enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in the Municipalities will be continued to be done by Sanitary Inspectors or by the newly sanctioned Food Inspectors.

(e) The posts, as per the Adhoc Rules to be finalised, will be filled in by direct recruitment as well as by promotion from departmental candidates in ratio of 1:1

Sri V. Srikrishna (Mangalgiri):—In the year 1965, the Prime Minister of India addressed a letter to the then Chief Minister stating that almost every third article of food drawn by people is adulterated and hence there should be expeditious prosecution of the culprits and recruitment of Technical staff is needful. She advised to recruit more persons. Why did the Government delay so far in fulfilling that responsibility?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Keeping in view the suggestion given by the Central Government we have appointed 40 Food Inspectors and 80 Regional Inspectors for implementing the Act. But unfortunately on the representation of the Chamber of Municipal Chairman, it was kept in abeyance.

Sri V. Sri Krishna:—It is obligatory on the part of Government to prevent this adulteration. Staff recruitment should be done immediately. But by your discussion with the Municipal Administration Department, there should not be delay. Expeditious action must be taken. Why is it such a delay is there inspite of the advice of Prime Minister to implement immediately?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—As it is, the Act is being implemented by the Sanitary Inspector. For better implementation we thought we must have a separate agency. For the very reason we did appoint the staff. But unfortunately when the representation of the Chamber of Municipal Chairmen came, the then Minister for Municipal Administration has kept it in abeyance. When the file was marked to the Chief Minister he endorsed that it should be placed before the Cabinet. We are waiting for the decision of the Cabinet.

Sri V. Sri Krishna:—The problem is not of the absence of the Act. But it is the question of inadequacy of staff to implement its provisions, and to prosecute the culprits.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Exactly for the very reason we had appointed this extra staff.
Sri A. Sreeramulu:—In 1970 Government have sanctioned these posts. The hon. Minister has been referring to representation of the Chamber of Municipal Chairmen. What exactly are the points raised by this Chamber and what are the qualifications prescribed for recruitment to these posts?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—I will read out the findings of the then Minister for Municipal Administration:

"The executive Committee of the Chambers of the Municipal Chairmen has strongly objected to the orders of the government creating separate staff with 40 food Inspectors and 0 Regional inspecting officers for the implementation of the Central Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. This Act is being implemented by the Municipalities since many years and no complaints have been received by the Government on its working. By changing the department the work cannot be improved, but the existing system should be more effective by proper supervision and search. When the Municipal Councils have taken up the responsibility and doing this work since many years, there is no need to create additional staff and incur unnecessary expenditure. There will be a lot of confusion and overlapping of duties of prevention of Food Adulteration Act, the work done by one agency and the maintenance of the food sanitation staff in the municipality by the previous agency. These two works go together and should be performed by one agency as at present and otherwise in any epidemic occurs, each would try to throw the responsibility on the other.

Municipal finances are already in a dwindling state. To take away their income from fines and licence fees under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, will not at all be desirable at this stage. I therefore strongly feel that the existing set up in the enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act by the Municipal Sanitary Inspectors may be continued."

Sri V. Srikrishna:—In the letter it is said: "The implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act has largely been left to the local bodies with very little direction and control from the top. In this connection, the suggestion that the enforcement should be provincialised so as to be free from local pulls and pressures." This is the advice. He says that the Chamber of Municipal Chairmen has come in the way. The very advice is not to leave it to the local authorities but to provincialise that staff.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—I have just now read out the findings of the then Minister for Municipal Administration. The hon. Chief Minister has marked the file to be placed before the Cabinet. We are awaiting the decision of the Cabinet.

Sri V. SriKrishna:—This is the advice of the Prime Minister, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Any way they are going to take a decision.

Selection of Sub-Inspectors of Police

S. No. 80—B

S. N. Q. No. 1510 C Sarvasri Surapapireddy and K Madhusudam Reddy (Chennur):—Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to take:
(a) what is the date fixed for final selection of candidates for Sub-Inspectors of Police;

(b) whether that date is postponed;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) what are the tests conducted for selecting the candidates at the District level?

The Minister for Finance deputised the Minister for Home and answered the question.

Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao:—(a) From 26 6-1972 to 30-6-1972. (b) Yes; Sir.

(c) In the notification inviting applications for the posts of Sub-Inspector originally issued, a pass in "One Star Physical Efficiency Test" was inadvertently included as one of the conditions for selection which was not provided for in the Special Rules for the Andhra Pradesh Police Subordinate Service as one of the conditions a candidate has to satisfy for selection as Sub-Inspector. Therefore, the dates for the final interview were postponed from June to August 1972.

(d) The Superintendents of Police in the districts and the Deputy Commissioner of Police Law and Order in Hyderabad City, will personally interview the candidates who possess the required Physical measurements, Educational & age qualifications and will forward a list of eligible candidates to their respective Deputy Inspectors General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad. The qualifications prescribed and other conditions required to be satisfied by a candidate for appointment as Sub-Inspector are placed on the Table of the House:

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(with reference to short Notice question No. 1510-C [*180-B]

Qualifications etc. required for selection to the post of Sub-Inspector of Police.

The applicant must satisfy the following conditions:

(a) He must be an Indian National;

(b) He must have taken a degree of any University in the State or if the candidate is a member of Scheduled Castes, or Scheduled Tribe, he must have passed the Intermediate Examination or Pre-University Course of any University in the State or in both the cases such other qualifications as may be considered by the Inspector General of Police and approved by the State Government to be equivalent to the said qualifications.

(c) He must have completed the age of 20 years and should not be over 28 years as on 1st July, 1971.

Note:—The upper age limit prescribed above, shall be raised uniformly by 5 years in the case of candidates belonging to Backward Class, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or the Aboriginal Tribes in the Agency Areas.
(d) He must not be less than 163.5 cm (5' 5\"') in height and 86.30 cm (31\"') round the chest on full inspiration with a minimum expansion of 3.00 cm (2\"').

(e) He must be of sound Health, good physique and active habits, free from bodily defect or infirmity, rendering him unfit for Government Service.

Sri A. Sr.aramulu :- Sir, selection date has been changed. Is the department going to again conduct these tests at the district level and if so has any date been fixed for that test?

Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao :- Yes, they will call for interview all these candidates again. Fresh notification has been issued on 26-6-72. The date for interview had to be postponed by 3-8-72. They will be conducting the interview by 3-8-72.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy (Bhodhan) :- As per the rules, they will be eligible for the pension also.

Sri N. Amarnatha Reddy :- No, Sir, I disagree with it.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy (Bhodhan) :- This cancellation of the list already selected last month was due to the extraordinary test, i.e., one star test prescribed for the first time. That test was prescribed by the Inspector General without foreseeing and imagining the difficulty. Where 15 graduates have applied 8 or 9 were selected. Olympic standard of running, jumping and all that was prescribed without any consultation with the Home Department. Therefore, that resulted in the revocation of all the selections. Now, the minimum qualification that is advertised is the University Degree. The selections are made by the I. G. under the rule 78 of the Police Manual. As you know, selection of 8 Is. from more than one standpoint is well known and the pressure for the selection also. In view of the fact the so-called Selection Board consisting of D. I. G. and another officer based only on oral interview and the list so finalised and the I. G. has to approve. But the words that are mentioned are ‘the D. I. G. or the Selection Board’ taking the advantage of the other alternative. I would like to ask the Hon’ble Minister whether he is in a position to reply to this question on behalf of the Home Minister that the Government would see it desirable to constitute a Selection Board which can inspire more confidence and which can see many other things also. That is one point. In respect of the oral interview some physical test, written test combined together to know the aptitude as well as the best quality of an individual combined to judge the merits of the candidates.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I raise a point of order. The point of order is it is the Minister that has got to answer the question. It is the Member that has answered the question. He says that. When we have asked the Minister to reply as to why the postponement took place, the Member says that the postponement took place because an extraordinary test has been introduced and then there is no basis for such an extraordinary test and as such it has been postponed. So it is not the duty of a Member to reply the question.

Mr. Speaker:—No, No. In the answer given earlier, that was stated and the Member only recalled that statement.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—He also says 8 or 9 only were selected out of 150. Therefore, the Member concerned should not take on his shoulders to answer a question to import his personal element.

Mr. Speaker:—He has not done anything like that.

Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao:—Sir, the qualifications are prescribed and that is placed on the Table of the House. Evidently there is no necessity for prescribing the written test so far as selection of S.Is. is concerned. This is one point. The second point is there is not one D. I. G. but there are three or four D. I. Gs. that constitute the Board.

Sri Syed Hasan:—Is the Government aware of the fact that certain political elements who are supposed to have pressure on the Government, are collecting money for getting these posts.

Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao:—We are not aware of that.

Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao:—I will see that it is done, I will direct these people to go into that matter.
Sri Lakshminarayana:—As the Minister has said that the interviews have been postponed, I would like to know from the Minister concerned, whether there is any change that has been made in the educational qualification that has been proposed in the earlier qualification and the revised qualification. As far as I know only Matriculates were eligible at that time of this test and now the University Degree has been put forth. So, I want the clarification in this respect.

Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao:—Excepting that one star physical efficiency test, there is no change in the prescription of qualifications.

Sri S.ed Hasan:—Sir, to eradicate corruption and to make people believe that the Government is holding the Selection Board for the recruitment of quality boys, why not have a Police Service Commission?

Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao:—There is absolutely no need for a separate Police Service Commission.
SRI VENKATESWARA GRAPHITE MINES

189—C

* 15:11—J. Q. — Sri P. V. Ramana (Anakapalli) :— Will the hon. Minister for Technical Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Venkateswara Graphite Mines (Registered No 4277/70 Dt. 12-5-70) at Paidipila, Narsipatnam taluk, Visakhapatnam District is Mining Graphite without obtaining licence under Mines and Minerals Act; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

Sri A. Madan Mohan :—(a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Sri A. Madan Mohan: Probably in 1970 one firm was got registered with the Registrar of Firms. Subsequently there was another firm registered in the same name. As far as partnership Act is concerned, as far as the rules provided in the Registration Act are concerned, there is no firm. So we have got the information from the Registrar of Firms: He has stated that because there is no prohibition and these two firms were registered.
34 7th July, 1972.

Announcement:

re: Time limit for the receipt of amendments.

Mr. Speaker:—I am to announce to the House that the amendments to the A. P. Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Second (Amendment) Bill 1972 will be received up to 11 A. M. to-day.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—This Bill has to be passed today. Otherwise, the Council has to continue further. Tomorrow is the last day for them.

Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru):—We are not able to understand the urgency. If there is some time leisurely the Members can go through it and give some amendments.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—We feel that it is urgent and should be passed.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—We should also be in a position to understand the urgency.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—We do not see any urgency.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—This has already been introduced in the House and it is now the property of the House. At the time of the discussion of the Bill, we will certainly tell the House why it is wanted and why we should pass it. So, please fix the time. Sir.

Sri Syed Hasan:—It is the property of the House. Let the House consider it. There is non-official business.
Mr. Speaker: - You will have your two hour discussion. If you all agree let us complete after the call attentions. Or let us sit in the evening and dispose it of. I will give time upto 1.00 p.m. for giving amendments.

PRIVILEGE MOTION

re: Statements made by Ministers outside the House during meetings.

Mr. Speaker: — Sarvasri C. V. K. Rao, V. Satyanarayana, Y. Venkata Rao, A. Sreeramulu and N. Srinivasulu Reddy have given on 3rd July notice of breach of privilege motion under Rule 195 which reads as follows:

"In spite of the fact that hon. Speaker of Andhra Pradesh, Legislative Assembly had given his ruling on two occasions when breach of privilege motions were brought against Ministers for making policy statement outside the Assembly when the Assembly session is going on, that it is undesirable to make such statements as reported in L.A. Debates dated 20th June, 1962 and also L.A. Debates dated 9th July, 1962, the Minister for Municipal Administration, Sri M. Manik Rao made a policy statement outside the House at Vijayawada when the House was in session as quoted in Telugu newspaper that the Government would take over Municipal Schools and that the teachers would be transferred from one school to another which amounts breach of privilege.

Further, the Minister for Irrigation Sri P. Narasa Reddy has made a policy statement as reported in Deccan Chronicle dated 3-7-72 for abolition of free services in Government Hospitals and patients be charged money for medical services in the Government Hospitals which statement also amounts to breach of privilege and hence this may be referred to Committee of Privileges for report and discussion by the House."

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I would like to say a few words on this.

Mr. Speaker: — Before you proceed further, tell me as to how this comes under any policy statement. I want to know exactly as to how this is a policy statement or an important statement. On that you can briefly speak.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I would like to place before the House the ruling that was made by the Speaker on 26th June, 1962: It need not necessarily be a policy statement. It may be policy statement or an important statement.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the observations that were made by the Hon’ble Speaker on 26th June, 1962. It reads as follows:—

"Mr. Speaker: — . . . . I feel that when the House is in session, it is not desirable or advisable for any member of the Government particularly any Minister of the Government to make any policy
Privilege Motion: 
re: Statements made by Ministers outside the House during meetings.

statement or any important statement, because I consider that this House is not only the source but the fountain-head from which the authority and the power of the Government flow.

Then, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy intervened and asked "Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: In the last sentence of your ruling you were pleased to use the word "statement". I suppose you mean it as "policy statement".

Mr. Speaker:—I meant "any important statement."

He categorically stated that he meant any important statement. On 11th July, 1962, there is another issue and the Hon'ble Speaker had repeated that decision. Therefore, to that extent it satisfies that it is not only a policy statement but also an important statement. Therefore, the Minister has violated that particular ruling of the Chair. When once a ruling has been given, it should not be violated. Since the Minister has violated that ruling, it comes under each of privilege. Then, whether the statement made is important statement or policy statement is the second point. My contention is that it is both. It is reported in all the papers. The 25th June Paper of Andhra Prabha reads like this:

Mr. Speaker:—It is not a decision.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It is not a decision. But it is a statement one has uttered or made.

Mr. Speaker:—If it is a policy statement or vital statement, it is a different matter. Suppose somebody says to the public that some thing is under consideration. Then, should they be prevented from doing so even the House is in session?

Sri C. V. K. Rao (Kakinada):—The whole observation was made by the Speaker only to prevent the Ministers not to go about making important statement when the House was in session; because this House is the fountain-head of the policies.

Mr. Speaker:—Ministers should not leave the House when the House is in session and all that I can agree. But when they go out, if some representation is made, should they not say that "we will consider that" or "it is already under consideration", etc.?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—If they go out and on receipt of representations, if they make statements at it, it becomes a very difficult task and the very purpose of this important legislature will be affected.

Therefore that is the very reason. Not only here but in the Council also it is raised. Of course, it does not prevent the Minister not to take or make anything in reply to a representation. But he should know that it is emanating from this House. Therefore when the House is in session, it is his first job and it is his bounden duty to do such an important statement in the House.
Privilege Motion:  

re: Statements made by Ministers outside the House during meetings.

Mr. Speaker:—The House is the supreme body. The Members are much more supreme. If a Minister says that a certain matter is under consideration does it form really a policy statement? That is only I want.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Some representation was made. It is stated that the school will be taken by the Government. It is objected to when the Minister had to state, even if anybody asked that the schools may be taken by the Government.

Mr. Speaker:—we will consider your suggestion. I will also consult.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—If he says that he will place before the House, I concede. Now the House is in session. Already there is a ruling previously. He did not care for that ruling and he made a statement. Let it be an important statement or any other statement.

Mr. Speaker:—Let me hear Mr. Narayana Reddi.

Sri M. Narayana Reddi:—Under Rule 19, the member is allowed to raise this matter when the Speaker is satisfied to allow a question of privilege to be raised, under the second proviso.

Mr. Speaker:—I did not come to that opinion.

Sri M. Narayana Reddi:—With that presumption I am coming to that.

Sri M. Narayana Reddi:—The only clarification you had asked whether it can be treated as in order to satisfy you. As you have very aptly put it, that the report itself ipso facto cannot be taken as a policy statement. The manner of reporting has also to be considered and the extent of reporting as you have put it, so and so is under consideration or something of which a reference is made. That does not amount to or even there is no privilege of the House involved. It has been held that it is not desirable and proper to make a policy statement outside the House. It is a principle that has to be honoured as a gentleman. But here, as he read out, there is no policy statement of the Government. No decision has been taken by the Government for the implementation or for introduction. In the contemplation stage, it is only a thing put. How you put it or how the Reporter who reported the matter put it, unless it is a very clear, it cannot be so. If a new decision has been taken during the session and it has been announced outside the House, it should not be such a kind of thing. If it is not so, it will be difficult for the Minister even to open the mouth outside this House. Sometimes with reference to representations, some such things are to be made. It should be mere clarifications, certain contemplated actions or proposals or policy decisions. Certainly if a policy decision or a new thing is taken when the House is in Session, it would certainly be announced with your permission. Therefore I don’t see any privilege in the contents of the motion and it need not be decided as so. The very purpose of Mr. C.V.K. Rao is served by raising this matter that the Reporters and the Ministers will be more careful in using words. Therefore there is no privilege involved in this.
Privilege Motion:

re: Statements made by Ministers outside the House during meetings.

July 1972. Privilege Motion:— Statements made by Ministers outside the House during meetings.

Sri V. Satyanarayana:—Ture Sir.
Privilege Motion:

7th July, 1972.

re: Statements made by Ministers outside the House during Meetings.
Privilege Motion:

re: Statements made by Ministers outside the House during Meetings.

