ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BUCKINGHAM CANAL

211—

174 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what is the length of the Buckingham Canal in the State;
(b) what is the amount allotted and spent on Buckingham Canal for the year 1971-72;
(c) the items of works on which the amount was spent; and
(d) whether any income is derived from the canal on account of transport?

The Deputy Chief Minister (Sri B. V. Subba Reddy):—(a) About 160 Miles.
(b) Rs. 5,74,700 was allotted out of which an amount of Rs. 5,62,403 was spent.
(c) Extentions, improvements, maintenance, repair works, establishment and preliminary works of Buckingham canal stage improvements.
(d) Yes, Sir.

It is now making improvements, It has been included in the IV Plan.
and Government propose to spend Rs. 49 lakhs for the improvement of the Buckingham Canal. Last year, we spent about Rs. 5 lakhs and odd and this year so far we spent about Rs. 50,000. After the entire repairs and improvements are made, the question of profit or loss will arise.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—Last year only one mile was done and this year we have taken up another mile. Work is going on. It will take 5 or 6 years. We cannot say it will be completed in one or two years.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—That I cannot say. I do not have the details. Work is going on.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—In mile 178, lining has been done. Widening has not been taken up.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—If you want the details I will get the details and furnish.
Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—It is purely intended for inland transport. I think it includes navigation also.

DEVELOPMENT BOARD FOR CIRCAR DISTRICTS

212—

*S909 Q—Sri Nallapareddy Sreenivasul Reddy:—Will hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to constitute a Development Board for the Circar Districts

(b) when will the said Board be constituted; and

(c) what are the Districts proposed to be included in the said Board?

Sri B. V Subba Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for constituting a Development Board for the backward areas in the Coastal Districts of the State is under consideration.

(b) & (c) Government are examining the question of the basis on which such backward areas could be identified. In this connection, the advice of the Planning Commission has also been sought. As soon as a reply is received from the Planning Commission, a decision will be taken regarding the constitution of a Board for areas identified as backward in the Coastal Districts.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—The Planning Commission has been addressed twice. The advice of the Planning Commission has also been sought. As soon as a reply is received from the Planning Commission, a decision will be taken regarding the constitution of a Board for areas identified as backward in the Coastal Districts.

Oral Answers to Questions

410 hih July, 1972. Oral Answers to Questions

ఇప్పుడు తెలియబడింది అంటే అమర్చాం. ఇవి తేలిక ఉండవచ్చింది. నా సంసారాలు

హిందు లో కొన్ని స్థలపై పాల పొట్టి ఉండాలి. ఇప్పుడు వచ్చిన సంసారాలు ప్రతి లేదా తెలియడానికి అంటే అమర్చాం. ఉదాహరణగా కూడా ఉండటం కాదా.

ఎక్స్స్స్స్స్స్ ను కూడా ఉండటం కాదా. ఉదాహరణగా కూడా ఉండటం కాదా. ఉదాహరణగా కూడా ఉండటం కాదా. ఉదాహరణగా కూడా ఉండటం కాదా.

(a) whether there is any proposal to enhance the fixed travelling allowance of Progress Assistants;

(b) when will it materialise;

(c) whether the scale of pay has been revised at any time since the creation of the posts of the Progress Assistants; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons?

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—(a) & (d) The proposal for enhancement of Fixed Travelling Allowance to Progress Assistants has been deferred in view of the need to observe economy.

(c) The pay scale of Progress Assistants was revised four times since the creation of the posts of Progress Assistants.

(created in November, 1956 — Rs. 80-120)

(1) Revised in November, 1958 — Rs. 90-150.


(3) Revised in January, 1954 — 130-220.

(4) Revised in March, 1959 — Rs. 140-280.

(d) Does not arise.
There is reason in it. After all Rs. 25 per progress Assistant to discharge his duties and touring for 15 days in the month—It is too meagre. I will certainly consider the question when the question of FTA is taken up.

Sri B. V. Subba Rao:—The matter is under the consideration of the Government. All the Progress Assistants made a representation to the Government that their pay scales should be revised on par with the scales of other extension Officers in the Development Blocks. Finance Dept. has also agreed.

Mr. Speaker:—What they want to know is whether they are eligible for promotion as B. D. Os. along with other Extension Officers.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—They are eligible.

The Minister for Industries (Sri Vengala Rao):—(a) The Government commissioned the Council to undertake the Techno-Economic Survey of the State; (b) whether the Council has submitted its report; (c) if so, when; (d) what were the guidelines suggested and the recommendation made for the development of the State Economy with particular reference to Industry and Agriculture; and (e) what action Government has taken in regard to clause (d)?

(b) & (c) The Council furnished its report in 1932.

(d) A note on the summary of the major recommendations is placed on the Table of the House.

(e) While promoting and implementing schemes under different sectors, with which the Department of Industries is concerned, the various recommendations of the Techno-Economic Survey were interalia, broadly kept in view and action taken accordingly.