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Sri V. Satya Murthy:—After 10 days also we can raise this point Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—You are perfectly right. But it is for me to take it and see how it has come, when I have come all that.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu (Parvathipuram):—The Hon'ble Speaker has really come to the rescue of the defaulting Minister. A statement is a statement of fact or that certain matter is under consideration, and an important statement is that which relates to important matters. The position here is, a subtle distinction has been drawn as to whether it is a casual statement or a representation made or whether it amounts to a statement that comes within the scope of the ruling. It all depends upon a clarification that the Minister will have to give. If a representation has been made and if therefore he was obliged to make a casual statement that is a different thing. On the other hand there is a suo moto statement. There is considerable statement and it is an important fact. It need not be a decision; important policy is different. A policy involves decision, but here is a mere important statement and certainly it is an important statement and it comes within the scope of the ruling. If it is suo moto, if it is made voluntarily and if it is not a mere casual statement; so the matter requires clarification by the Minister. He has to come before the House and submit to the Hon'ble Speaker about the matter.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir. I did not receive any notice or any such thing, but I want to respectfully submit to the Hon'ble Speaker about this reference to my statement. Often times Hon'ble Members have directed us that we must have more contact with the people, go with them, help them and their problems and try to solve them. That has been the direction of this House time and again. Now when we go to the people at their request, they have posed so many problems stating that their emoluments should be raised, that their avenues of
Privilege Motion: 7th July, 1972.

re: Statements made by Ministers outside the House during meetings.

promotion should be enlarged. They have said that proper equipment should be put in the hospitals, so it was a meeting of the Asst. Civil Surgeons Association for which myself and several other Members were asked to come over there. They had put up all their demands. We suggested that 'if you want more money, in view of the present budget the Government has no money at all to increase their emoluments nor buy further equipment. The only alternative would be, we will have to have a paying hospital. 'Would you in this present socialistic set-up want that the people should be burdened that was the question posed to them. Only they understand the present day difficulties of the Government and the people, the doctors as such being academicians and well versed they would not understand the intricacies, problems that are being confronted by the Government.

Does the Hon'ble Member wants that we should be mute and dumb for such representations by intellectuals and that we cannot say anything and that the Assembly is in session and that .. e are helpless. We won't say anything, whatever you say you just tell us and then we would go away. That would be a very unbecoming of a public representative not alone of a Minister. Even if Hon'ble Member Sri C. V. K. Rao was invited. I don't think he would have just kept mum and said 'right, I will only tell this in the Assembly or invite the attention of the Government' so in the same way primarily we are all legislators, we are elected by the people and then we are also answerable to the Assembly. There is no doubt about it, but that does not mean that we cannot pose questions, we cannot have a dialogue with the people, we cannot hear them and we cannot propose anything. This is not a matter of policy that we have suggested that we are going to put away all free hospitals. We never said nor that was our intention. So the question of importance is that whether we have met as per the direction of this House with the people and discussed their problems and put to them all the propositions that are before them. We wanted their advice so that the Government may consider and we put to the House afterwards. Then how would we be able to take up decisions? How are we to evolve the policies if we don't exchange ideas? We are just dumb and mute just like the lotus eaters who had never the right to speak but to hear. If that is the way the House wants the Ministers to function, then we are all helpless Sir. We will not stir out during the Assembly time, even if the people come and ask we will only say we will have to take the permission of the House even to take your applications and then we will submit to the House whether anything to be taken to them or not. Even to tell them that we are going to consider their applications, even to tell them that we are going to take action may involve any important thing Sir. That is not a policy matter which will involve any important matter; so if we are put under guard by the Hon'ble Members for every step that we take out of the House in order that we should confine ourselves in such a manner that it shall only be to the extent of nodding our heads and coming away; that would be unbecoming of a representative elected from the people. So my humble submission is that the Hon'ble Members must only raise such points in this august House and invite your attention and take the time of the House.

Where pertinent questions of policy which require the consideration of the House, which require the advice of the Hon'ble Members,
which require certain things which affect the rights and duties of certain people or sections of the people are involved then that only must be raised, and not casual statements or propositions put before the intellectual gathering that are not coming in the way. I don't think the Hon'ble House expects its own representative, its own workers to give a bad impression before the public Sir. I respectfully submit, there was nothing important in that, so far as my statement is concerned that we did not care for the House or that we have committed any breach of any such thing.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Vehement defence was made by the Hon'ble Minister Sir because they don't want to be lotus-eaters or dumb persons they blurted out something. But let them not make the Assembly an institution which can be made to modulate itself to the functioning, to the habits and methods of the Ministers. After all there is a jurisdiction, the jurisdiction of the House is there and the functions of this House are there. The Ministers can speak, body said 'you can't speak and you should be dumb'. They must speak, they must mingle with the people; but as a matter of fact in order to meet the people he cannot run away from the House. There are certain responsibilities. Particularly Mr. Narsa Reddy said that hospitals which are today treating people freely should be made paying institutions.

Mr. Speaker:—Don't go into the details.

Sri C. V. K Rao:—That means any person who goes there for treatment must pay for it just as he has got to pay for a private doctor.

Mr. Speaker:—He never said that they may be made paying institutions. He said that if you want more money is to come to the Government, should they be made paying hospitals. That is what he said.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Whatever may be the reason, it is not a question of reasoning. The question is he wanted to change the existing hospitals which are free hospitals, serving the needs of the people without charging them, as hospitals like private institutions.

Mr. Speaker:—Any way there should not be any further discussion on this. I will go into all these aspects. I will go through the proceedings once again and then give my ruling tomorrow.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Need to provide facilities for the sale of accumulated cotton in Nellore District.

7th July, 1972

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Need to provide facilities for the sale of accumulated cotton in Nellore District.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance: re: Need for establishing Slum Clearance Board.

The Minister for Accommodation & Housing (S·i P. Lakshmana Das) :- The presence of slums in Urban areas is a serious menace to the hygienic conditions apart from disfiguring and creating an uncouth appearance. They also present many social and economic problems to be solved. Because of the huge influx of population to the urban areas for employment and for better civic amenities, these slums grow haphazardly, preventing the planned growth of the cities. In spite of the best efforts of the Central and State Governments proposals to improve the slums have remained aspious platitudes. As for the slum dwellers they continue and grow in number. Slum
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Need for establishing Slum Clearance Board.

Clearance is not an easy problem as it involves several stages such as slum prevention, rehabilitation of substandard housing dwellers, slum improvement and slum serving and in each stage many difficulties have to be faced.

Socio Economic Survey of Slums:—According to a Survey conducted by the Bureau of Economic and Statistics, Andhra Pradesh and the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad there are about 23,564 huts existing in 86 slums in twin cities covering a total population of about 1,12 lakhs. In eleven Municipalities having a population of over one lakh each, the number of slum families is 68,300 covering a slum population of 3,17,400.

Provision under State and Central Sectors of the IV Plan:—In the revised IV Plan outlay of Rs. 46.00 crores, a provision of Rs. 7.34 crores has been set apart for Housing. Out of the said provision, Rs. 115.3 lakhs has been allotted to the following executing agencies under the Slum Clearance Scheme:

1. Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad Rs. 84.47 lakhs
2. District Municipalities Rs. 30.96 lakhs

Total: Rs. 115.43 lakhs

Slum Clearance Scheme Executed in the State:—In the City of Hyderabad, the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has formulated Schemes and under Slum Clearance since 1962-63 i.e during the period of third Five Year Plan. Since 1952-63 to 31-3-1972, Slum Clearance Schemes were formulated at (13) places for constructing 2462 quarters estimated to cost Rs. 172.14 lakhs. Against the sanctioned scheme of Rs. 115.11 lakhs, the expenditure incurred up to 31-3-1972 is Rs. 80.68 lakhs. The physical target fixed for sanctioned scheme was 2462 quarters out of which 1526 quarters have already been constructed and they are made available to the hut dwellers on rental basis. The Municipal Corporation has to complete about 22,000 tenements to accommodate all the Slum Dwellers.

In the District Municipalities as many as 11 Municipalities have taken up Slum Clearance Projects. The total cost of the approved projects is Rs. 78,86,194 for development of 8244 plots and construction of 1619 tenements, out of this 446 plots have been developed and 394 tenements have been completed and an expenditure of Rs. 21,32,237 has been incurred by the District Municipalities by the end of September 1971.

Present Programmes:—It is proposed to take up Slum Clearance Schemes in the following places by the District Municipalities:

Coastal Andhra:
1. Vijayawada
2. Visakhapatnam
3. Eluru
4. Tenali
5. Chirala
6. Nellore
7. Machilipatnam
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Need for establishing Slum Clearance Board.

Rayalaseema:
1. Adoni
2. Kurnool

Telangana:
1. Bodhan
2. Nizamabad
3. Kagaznagar

Scheme for environmental improvements of slums:—Under the Schemes for environmental improvement of slums in the big cities, the Government of India have recently introduced a fresh scheme which is exclusively financed from the central assistance released to the State in the shape of grants outside the plan ceiling. The Government of India have accorded administrative sanction to the extent of Rs. 38.43 lakhs (out of Rs. 99.73 lakhs projects sent to them) under the Central Sector Scheme for environmental improvement in slums in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities. They have released 26% of the estimate only recently i.e. Rs. 9.63 lakhs for implementation of the scheme. In addition, the Government of India have also called for fresh projects costing about Rs. 1.50 crores under the scheme in respect of twin cities during the current financial year which are being sent to them.

The slow progress of the work under the Scheme is generally attributed to the following reasons:

(1) Delay in land acquisition and handing over of sites;
(2) Where the sites happen to be Government poromboke lands, the non-alienation of these Government lands in favour of the Municipalities.

The Government are keen to solve the above difficulties in the shortest time possible. In a joint meeting held at the level of the Secretaries to Government it has been decided that such sites to the extent they are already encroached with some essential area around it, should be converted into town sites and handed over the Municipalities who would in turn lease the sites to the occupants. These issues are under consideration of the Government.

Special Slum Clearance Scheme:—The following special slum clearance schemes have been formulated:

(1) Bhaskararaopet, Vijayawada:—There are 11 major slum areas, including Bhaskararaopet in Vijayawada. A scheme costing Rs. 1.50 crores has been prepared for Bhaskararaopet by the Director of Town Planning providing three storied blocks, seven housing clusters of 10 in each cluster, group around open space) each Block consisting of 12 dwelling units in each floor. The total number of dwelling units provided in the scheme is 2598. The Scheme is proposed to be financed from the funds to be made available. Housing and Urban Development Corporation. The Scheme is pending sanction by the said Corporation.

(2) Koberetota, Slum Clearance Scheme, Visakhapatnam:—It has got 15'0 families accommodated within an area of 10.17 acres.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

7th July, 1972.

re: Need for establishing Slum Clearance Board.

All the families are going to be accommodated in Multi-storeyed flats consisting of grounds and two upper floors. The land belongs to private trust and some part of it belongs to private individuals. The cost of each dwelling unit works out to Rs. 6,752 and the total cost of the scheme works out to Rs. 1,04,51,580. The Scheme is being finalised by the Director of Town Planning and will be sent to Government of India shortly.

(3) Dharmanagar Slum Clearance Scheme Visakhapatnam:—

It has got 496 Slum Families and a total area of land involved in this Scheme is 16.7 acres belonging to the Government. It is proposed to construct 790 dwelling units accommodating not only the families living in this area, but also the families that will have to be evicted from the adjacent slums located on the alignment of the proposed National High way by pass. The cost of each dwelling unit works out to Rs. 6,402 and the total cost of the entire scheme is Rs. 50,70,120. This Scheme is also being finalised by the Director of Town Planning and will be sent to the Government of India shortly.

It would be seen that all possible efforts are being taken to tackle the slum clearance problem in the State.

Setting up of a Slum Clearance Board:—Soon after I took charge of the Portfolio of Housing, I visited Madras to study the working of the Tamilnadu Housing Board and Slum Clearance Board. I had noted some of the important features of the work done by the Slum Clearance Board and I also inspected some of the Slum Clearance Colonies. Since then, the State Government are actively considering the question of setting up a separate Slum Clearance Board in our State. Honourable Members are no doubt aware of the decision announced by the Finance Minister in his reply to the Budget discussion in the House regarding the setting up of the Slum Clearance Board. Details including the finances that should be made available to this Board are being worked out and necessary legislation for setting up such a Board will be brought before this House shortly.
48 7th July, 1972. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Need for establishing Slum Clearance Board.

Sri Syed Hasan:—In Hyderabad city, the headquarters of the Government, specially the old city is full of slums. Even animals cannot be tied there. There are no sanitary conditions, no proper lighting, no roads, and all the huts are in a miserable condition, specially so in this rainy season. Did the Minister make any visit to the old city and see the plight of these hutment dwellers? What remedy did he suggest?

Sri Syed Hasan:—Can he fix up a date and call us all make a joint inspection of these areas and take on the spot decisions?

Sri Syed Hasan:—Can he fix up a date and call us all make a joint inspection of these areas and take on the spot decisions?
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Strike by the workers of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board on 24-6-72 and the need for recognition of the harbour and the port workers union by the Dock Labour Board.

Sri Syed Hasan:—Let the Minister answer that question. It is important. People are living in horrible and miserably conditions. Further I would request you and the Members to make on the spot inspection and it will be a strike on the humanity.

Mr. Speaker:—He has already said that he had inspected along with the Transport Minister.

Sri Syed Hasan:—It is with regard to the old city. Let us fix a date and have an inspection.

Mr. Speaker:—That is all right. You can talk to the Minister and fix up a date.

re: Strike by the workers of the Visakhapatnam Work Labour Board on 24-6-72 and the need for recognition of the Labour and the Port Workers Union by the Dock Labour Board.

Sri T. Anjaiah:—The verification of membership of trade unions operating in the Visakhapatnam Port was taken up to determine the representative character for the purpose of reconstitutions of Dock Labour Board, Visakhapatnam and the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Visakhapatnam issued notices on 4-5-72 to the various unions for the purpose. The Port Khelasis 'Union (INTUC), Visakhapatnam filed a complaint in the Court of Principal District Munsif, Visakhapatnam, and obtained an interim injunction order restraining the Assistant Labour Commissioner from taking up the proposed verification of membership of the unions. The matter is therefore sub judice. About 4,000 employees, Dock Labour Board, Visakhapatnam went on a day's token strike on 24-5-72 at the instance of the Visakhapatnam Harbour and Port Workers Union (ATUC) demanding early reconstitution of Dock Labour Board, Visakhapatnam. The State Government are not the appropriate Government to take action in the matter.
7th July, 1972.

Matter under Rule 341

re : Accumulated stocks of boiled rice.

Mr. Speaker :—The other call attention motion standing in the names of Sri M. Narayana Reddy and Smt. J. Eswari Bai, I am postponing to tomorrow.

MATTER UNDER RULE 341.

re : Accumulated stocks of Boiled rice.

Mr. Speaker:—The Civil Supplies Minister is here. I permit Sri Srinivasul Reddy to raise the matter under Rule 341.

We have in 16 months accumulated only 10,200 tons of boiled rice stocks. The Civil Supplies Minister said that 20,000 tons of sub-standard rice was dumped by the Kerala Government and the Commissioner. We are not interested in purchasing sub-standard rice. It is an unfortunate statement which is unwarranted by the Kerala Government and the Commissioner.

14-4-72...
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Demand No. XXX Interest on Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes. Rs. 11,536,000.
Demand No. XXXI Irrigation. Rs. 22,44,92,900.
Demand No. XLVIII Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes. Rs. 12,43,89,000.
Demand No. XLIX Capital Outlay on Irrigation. Rs. 26,80,94,700.

Mr. Speaker:—Now the Minister for Irrigation will move his Demands.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,536,000 under Demand No. XXX-Interest on Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes".

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,44,92,900 under Demand No. XXXI-Irrigation".

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,43,89,000 under Demand No. XLVII Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes"

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,80,94,700 under Demand No. XLIX-Capital Outlay on Irrigation.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Now, Members will move their cut-motions.

DEMAND NO. XXXI-IRRIGATION-Rs. 22,44,92,900.
Sri B. Ramasarma:—Sir, I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,44,92,900 for Irrigation by Rs. 100.

Sri B. Yellareddy:—Sir, I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,44,92,900 for Irrigation by Rs. 100.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri B. Ramasarma:—Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,44,92,900 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri Md. Rajab Ali:—Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,44,92,900 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri B. Ramasarma:—Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,44,92,900 for Irrigation by Rs. 100
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,44,92,900 for Irrigation
by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: - Cut motions moved.

Mr. Speaker:—Sri Shafiur Rahman is not present.

Sri Syed Hasan:—He has authorised me to move the Cut
motion.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not think our rules permit authorisation of
such matter.

Mr. Speaker:—I shall close the discussion at 11-30 A M. and
then take up 2 hours non-official business.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. 1, 400,000 (40 lakhs):—Mr. 73,25,12,600 to
the Consolidated Fund. Mr. 11,55,56,000 to the
expenditure on the lines of what has been done
already for the budget. Mr. 50 lakhs for the
development work in the next few years. Mr. 25
lakhs for the expansion of the existing schemes.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. 1, 400,000 (40 lakhs):—Mr. 11,55,56,000 to
the Consolidated Fund. Mr. 11,55,56,000 to the
expenditure on the lines of what has been done
already for the budget. Mr. 25 lakhs for the
expansion of the existing schemes.
7th July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

1972-78 : 7 5° ఫిలింగ్. 72-73 లో 78 ఎలా ట్యూ తయారు చేసిన శాసనం లోని 71 రూ. 78 కు బయట చేసారు. కాని వైతం సాధారణంగా 250 రూ. 63 దాడుసాగిరావడముగా దాడిని అందుకు పెంచారు. అంటే 75 రూ. వచ్చివేసింది (సైనిక శాఖలు సంఖ్య, సాధారణ శాఖలు సంఖ్య, సహాయ శాఖలు సంఖ్య) అంటే గాను సల్లించడముగా మార్గం సంఖ్యం ఉంచడముగా. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ తరచే మూడు ప్రాంతాలు విస్తరించడము గాను ప్రాతిష్ఠించారు. కాని ఆవిర్భావం చేసిన ఒకప్పుడు సేవన సంపన్నం అంటే గాను మార్గం సంఖ్యం ఉంచడము గాను ప్రాతిష్ఠించారు. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ తరచే అంధకారం ప్రాంతాలు విస్తరించడము గాను ప్రాతిష్ఠించారు. కాని ఆవిర్భావం చేసిన ఒకప్పుడు సేవన సంపన్నం అంటే గాను మార్గం సంఖ్యం ఉంచడము గాను ప్రాతిష్ఠించారు.

సంశయానికి నిచ్చి ఇందులో ఏం రాయారు?

సంశయానికి నిచ్చి ఇందులో ఏం రాయారు?

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సంశయానికి నిచ్చి ఇందులో ఏం రాయారు?

సంశయానికి నిచ్చి ఇందులో ఏం రాయారు?
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
56
7th July, 1972

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants:

16. For the financial year ending 31st March 1973, the following demands for grants are presented for voting:

- Vote 1: Ministry of Education
- Vote 2: Ministry of Health
- Vote 3: Ministry of Works
- Vote 4: Ministry of Agriculture
- Vote 5: Ministry of Finance
- Vote 6: Ministry of Labour
- Vote 7: Ministry of Transport
- Vote 8: Ministry of Interior
- Vote 9: Ministry of Defence

These demands cover various sectors of government expenditure and are intended to support the development and maintenance of public services in the State.
7th July, 1972.


Sri M. Narayanreddy:—Sir, I beg to move;

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area Extension) Money-lenders Bill, 1972 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri M. Narayanreddy:—Sir, as the title of the Bill itself shows, it is only an extension of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area) Moneylenders Act 1849 F. This Act as you know was passed and enforced in the then Hyderabad State in 1849 F. for the regulation of money-lending business and transactions in the State. After the reorganisation in 1953, the scope of the Bill and the operation of the Bill is restricted only to the Telangana area and there is no such enactment regulating money-lending transactions in Andhra region which is a larger area forming part of the State. As you know, Sir, with the enforcement of this Act, the other acts such as Agricultural Debtors Relief and Prevention of Usury Regulation were repealed in so far as Telangana is concerned as these matters were covered by the Moneylenders Act.

Before I go to the necessity of extension of this Act to Andhra area, I may submit the important provisions of this Act as to how they would be helpful in regulating the moneylending transactions in Andhra area. Under Sec. 3 of the present Act all moneylenders have to get themselves registered with the authorised officer and a licence has to be obtained by them after following the prescribed procedure under sub-section 3 of section 3. So also under the provisions of sec. 5 every registered moneylender has to maintain regular account of loan for each debtor separately and also deliver the statement of account every year to the individual debtor. This act also extends to the transactions dealt by the pawn-brokers in Telangana area as envisaged in Section 6 of the Act. The interest prescribed which is more important for our purpose is 9% for secured loan and 12% for unsecured loans under sec. 10 of the Act. Under Sec. 13 there is a salutary safeguard provided with regard to ill-treatment and molestation of the debtors either by the moneylenders or by their agents; if
any such thing takes place there is a penal provision which prescribes rigorous imprisonment extending up to 2 years. In addition to that, we have added one more section by way of amendment, i.e., Sec.2-A under which no stranger will be allowed to register himself as a moneylender or obtain a licence for doing money-lending business in Telangana area and the stranger is defined in such a way as to include professional Sikhs and Pathans and others who are very notorious in this business and who are notorious for charging very high interest. This regulation was primarily passed for the reduction of a social evil of usury in the then Hyderabad State. It is gratifying to note that such a social welfare legislation was passed under a feudal regime of Nizam in those days, and unfortunately in a more advanced and enlightened area like Andhra region, we do not find any such regulation or a law to control and regulate the money-lending business. It is also a fact that all other States in our country have such an enactment for the regulation of money-lending business and with several progressive amendments in these Acts in States like Maharashtra, Mysore and Madras. That being the case, it is high time that such a regulation is also introduced in Andhra region in the public interest. As I submitted seeing the necessity of such a regulation, the State Law Commission in 1963 examined this question and recommended such a law should be enacted for the entire State, that is to say, extending not only the Act that is in force in Telangana but also they have prepared a model Bill just an improvement over the existing enactment in Telangana and they said that this Bill should be enacted as law and extended to the entire State.

But unfortunately during the last ten years on that recommendation no action has been taken to implement that recommendation by way of enactment of the Money Lenders' Act for the whole State. Again several representations were made to the Government, written Memoranda and representations to the effect that such a legislation is necessary— that was done in 1967— and in 1969 even those who are residing in Andhra area— even some Associations of Bankers and Pawn Brokers have also submitted that such a legislation should come. There is no controversy or dispute on the desirability of enactment such a legislation for the Andhra region. The only unfortunate fact is that it is not taken so far. For this purpose, I would now invite the attention of this House. The present position Sir, with regard to the Andhra Region is there are one or two Acts which are in force, i.e., the Madras Pawn Brokers' Act, 1943 and also the Agricultural Debt Relief Act, 1938. These two Acts which are in force in Andhra Region deal with the subject in a very limited manner so far as Pawn Brokers and the Borrowers, when they are agriculturists, are concerned, but there is no law as such to cover the money lending transaction. It is also a fact that the money lending on a very extensive scale by the private agencies is done in Andhra Region as against the same volume of piece in Telengana Region. Therefore, it is all the more necessary that such a legislation should have come for the regulation of the transaction in the Andhra Region. So, I hope that the Hon'ble Minister is convinced of the urgent need to introduce such a legislation, extend such a legislation that is here in the Telengana region to Andhra area.
In this regard several representations were made about the same and anxiety was expressed in these representations that they would be put to much hardship if this enactment is not introduced or extended to the Andhra Region. For that two main reasons were shown which are important and I would like to bring to the notice of this August House about that. One is, there is an organised trade in money lending in Andhra region by way of Financial Corporations. It is a very extensive business that is done in Andhra Region which is not known to Telengana Region. Under the Company Law Section if a large number of Financial Corporations were found and they are registered under either the Partnership Act or Registration of Firms Act for transacting money lending business 10 persons or less than 10 persons joining together and investing a lakh of rupees and accepting the promises from the individuals and borrowing on these resources for that lending. This is available at 10 to 13 per cent of the interest to the depositors as against the interest that is paid to the bankers, i.e., 7%. They are charging on the borrower a rate of interest ranging from 15 to 20 or 22%. In this regard their grievance is if this enactment is extended to Andhra region, all the Corporations and through these Corporations several depositors who have deposited their savings with these Corporations may suffer, in the sense that they will receive very low interest which would not be attractive or which would not be an incentive to deposit the savings in the Corporation.

The second is that the private credit that is given to this Corporation would not be available in as much as there would not be many resources to the Corporation to lend the amount on a lesser rate. Therefore, this enactment would hit the small traders. That is one objective taken by various representatives of the Corporation. In that regard, I would like to submit that there is some force in their representation in so far as the rate of interest is concerned but not the extension of the enactment. We can as well meet their needs by providing a classification of a private and a Corporate Sector of lending and safeguarding the rate of interest little more than that; Only last year as is done in Mysore and Madras. Therefore, they have to obtain a licence, maintain the accounts and furnish the statement of accounts. The only exception is that they would be allowed to charge more interest in as much as the Nationalised Banks are not giving any loans on the personal security of the borrower as is done by the individual Corporation in Andhra area.

When once this enactment is introduced, then the existing arrangement of the system of money lending will be completely disturbed in the sense that whatever transactions that have already taken place may be covered or may fall within the ambit of the fact and thereby they may become invalid or void ab initio. Most of the grievances also we can provide in the very Act saying that the subsisting agreements or transactions before with the Corporation or with the individual can be accepted in one case or they can be regularised by providing certain time like one or two months to get the transactions regularised by various officers after the enforcement of the Act. There should be no fear for the subsisting transactions becoming void.
Non-official Business
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area Extension) Money Lenders Bill, 1972

ab initio. If we do not extend this legislation to Andhra Region, what is happening is the evidence disclosed hitherto. The evidence was adduced before the Select Committee of this House in 1971 April in Vizag and other places nearby Vizag. In the definition of a stranger every Pathan is included in the definition of the stranger and they would preclude from any money lending earlier, in the Telengana area. They seem to be the main class of money lenders who lend small sums to the public servants and labourers and other small classes. It is also stated in the evidence before the Select Committee that they are charging as much as or in the range from 36% to 64% interest on the small sums given to petty traders or small N.G G.Os. and other people. Therefore, the rate of interest is not only usurious but also most prohibitive and exhorbitant. It has become a social evil in Andhra Region already. Though the Act is here, there is no such exhorbitant interest in this area. The social evil has now percolated to the Andhra area. It is all the more necessary that this Act is extended to Andhra Region. If there are any safeguards to be provided to protect the interest of small traders and cultivators, who are traditionally getting loan from the Financial Corporation, that can be provided in the Act itself and the Hon'ble Finance Minister can propose any amendment to the Principal Act making it enforceable in both the areas. In this regard I would like to bring one fact to the notice of the Hon'ble Finance Minister that the entire ac of legislation at this stage is changed in view of the lending rates and the policies that are now adopted by the Commercial, Nationalised Banks.

As you know, Sir, in the past, when these legislations were passed, so also when the Civil procedure Code was passed, the rate of interest that was given to the depositor as well as the rate of interest that was charged on the borrower by this Act was much less. Now the rate of interest charged on borrowing by the Commercial Banks has gone up and has exceeded by more than 10% and in some cases it is 12%. Take this interest. In normal periods when this is included on the basis of one year, it may exceed 15%. The margin between the interest that is paid to the depositor and charged from the borrower is 12 to 15%, i.e., a cushion of more than 6 to 7% is available to the Commercial Banks in meeting their establishment charges and making huge profits. So, the small anomalous position can be brought into the Money Lenders' Act. My object in introducing this enactment to the Andhra Region is only to regulate money lending transaction and not to prohibit the money lending altogether, because there is one danger inherent in a prohibitive regulation. A regulation though prima facie the provisions are unrealistic that it may in effect prohibit the entire trade altogether. It is not my opinion to prohibit the trade altogether in Andhra Region but only to regulate in the general interests of the trader. Therefore, there is need and scope for increasing the rate of interest as was recently done in Tamilnadu, Mysore and Maharashtra. We have to provide incentives for money lenders to lend money without any security of personal credit. Because the Money lender being the latest institution we cannot dispel with the money lender institution overnight without making an alternative provision.
It may liberalise the credit policy of the Nationalised Banks with respect to small traders. Since the present policy of the Banks is not so liberal and funds are not available easily, this will continue until such time as the banks may liberalise their lending policy. Therefore, there is some scope for increasing the rate of interest that can be done on par with such legislation in the neighbouring State. Therefore, I submit there is every need and urgency to extend this legislation in Andhra Area. As I submitted it is already much delayed and a social legislation like this should not be delayed. We consider that in relation to Telengana area, Andhra Region is enlightened, progressive in many respects. Therefore, this Region should not be allowed to lag behind any social legislation and advancement of social purpose. Therefore, I commend this Bill for the consideration of this House and I...........

Sri D. Venkatesham (Kuppam):—I request the Hon'ble Member to kindly explain the contents of the provisions of the Telengana Act which was passed in 1949 F.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—It consists of 15 sections and specifically made a reference to Section 3 under which a money lender as to get himself registered under the authorised officer. Sub-Section 3 to obtain a licence-stranger like Pathans in Vizag are prohibited from lending money. Under Section 5 every money lender as to maintain a regular account and give a statement and under Section 6 the pawn brokers are also covered! here although there is a separate Act so far as Andhra is concerned Section 13 punishment or imprisonment extending upto two years. These are the main substantial provisions. The other provisions are procedural as to how to maintain the books and forms etc., with which we are not very much concerned now. The main object and spirit of the Act is to regulate the money lending itself in such a way that the borrowers are not put at a disadvantage because of their difficulties and miseries. They are now paying a usurious interest. They should not be made to execute bonds for an amount exceeding the real lending. Without any Act, it is possible a man critically or hard pressed for money, even in executing a bond for more than the amount of what he took, to deplete the legislation before the Court. What the Money Lenders normally do is they charge higher rate of interest. A particular rate is deducted from the Principal towards the higher rate. He would mention only a lower rate and then the figure is added to the Principal as if the whole figure is the principal. Therefore, I once again commend this Bill to the House for the consideration and approval.

Sri D. Venkatesham:—How can we regulate this aspect? The Documents are executed for a higher amount when actually the lower amount is given. Even with this Bill how can you say that this aspect can be regulated?

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—What I said was at the moment, it is only the extension of the existing enactment that is in force in Telengana. When I referred to the grievances and representations of certain individual persons from Andhra area against this extension of this Bill, what I submitted was that such a grievance and representation may be met later by an amendment in the Principal Act if the
Government really so consider and that can be brought into effect by the amendment to the Principal Act. Since I was referring to the representation made by certain section in Andhra area, I only suggested as a solution that at a later stage by way of an amendment it can be brought into the Principal Act. The present Bill is to extend the existing act to the Andhra Region.
7th July, 1972.

Non-official Business:


Shri Sid Rama Rau (Aneer Narkar) - Abhi Janapada Naraani Reddy saab ne jo

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Non-official Business:

As a consequence of the introduction of this Bill, the Money Lenders who have been in the habit of charging a higher rate of interest will now have to charge a lower rate.

The Bill aims to control the money lending practices and ensure that borrowers are not exploited.

It is expected that the implementation of this Bill will result in a more fair and transparent lending environment.

It is important to note that the Bill will come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

In conclusion, the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area Extension) Money Lenders Bill, 1972, is a significant step towards regulating the money lending sector in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

S.S. Rao, Registrar, B.C.I.

223-9


7th July, 1972.


Clause 7: (Substituted by Act 1 of 1972) Substituted by Act 2 of 1972.

Clause 8: (Substituted by Act 1 of 1972) Substituted by Act 2 of 1972.


7th July, 1972.


68 Non-official Business:

Sri Syed Hasan:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, The way in which this Bill has been moved is really to be appreciated and it is a fact that all over the State this sort of money lending activities are going on and it is a sad plight that many persons of various categories and strata are victimized. I do agree, and need not add to many things suggested by my predecessors. I would like to say that it is not just the outsiders who are doing this business but there are Sardarjis and Sindhis too. They charge upto 22 to 30 per cent interest, per month. They deduct at the initial stage itself, the whole amount of interest, and the principal is recovered at later stages. By merely extending this to Andhra Region would not solve the problem. We have to site suggest and find out the ways and means, how best we can fight the evil. Otherwise with any loopholes under law they try to bypass and take advantage of bad legislation. Several of them do not have any licences. To carry on this business, without licence, they start some sort of small shop, and under the umbrella of that shop they continue their business of money lending. It is already telling on the condition of life of many persons. I know several Officers and Government employees, who just to get rid of these people (and fearing their repute was in danger), applied for premature pensions, and some deserted their posts. I suggest that instead of extending this to Andhra Region the Bill may be circulated to elicit public opinion, particularly from those who had been the real victims, and then a comprehensive legislation may be passed which will mean a full-hearted, real and sincere solution.
7th July, 1972.
Non-official Business:

Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao:—This bill does not seem to prohibit private money lending; it seeks to regulate private lending.
**Non-official Business:**

7th July, 1972.


Number of Cases have been filed in District Munsiff Court against 18% per annum on unsecured loans, and 15% on secured loans.
7th July, 1972.

Non-official Business:

(1) Mr. Narasimhaiah (K. N. Narasimhaiah):—Mr. Speaker, this Bill is in the interest of the borrowers. It is a just Bill and will be appreciated. It is expected to be a stepping stone towards progressive reforms in the Money Lenders industry.

(2) Mr. Nageswara Rao:—Mr. Speaker, I agree with the views expressed by Mr. Narasimhaiah. This Bill is much needed in the present times. It will go a long way in ensuring fair treatment of the borrowers.

(3) Mr. Ramakrishna:—Mr. Speaker, I support this Bill. It is long overdue and will go a long way in protecting the interests of the borrowers.

(4) Mr. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to see this Bill. It is a well thought out measure and will benefit the borrowers.

(5) Mr. Satyanarayana:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a progressive measure and will benefit the borrowers.

(6) Mr. Madhava Rao:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a step in the right direction and will benefit the borrowers.

(7) Mr. V. S. Raju:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a landmark decision and will benefit the borrowers.

(8) Mr. D. Ramanaiah:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a much needed measure and will benefit the borrowers.

(9) Mr. V. S. Rao:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a progressive step and will benefit the borrowers.

(10) Mr. V. S. Reddy:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a well thought out measure and will benefit the borrowers.

(11) Mr. V. S. Shukla:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a landmark decision and will benefit the borrowers.

(12) Mr. V. S. Varma:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a much needed measure and will benefit the borrowers.