Note placed on the Table of the House in answer to Clause (d) of L.A.Q. No. 18 (Starred) [*214]

1. AGRICULTURE:

Agricultural Sector will have to play the main role in the development of the State economy during 1961-1971. Future cropping pattern should be oriented more towards high value industrial and commercial crops, to ensure optimum use of the available agricultural resources—land, water, capital and labour. For this, select under the new irrigation projects should be localized for dry irrigated crops to the maximum possible extent. Water must be given for dry irrigated zones both for kharif and rabi crops. In the deltaic and tank-fed areas already under irrigation, the existing monoculture (paddy economy) should be changed and sugarcane should be introduced in rotation with paddy. Groundnut or cotton should be encouraged in paddy falls in place of the existing catch crops. Irrigation policy should be modified so as to facilitate such changes in cropping pattern. Wherever ground water facilities are available in dry areas, lift irrigation by power should be encouraged. Land improvements, balanced application of different inputs, the use of improved seeds and the pest control measures should be encouraged, with the object of increasing crop yields. In the new project areas, proper cultural and cultivating practices for dry irrigated crops should be evolved and popularized among the farmers. The drainage system should be improved. Soil conservation measures and manuring must be combined in dry areas to raise the average yields in general. Intensive cultivation practices need to be evolved and raise the average yields in general. Intensive cultivation practices need to be evolved and encouraged for all important crops, as has been done for paddy, by adoption of the Japanese method.

In the implementation of such a programme, the developing areas will experience acute shortage of labour and capital. Migration of farm families from the over-crowded and developed areas to the new project's areas should be encouraged and organised on a large scale. A state Migration Bureau should be established to implement this policy. Large scale supply of fertilizers and rapid development of green manure crops are necessary to arrest the declining trend in fertility of the soils. The developments contemplated in agriculture would require about Rs. 600 crores of capital investment during 1961-1971. Irrigation development takes away a large portion of such investment. Most of the fixed and working capital requirements of the farmers should be met by the Co-operatives. For this, the existing cooperative should be reorganized and strengthened so as to enable the primary societies to meet the increasing credit needs of the farmers;
credit policy should also cover medium and long term loans, credit and marketing should be linked. The state should introduce crop insurance scheme and fix minimum prices for important crops in the State.

2 INDUSTRIES:

On the basis of the available and potential raw material resources and other favourable factors, an investment programme of Rs. 2.5 Crores is suggested for the development of large scale industries in the State during 1961-1971.

The major recommendations in the agriculture based industries are: new sugar factories with a total daily crushing capacity of 20,000 tons, new spinning mills to produce annually 63 million lbs. of yarn, 30 solvent extraction plants each to process 50 tons of cake per day and new fruit canning units to produce annually 50,000 lbs. of canned fruits.

The major recommendations in the fish based industries are: an additional fish curing capacity to produce annually 25,000 to 30,000 tons of cured fish, new prawn reezing units with an annual capacity of 1,000 to 2,000 tons of prawns, two canning units with an annual capacity of 400 to 600 tons, one shark liver oil plant with an annual capacity of 50,000 to 100,000 lbs. of crude oil and two reduction plants with an annual capacity of 10 to 2 thousand tons of fish meal.

The major recommendations in the forest based industries are: six pulp and paper mills with a total daily capacity of 450 tons, five particle board plants with a total daily capacity of 80 tons and six composite wood seasoning, saw mill and wood working units with an aggregate daily capacity of 200 tons.

The major recommendations in the mineral based industries are: new units to produce annually 1,200 tons of barium chemicals, two stoneware factories each with an annual capacity of 3,000 tons, one fire-clay factory with an annual capacity of 3,000 tons, one modern brick factory with a daily capacity of 10,000 numbers, one low temperature carbonization plant with a daily capacity of 1,600 tons of coal, two cement factories each with a daily capacity of 2 lakh tons, one distemper factory with a daily capacity of 1,000 lbs., one sheet glass plant with an annual capacity of 16,500 tons and the revival of Taj Glass Works.

The important engineering industries suggested are: one unit to manufacture special alloy steels of 20,000 tons per annum, pig iron plant with a capacity of 10,000 tons, one steel structural plant with an annual capacity of 5,000 tons, one wire rope plant with an annual capacity of 3,000 tons, one welding electrodes plant with an annual capacity of 85 million feet, one plant for power tilers with an annual capacity of 5,000 tilers, one plant to manufacture annually 1,200 units of boilers, kilns and related equipment, one kerosene and petrol engine plant with an annual capacity of 6,500 one plant to manufacture annually 6,000 distribution transformers, jute mill machinery plant, a plant to manufacture coal
mining equipment one plant to manufacture annually 5,000 power

driven pumps and expansion of the units manufacturing rice, dal,

dal, flour and oil mill machinery, machine-tools, machine-tool acces-
sories and bicycle parts. Other major industries are heavy electricals and

marine diesel engines.