(13) Mr. V. S. Vaidya:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a progressive step and will benefit the borrowers.

(14) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a landmark decision and will benefit the borrowers.

(15) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a much needed measure and will benefit the borrowers.

(16) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a progressive step and will benefit the borrowers.

(17) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a landmark decision and will benefit the borrowers.

(18) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a much needed measure and will benefit the borrowers.

(19) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a progressive step and will benefit the borrowers.

(20) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a landmark decision and will benefit the borrowers.

(21) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a much needed measure and will benefit the borrowers.

(22) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a progressive step and will benefit the borrowers.

(23) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a landmark decision and will benefit the borrowers.

(24) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a much needed measure and will benefit the borrowers.

(25) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a progressive step and will benefit the borrowers.

(26) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a landmark decision and will benefit the borrowers.

(27) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a much needed measure and will benefit the borrowers.

(28) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a progressive step and will benefit the borrowers.

(29) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a landmark decision and will benefit the borrowers.

(30) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a much needed measure and will benefit the borrowers.

(31) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a progressive step and will benefit the borrowers.

(32) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a landmark decision and will benefit the borrowers.

(33) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a much needed measure and will benefit the borrowers.

(34) Mr. V. S. Venkateswarlu:—Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill. It is a progressive step and will benefit the borrowers.

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7th July, 1972.

Non-Official Business:
Non-official Business:


23. "Non-Official Business:

ийుంగ సంభవం కోసం అయితే 100 రూ. కోసం మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది, బయట పని కలిగిని అంటే మరియు అంతకంయ్యం వచ్చిన మాత్రమే అంటే కొనసాగడం లాంటి సంభవించాడు.

చెప్పించండి: పదార్థాలు సంఖ్య నంది జరిగిన ఆనుకోలితే అది ఎందుకోయినంటే అది మరుగుతుంది. చాలా నంది కోసం ప్రత్యేక సాధనం మరియు తయారు చేసి ప్రతిపాదించారు. ఇది ఉంచాలనుడి. బయట పని కలిగిని అంటే మరియు అంతకంయ్యం వచ్చిన మాత్రమే అంటే కొనసాగడం లాంటి సంభవించాడు.

ఇది ఆధారంగా గొప్ప సమాధానం సిద్ధించాడు. ఆధారంగా యుద్ధ ప్రామాణికత మరియు సమాధానం సిద్ధించాడు. ఇది వివిధ పరిస్థితులలో పనిచేస్తుంది. ఆధారంగా ఉంపడానని యుద్ధ ప్రామాణికత మరియు సమాధానం సిద్ధించాడు.

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7th July, 1972.

Non-official Business:

(1) a. R. Brothers :—Qo)

(2) a. E. Brothers :—

76
Non-official Business:

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area Extension)

7th July, 1972.

The worst sufferers are small employees and wage earners, and railway employees. The railway employees in Andhra Pradesh have been suffering from high interest rates, especially in the last few years. In 1964, the rate of interest was around 12%, and in 1965, it increased to 15%. This trend continued from 1966 to 1970, and again in 1971. The worst sufferers are small employees and wage earners, and railway employees.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area Extension) Money Lenders Bill, 1972, will not only help the small employees and wage earners, but also railway employees. The Bill will regulate the interest rates and ensure that the borrowers are not exploited by the money lenders.

The Bill will also ensure that the interest rates are fair and reasonable. It will also provide for the registration of all money lenders in the area, which will help in keeping a check on their activities. The Bill will also provide for the formation of a committee to monitor the activities of the money lenders.

The Bill will be a great help to the small employees and wage earners, and railway employees, as it will ensure that they are not exploited by the money lenders. It will also ensure that the interest rates are fair and reasonable, and that the borrowers are not exploited.

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7th July, 1972.

Non-official Business:

Sri Syed Hasan:—I could not follow the hon. Minister's reply. Does he propose to get a comprehensive Bill?

Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao:—Yes.

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Sir A: Bhagavantha Rao:—I think it is premature now to explain.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—Sir, the hon. Minister is fore-seeing many complications which are not there. It is a simple enactment for two reasons. On a similar Bill presented in the last session which was later referred to the Select Committee this matter was thoroughly examined not only here but by visiting various parts of Andhra region. A large number of representations and memoranda were received and considered, witnesses examined, including several corporations which are now in the field of lending money. They again formulated a Bill in November 1971, some six months back; that Bill was to come and we were to accept because that committee being select committee of this House. So it would have become law but for the expiry of the term of the last session. There is absolutely no complication. The simple course in this would have been to refer this Bill to a select committee which would have examined that Bill and also suggested some more amendments which could have been communicated either in the next session or one or two months later.

There is another appoint. The State law Commissoa has examiined this issue from every aspect, from social, legal, economic and political. They formulated a very comprehensive Bill suitable to both the regions. Now there is not thing to exercise their minds. There are two Bills one by the Select Committee which is a comprehensive amendment of the existing Hyderabad Money Lenders Act. If you like it put it before the Assembly. If you don't like it as not very progressive, then the Law Commission Bill is there in a compact and comprehensive form. That can be presented without making any exercise on that. No body deed tell anything or add to this because they are already there. It has just to be placed on the Table of the House. If that decision is taken the Select Committee would examine the provisions again and if necessary some changes can be
made. I only wanted to clarify to the hon. Finance Minister that there are not many complications in this manner, their policy is already laid down in the shape of this Bill.

Government is contemplating to bring the Bill. I would have very much appreciated and complimented if they had specified the time limit—one month or two months or 3 months at the most. When there are no difficulties, he can as well specify the time just now. He can make up his mind about mentioning the time limit also.

There is one very pertinent point raised by hon. Sri D. Venkatesam. That is, this type of corporate lending is more prevalent and successful in Rayalaseema area. Rayalaseema being considered a backward area, from agricultural point of view, it is for the hon. Finance Minister and for the Government to consider very seriously why this corporate lending is prevalent and popular among small traders and ryots. He has to consider just now and from now onwards why in a back-ward area like Rayalaseema crores of rupees are lent by corporations and such lending is also popular and acceptable to ordinary people. That shows one thing. Every alternative credit system either through the banks or through the co-operative sector or any other organised sector is very very poor, in this area and much remains to be done in this direction. That is a very serious note he has to take. Unless the normal facilities are lacked by the people, they would never rush to these corporations and private lenders, at high rate of interest than the Government rate.

The second point raised by hon. Sri Rahmat Ali is a very salient point.

About the stricter enforcement of law, until we bring the Bill and pass it, the law would remain as it is in Telangana and the transactions would go on in Andhra. Serious allegations have been made on the floor of the House about the working of the Act so far as the city is concerned where the Pathans are doing money-lending business. Under section 2-A of the Moneylenders Act strangers such as Pathans who hold merely passports and who are not citizens under the Citizenship Act are debarred and precluded from prosecuting the business; even if they do their transactions become ab initio void and they can even be prosecuted; but how are they able to carry on this trade illicit lending—all these years under the very nose of the Commissioner of Police and all high authorities at the headquarters of our capital city. This cannot be seen where they are in collusion with the enforcing authorities or with the police or whoever it is. This is a matter that has to be looked into. They can easily be traced in the streets of Hyderabad and it is a very serious charge that an hon Member of the House has made and I beg of the Hon. Minister to see that the enforcement measures under the Act are tightened up. I entirely agree that it is no use passing laws without enforcing them or without meaning to enforce them, but that does not mean that we should not have those laws at all. Some of the hon. Members said that since the enforcement is bad let us not have it. We have to strengthen the enforcement. It is also observed by the Agricultural Finance Committee headed by Mr. Gadgil—he very clearly mentioned
in his report that all these laws have to be strengthened and enforced strictly. There is no use of entrusting this job to the same officers; the Tahsildar is burdened with thousands of duties. We have to increase the licence fee on a graded basis based on turnover and see that the amount is utilised for the maintenance of enforcement staff. We can have one or two officers here and there to make periodical checks of accounts and raids, etc.

In the meanwhile I would suggest that the Finance may constitute a small committee of the legislators and one or two officers specially. It is no use bringing legislation in a comprehensive manner without making a thorough study of the corporate functioning of Andhra region; that is very important—whether this corporate sector should be allowed in the interests of the public; if so what are the measures to be taken. In order to do that, it is necessary we make a thorough study of the transactions of the functioning of the organisational structure of these corporations which are transacting business to the tune of crores of rupees in lending. Therefore I would beg of him to constitute a small committee to examine specially taking a few legislators to make a thorough study of these corporations in a month or two and see how they can be put on a more organised level if they are serving a better cause; if they are not serving their functioning should be discouraged by suitable provisions; if you bring the legislation they leave the matter to the Select Committee to enquire into all this; such a legislation can be brought even tomorrow. If you want to bring a comprehensive legislation after making all these studies, what we have to do is to appoint a small committee to go into these details. Let the Government servants not be further burdened. Let there be a small committee to do the job and submit a report to the Finance Minister. He can also review the legislation that is to be brought to us.

I would again request the Finance Minister to consider this measure; there is absolutely no harm because it is a legislation to eradicate social evil; it is a legislation to regulate usurious trade; it is a legislation in a progressive direction. Therefore there is no harm even if he commits to a definite time. I appeal to him to specify the time also. Since he has assured the House about bringing the same legislation I ask for the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

“That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill”.

(The Bill was by leave of the House withdrawn).

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now we shall take up partly discussed resolution moved by Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu.
Statement:

re : Strike by the jute mill workers.

Mr. Speaker:—The Chief Minister will move the Bill.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—Sir, Before I go to this Bill if you permit me, I want to make a statement about this Jute Mills’ Workers strike which is going on for a long time about which I was authorised to give an Award, so that if I make that statement now, the strike may be called off immediately with effect from tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker :—Yes, you can do.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—Sir, the demand of the Jute Mill Workers for increase in the wages was discussed by me on the 5th and 6th evenings with their representatives and the employees of the Jute Mills and the Minister for Labour and Minister for Industries were present. The employees and Employer representatives stated their cases. Then it was resolved that the issue of wage revision be left to the decision of the Chief Minister. There were subsisting agreements in all the Mills and yet the workers chose to agitate for the enhancement of wages because of the recent upward revision of wages in West Bengal. If the employees feel strongly that there was a case for revision inspite of subsisting agreements, there should have been negotiations with the Management and they should have utilised the good offices of the Labour Department also for the purpose. Instead they chose to resort to strike offending the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. This approach, I think, must be deprecated and should not be encouraged. However, having regard to the fact that there has been an increase of Rs. 4\text{\textdollar} in the wages of West Bengal Jute Workers an appropriate increase for those of the workers in this State
difficult to resist. The demand of the Unions has been that the wages in Andhra Pradesh should be brought on par with those in West Bengal. The Managements of the Mills contended that the conditions of the Jute Mills in West Bengal were not similar to those of that in this State and therefore, there can be no equilization of wages. The question of bringing about party comes up for study in detail and this will be done. Meanwhile it is necessary that the workers call off the strike and factories should start functioning. Pending detailed study of the demand of the workers about the revision of wages, some interim relief appears in order of the seven Jute Mills in the State—Aruna, Uma and East and Cost Commercial Companies are relatively manufacturing twine only. Of this again Aruna is the biggest. All the remaining four Jute Mills are in Chittivalasa and the other relatively small units. Having regard therefore, to the position of the various Jute Mills including the twin factories it is reasonable that an interim relief of Rs. 25 be given to the workmen of Chittivalasa and Nellimerla Jute Mills and Rs. 20 to those of Bhajarang and Sri Krishna and Rs. 15 to those of Aruna Jute Mills and Rs. 5 to Uma. The interim relief now proposed will have effect from 1st July, 1972 provided the workmen call off strike and resume work. The final decision will be given in two months's time but it will have effect also from 1st July, 1972, unless phasing is found necessary.

This is the Award which I have given by way of an interim Award and I hope that from tomorrow the strike will be called off and the work in all the Jute Mills will start. I would also like to add that if possible, the final decision will be given in less than two months stipulated because we have stipulated a time which is maximum and it is quite possible to come to a final decision also within a shorter period than two months.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—On this I would like to have a clarification from the Chief Minister as to whether he is giving the Award to the Legislative Assembly. The parties concerned must have listened to him as voluntary Arbitrator. I Suppose that was the position under that agreement and under law also. As voluntary arbitrator himself, we would like to know himself placing before the House Sir. We would like to know of all the efforts he has made in order to see that he has arrived at this kind of interim relief making certain observations which are very detrimental to the very right of the workers to strike which of course, I feel, he is not so much experienced as a Labour leader but all the same he is a big leader himself. Now that his observation on the strike is rather, I do not feel, proper as far as the right of a worker to go to a collective bargain is concerned. The interim relief, I feel personally, as I put, is not satisfactory, as far as I can see it whether he made any efforts with the parties concerned. If he has made it, it is a different matter altogether. Nothing more to add. I gather from some of the Members who have participated—I have also been called to the discussion as one who has something to do with the labour problems. I would like to hear from the Chief Minister on these points.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—This matter has figured prominently in this House before and therefore, when the Labour Minister made a statement some time ago that he has initiated, he is talking to the parties and he also stated that the Chief Minister at the appropriate
time will come into the picture and will solve it. Yesterday and day before yesterday we had detailed discussions. We heard both the parties and the Management and the Labour Unions and finally thought of deciding voluntarily yesterday that the Chief Minister should be authorised to give an Award—whether it is a interim wage or a final wage—even that aspect they want that the Chief Minister has to decide and they did not want to say anything. Because there is the urgency, since more than a month the strike is going on and everybody is losing—the workers are losing, the Managements are losing and the worst of all Government also are losing a good bit of money—I thought that the urgency demanded and an interim wage be given. Since the matter has figured in this House, I thought I should take this House into confidence before taking anybody else into confidence. So, I made this statement.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, one clarification.

Mr. Speaker:—You may seek some clarification on the statement, but do not begin to discuss it.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Whatever the other things, Sir, I congratulate the Chief Minister for taking this very quick decision.

(Applause)

Secondly, the workers demand all through has been for uniformity in wages. I do not know why two different rates of interim relief has been shown. However, since the workers have been on strike for more than four or five weeks, they are put in great difficulty. I would request the Chief Minister whether he has paid any attention to this matter and whether he can also ask the Managements to pay one month's wages as an advance recoverable in twelve instalments.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, that is a matter of detail to which, I have not had the time to go. So far as the disparity referred by Sri Sreeramulu is concerned, the removal of disparity is the issue on which a final decision has to be taken. So, if I had anticipated it and I had equalised all increments now, it would have amounted to anticipation of the final decision which would have been a prejudicial one. Therefore we have thought that the status quo should be maintained, some difference maintained and all of them should get something and finally whether equalisation is desirable, if so how, to what extent, whether equalisation with West Bengal is desirable or equalisation within the mills of Andhra Pradesh inter se alone is desirable, these are the matters into which we will have to go later.
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualification (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, I beg to move "That the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972 be taken into consideration".

Mr. Speaker:—Now there are amendments. The Members may move their amendments.

CLAUSE 1.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—I beg to move:
"Delete sub-clause (2) of Clause 1".

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—Sir, I beg to move:
"For sub-clause (2) of clause 1 substitute the following—
(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force from the day it is enacted".

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved:

CLAUSE 2.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, I beg to move:
"In sub-clause (ii) of clause 2 delete the words "for being engaged by a charitable or religious institution or endowment"."
86 7th July, 1972.

Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualification (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972.

Add the following as sub-clause (iii) of clause 2:
(iii) All employees working either in Government Departments or Institutions under the control of the Government drawing a salary of Rs. 500 or less per month.

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri Peter Paul:—Sir, I beg to move:
Add the following as sub-clause (iii) of clause 2:

“.iii) The posts of employees who are appointed in any Government institutions or in any Government aided institutions either by the Government or by Private institutions.

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved.
Sri A. Sreeramulu (Bluri):—I entirely agree with Mr. Sri Krishna and I would request the Government to withdraw this Bill. As I see from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this is born out of expediency and not urgency. Curiously, the Government has very clearly stated that this Bill is intended to remove certain disqualifications incurred by a person in the recent general elections. This is really very funny. The Government could have easily mentioned the names of persons who have incurred disqualification. Though the name is quite obvious it would have been, perhaps, more honest on the part of the Government to have put the name to remove the disqualification instead of bringing up this Bill. The Legislature, under the Constitution, is no doubt competent to legislate either retrospectively or prospectively since no penal provision is involved. There is indirect penalty which is getting inflicted on certain persons unknown to the Legislature. At the time of the General Elections, certain persons were holding this office—Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader, Standing Council, so on and so forth. Since they are conscious of this disqualification they could not participate in the election. There might have been cases where certain persons’ nominations might have been rejected because of the disqualification. So this Bill was brought forward. I feel that though legally the Legislature may be competent but morally it is not good for the Legislature to give retrospective effect to this Bill. Secondly, if a Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader who earn not less than Rs. 1,000 per month who are directly responsible to the Government, if those people can be qualified to participate in the election, what exactly is the difficulty in enabling an army of employees in the State, who are nearly 4½ lakhs...
in number who are effectively and directly participating in this democratic process? In Britain, employees at the lower level who do not make policy or do not take decision are politically free to participate.