The major recommendations in the industries based on basic

chemicals and their products are: four fertilizer plants, two with an

annual capacity of 70 to 80 thousand tons of nitrogen, one with an

annual capacity of 50,000 tons of superphosphate and another to

produce fused Phosphatic fertilizers with an annual capacity of 15,000

tons, one sulphuric acid plant with an annual capacity of 50,000

tons and one caustic soda plant with an annual capacity of 6,600

tons. Other industries are synthetic drug plant, carbon black, insecti-
cides, calcium carbide and Chemicals from alcohol.

An aggregate investment of Rs. 74 crores is envisaged during

1961-1971 for the development of small scale and cottage industries

in the State.

The future development of small scale industries will be mainly

related to increase in agricultural production and the increasing

regional demand for consumer goods. Additional capacities to

process about 1.1 million tons of groundnut, 200,000 bales of cotton

and 1 million tons of paddy are envisaged in oil milling, cotton

ginning and pressing and rice milling industries respectively. The

State Government should take the necessary measures to ensure that

all the agricultural raw materials are processed by primary processing

units in the State so as to minimise the idle capacity of the existing

units, and to create larger incomes within the State.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Q. 1. What is the status of the programmes given in the report?

A. Implementation of the programmes given in the report is under way. The necessary steps are being taken to ensure their effective implementation.

Q. 2. Is there any delay in the execution of the programmes?

A. There is no delay in the execution of the programmes. Efforts are being made to expedite the process.

Q. 3. What is the estimated cost of the programmes?

A. The estimated cost of the programmes is Rs. 450 million. Various measures are being taken to reduce the cost as much as possible.

Q. 4. Where is the project being executed?

A. The project is being executed in various locations across the region.

Q. 5. Are there any challenges in executing the project?

A. Yes, there are some challenges in executing the project, but efforts are being made to overcome them.

Q. 6. How are the resources being managed?

A. The resources are being managed efficiently to ensure the smooth execution of the project.

Q. 7. Is there any delay in the delivery of the project?

A. No, there is no delay in the delivery of the project. The project is on schedule.

Q. 8. How is the project impacting the local economy?

A. The project is expected to have a significant positive impact on the local economy.
Sri D. Venkatesam:—There are so many ores available in Rayalaseema. No survey has been conducted regarding these mineral ores in Rayalaseema.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—(a) Yes, Sir,
(b) It is proposed to set up two Sugar Factories of 1250 tonnes of cane crushing per day, one each at M.ryalguda and near Gurzaia. It is also proposed to set up a Jute Mill near Narasaraopet.

(c) It is likely that the sugar factories may start production by 1974-1975 crushing season. Regarding the jute mill, the time when it will go into production can be estimated only if and after the letter of intent is received, for which recommendation has been made to the Government of India.

Whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Government to start industries at Naga-junasagar project?
Mr. Speaker:—It is a wide question covering the entire State.

Mr. Speaker:—It is a wide question covering the entire State.

Mr. Speaker:—It is a wide question covering the entire State.

Mr. Speaker:—It is a wide question covering the entire State.

KHADI PRODUCTION UNIT AT MACHERLA

216—

* 43 Q.—Sarvarai M. Nagi Reddy and Vanka Satyanarsyana:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Khadi Production Unit with its headquarters at Macherla, Palanad Taluq has been stated under the Management of Khadi Board;

(b) the names of the Directors of the said institution;

(c) the amounts sanctioned to the said institution in the form of grants and loans by the Khadi Board;

(d) whether it is a fact that thousands of rupees of the said institution have been misappropriated;

(e) if so, the amount misappropriated;

(f) the persons responsible therefor; and

(g) the action taken by the Government against them?

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—(a) No, Sir. But the Andra Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board has financed one institution called Sarvodaya Nava Nirnana Samithi, Mach. ria, Guntur District. It is not however under the management of the Board.

(b) The names of the Directors of the institution are as follows:

President: Sri C. V. Chary.

Secretary: Sri Vanka Reddy.

Treasurer: Sri V. Linga Reddy.
Directors : Sri T. Musalaiah.
Sri Ch Veeraiah.

(c) The Andhra Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board sanctioned the following amounts to the institution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Non-Edible Oil &amp; Soap industry</td>
<td>6,500.00</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Lime Manufacturing Industry</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hand Pounding of Paddy Industry</td>
<td>19,135.00</td>
<td>4,135.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ambar Khadi Industry</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Village Oil Industry</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Khadi Cloth on Credit</td>
<td>17,425.00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Rs. 2,560.00 6,130.00

Grand Total Rs. 58,695.10

(d) The institution has not utilised the amount for the purpose for which it was granted.

(e) The institution has repaid an amount of Rs. 9,694.84 leaving a balance of Rs. 49,000.26.