Unfortunately, in this country in the name of political neutrality, we have developed a second class citizenship known as Government employees and teachers; so the amendment also will have to be incorporated. If the Government is prepared or if its objective is to widen the base for greater participation of these people in the democratic process, it is absolutely essential. If the Objective of the Government is limited to confer a special privilege or benefit to a particular individual, this Bill and this form is alright. It is for the Government to see whether the public will get convinced of the genuine intention of the Government. As far as we are concerned, we feel that morality declares and honesty demands that such special benefit need not be conferred upon a particular individual and this Legislature should not be used as an instrument for conferring this benefit.

Thanking you, Sir.
Government Bill:

The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972.

The Bill seeks to amend the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1972, by providing for the payment of salaries to Government employees on the 15th and 30th of each month, instead of the 20th and 25th, as provided by the existing Act. The Bill also proposes to extend the disqualification period for default in salary payments from six months to one year.

The Bill was introduced on 7th July, 1972.
Government Bill

7th July, 1972

The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972,
The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972.

Government Bill:

The Andhra Pradesh "payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972.

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Standing Council appointed by the Government for being engaged by a charitable or religious institution or endowment for conducting legal proceedings on its behalf. He has engaged a lawyer by a charitable or religious institution or endowment for conducting legal proceedings on its behalf. The lawyer is engaged by a charitable or religious institution or endowment for conducting legal proceedings on its behalf. Therefore, he need not say that I have already taken upon myself the onerous task of deciding the matter. Apart from that, there is another point which has to be borne in mind. We may find that our friend Mr. Srinivasulu Reddy is a very capable lawyer and we want his services. We want to utilise him. Suppose we want to engage him before the Supreme Court to argue our case. He may not accept it saying that this will be a disqualification. Therefore it is not as if the Bill is meant for a particular individual, there is also a policy behind it. If the Government is utilising the legal services of any particular individual it should not operate as a disqualification. There is a policy behind it and I don't think anybody can take objection to that, Sir.
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Sir, this Bill has to be viewed from a proper perspective and also what has happened in respect of other offices. If it is viewed with a very limited object as to who is involved in it, under what circumstances it is brought, then it is bound one's judgment, Sir. The whole law on office of profit is in a state of flux and process of evolution, I should say Sir. It is the privilege and prerogative of the Parliament and Legislature to decide by way of exception; under the prevention of disqualification for office of profit what are those offices which are included in the schedule. It is included in the schedule it becomes exempted from the office of profit, so you will see Sir, apart from the Parliament law or the schedule attached thereto, even in our own principal Acts a number of offices were excluded from the office of profit, not at one time but from time to time. You will see Sir that the office of the Vice-Chancellor of the University after the famous judgment of the Supreme Court is excluded. I will only submit Sir that the retired Government servants receiving pensions are also excluded so also the others. If you go on merit, that offices or the payment that is made, the services that are expected to be referred and all that, then the Council Public Prosecutor or a Standing Council or Legal Pleader stand on a better footing than those holders of offices whom we have already excluded from the purview of profit. Then this is a necessary legislation. If this is viewed from that point of view then this is a necessary legislation. The only point is, if the legislature considers in its wisdom that these two offices should be excluded from the office of profit on the lines of other offices timing should not very much come in the way. The benefit is available to all the Members inside the House as well as those who propose to come into the House irrespective of the party and all that. The only question is that if we consider that those offices ought to have been excluded from the office of profit analogous to other office from time to time. If we enact such a legislation and if we are now enacting, then once we accept that it is to be excluded from the
office of profit and in giving retrospective effect so as to make it available even to those who come within the purview. The question here is, it is not being done merely for the sake of individual for a single occasion but it will remain on the Statute Book as a right available to all the Government pleaders, public prosecutors and the Standing Council. That is one thing Sir. The office of profit is considered by a Joint Committee of Parliament; and that Joint Committee of Parliament is a Standing Committee, a continuous committee. I submitted in the beginning that the law is in a state of ‘influx’. It is being reviewed from time to time, and reports are being made from time to time, as to which office or offices are to be excluded from the ‘office of profit’. Every three years-five years, by way of amendment to the Schedule in the Central Act, as well as special acts, so many offices have been excluded, as ‘office of profit’.

The Public Prosecutors, the Government Pleaders, and Standing Counsel, they all get fees only. On the merit of the case, there is no objection. The only objection is with regard to giving it effect retrospectively, i.e. from 1st January, 1972. If once we consider that certain injustices are to be set right, in the sense that these have to be excluded from the office of profit on par with others, I see no reason why, it cannot be given effect to retrospectively, in order to make this available even to sitting members.

So, if in our wisdom it is not an office of profit then to make it available to some Members or one member is not a harm or any abuse of power. If still some Hon’ble Members feel that the Bill needs a review, we can have a committee of this House, or a Joint Committee, to go into the whole question as to which of the Officers should be included and which to be excluded from the office of profit. But just saying for the sake of opposition is alright. We accepted that on principle, and I do not see any validity in the objections raised, Sir.
The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972

Sri Syed Hasan:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised that half the power is misused and abused by the Government in bringing such a legislation; and just to increase their power they want to do whatever they like. I do not think that our elders who brought freedom to us had ever thought that the power would be misused by those who take over from them.

I would like to ask the persons in authority that if the same problem would have come to us (the opposition), and if the same situation had arisen, and if the opposition had brought this sort of amendment, whether the Government would have been prepared to accept such an amendment.

Sir, the constitution is very clear on this point and Art. 191 says:

"A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as and for being a Member of Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State if he holds any Office of profit under the Government of India or any State"

A person for whom all this is sought to be done, was holding an Office of profit before she was appointed as Minister and now unless this disqualification is removed, it remains irregular. This disqualification cannot be removed at this juncture. This sort of Bill, even if passed, would be applicable to future persons, who work as a Pleader, or a standing counsel or in any other capacity under the Government. Is it a State subject? It comes under the People’s Representation Act. I wonder how this legislation is being brought just to take a person stay as a Minister, even though she was already holding an Office of profit.

I am sorry about the attitude of our Parliament and Legislature that anything which is the subject-matter of a Court is sought to be usurped by legislation. Because of this attitude, the High Courts and Supreme Court are very much discouraged and they find themselves helpless.

Under such circumstances, I would appeal to the Chief Minister and add that I have a respect for that lady for whom this amendment is brought. She is very capable; I wish rather I could leave my seat to make room for her; because she is very conscious of her work. Most of the Ministers do not have a greater regard for the Assembly, than this lady, whom I have mentioned, inspite of all this I am very sorry, that on a matter of Principle, I must voice against this attitude and behaviour, and the way in which the legislation is sought to be brought. Having a brute majority, three times the Opposition, the Government want to over-ride all the objections and get through this piece of legislation. If this Bill is passed, the very concept of Democracy would be shadowed.

I hope the suggestions would be considered seriously before taking up this legislation.
Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu—Sir, Speaker, Sir, A legislation is sought to be made in absolute abuse of power which has been conferred on an absolute majority. There cannot be a more absurd use of power than this. I will just bring to your kind notice one aspect of the matter. The Constitution itself provides for no disqualification for the minister. But in this case persons who are office-holders of profit, who are day in and day out under the obligation of Government, who are paid by the Government for the purpose of services rendered, and then the disqualification will be not only for the membership of Assembly but even for Municipality and Panchayat Samiti. Any person who is in the pay of Government or obligation, cannot certainly discharge his duties independently. Payments to the Members of Assembly or to the Speaker have been exempted from the disqualifications, for these persons are no subordinates to or dependents on the Government. They have not contact with the Government.

But so far as those who are legal practitioners under contractual obligations, they are likely to enter claims and counter claim, and this may at any time bring them into dispute and their office which they are holding. It is an office that is likely to affect the judgment of the Government. So even as in the other case in this case also, the members of the Constituent Assembly, in the height of their wisdom, have framed a disqualification and brought them under a bar. I do not understand how, for the sake of an individual, the constitutional sanctions and the democratic traditions which our Country has established, can be given a go-bye. It is said that in some other States, it has been done like this. No, Sir. A wrong done anywhere
The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972.
cannot be a precedent, an example for us. Here is a thing which is obviously and outrageously a wrong—the violation of democratic principles apart from the letter of law. Even the letter of law is also violated. When the same disqualification has been imposed upon lesser persons—namely, Presidents of Panchayat Samithis and Chairmen of Zilla Parishad's, I see no reason why it should be sought to be removed in the case of Members of the Assembly. This is really something outstanding.

The next thing is, this amendment or removal of disqualification is sought to be given retrospective effect. This is another startling abuse of power. Absolute power corrupts absolutely; that is the maxim. In the words of late Mr. Jinnah, brute majority has really corrupted and brought about this misuse of power, because, for the sake of an individual, the legislative power is being invoked. The person concerned now may be occupying the position of a Minister, but that is not the thing. After all, Ministers come and go and we are not here permanently; but the traditions of democracy are permanent and they have to be respected and very well followed.

Another thing that I want to bring to your kind notice is this: the disqualification has been incurred. It is the Constitution that has laid down this disqualification. On the date when the nomination was filed, merely because somebody did not raise an objection and had not brought it to the notice of the Returning Officer, it does not mean that the person seeking nomination or filing the nomination has filed the nomination for contesting the election to the Legislative Assembly is qualified. That very moment, there is the disqualification that is incurred. Even though such a person was subsequently elected, the law lays down that this ground can be raised at any time, and, as a matter of fact, this ground was raised in the Tribunal. It therefore amounts to a subversion of justice, subversion of legal proceedings. It is nothing short of greatest misuse of power that has ever been made by any wielder of power. So we have to enter our strongest protest against this violation, rude violation, uncivilized violation of the legal principles enshrined in our Constitution, enshrined in our practice, and accepted by all democratic nations. This, I submit, Sir, is not an ordinary matter, and, therefore, we record our protest.

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Mr. Speaker:—You are a Barrister-at-law.

Sri B. Ayyapu Reddy:—He also contested an election petition.

Mr. Speaker:—You are a Barrister-at-law.

Sri B. Ayyapu Reddy:—He also contested an election petition.
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972.
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972.

7th July, 1972.

The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972.

The following is the text of the Bill as introduced in the Assembly:

The Bill seeks to amend the payment of salaries to members of the Assembly. The amendments include:

1. Increase in the salary of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker.
2. Increase in the salary of the Chairman of the Standing Committees.
3. Increase in the salary of the members of the Assembly.

The Bill also includes provisions for the removal of disqualifications of members who fail to attend meetings for a specified period.

The Bill is intended to improve the financial compensation for members of the Assembly and to ensure that those who do not attend meetings are disqualified.

The Bill has been passed by the Assembly and is awaiting the Governor's assent.

[Signature]

[Name]

Speaker of the Assembly
Government Bill:

The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972.

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ప్రాంతంలో సాధకాలు నిన్నారు. మరచుకుటుంది నీని పోతుంది. కనుక నాకు సహాయం ఎంచుకోవాలంటే మనం కైకాది వో నిలచుకుంటాం. 7వ జూలై, 1972 న పాటు ప్రకారం మనం ఇంటిలో ఉన్నాను. కొనసాగి పుష్పించిన ప్రియములు నిలచిన వాతావరణం. కేవలం ఖాళీ-ఖాళీ నిమిషాలు. ఇది కొనసాగి ప్రియములు నిలచిన వాతావరణం. కేవలం ఖాళీ-ఖాళీ నిమిషాలు. ఇది కొనసాగి ప్రియములు నిలచిన వాతావరణం.

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Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—What he said had gone on record. Until a member is declared as elected he will not become a member. Only if a non-member who is elected under some election sits in the House...

Sri Vanka SatyaNarayana: —How can a non-member sit in the House?

Sri C. Parasuram Naidu:—Point of order. Evidently, the hon. Member who spoke earlier had not read the provisions of the constitution.

Art. 198 reads:—
"If a person sits or votes as a member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of a State before he has complied with the requirements of Article 188, or when he knows that he is not qualified or that he is disqualified for membership thereof, or that he is prohibited from so doing by the provisions of any law made by Parliament or the Legislature of the State, he shall be liable in respect of each day on which he so sits or votes to penalty of five hundred rupees to be recovered as a debt due to the State..."

Mr. Speaker:—What is your point? Please tell me which Member sits like that? The Bill is going on and there is order in the House. What is the point or order.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Point of Order, Sir. Article 193 of the Constitution is very clear, Sir, I will read the Article. "193. If a person sits or votes as a member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of a State before he has complied with the requirements of article 188, or when he knows that he is not qualified or that he is disqualified for membership thereof or that he is prohibited from so doing by the provisions of any law made by Parliament or the Legislature of the State, he shall be liable in respect of each day on which he so sits or votes to a penalty of five hundred rupees to be recovered as a debt due to the State."

Here, in this case, Hon'ble Member Mrs. Jayaprada deemed to have been conscious of the fact that she is disqualified...

Mr. Speaker:—Did she inform you that she knows that there disqualification and she is going to be disqualified and all that.
The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—May I submit Sir that no culprit admits. So, we have to infer from the circumstantial evidence. Circumstantial evidence is strong in this matter. If this Member has not become conscious of her disqualification, this Bill would not have come. What more evidence is necessary? This Bill itself is standing testimony of the fact that the lady has become conscious of her disqualification and had approached the Chief Minister and this Bill has come. The moment, she becomes conscious of the fact that she is disqualified, at that moment, she is ceased to sit here. There was already a litigation before the Court. It may be said that at the time when she filed a nomination, she was unaware...

Mr. Speaker:—First of all, there is no mention of the name of any Legislator. Secondly, you have brought a name; it may be true or may not be true. Then, as long as there is nobody disqualified here and as long as there is no person who is not a Legislator sits here, there is no force in your point of order.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Here is a lady who was a Legal Practitioner in contractual obligation with the Government. As such she was disqualified. That disqualification she may not be aware. She might have forgotten at the time when she filed the nomination or it may be a fact supressed. Subsequently, the matter was brought to her notice. Because it is a subject of litigation, when she has become conscious of the fact, then it has come before us. She was a Senior Legal Practitioner. Nobody would be excused for ignorance of law and particularly so, when she was the senior legal practitioner when she is occupying a responsible post of Minister. So this Bill has come to defend the Minister. So, we have to infer from the circumstances and the circumstances show that she cannot be conscious of the fact that she is disqualified. When once she is conscious, she is liable for penalty.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no point of order. What is that you want to say Mr. Venkataratnam?
Article 191(1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a Member of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State — (a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State specified in the First schedule, other than an office declared by the Legislature of the State by law not to disqualify its holder:

1. if he or she occupies an office of profit, he or she cannot even be chosen or being continued as Member. She was chosen and she is continued as member. So the disqualification has already set in, by virtue of Article 191 of the Constitution. So, when the disqualification has set in by virtue of provision of the Constitution, is it open for the State Legislature to undo or to take way the affect already set in by virtue of the Article 191 of the Constitution?
The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972.

In the first schedule...

"other than office declared by the Legislature of the State by law not to disqualify..." are not.

I shall read the extract from the Judgement of the Supreme Court which pertains to the points raised by Mr. Venkata Ratnam. "Article 191 itself recognises the power of the Legislature of the State to declare by law that the holder of an office shall not be disqualified for being chosen. There is nothing in the words with the article's to indicate that this declaration cannot be made with retrospective effect." These are the
two crucial sentences to dispose of all the points raised. Article 191 (1) (a) does not imply any limitation on the powers of the State Legislature that can be made as effective from an earlier date. The apprehension that it may not be a healthy practice and that this power may be abused in particular case are no grounds for limiting the powers of the State Legislature. The practice of the British Parliament does not also imply any restriction on retrospective validation of election. Article 191 (1) (a) does not imply any limitation on the powers of the State Legislature that can be made as effective from an earlier date. The apprehension that it may not be a healthy practice and that this power may be abused in particular case are no grounds for limiting the powers of the State Legislature. The practice of the British Parliament does not also imply any restriction on retrospective validation of election.

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Government Bill:
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still governed by the laws and rules of the Government servants. Therefore, there is no parallel between the Commissioner of Municipality and Standing Counsel appointed by the Government. Therefore, there is no parallel between the Commissioner of Municipality and Standing Counsel appointed by the Government. There is no parallel between the Commissioner of Municipality and Standing Counsel appointed by the Government. I can cite an example of Principal of a College in which I studied in Poona. He was a Member of the Legislative Council. It was a Private Institution and there is no bar for that. After all it is in favour of a person, this got a certificate of merit, from no less a person than Mr. Hasan himself.

I am sorry to say that we cannot be witnesses for such a piece of outrageous legislation and therefore, we want to stage a walk out protesting against this.

(At this stage many of the Opposition Members staged a walk out)

He is governed by a different section of the Representation of the Peoples, Act. Office of profit is a different section.
The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972 be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted

CLAUSE (2)

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"In sub-clause (ii) of Clause 2 delete the words "for being engaged by a charitable or religious institution or endowment".

and

"Add the following as sub-clause (iii) of clause 2.

"(iii) All employees working either in Government Department or Institutions under the control of the Government drawing a salary of Rs. 500 or less per month”.

The amendments were negatived.

(With the leave of the House the amendment given notice of by Sri Chukka Peter Paul was withdrawn)

Mr. Speaker:—The question is

"That Clause (2) do stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause (2) was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE (1)

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"Delete sub-clause (2) of clause 1”

The amendment was negatived,

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
Government Bill: 
The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972.

"For sub-clause (2) of clause 1 substitute the following—

"(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force from the day it is enacted."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That Clause (1) do stand part of the Bill”.

Motion moved.

(Pause)

The Motion was adopted.

Clause (1) added to the Bill.

PREAMBLE, ENACTING FORMULA AND LONG TITLE

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Preamble, Enacting Formula and Land Title of the Bill do stand part of the Bill”.