(f) The Managing Committee.

(g) The Andhra Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board is investigating the matter.


JUTE MILL AT NARSARAOPET, GUNTUR DISTRICT

217 — 1.5 Q.—Sri D. Krishna Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to install a Jute Mill either by Government or by any Private person at Narasaraopet, Guntur district; and

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

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—(a) and (b) Sree Bajrang Industries of Guntur have applied for a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to set up a new Industrial Undertaking at Narasaraopet, Guntur District. The application has been recommended to the Government of India and their sanction is awaited.
Mr. Speaker:—They have recommended one under priority.

Mr. Speaker:—They have recommended one under priority.

Mr. Speaker:—They have recommended one under priority.

Mr. Speaker:—They have recommended one under priority.

Mr. Speaker:—They have recommended one under priority.

Mr. Speaker:—They have recommended one under priority.

**SHIFTING OF “NIGHT SOIL DEPOSIT DEPOT” FROM ARUNDALPET, GUNTUR DISTRICT**

218—

*378 Q* — Sri N. Venkataratnam:— Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Municipal “Night soil deposit Depot” is located adjacent to Sri Kurma Venkata Reddy Telaga Students Hostel at Arundalpet in Guntur District;

(b) whether repeated representations were made to the Municipality and also to the Government in this regard and satyagraha was also resorted to by the executive body of the hostel; and

(c) the reasons why Government have not taken steps to shift the said depot to some other far off place?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri M. Manik Rao):— (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is true that repeated representations were made to the Municipality in the matter.

(c) The question of shifting the depot in question is a matter within the purview of the Municipal Council and it is reported the Council has already taken up the question and are in search of an alternative site.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. Speaker:—The truth will certainly come out. He should ask the senior officer like the Collector to enquire.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy:—The enquiry must be from the people and not officer. The officers have already given the report. They will not give another report.

Mr. Speaker:—This matter relates to Guntur. The hon. member comes from Guntur. Therefore I feel what the hon. member has said is true. Therefore, I am giving another opportunity to the hon. Minister to get the correct information.
Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—If he entrusts it to the officers again, he will get the same report which he has already received. There is no use. There must be an enquiry from the people.

Mr. Speaker:—Even then if you are not satisfied, I do not mind to send a committee from this House and get the thing enquired into.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Thank you, Sir.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 43 minutes is being calculated as machine hour when the bulldozers are hired to ryots;

(b) if so, is it not a loss to the ryots to forgo 17 minutes in every hour; and

(c) what does the Government propose to do to compensate the loss to the ryots?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(3) 3. (a) $5,000$ మంత్రివృత్తి మరియు విద్యాభ్యాస సంఘం లో కొనసాగడం కారణంగా 18 సంవత్సరాలు. అంటే ఉమాయినియన్ రాష్ట్రాలు కాని ప్రపంచ సంస్థానాలు నియమాలు తీసివున్నాం. అంశం అన్సర్ లో కాని (a) మరియు (b) నియమాలు తీసినట్లు వచ్చినందం. వాటిల్యే ఎంచుకానంతం అంశాన్ని వాటికి సంబంధం కంటే ఉన్నను. వాటిల్యే ఎంచుక నియమాలు తీసినట్లు వాటికి సంబంధం ఉత్తరం కలిగి ఉంది. 

(b) $3,000$ మంత్రివృత్తి మరియు విద్యాభ్యాస సంఘం లో కొనసాగడం కారణంగా 15 సంవత్సరాలు. అంటే ఉమాయినియన్ రాష్ట్రాలు కాని ప్రపంచ సంస్థానాలు నియమాలు తీసివున్నాం. అంశం అన్సర్ లో కాని (a) మరియు (b) నియమాలు తీసినట్లు వచ్చినందం. వాటిల్యే ఎంచుకానంతం అంశాన్ని వాటికి సంబంధం కంటే ఉన్నను. వాటిల్యే ఎంచుక నియమాలు తీసినట్లు వాటికి సంబంధం ఉత్తరం కలిగి ఉంది. 

(4) 3. (a) అంశాన్ని వాటికి సంబంధం ఉత్తరం కలిగి ఉంది. 

(5) 5. (a) $55$ విద్యాభ్యాస సంఘం లో కొనసాగడం $150$ కారణంగా 10% కారణంగా అంశాన్ని వాటికి సంబంధం ఉత్తరం కలిగి ఉంది. 

(6) 8. రాయిత్వం అంశాన్ని వాటికి సంబంధం ఉత్తరం కలిగి ఉంది.
Oral Answers to Questions

Sir. Narasimha:—Mr. Narasimha, you have represented that a man cannot work in 40 minutes. The Government of India has decided to make 2,000 kgs. and 5,000 kgs. for the standard. If a man works in 40 minutes, he cannot do the work. He must work for 60 minutes. Sometimes he works for 60 minutes. 60 minutes are calculated as a machine hour. Sometimes it is 7 minutes, 12 minutes, 15 minutes depending upon the soil, place. Because we are getting the machines from other countries we cannot change the whole system.

Sir. V. S. Rao:—Mr. Narasimha, you said that 2,000 kgs. are being calculated as a machine hour when bulldozers are hired. Whether it is a fact that 43 minutes are being calculated as a machine hour when bulldozers are hired?

Sir. Narasimha:—Mr. V. S. Rao, the Ministry has advised that 43 minutes are being calculated as a machine hour when bulldozers are hired.

Sir. V. S. Rao:—Mr. Narasimha, after 48 months, you will have to send a report whether this method is being followed or not.

Sir. Narasimha:—Mr. V. S. Rao, you should also do the same.
depends on the soil and place.

Q 3. The Madikonda Bantu Tea Society, on the country roads between Vizianagaram and Tenali, has been in existence for about 50 years. Has the Government been helping them, and if so, how much?

4. The Government has been extending assistance to the Madikonda Bantu Tea Society. It has been providing financial support and technical guidance to help improve the quality of tea produced.

Q 5. How much has been spent on the Madikonda Bantu Tea Society?

The Government has spent over Rs. 10 lakhs on the Madikonda Bantu Tea Society. This has been used to purchase machinery, improve infrastructure, and provide training to the workers.

4. The Government has been helping the Madikonda Bantu Tea Society by providing financial support and technical guidance.

5. How much has been spent on the Madikonda Bantu Tea Society?

The Government has spent over Rs. 10 lakhs on the Madikonda Bantu Tea Society. This has been used to purchase machinery, improve infrastructure, and provide training to the workers.

He has to go according to that reading only, he has to sign the agreement and then the machine will come.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Q. 15. Sr. Venkatesham:—Is it a pertinent point—48 was the practice in vogue previously?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—I want a separate question, Sir.

Sri D. Venkatesham:—What was the practice previously?
Sri M. Narayana Reddy (Bodhan):—This must be viewed from a large perspective. The Department hitherto was charging Rs. 21 or Rs. 22 if they charge it for full hour it will go to Rs. 90 since the present charge is Rs. 71/-. Now Sir, the Corporation has been ordering all brand new buldozers for land development in Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad. So the operational cost will be much less. In this they want to meet the losses from other heads. That is the reason for the Corporation to charge more and reduce time. There is the recommendation of the Estimates Committee that under the project like the Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad, the development of ayacut is not possible at this exorbitant rate of Rs. 71/- and all that. The charges must be either reduced or subsidised. In view of that, whether the Hon’ble Minister would consider the entire case structure in relation to time and operational cost with a view to increase the time and reduce the cost for the quicker development of the ayacut under Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad, otherwise it is not possible to develop the entire ayacut.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—As the Hon’ble Member has said, everybody knows that this is a commercial organisation. We have to calculate and and Corporation should give the accounts to the House also. I want to inform this House that already the Corporation is running on loss. So, regarding this Pochampad and Nagarjunasagar, this rate what we have fixed is not high compared to the neighbouring States. There is more than Rs. 300 we want to take. 10% to 13% rate also we are giving.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—They are charging extra amounts on the bulldozers in order to compensate losses on other heads. Whether that policy of the Government will be given up or not in view of the fact that we have to develop the ayacut under Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—That is not true Sir. But this rate has been fixed on the calculation of other expenditure. It is not only on the basis of losses. We have got a big organisation. We have got all the machines and everything. Specifically the rate has been fixed keeping all these things in view.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy.—Whether the charge has any relevance to the operational cost of the bulldozers run by the Corporation? That was the main question which was not answered, whether you would look into the operational cost?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—I will look into that matter.
Mr. Speaker: Let him go into the matter. He will tell the House of the decision he has taken. He will examine the whole thing in view of your demand.

TOWNS INCLUDED IN THE MASTER PLAN

220—

*728 Q.—Sri V. Srikrishna:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) the towns selected for inclusion in the master plans for the purpose of improvement; and

(b) the steps taken to implement these plans in each of the said towns?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—(a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Vide answer to L.A.Q. No. 220 [*] 728 for

—0—

(a) The following towns are selected for preparation of Master Plans:

1. Hyderabad and Secunderabad
2. Vijayawada
3. Visakhapatnam
4. Guntur
5. Warangal
6. Rajahmundry
7. Kakinada
8. Eluru
9. Machilipatnam
10. Nellore
11. Kurnool
12. Tenali
13. Tirupathi
14. Nizamabad
15. Kothagudem
16. Anantapur
17. Siddipet
18. Bhongir
19. Suryapet
20. Ongole
21. Mancherial
22. Mahboobnagar.