The Motion was adopted. Preamble, Enacting Formulaa and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

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

"That the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972 be passed.”

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972 be passed.”

The Motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned till 8-30 A.M. tomorrow the 8th day of July 1972.

(The House then adjourned to meet at Half-Past Eight of the clock on Saturday the 8th July, 1972).
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Appendix.

1972-73 financial year, financial year statement

1972-73 financial year, financial year statement

2. The (Panchayat) Secretary, village (Panchayat) name, village name, union name, district name, district name, state name, state name, year from 1971-72, year to 1972-73, financial year.

2. The (Panchayat) Secretary, village (Panchayat) name, village name, union name, district name, district name, state name, state name, year from 1971-72, year to 1972-73, financial year.

2. The (Panchayat) Secretary, village (Panchayat) name, village name, union name, district name, district name, state name, state name, year from 1971-72, year to 1972-73, financial year.

2. The (Panchayat) Secretary, village (Panchayat) name, village name, union name, district name, district name, state name, state name, year from 1971-72, year to 1972-73, financial year.
అధీనస్థ అంశం. 1971-72 సంవత్సరం క్రిష్ణాదార పయనంతో కొన్ని పయనంలో 52.881 రూపాయలు నిర్ధారించబడింది.

4. వి చికిత్సలానికి సంహారం, అంశాలు, పాటు, విస్తరణ భిత్తి, ప్రత్యేక ఇంస్టిట్యూట్ ప్రత్యేకత, విద్యా పాఠశాలలు వంటి ప్రత్యేక ప్రాముఖ్యత ముందు ప్రతిమాత్రచే ప్రత్యేకత పొందిన చికిత్సలు. ప్రత్యేకత పొందిన చికిత్సలు ప్రతి 100 రూపాయ నిర్ధారించబడింది. నిర్ధారించబడిన పయనం 1971-72 సంవత్సరం క్రింద 100.00 రూపాయా నిర్ధారించబడింది. కానీ యొక్కూడు దేశ సేవల ప్రతిబింబం దీని రుచికరణ పొందింది. కానీ అది చాలా సాధనాలు నిర్ధారించిన ప్రతిమాత్రచే ప్రత్యేకత 157 రూపాయా చెయ్యాయి.


6. యుత్తు పయనంతో ప్రతిమాత్రచే ప్రతిమాత్రచే 157 రూపాయ నిర్ధారించబడింది. పయనందిన క్రిష్ణాదార ప్రతిమాత్రచే 700.00 రూపాయా నిర్ధారించబడింది. మరింత పయనందిన ప్రతిమాత్రచే 1,000.00 రూపాయా నిర్ధారించబడింది. కానీ తక్కువ పయనందిన ప్రతిమాత్రచే 510.00 రూపాయా నిర్ధారించబడింది. ఎందుకంటే ప్రతిమాత్రచే ప్రతిమాత్రచే మరింత చెయ్యాయి.
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| 8. | ఎందూరం, సాగుదెబ్బత వైపు పొందిన సంఖ్యలు లేదని ప్రకారం, 1971-72 సంవత్సరానికి పొందిన పొందులు కంటే అది కూడా సమానం. 1972-73 సంవత్సరానికి తెగడి ఉండాలి తెగడి. వాటి మూడు సంవత్సరాలు నిర్ధారణ సమయానికి ఉంటుంది. అప్పుడు మరో సంవత్సరాలకు పొందులు ఉండాలి. |
Appendix 7th July, 1972.

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2. మియన ఆరోపం | 230.00 | 16.67 | 140.02 | 25.00 | 64.98 |
3. ప్రియనేటి ఆరోపం | 403.72 | 46.09 | 229.32 | 36.50 | 137.90 |
4. కావ ఆరోపం | 111.90 | 8.06 | 104.11 | 6.50 | 1.29 |
5. సంతోశ ఆరోపం | 99.20 | 12.00 | 91.04 | 2.50 | 5.65 |
6. సంప్రది ఆరోపం | 82.03 | 13.63 | 68.39 | 0.64 | 13.00 |
7. సంప్రది ఆరోపం | 170.00 | 27.00 | 117.51 | 20.00 | 32.49 |
8. సంప్రది ఆరోపం | 420.00 | 17.56 | 147.97 | 15.00 | 257.03 |
9. చిన్నప్పటి పైట్టి | 148.68 | 10.00 | — | 1.00 | 147.68 |
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<p>| మిగిలి | ... 11,131.85 | 823.11 | 5,498.80 | 1,085.13 | 4,554.93 |</p>
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| మొదలు సంఖ్య | 35.771.00 | 3.673.735 | 28,674.28 | 2,210.00 | 7,178.71 |

కారణం:  మొ. 5.00 రూపాయ మొదలు సంఖ్య నిర్ణయం ఆపించబడింది ప్రత్యేక వస్తు నిర్ణయం లింగం కారణం చివరిసిద్ధం.

Appendix
Appendix

7th July, 1972.


10. 1971-72 ಜನವರಿ 1 ರಿಂದ 1971-72 ರೇ ಪರ್ಷ್ನದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶಾಲೆಯಾದ ರುಣ ಪಾತ್ರದ ವಲಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಎಂಬುಡು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯೊಣದ ಮತ್ತು ಚಾಲಿತ ರುಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಎಂಬುಡು. 25.27 ರಿಂದ 15.00 ರೇ ಪರ್ಷ್ನದ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಎಂಬುಡು. 1971-72 ರೇ ಪರ್ಷ್ನದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯಾದ ರುಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಎಂಬುಡು.

11. ಸಹಜ ರೇಳಿಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು:

(1) ಜನವರಿ 1 ರಿಂದ 1972-73 ರೇ ಪರ್ಷ್ನದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶಾಲೆಯಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ.
(2) ಜನವರಿ 1 ರಿಂದ 1972-73 ರೇ ಪರ್ಷ್ನದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶಾಲೆಯಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ.
(3) ಜನವರಿ 1 ರಿಂದ 1972-73 ರೇ ಪರ್ಷ್ನದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶಾಲೆಯಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ.
(4) ಜನವರಿ 1 ರಿಂದ 1972-73 ರೇ ಪರ್ಷ್ನದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶಾಲೆಯಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ.
(5) ಜನವರಿ 1 ರಿಂದ 1972-73 ರೇ ಪರ್ಷ್ನದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶಾಲೆಯಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ.

Appendix

(1) రాష్ట్రంలో ప్రభుత్వం: విభాగాల తప్పక తరుగులో వేసిన మేరకు నిలిచే వివరాలు:


దిల్లీ రాయంలో 10 రాష్ట్రంలో రాయంలో, 11 వీధి రాష్ట్రంలో, 12, 13, 14, 22 వీధి ప్రింటింగ్ సాధనాల లేదా రాష్ట్రంలో. 1973 అసంచాలు విశేషాలు 18,000 ప్రత్యేక వంటి రాష్ట్రం రాష్ట్రం రాష్ట్రం రాష్ట్రం రాష్ట్రం రాష్ట్రం రాష్ట్రం 

మాత్రము భారతీయ ప్రభుత్వం 1972-73 లో రాష్ట్రం రాష్ట్రం రాష్ట్రం 

విభాగం శాసనాధికారి వంటి విభాగం వంటి విభాగం వంటి విభాగం వంటి విభాగం వంటి విభాగం 

(2) ఫికుషెన్స్ విలువులు: రాష్ట్రం చే రాష్ట్రం చే రాష్ట్రం చే రాష్ట్రం చే రాష్ట్రం చే 

(3) సూచి: మూలం విభాగం మార్కాట్లలో. 1972 మార్కాట్లలో రాష్ట్రం చే లేదా 82.5% లేదా 322.86 ప్రత్యేక లేదా ప్రత్యేక 

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(3) **Cultural Development:**

- **1976-77:** Rs 2,50,000
- **1977-78:** Rs 3,00,000
- **1978-79:** Rs 5,00,000

0/0 22/4 42/4 51/0

(4) **Savings Bank:**

- **1972-73:** Rs 3,224
- **1973-74:** Rs 3,622.43
- **1974-75:** Rs 1,000.00

(5) **Current Account:**

- **1971-72:** Rs 32.00
- **1972-73:** Rs 1,000.00

(6) **General Statistics:**

- **1972:** Rs 1,45,752
- **1973:** Rs 3,52,706
- **1974:** Rs 4,50,526

(7) **Miscellaneous:**

- **1971:** Rs 4,50,000
- **1972:** Rs 3,52,706

(8) **Income Distribution:**

- **1972:** Rs 4,50,000
- **1973:** Rs 3,52,706
- **1974:** Rs 4,50,526
1972-73 వి. మంది 19,000 జనాభం కలిగించిన ప్రదేశం నిర్వహించాలి.

1. రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం నియోగించిన జనాభం పరిమాణం కానుండా ఉండాలి.

2. రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం, ప్రతి సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం కానుండా వివిధ ప్రత్యేకించాలి.

3. ప్రతి రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం, పాత్ర ప్రత్యేకించాలి.

4. రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం, ప్రతి సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం కానుండా రేపు చేయాలి.

5. రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం, ప్రతి సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం కానుండా రేపు చేయాలి.

6. రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం, ప్రతి సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం కానుండా రేపు చేయాలి.

7. రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం, ప్రతి సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం కానుండా రేపు చేయాలి.

8. రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం, ప్రతి సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం కానుండా రేపు చేయాలి.

9. రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం, ప్రతి సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం కానుండా రేపు చేయాలి.

10. రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం, ప్రతి సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం కానుండా రేపు చేయాలి.

11. రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం, ప్రతి సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం కానుండా రేపు చేయాలి.

12. రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం, ప్రతి సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం కానుండా రేపు చేయాలి.

(1) ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం కానుండా రేపు చేయాలి.

(2) ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం కానుండా రేపు చేయాలి.

(3) ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ నియోగించిన జనాభం కానుండా రేపు చేయాలి.
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1972-73 6°, 425 రూ. విలుపుతో వాటా రాణాకల సర. 26.64 రూ. రేయాయించారు.

1972-73 6°, 425 రూ. విలుపుతో సర. 67.50 రూ. రేయాయించారు.

(1) కుమ్మర్ విడుదల.
(2) కూర్పాల విడుదల.
(3) పూమిడు విడుదల.
(4) ఉత్తరేతు విడుదల.

చాలా విలుపు విడుదల వైపు దీనిని కల్పించారు. 1972-73 6° నుండి సర. 25.00 రూ. ఉంచబడింది.

(1) అనమత విలుపు: అది హప్ప్ 30 కంటే కుండా రూ. 20 కంటే కుండా పెంచబడుతుంది. అంటే ఆ విలుపు కోసం, అంటే పెద్ద హప్ప్ కుండా విలుపు కోసం, అంటే ఏకుండా విలుపు కోసం. 16,670 రూ. హప్ప్ కంటే తప్పంచారు 3,000 రూ. హప్ప్ కంటే తప్పంచారు 1971 విలుపు కంటే 30% కొచ్చితం బయటం. 1972-73 విలుపు హప్ప్ పెంటే 25.00 రూ. ఉంచబడింది.

(2) నడుస్త్ర విలుపు విడుదల: నడుస్త్ర విలుపు కుండా పెంచబడాలి. ఈ విలుపు కోసం నడుస్త్ర విలుపు కోసం, అంటే పెద్ద హప్ప్ కుండా విలుపు కోసం, అంటే ఏకుండా విలుపు కోసం. ఇతర కొంతం, సాధనం పెంటే నది కలిగి ఉంటుంది. ఇతర సమానం 8/1 కొంతం.
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(3) మేన్ తరువాత తీసుకునేది దశానం: 

5 డానిలో ప్రతి 3 డాని ఇవి ఇవి ఇతర దృష్టి. 

1971-72 సంవత్సరంలో దండవింతెన్ని విభాగాలో ఏకాదికి విదేశీ దేశాలలో భాగించిన మంది సంఖ్య. 

ఇతర తరువాత ఈలోస్ట్రిత్స్ ప్రస్తుతి. 

(4) కాంపెంట్ తరువాత తీసుకునేది దశానం: 

47 సంవత్సరాల పైకి సంఖ్యలు, 48 సంవత్సరాల, 38 సంవత్సరాల, 30 సంవత్సరాల, 22 సంవత్సరాల ఇవి ఇవి ఇవి ఇతర దృష్టి. 

1971-72 సంవత్సరంలో ఇతర దృష్టి. 

(5) కాంపెంట్ తరువాత తీసుకునేది దశానం: 

0/0 సంవత్సరాలు 11/6 సంవత్సరాల ఇందులో 19/6 సంవత్సరాల ఇందులో 0/1-330 సంవత్సరాల ఇవి ఇవి ఇతర దృష్టి. 

5/2+400 సంవత్సరాల ఇవి ఇవి ఇతర దృష్టి. 

1971-72 సంవత్సరంలో ఇతర దృష్టి. 

(6) కాంపెంట్ తరువాత తీసుకునేది దశానం: 

0/0 సంవత్సరాలు 500 సంవత్సరాల ఇవి ఇవి 

2,000 సంవత్సరాల సంవత్సరాల ఇవి ఇవి 

500 సంవత్సరాల సంవత్సరాల ఇవి ఇవి 

800 సంవత్సరాల సంవత్సరాల ఇవి ఇవి 

తమ లోని శిక్షణ శాఖల మధ్య విభాగాలు. 

ఇది లేదు బాగా లేదా శిక్షణ శాఖలు ఇందులో విభాగాలు. 

నాయకులు (సంవత్సరాలు) 4 సంవత్సరాలు 6 సంవత్సరాలు ఇవి ఇవి ఇతర దృష్టి. 

1972-73 సంవత్సరాల ఇతర దృష్టి. 

2,880 సంవత్సరాల సంవత్సరాల ఇవి ఇవి 

తమ లోని శాఖలు ఇందులో విభాగాలు. 

ఇది లేదు 1972-73 సంవత్సరాల ఇతర దృష్టి.
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(7) రెగిస్ట్రాయింగ్ ప్రారంభం - ఇంకా సంవత్సరం మామిడి 76 చదువు కల్పించింది. 60 సంవత్సరం కంప్యూటర్ మానవులకు లభ్యం కిరింది. 1972-73 సంవత్సరం మామిడి 17.63 రూపాణి వ్యవస్థలు నిర్మాణంతో లభించింది.

టాప్‌ నిర్మాణపనిలు

18. (1) వర్గం నిర్మాణం - సంపాదనకారుల ప్రాంతం 33.52 రూపాణి తయారీ చేస్తారు. వ్యవస్థలు 1869, ఈ యాగి వ్యవస్థలు లభించాయి. తరువాత లభించిన వస్తువులు వాటి వస్తువులు చాలా పెంచకుండా ఉండేవి. 1971 లో ప్రారంభం తయారు కాలంలో ముగించాయి. 1972 వరకు ఇందులో రెగిస్ట్రాయింగ్ ప్రారంభం లభించింది.

(2) వేపాన్ని అవసరాలు కంటే - అంటే ప్రాంతం 489.72 రూపాణి తయారీ చేస్తారు. తరువాత అవసరం 1969 లో ఉంది. ఈ యాగి సాధారణం ఉండవచ్చు. 1972 లో తయారు కాలంలో రెగిస్ట్రాయింగ్ ప్రారంభం లభించింది.

(3) వ్యవస్థలు ప్రారంభం - సంపాదనకారుల ప్రాంతం 298.18 రూపాణి తయారీ చేస్తారు. ఈ యాగి సాధారణం ఉంది. వ్యవస్థలు లభించాయి. 1969 లో తయారు కాలంలో రెగిస్ట్రాయింగ్ ప్రారంభం లభించాయి. 1972 వరకు ఇందులో రెగిస్ట్రాయింగ్ ప్రారంభం లభించింది. ఈ యాగి సాధారణం ఉంది. 1972 వరకు రెగిస్ట్రాయింగ్ ప్రారంభం లభించింది.

(4) ఆంధ్రాప్రదేశ్ ప్రాంతం - సంపాదనకారుల ప్రాంతం 60,000 రూపాణి తయారీ చేస్తారు. ఈ యాగి సాధారణం ఉంది. 1972 వరకు రెగిస్ట్రాయింగ్ ప్రారంభం లభించింది.
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14. Dr. K. G. Rao, former President, received honorarium of Rs. 7,000.00 during 1968-69 (Rs. 3,000.00) and 1969-70 (Rs. 4,000.00) totaling Rs. 11,000.00. Dr. K. Ramakrishna Reddy, former Director, received Rs. 2,200.00 during 1969-70. Dr. K. Venkata Prasad, former Secretary, received Rs. 390.00 during 1970-71. Dr. T. Ramakrishna, former Director, received Rs. 890.00 during 1971-72. Dr. V. K. K. R. Reddy, former Director, received Rs. 1,265.00 during 1972-73. Dr. K. Venkata Tripathi, former Director, received Rs. 850.00 during 1972-73. Dr. T. V. R. Reddy, former Director, received Rs. 98.92 during 1972-73.

1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74: Dr. S. N. R. Rao received Rs. 800.00 during 1972-73. Dr. K. V. G. R. Reddy received Rs. 220.00 during 1973-74. Dr. K. V. G. R. Reddy received Rs. 350.00 during 1974-75.
పండితమానమొదల చరిత్రలో పరిశోధనల కేంద్రం 1972-73 కి ఏడాది లేదా మరో ఎక్కువ విస్తారసంపద గానీ వారికి విస్తరించబడింది. కార్యక్రమ సంఖ్యలు 1972-73 కి ఏడాది లేదా మరో ఎక్కువ విస్తారసంపద గానీ వారికి విస్తరించబడింది.

పరిశోధనల విస్తరించబడిన విస్తరించబడిన విస్తరించబడిన విస్తరించబడిన విస్తరించబడిన

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<th>(విస్తరించబడి నంబర్లు)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>పత్రిక సంఖ్య 36.33 38.00 39.37 114.00</td>
<td>(విస్తరించబడి నంబర్లు)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>పత్రిక సంఖ్య 10.00 5.00 15.00</td>
<td>(విస్తరించబడి నంబర్లు)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>పత్రిక సంఖ్య 10.00 1.00 5.00 16.00</td>
<td>(విస్తరించబడి నంబర్లు)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>పత్రిక సంఖ్య 5.00 5.00</td>
<td>(విస్తరించబడి నంబర్లు)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>పత్రిక సంఖ్య 15.00 8.00 12.00 35.00</td>
<td>(విస్తరించబడి నంబర్లు)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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7. పత్రిక సంఖ్య 21.00 7.00

8. పత్రిక సంఖ్య 105.00 105.00

మధ్యస్థానానికి అంశాల మధ్యస్థానానికి అంశాల మధ్యస్థానానికి అంశాల

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>పత్రిక సంఖ్య</th>
<th>97.33 34.00 166.67 318.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Appendix

7th July, 1972. 125
7th July, 1972.

Appendix


(3) గాంధీ మండల సంఖ్యలు: — శాతం సంఖ్య 157 ఎకరాలు. గాంధీ సంఖ్య 157 ఎకరాలు.

17. కొండ ప్రాంత ప్రత్యేకించబడింది. కొండ ప్రాంతం, శాతం, కొండలపై సరిపోయిన మండలాను ప్రాంతం విభజించబడింది 1967 సంవత్సరం 87 ఎకరాలు విభజించబడింది రూపొందించబడింది.
Appendix 7th July, 1972. 127

రాష్ట్రం స్థితి తీసిన వారికీ ప్రమాణంగా సంస్థ దినపేరు నం. 88 క్రియలు
తేదీ వివరం ఉంది. ఇది ఉంది యాదాద్రి ప్రాంతం నుండి సంస్థ ప్రాంతాన్ని
సంచారం కోసం క్రిబినారు సూచించారు. సరసార సంచార సూచించిన ఫోన్ నం. 33.88 సంస్థ సంచారం
1972-73 వ సంస్థ పాత్ర బ. 5.00
ఖారీ సంచారం కోసం కొనసాగారు.

రాశి చెప్పించిన విషయం కోసం సంస్థ ప్రాంతం సూచించారు. రోజుల సంఖ్యలు
నంతియాంకంగా సూచించారు. రాశి చెప్పించిన సంఖ్యలు రాశి చెప్పించిన
సంఖ్యల సమాధానాన్ని ఉంచారు. ఆధారం, దినపేరు, ప్రత్యేకం, విషయం యొక్క
60 సంచార సంచారాన్ని ఉంచారు. 30 సంచారం మేలు సంచారం చెప్పించారు. అది
చెప్పించారు. 40 సంచారం మేలు సంచారం చెప్పించారు. మేల సంచారాన్ని
1972 సంచార పాత్ర ప్రతి సంచారం చెప్పించారు.

ప్రత్యేకించబడిన మార్పులు

18. 2702.75 సంస్థ దినపేరు యొక్క సంచారం నం. పాత్ర 2210.00
సంస్థ సంచారం యొక్క సంచారం నం. పాత్ర 2702.75 సంస్థ దినపేరు
నం. 2210.00 సంచారం సంచారం యొక్క సంచారం నం. పాత్ర 1972 సంచారం
చెప్పించారు. సంచారం చెప్పించిన సంచారం యొక్క సంచారం నం. పాత్ర యొక్క
సంచారం చెప్పించారు. ప్రత్యేకంగా సంచారం చెప్పించారు. అది
చెప్పించారు. 2702.75 సంచారం చెప్పించారు. అది చెప్పించారు. సంచారం
చెప్పించారు. ప్రతి సంచారం యొక్క సంచారం నం. పాత్ర 1972 సంచారం
చెప్పించారు. అది చెప్పించారు. సంచారం చెప్పించారు. ప్రతి సంచారం
యొక్క సంచారం నం. పాత్ర 1972 సంచారం
చెప్పించారు. అది చెప్పించారు. సంచారం 
చెప్పించారు. ప్రతి సంచారం 
యొక్క సంచారం 

ప్రతి సంచారం యొక్క సంచారం 
చెప్పించారు. ప్రతి సంచారం 
యొక్క సంచారం 

ప్రతి సంచారం 
యొక్క సంచారం
Irrigation Demands for 1972-73

MR. SPEAKER SIR,

I move that the House be pleased to grant a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,44,92,900 against Demand No. XXXI—Irrigation, Rs. 12,43,89,000 against Demand No. XLVIII—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes, and Rs. 26,80,94,700 against Demand No. XLIX—Capital Outlay on Irrigation for 1972-73.

2. The State Government have been striving their best to complete quickly the major irrigation projects already on hand and have at the same time taken up medium and minor irrigation schemes whose benefits would be felt by all the districts of the State. Hon’ble Members are aware that 8 major irrigation schemes were under execution under both Plan and Non-plan and 2 schemes viz., Tungabhadra Project Low Level Canal and Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-I have been completed. Kadam Project has also practically been completed. Pulivendla Canal Scheme was approved during 1971-72 and the work has been commenced. The work is in progress. Nagarjunasagar is the biggest project taken up by the State Government and, as Members are aware, work on the construction of this dam has been completed in so far as the principal items of work are concerned. The dam has been raised to its full height in the spillway and non-spillway portions. The bridge on the top of the Dam has also been completed. Work on Nagarjunasagar Canals is in progress. During 1971-72 an additional irrigation potential of 55,000 acres under Nagarjunasagar Project and 12,000 acres under other Major and Medium Irrigation Projects has been created. During the same year an amount of Rs. 1,062.00 lakhs for Nagarjunasagar Project, Rs. 932.00 lakhs for Pochampad Project and Rs. 708.75 lakhs for other Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, totalling Rs. 2,702.75 lakhs had been provided, and was also spent. It may also be mentioned that Drainage works in Godavari and Krishna Deltas were speeded up during 1971-72 and the cess collection has touched the figure of Rs. 850.00 lakhs, by now.

3. During 1971-72, under Minor Irrigation Programme, an amount of Rs. 208.20 lakhs under normal Plan, Rs. 17.34 lakhs under Special Rayalaseema Development Programme, and Rs. 150.00 lakhs under Special Telangana Develop-
ment Programme, totalling Rs. 375.54 lakhs had been provided. Out of the above provisions, an amount of Rs. 199.22 lakhs under normal Plan, Rs. 17.23 lakhs under Special Rayalaseema Development Programme, and Rs. 146.55 lakhs under Special Telangana Development Programme, totalling Rs. 363.00 lakhs had been spent. During 1971-72, new irrigation potential of 49,873 acres had been created and irrigation of another 52,681 acres had been stabilised.

4. In addition to the above, Rural Works Programme sponsored by the Government of India was taken up in the districts of Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, in the taluks of Markapur and Giddalur of Prakasam and Mahboobnagar districts for removing backwardness and scarcity conditions. As against the provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs made under this programme during 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 103.59 lakhs had been spent. Out of 157 schemes taken up for execution under this programme, 78 schemes had been completed and the remaining schemes were in progress.

5. The Government of India have so far made available an amount of Rs. 21.51 lakhs during 1969-70, Rs. 22.40 lakhs during 1970-71 and, Rs. 25.00 lakhs during 1971-72, in the context of creating additional employment opportunities particularly for technical personnel by taking up of investigation of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in this State. This outlay has continued the employment potential created for 284 degree-holders, 123 diploma-holders and 490 Non-technical personnel. About 36 Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes have been taken up for investigation under this scheme. This scheme is proposed to be continued for two more years by the Government of India during 1972-73 and 1973-74.

6. Government are anxious that as many schemes as possible are investigated in detail and got ready so that they can be taken up as and when funds are available and, as such, a large number of schemes are being investigated with funds made available by the Centre and also by the State Government.
7. Prospects for 1972-73 in brief are as follows:

On the Plan schemes it is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 700.00 lakhs under Nagarjunasagar Project, Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs under Pochampad Project and Rs. 510.00 lakhs under other Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. The regionwise break-up of the above total provision is as given below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Coastal Andhra</th>
<th>Rayalaseema</th>
<th>Telanagna</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nagarjunsagar Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pochampad Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Other Major and Medium Irrigation Projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Investigation of Projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Flood Control, Drainage, Anti-sea erosion Schemes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Engineering Research</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Metric System</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>641.88</strong></td>
<td><strong>207.64</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,830.44</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,210.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Rs in lakhs)*
Minor Irrigation Programme.—Under Normal Plan, it is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 26,821 acres besides stabilising supplies to about 20,967 acres. On Minor Irrigation Schemes, it is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 318.00 lakhs, of which Rs. 206.00 lakhs are under Normal Plan, Rs. 7.00 lakhs under Special Rayalaseema Development Programme and Rs. 105.00 lakhs under Special Telangana Development Programme.

8. The following statement gives information in regard to total estimated cost of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, irrigation potential to be created, amount spent up to 1971-72, provision made for 1972-73 and the balance amount required for their completion:—
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Nagarjunasagar Project (Andhra &amp; Telangana)</td>
<td>16,854.00</td>
<td>2,054.00</td>
<td>17,889.00</td>
<td>700.00</td>
<td>Estimate under revision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16,854.00</td>
<td>2,054.00</td>
<td>17,889.00</td>
<td>700.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coastal Andhra Region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Vamsadhara Project</td>
<td>864.00</td>
<td>148.23</td>
<td>145.75</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>638.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Vottigadda Reservoir</td>
<td>230.00</td>
<td>16.67</td>
<td>140.02</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>63.98</td>
</tr>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Thandava Reservoir</td>
<td>408.72</td>
<td>46.00</td>
<td>229.32</td>
<td>36.50</td>
<td>137.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Varaha Reservoir</td>
<td>111.90</td>
<td>8.06</td>
<td>104.11</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>1.29</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Pampa Reservoir</td>
<td>99.20</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>91.05</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>3.65</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Torrigedda Pumping Scheme</td>
<td>82.03</td>
<td>13.63</td>
<td>68.39</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>13.00</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Guntur Channel Scheme</td>
<td>170.00</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>117.51</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>32.49</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Kanupur Canal Scheme</td>
<td>420.00</td>
<td>17.56</td>
<td>147.97</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>257.03</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Gandipalem Project</td>
<td>148.03</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>147.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,529.48</td>
<td>299.24</td>
<td>1,044.12</td>
<td>287.14</td>
<td>1,208.22</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tungabhadra Project Low level Canal:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andhra</td>
<td>300.00</td>
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<td>157.91</td>
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<td>1,049.87</td>
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<td>Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal, Stage—I</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andhra</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,346.52</td>
<td>8.54</td>
<td>175.65</td>
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<td>648.93</td>
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<td>7.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andhra</td>
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<td></td>
<td>137.48</td>
<td>456.52</td>
<td>150.00</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Pulivendla Scheme</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Andhra</td>
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<td>55.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Board</td>
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<td>2.88</td>
<td>42.21</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bahuda Reservoir Scheme</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Andhra</td>
<td>254.00</td>
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<td>25.00</td>
<td>35.91</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Board</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Special Rayalseema Development Programme.**

| 7 | Improvements to Kurnool—Cuddapah Canal |   |     |     |     |     |     |
|   | Andhra          | 9.53 |     |     |     |     |     |
|   | Board           | 1.00 |     |     |     |     |     |
| 8 | Improvements to Tungabhadra Project Lower Level Canal. |   |     |     |     |     |     |
|   | Andhra          | 9.04 |     |     |     |     |     |
|   | Board           | 1.00 |     |     |     |     |     |
| 9 | Improvements to Cumbum Tank |   |     |     |     |     |     |
|   | Andhra          | 3.00 |     |     |     |     |     |
|   | Board           | 1.00 |     |     |     |     |     |
| **Total** |   | **5,755.78** | **497.385** | **4,247.31** | **207.64** | **1,825.56** |
### Telangana Region.

| 1. Pochampad Project | .. | .. | 9,025.00 | 570.00 | 3,622.43 | 1,000.00 | 4,402.56 |
| 2. Kadam Project     | .. | .. | 798.36   | 87.00  | 808.69   | 16.00    | 16.67    |
| (+)                  |    |    | 38.0     |        |          |          |          |
| 3. Lankasagar Project| .. | .. | 80.15    | 5.10   | 65.72    | 5.00     | 9.48     |
| 4. Swarna Project    | .. | .. | 152.94   | 9.13   | 95.77    | 17.63    | 39.54    |
| 5. Nallavagu Project | .. | .. | 74.20    | 5.90   | 69.07    | 3.00     | 2.13     |
| 6. Musi Project      | .. | .. | 380.00   | 41.80  | 386.84   | 10.00    | 33.16    |
| 7. Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme | .. | .. | 383.00 | 87.50 | 382.52 | 2.50 | .. |
| 8. Kotipallivagu Project | .. | .. | 105.00 | 9.98 | 85.50 | 3.00 | 16.50 |
| 9. Ookkachettivagu Project | .. | .. | 95.20 | 6.70 | 82.26 | 28.00 | 34.94 |
| **Total**            | .. | .. | 11,181.85 | 823.11 | 5,493.80 | 1,085.13 | 4,554.93 |

### Andhra Pradesh.

| 1. Investigation of Projects | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14.27 |
| 2. Flood Control, Drainage, anti-sea-erosion schemes | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.00 |
| 8. Engineering Research     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.85 |
| 4. Matric System            | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.97 |
| **Total**                   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30.09 |

Grand Total          | 35,771.06 | 3,673.735 | 28,674.28 | 2,210.00 | 7,178.71 |

*Note.—* Schemes costing Rs. 5.00 crores and above each are classified as Major Irrigation Scheme.
This shows that even after excluding the amount required for Nagarjunasagar Project for which revised estimate is under preparation, a huge amount of Rs. 7,178.71 lakhs is still required after 1972-73, for completion of spillover schemes on hand at the present estimated cost.

9. In addition, a provision of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been made for Godavari Barrage during 1972-73, under Non-Plan.

10. An expenditure of Rs. 25.27 lakhs was incurred on repairs and remodelling distributory system under Nizamsagar to end of 1971-72, under Drought Relief Programme. Besides an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs remaining un-spent from out of Rs. 25.00 lakhs made available under Special Telangana Development Programme was also spent on repairs during 1971-72. The main scheme has already been notified for collection of Advance Betterment Contribution. After collections are made, necessary funds could be secured for financing this scheme.

11. Major Irrigation Schemes.—(a) Out of 8 Major Irrigation Schemes under execution both under Plan and Non-Plan, the following two schemes have already been completed and water was let out for irrigation. However, an amount of Rs. 10.14 lakhs has been provided during 1972-73, for land compensation and for completing minor items of works.

(1) Tungabhadra Project Low Level Canal.
(2) Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-I.

Kaddam Project has almost been completed excepting the work relating to Khanapur Channel.

(b) The 5 Major Irrigation Schemes in progress have been allocated a substantial portion of the total provision during 1972-73, in order to keep up the tempo of their execution and to enable realisation of their benefits as early as possible:

(1) Nagarjunasagar Project.
(2) Pochampad Project.
(3) Vamsadhara Project.
(4) Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-II.
(5) Godavari Barrage.
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(1) **Nagarjunasagar Project.**

The following are the details of progress of work on Nagarjunasagar Canals:—

**Right Canal.**—All works necessary for letting out water in the 57 miles of Right Canal and in the branches and distributaries in Blocks 1 to 11 were completed. Nearly 65.96% of the total estimated workload of excavation of main canal has been completed.

The 21 structures, which are already in progress during 1971-72, are programmed to be continued by providing nominal provision during the year, 1972-73.

The balance works in Block 10 in (Pedanandipadu Channel Scheme) Block 11 (Part) 12, 13 and 14 and 22, which are already taken up, will be in progress. The works under Pedanandipadu Channel Scheme to create an additional Irrigation Potential of 13,000 acres by 7/73 will be in full swing.

No additional irrigation potential is programmed under Nagarjunasagar Canals during 1972-73, due to paucity of funds.

**Left Canal.**—All works necessary for letting out water in the first 72 miles of the Main Canal and in the branches and distributaries in Blocks 1 to 12 and part 13 were completed. In terms of work done to the estimated workload, 89.46% of earth work excavation of main canal was completed.

All the committed works beyond mile 78|2 to 112|0 on Main Canal, Branches and Distributaries in Block 16 and 21st Main Branch Canal will be continued to the extent funds are available.

No additional irrigation potential is programmed under Nagarjunasagar Left Canals in 1972-73 due to paucity of funds.

**Expenditure.**—The expenditure incurred on Nagarjunasagar Project during the year 1971-72 is Rs. 1,062.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred from the commencement of the project to end of March, 1972 is Rs. 17,889.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 700.00 lakhs has been provided for this project during 1972-73.
(2) **Pochampad Project.**

The sanctioned estimate for the Pochampad Project envisages construction of a Dam across the river Godavari and a South Canal to irrigate 5,70,000 acres. The special feature of this Project is that it gives benefit even before the Dam is completed to its full height.