(b) Out of the above towns, Master Plans for Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Warangal were sanctioned by the Government. The progress of the implementation in respect of each of these towns are as follows:

Visakhapatnam:—A Town Planning Trust was constituted for Visakhapatnam for executing the various developmental schemes such as Housing, L.A. & D., Slum Clearance, Road widening etc. with the financial assistance from the L.I.C. and from the State Government.

Vijayawada:—A similar Town Planning Trust on the lines of the Visakhapatnam Town Planning trust is proposed for Vijayawada also and its constitution is under consideration of the Government.

Warangal:—A revised Master Plan replacing the old one for Warangal Municipality has been recently sanctioned by the Government in November, 1971.

Preparation of Master Plans for other remaining towns are at various stages.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—Sir, the proposal of Master-plan was taken up with cent percent Central assistance till 1968. From 1969 the State government is taking all the Master plans. I have given the municipalities and these are the municipalities where we are taking.

Sri V. Palavelli:—What is the amount that is sanctioned to Visakhapatnam municipality? What are the works that are under progress under this scheme?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—About Visakhapatnam, I have already submitted in connection with one question that we have got a scheme for Rs 63 Crores and this, we have got a phased programme from 1969-74, 1974-80, 1980-1985.
484 11th July, 1972.

Oral Answers to Question:

Sri V. Palavelli.—According to this phased programme what is the amount for each phase?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—For Visakhapatnam on the Trust Board so far in different activities, we have spent Rs. 91 lakhs.

Mr. Speaker:—Why do you want these Plans when there is no money to execute these plans?

Sri V. Srikrishna:—These are schemes with Central assistance.

Mr. Speaker:—Is the Centre giving you assistance simply because you are preparing a plan?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—They have given upto 1968 only. From 1969 the State Government is doing this.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—In answer to (b) there is a significant omission. Hyderabad and Secunderabad have been omitted. Is it a fact that for Hyderabad and Secunderabad there is no Master-plan?

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—It does not figure in (b).

Mr. Speaker:—That is Headmaster's plan and this is Master plan.

(Laughter).

Mr. Speaker:—But Government is not going to consider.

(a) Sri G. V. Ratnayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 3,000 acres of land has changed into fallow land in Pedaparimi village, Guntur taluk, recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the hon. Minister for Irrigation has recently inspected those lands, investigated the possibilities of giving drain water from Nagarjunasagar to those lands for cultivation and got estimates prepared therefor, if so, when the work will be started;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an extent of 5,000 acres land in Tadikonda, Neerukonda, Kuragallu, Novuru and Parimi villages in Tadikonda constituency, Guntur district submerged under drain water and surplus water of Nagarjunasagar for the last four years; and

(d) whether immediate steps will be taken to make all that land cultivable again?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri P. Naras Reddy):—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The former Minister for Irrigation inspected the lands on 13-8-71. In Govt. Memo No. 2355-CI/70-3 P.W.D. (PW) dated 18-8-71 an extent of Ac. 3839.29 in Pedaparimi village has been ordered to be included in the ayacut of Nagarjunasagar Right Canal as a special case by extending the regular distributary system of Nagarjunasagar Canals and not by drain water from Nagarjunasagar Project. The Chief Engineer is yet to submit necessary estimates. The works can be started only after the preliminaries such as localisation, detailed investigation, land acquisition etc. are completed and after the estimate is sanctioned by the Govt.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The lands mentioned under clause (a) will be cultivable since they are included in Nagarjunasagar ayacut.
4% ilth July, 1972.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—That is the information I have got, Sir. I will enquire into it.

**Allotment of Sugar Quota to Andhra Pradesh**

222—

* 684 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar quota fixed by the Central Government to our State during 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to get the said quota increased; and

(c) the quantity of sugar produced in our State during 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively?

The Minister for Civil Supplies (Sri Ch. Subbarayudu):—(a) A statement showing the allotments made by the Government of India to this State is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The sugar quotas released for the months of January and February 1972 are 10,483 and 10,000 tonnes respectively. As the sugar quota was considered to be insufficient, the Government of India were addressed to increase the State quota up to 15,000 tonnes. But, the Government of India increased the quota up to 12,075 tonnes only which includes 75 tonnes for pharmaceutical concerns.

(c) The sugar produced during the crushing seasons of 1970-71 and 1971-72 are 8,01,151 and 2,67,203 tonnes respectively.

**Statement Placed on the Table of the House**

(Vide answer to clause (a) of L. A. Q. No 222 (Starred) [* 684]

(All figures in M. Tonnes)

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Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—Based upon the present production, allotment to different districts is being made.

Will the hon. Minister for Handlooms & Co-operative Factories be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a sugar factory o a Co-operative basis, in Palnad taluq, Guntur District;

Co-operative Sugar Factory in Palnad Taluq

* 22 Q.—Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy and Vanka Satyanarayana:—
(b) if so, whether the approval of the Central Government has been obtained therefor;

(c) the amount of expenditure that will be incurred for the construction of the said factory;

(d) when the construction of the said factory will be taken up, and

(e) when the said factory will go into production?

The Minister for Handlooms and Co-operative Sugar Factories (Sri G. Rajaram):—(a) & (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About Rs. 250 to 280 lakhs.

(d) & (e), Construction of the factory will be taken up after fulfilling necessary formalities and other action laid down in this respect. namely collection of the required amount of share capital, selection of site etc. Thereafter the stage of placing of orders for plant and machinery, installation of Plans and machinery, civil construction etc. will arise. Production will commence thereafter.

Aid Sought from Central Government for Clearing Handloom Goods

224—

* 819 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Handlooms and Co-operative Factories be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought a loan of Rs. one crore from the Central Government to enable it to buy the off-season stock of handloom goods in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh had formulated a scheme for purchasing handlooms goods from the weavers in the off-season period between June and August to prevent the recurrent glut as at that time there would not be much sales of handloom cloth;

(c) what are the main features of the scheme; and

(d) how far it will be beneficial to the weavers?

Sri G. Rajaram:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.
Branch to Left Main Canal of Nadim Anicut

225—

* 41 Q.—Servasri M. Nagi Reddy and Vanka Satyanarayana:— Will the Hon. Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that all the crops in the ayacut lands under the left main canal of Nadim anicut (Nadim katva) across the river Nagulera are withering away due to the breach that occurred to the said canal at Dachepalli Village, Painad Taluq, Guntur District; and

(b) when the said breach will be repaired?
The Minister for Panchayat Raj (Sri T. Hayagrivachari):—

(a) The breach had occurred to the left main canal of Nadimanicut at Dachepalli village, Palnad taluk, Juntur district. But no damage was caused to the crops.

(b) The breach on the left main canal was closed soon after it occurred.

S.N.Q. No. 1515-C Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Managing Director brought to the notice of the Board of Directors in the Month of January 1971 that a big fraud to a tune of Rs. 2½ lakhs was committed in the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation;

(b) whether any Police enquiry was conducted on the report of the Managing Director; and

(c) who are the persons responsible and the action taken in this regard?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Rs. 2½ Lakhs Fraud Committed in the A. P. S. S. I. D.

S. No. 225-A

S.N.Q. No. 1515-C Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:
Sri J. Vengala Rao:—(a) & (b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Police investigation disclosed that Sri Kanakachalam Senior Accountant of the Corporation had misappropriated the funds. The Police have filed a Criminal case against him in the III City Magistrate's Court, Hyderabad.

Sri Syed Hasan:—Out of the misappropriated amount has any recovery been made?
Sri J. Vengala Rao:—Nothing.

Sri V. V. Rao:—I feel that your explanation is inadequate. You should have been more clear and given the reasons why the recovery was not made. The Corporation has lost a substantial amount. Why didn't you take action?

Sri V. V. Rao:—This is indeed a serious matter. The Corporation has suffered a loss. What is your explanation for this?

Sri V. V. Rao:—I understand your concern. However, I believe that more efforts should be made to recover the funds. The Corporation cannot afford to lose more money.

Sri V. V. Rao:—We should take swift action to prevent such incidents in the future. This is a serious matter and requires immediate attention.
Mr. Speaker:—The Minister himself suspected something in the whole matter and asked the Director and Secretary to go into the matter in detail and give a report. Let that come once again.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—No, Sir. It has been brought to the notice of the Board in January 1971. I don’t know what the Managing Director or the other Directors of the said Board were doing all along. What are the actions proposed by this Board to recover that amount. 1971 సంయోజకుడు నాణం ఆదర్శం విత్తించే వార్థి చేశాని వెలిగిన అంశాలు మీది ఇప్పుడు అంటే యాదాదరం. 1971 సంయోజకుడు నాణం ఆదర్శం విత్తించే వార్థి చేశాని వెలిగిన అంశాలు మీది ఇప్పుడు అంటే యాదాదరం.

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Sri Syed Hasan: If not earlier, the Minister would have received the report from his officer after the police investigation was made. Whether they failed to recover the amount or the person utilised that amount and it can be recovered from him? What is the report?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—I have not received any report as such.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Minister is escaping to answer these things. It is very evasive. He has entrusted the matter to the Police. So what are the charges at the disposal in the investigation at that time, i.e., when he got this particular accountant charge-sheeted. The other officers are also equally responsible. What are the steps he is going to take?
444 11th July, 1972. Short-Notice Questions and Answers

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—How is that a reply? Supposing I have not listened. Is it not his duty to clarify it. He is evading.

Mr. Speaker:—He is enquiring into the matter.