(a) **Dam.**—Work on the construction of Dam is in progress, 322.86 Thousands Cum; of masonry, representing 82.5% of total work load and 7,285 thousands Cum; of earth work banking for earth dam representing 75% of total workload, was done to end of March, 1972.

(b) **Canals.**—The execution of Pochampad Project works upto mile 71\(\frac{7}{10}\) of Godavari South Canal, in order to create an irrigation potential for 2,50,000 acres by June, 1976, is now linked up with World Bank Assistance. An expenditure of Rs. 4,500.00 lakhs is envisaged to be incurred on this project during the Fourth Plan period. The work is being executed according to the programme.

The earth work excavation of Godavari South Canals from Mile 0\(\frac{0}{10}\) to 22\(\frac{4}{10}\) is almost completed. The earth work excavation from Mile 22\(\frac{4}{10}\) to 42\(\frac{4}{10}\) and 42\(\frac{4}{10}\) to 51\(\frac{0}{10}\) is in progress, 14,614 thousands Cum; of earth work excavation and embankment representing 81% of total workload was done since inception of the project.

(c) **Branches and Distributaries.**—The total quantity of earth work done since inception on all distributaries and its branches to end of March, 1972 is 3,224 thousands Cum.

**Expenditure.**—The expenditure incurred on the project during 1971-72 is Rs. 932.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred from the commencement of this project to end of March, 1972, is Rs. 3,622.43 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs has been provided for this project during 1972-73.

(3) **Vamsadhara Project.**

The Vamsadhara Project is proposed to be constructed in two stages. The first stage of the scheme envisages construction of a barrage at Gotta across Vamsadhara river with its left canal. The first stage of the scheme is estimated...
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to cost Rs. 864.00 lakhs to irrigate an extent of 1,48,228 acres (49,734 acres new and 98,494 acres existing). The Planning Commission conveyed its concurrence to the Vamsadhara Project Stage-I. The work on this project was started in February, 1971. Construction of Camp Colonies and laying approach roads are in advanced stage of progress. Work on main barrage has been commenced in March, 1972. Quarry materials have been collected. Work on Flood Banks has been taken up departmentally. Earth work excavation was carried out departmentally in two selected reaches of the canals. The deep cut work has been taken up with machinery. An expenditure of Rs. 145.75 lakhs was incurred to end of March, 1972. It is proposed to spend Rs. 80.00 lakhs during 1972-73.

(4) Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-II:

An amount of Rs. 456.52 lakhs in Andhra area and Rs. 327.06 lakhs in Board area were spent to end of March, 1972. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs in Andhra area and Rs. 2.00 lakhs in Board area during 1972-73. Irrigation potential of about 13,500 acres was created under Guntakal Branch Canal to end of March, 1972 and a further potential of 10,000 acres is proposed to be created during 1972-73. Work in the Board area had been completed in all reaches.

The progress of work in the Andhra Pradesh area is as given below:—

(a) Widening and lining the main canal.—Against the total length of 70.4 Kms., to be widened and lined, work for a length of about 27 Kms., has been completed. Further work is in progress.

(b) Guntakal Branch Canal.—The work on this canal up to K.M. 35.2 has been completed and water was also released into the canal to irrigate an extent of 13,500 acres. It is proposed to create an additional potential for 10,000 acres during 1972-73 under the canal.

(c) Mylavaram Dam.—Formation of earth dam from 1,600M. to 2,850 M., in right flank is taken up for execution and it is in progress. Earth work excavation of Cuddapah South Canal from K.M. 3.000 to K.M. 8.000 is under progress.
This project estimated to cost Rs. 2,659.00 lakhs. The Planning Commission conveyed its concurrence to this project. The new barrage is proposed in place of the old structure in order to continue to serve the need of existing 10,00,000 acres of irrigable area, which would be affected in the event of any failure of the existing anicut. The work in Ralli Barrage was started in December, 1970 and about 30% of the work has been completed to end of April, 1972. The work on nearly 32 spans, out of 43 spans, is being attended to now. The mainbody wall of the barrage is proposed to be completed for about 10 spans during this working season. During the working season of 1972-73, all balance work on Ralli Barrage is proposed to be completed. An expenditure of Rs. 191.494 lakhs was incurred from the commencement of this Project. It is proposed to spend Rs. 70.00 lakhs during 1972-73 under Non-Plan. This project is being executed now out of the contributions made by the beneficiaries by way of Advance Betterment Contribution.

12. **Medium Irrigation Projects.**—Out of 18 Medium Irrigation Projects under execution, the following seven projects are completed, excepting certain minor works, such as, excavation of distributaries, remodelling of field channels, payment of land compensation, etc.:—

(1) Torrigedda Pumping Scheme.
(2) Pampa Reservoir Scheme.
(3) Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme.
(4) Musi Project.
(5) Nallavagu Project.
(6) Lankasagar Project.
(7) Kotipallivagu Project.

For execution of balance of work under the above seven projects, a provision of Rs. 26.64 lakhs has been proposed for 1972-73.

The following four Medium Irrigation Projects are under preliminary stage of execution. An amount of
Rs. 67.50 lakhs is proposed for these projects during 1972-73:—

(1) Gandipalem Project.
(2) Gajuladinne Project.
(3) Pulivendla Canal Scheme.
(4) Ukkachettivagu Project.

The remaining seven Medium Irrigation Projects, as mentioned below, are under various stages of execution, as detailed below:—

(1) Vottigedda Project.
(2) Thandava Reservoir Scheme.
(3) Varaha Reservoir Scheme.
(4) Guntur Channel Scheme.
(5) Kanupur Canal Scheme.
(6) Bahuda Reservoir Scheme.
(7) Swarna Project.

(1) **Vottigedda Project:**

About 95% of work on head works and 20% of work on canals has been completed. The left and right side head sluices are also taken up for execution and right head sluice is almost completed while left head sluice is in good progress. The excavation of right main canal up to M.02 is tackled and excavation in M.00 to M.07 is almost completed. The excavation of No. 1 distributary with its minor distributaries are almost completed and water was let out to an extent of 3,000 acres in October, 1971, as against the total ayacut of 16,670 acres. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs on this project during 1972-73.

(2) **Thandava Reservoir Scheme:**

Civil portion of works for the head sluice are completed, excepting fixing of gates. Under regulator work, excavation of approaches and tail channels are almost completed. Foundation treatment for earth dam and cut-off trench are completed. The left canal is tackled up to M.81 and it is in progress. The excavation of right canal from M.25 plus
110 to 3\frac{1}{4} plus 330 is also in progress. It is programmed to raise the earthen dam upto plus 295 in the river bed portion and rightflank portion upto plus 350 and to tackle the balance portion of earth dam during 1972-73 season. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 36.50 lakhs on this project during 1972-73.

(3) **Varaha Reservoir Scheme:**

Earth dam and rock fill works are in progress. The head sluice is completed. The canal upto 8\frac{1}{4} with distributaries is in progress. About 90 per cent of work in canals and head works are completed, and water was let out to an extent of 3,755 acres, during 1971-72. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 6.50 lakhs on this Project during 1972-73.

(4) **Guntur Channel Scheme:**

The work on regulators is completed. Out of 47 numbers of cross drainage works, 46 numbers of the three railway bridges and out of 38 numbers of off-take sluices, 30 numbers, are completed. All the 22 members of road bridges are also completed. The remaining works are in progress. The canal upto Mile 18 including distributaries is in the final stage of completion and it is proposed to let out water to an extent of 6,000 acres during the ensuing cultivation season. About 73 per cent of work under this Project has been completed. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs on this Project during 1972-73.

(5) **Kanupur Canal Scheme:**

Main canal from 0\frac{1}{4} to 11\frac{1}{6} is completed. The work on main canal beyond 11\frac{1}{6} to 19\frac{1}{6} is in progress. Aqueduct at Mile 0-1-330 is completed. Work on bridge at Mile 5\frac{1}{2} plus 400 is in progress. Irrigation potential of 1,004 acres was created during 1971-72 and it is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 498 acres during 1972-73 under three tanks by completing the canal from 11\frac{1}{6} to 14\frac{1}{4}. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs on this Project during 1972-73.

(6) **Bahuda Reservoir Scheme:**

Formation of bund from 0\frac{1}{4} to 500, and 2,000 to 2,600 is completed. Regulator at L.S. 500 to 800 is also
excepting fixing of shutters. Excavation of left side channel for a length of four miles and six furlongs is nearing completion. Excavation of right side channel for a length of Mile 0/4 plus 515 is also nearing completion. An additional irrigation potential of 2,880 acres will be created by completing the balance work during 1972-73. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs during 1972-73 on this Project.

(7) Swarna Project:

About 76 per cent of masonry work under ogee spillway and 60 per cent of earth dam work have been completed. The remaining works are in progress. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 17.63 lakhs on this Project during 1972-73.


(1) Somasila Project.—The Somasila Project is estimated to cost Rs. 33.52 crores. It is intended to stabilise an extent of 2,53,000 acres in the Pennar Delta, besides irrigating a new ayacut of 1,59,000 acres. The Project report has been forwarded to the Central Water and Power Commission in September, 1971 for technical clearance. This project has been notified for the levy and collection of Advance Betterment Contribution from the beneficiaries.

(2) Yeleru Reservoir Scheme.—This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 489.72 lakhs. The proforma estimates were sent to the Central Water and Power Commission and Planning Commission in May, 1969. The Project Report is being sent to the Central Water and Power Commission. A preliminary notification for levy and collection of Advance Betterment Contribution from the beneficiaries under the scheme is published in March, 1972.

(3) Pulivendla Canal Scheme.—The Pulivendla Canal Scheme in Cuddapah and Anantapur Districts is proposed to be taken up as an independent scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 298.13 lakhs. An area of about 60,000 acres is proposed to bring under irrigation under this scheme. The scheme is intended to benefit chronically drought affected areas, where even drinking water is scarce in summer. The scheme has been notified for levy and collection of Advance Betterment Contribution. The Planning Commission conveyed its
concurrence to the scheme in January, 1972. The Government have decided to break up the scheme into two parts, viz., (1) Anicut; and (2) Canals, and to proceed with the work on Anicut (Chitravati Anicut) on which work has already been started. The balance portion of the scheme, viz., canals, would however, continue to be liable for levy and collection of Advance Betterment Contribution. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs on this scheme during 1972-73.

(4) *Nizamsagar Project.*—The Nizamsagar Project is one of the major irrigation projects in operation in Telangana region. Due to silting of the reservoir, irrigation of sugar-cane areas under this project has become difficult. In order to improve the irrigation facilities under this project, it is proposed to restore the capacity of the reservoir partially and also improve the existing carrying capacity of the main canal and distributories. A large number of Pattadars have come forward and given their consent for payment of Advance Betterment Contribution. If the owners of not less than 66 per cent of the lands specified in the scheme have expressed their willingness to pay the Advance Betterment Contribution, further action will be taken to collect the amount. After payment of the 3|5th of the first instalment of the contribution, action will be taken to accord administrative sanction for starting work on the scheme.


Honourable Members are aware that the Government have taken up in a big way the execution of drainage schemes, which have been a long felt need in the Krishna and Godavari Delta areas. These schemes were primarily meant to be financed from out of the Drainage Cess collections contemplated under the Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Area) Drainage Cess Act, 1968. A part of the total expenditure, namely, Rs. 2,200.00 lakhs is expected to be collected over a period of six years as contributions from ryots. A beginning was made during 1969-70 with the special loan assistance extended by the Government of India. During 1970-71 and 1971-72 the Government provided a sum of Rs. 575.00 lakhs and Rs. 390.00 lakhs respectively for these schemes. Thus, during the last three years an amount of Rs. 1,265.00 lakhs was spent on these schemes. Though there was no appreciable collections of Drainage Cess in the
previous years, a special drive was launched by the Delta Drainage Board in 1971-72, and a total amount of Rs. 850.00 lakhs has so far been collected, which includes an amount of Rs. 98.92 lakhs collected from April, 1972 onwards. It is expected that more collections would be made in ensuing months. The Collectors of the Delta Districts were instructed to step up the collections of Drainage Cess, so as to collect at least an amount of Rs. 300.00 lakhs by end of first quarter of the current financial year. These large collections were made possible on account of help and co-operation from the representatives of the people and ryots, who have realised the value and importance of the schemes undertaken by Government.

The Delta Drainage Board has formulated a programme of works (both new and spill-over) costing Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs for execution in 1971-72 and 1972-73 working seasons. Government have considered the programme of works drawn up by Delta Drainage Board with particular reference to the position of funds and issued instruction to the Chief Engineer (Projects) to take up works of the value of Rs. 350.00 lakhs limiting the expenditure to Rs. 200.00 lakhs during the first quarter of 1972-73. Further work will be taken up after a review of the collections of Drainage Cess made so far. An amount of Rs. 123.95 lakhs has been provided for incurring expenditure on these schemes during 1972-73 under Non-Plan.

15. Minor Irrigation Programme.

The Annual Plan ceiling for 1972-73 has been restricted to Rs. 185.00 lakhs, of which Rs. 76.33 lakhs are for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 47.00 lakhs are for Rayalaseema, and Rs. 61.67 lakhs are for Telangana Regions. Further, an amount of Rs. 21.00 lakhs for Special Development of Coastal Andhra, Rs. 7.00 lakhs for Special Development of Rayalaseema, and Rs. 105.00 lakhs for Special Development of Telangana Regions, has also been provided. Thereby, the total provision 1972-73 under Minor Irrigation and Special Programmes for Public Works Department comes to Rs. 318.00 lakhs. The category-wise break-up of the above ceiling is as indicated below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Provision proposed for 1972-73</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rupees in Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coastal Andhra</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Minor Irrigation Schemes, in ordinary areas</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>36.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Minor Irrigation Schemes, in tribal areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Lift Irrigation Schemes on surface water flows</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Tube-well programme</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Investigation of Minor Irrigation Schemes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Special Development Programmes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Provision proposed for 1972-73</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rupees in Lakhs</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Special Development Programme for backward areas in coastal Andhra</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Special Development Programme for Rayalaseema</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Special Development Programme for Telangana</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>97.38, 54.00, 106.67, 318.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs proposed for tribal areas is intended for execution of Minor Irrigation Schemes in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Warangal, Khammam and Adilabad districts. By spending the above provisions, it is anticipated that an additional irrigation potential of 26,821 acres, besides stabilising supplies for 20,967 acres would be created during 1972-73.

16. Special Development Programmes.

(a) Special Rayalaseema Development.—The provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs proposed for this programme during 1972-73 is mainly intended to be spent on spill-over schemes. There are 23 spill-over schemes in Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts taken up during 1970-71 and 1971-72. The district-wise distribution indicated in the Final Budget for 1972-73 is subject to finalisation and approval by the Rayalaseema Development Board.

(b) Special Telangana Development.—During 1971-72 138 Schemes were completed creating new irrigation potential of 12,410 acres, besides stabilising supplies to an area of 12,670 acres. The provision of Rs. 105.00 lakhs proposed for this programme is intended to be spent on 280 spill-over schemes and new schemes, which will be selected by the Sub-Committee on Development of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee. The district-wise distribution indicated in the Final Budget for 1972-73 is subject to finalisation and approval by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee.

(c) Rural Works Programme or Drought Prone Areas Programme.—An amount of Rs. 95.00 lakhs is tentatively proposed to be spent under this programme during 1972-73 on Minor Irrigation Schemes in the districts of Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor and in the taluks of Markapur and Giddalur of Prakasam and Mahboobnagar districts. Out of 157 schemes taken up for execution under this programme, 78 schemes were completed. The remaining schemes are in progress.

17. Tube-well Programme.

In order to explore ground water potential in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore districts, a scheme for construction of 88 Exploratory Tube-wells was sanctioned by the Government in 1967. The work on construction of 88 Exploratory Tube-wells is completed, except
final settlement of accounts. These successful Tube-wells are being handed over to the Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis for utilising water for irrigation purposes. An amount of Rs. 33.88 lakhs was spent on this scheme. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1972-73.

With a view to explore ground water potential in Gondwana formation of entire Godavari basin and alluvial formation of coastal districts, it is proposed to take up further construction of 60 Exploratory Tube-wells in Khammam, Karimnagar, Warangal, Adilabad, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, of which 40 Tube-wells in Telangana Region are proposed to be drilled by Central Ground Water Board, and the remaining 20 Tube-wells in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts are proposed to be drilled by the Public Works (Irrigation Branch) Department.

18. General.—The Hon’ble Members are aware of the fact that the provision for Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes this year is reduced to Rs. 2,210.00 lakhs as against the amount of Rs. 2,702.75 lakhs provided during last year. This reduced provision has mostly affected works under the Nagarjunasagar Project and consequently some of the staff has been rendered surplus which is causing concern to both the State as well as the Centre. The State Government have already addressed the Government of India for providing additional funds for Nagarjunasagar Project for early realisation of benefits and also to sustain the continued employment for some of the personnel working under the Project. Apart from the above, the other departments of Government viz., Panchayat Raj, Roads and Buildings, Industries, Public Health, Technical Education and Housing Board etc., have been requested to absorb the surplus staff in respect of ministerial and last grade employees on top priority from the Nagarjunasagar Project. The Employment Exchange has also been directed to register and send the names of such ministerial and last grade employees etc., to the requisitioning department on special priority for absorption. Thus every effort is being taken by the Government to provide alternative employment to the surplus staff.