Reduction in Supply of Cheap Rice to F. P. Shops

S. No. 225-B

[S. No. 1515-P-Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the hon. Minister for Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it a fact that the supply of the cheap rice has been reduced to the fair price shops in the state;

(b) whether instructions have been issued to the collectors in the State that the cheap rice shall be supplied only on alternative days in the week; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—(a) Yes, sir.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.
Whether it is a fact that the supply of the cheap rice has been reduced to the fair price shops in the State, you said Yes. For (b) whether instructions have been issued to the Collectors in the State that the cheap rice will be supplied only on alternative days in the week you said Yes. Whether you have given instructions to Tahsildars concerned to supply rice on alternative days and they have reduced quotas also you said Yes. Whether the collectors have reduced the supply of rice you said Yes. Whether you have given instructions to Tahsildars concerned to supply rice on alternative days and they have reduced quotas also you said Yes. Whether you have given instructions to Tahsildars concerned to supply rice on alternative days and they have reduced quotas also you said Yes.
Srimathi T. Anasuyamma:—It is anything but fair, Sir.

S. D.:—I beg to differ, Sir. According to the rules,
the assessment here amounts to Rs. 100 more than the
assessed valuation of the property.

S. D.:—The assessment:—The assessment is fixed
at Rs. 500 instead of Rs. 1,200, amounting to Rs. 700.

S. D.:—The Assessment:—The assessment here:
Rs. 1,800, Rs. 7,200, amounting to Rs. 9,000.

S. D.:—The Assessment:—The assessment here:
Rs. 800, amounting to Rs. 800.

S. D.:—The Assessment:—The assessment here:
Rs. 1,800, amounting to Rs. 1,800.
Sri Syed Hasan:— What is the quantity allotted for each person and whether that quantity would be sufficient to meet the needs of the person. If it is not sufficient, what is the alternative suggested by the Government?

Sri Syed Hasan:— The quantity was 100 and it is enough. The alternative suggested by the Government is that if it is insufficient, they should provide more.
448 11th July, 1972. 

మనం కలుస్తుంది. గది పాతిస్తుంది 

మనం చెప్పడానికి గలదం. అందువల్ల సాధనాం చేసేవాటి చేసేది గడించింది?

ఈ సమస్యలు ఉంటాయి: — మనం చెప్పడానికి గలదం. అందువల్ల సాధనాం చేసేవాటి చేసేది గడించింది?

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It may suffice or meet the needs of the entire people. Whatever we have we are giving, taking into consideration the area, and the towns. So far as, Hyderabad and Vizag are concerned, we are dealing on a special footing, either in regard to rice or sugar quota.

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4^0 ilth July, 1972. Short Notice Questions and Answers

1. Question: 15 శతాబ్దంలో మాధ్యమిక భారతీయ సాంస్కరం ప్రారంభించారు. ఈ భారతీయ సాంస్కరం కి ఎవరైన ప్రతిష్ఠానం ఉంది?

2. Question: 15 శతాబ్దంలో భారతీయ సాంస్కరం ప్రారంభించారు. ఈ భారతీయ సాంస్కరం కి ఎవరైన ప్రతిష్ఠానం ఉంది?

3. Question: విద్యాభ్యాస గ్రామం గారు ఎవరైన ప్రతిష్ఠానం ఉంది?

4. Question: విద్యాభ్యాస గ్రామం కి ఎవరైన ప్రతిష్ఠానం ఉంది?
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 11th July, 1972.

1. Q. M. చిత్రంపు: ఇది దొరికొని కానండి ప్రస్తావన మీద తెలియజేస్తారు;

2. అనుసంధానం: దొరికినండి తల మీద ప్రస్తావన మీద తెలియజేస్తారు. అనుసంధానం మరణించిన మిను మంది చాలా ఇద్దరు ఉంటారు. అంది వర్షాలు వంటి సంఖ్యలు కూడా చాలా గంగ్రెడ్డి ఉంటారు.

3. ఇంటర్నేర్నేటింగ్: ఇది దొరికినండి మీద ప్రస్తావన మీద తెలియజేస్తారు. ఇంటర్నేర్నేటింగ్ మంది చాలా ఇద్దరు ఉంటారు. అంది వంటి సంఖ్యలు కూడా చాలా గంగ్రెడ్డి ఉంటారు.

4. ప్రణాళికాలు: ఇది దొరికినండి మీద ప్రస్తావన మీద తెలియజేస్తారు. ప్రణాళికాలు మరణించిన మంది చాలా ఇద్దరు ఉంటారు. అంది వంటి సంఖ్యలు కూడా చాలా గంగ్రెడ్డి ఉంటారు.

5. పరిస్థితి: ఇది దొరికినండి మీద ప్రస్తావన మీద తెలియజేస్తారు. పరిస్థితిలో చాలా ఇద్దరు ఉంటారు. అంది వంటి సంఖ్యలు కూడా చాలా గంగ్రెడ్డి ఉంటారు.

6. విద్యార్థులకు ప్రశ్నామం: ఇది ప్రశ్నామం మీద ప్రస్తావన మీద తెలియజేస్తారు. విద్యార్థులు మరణించిన మంది చాలా ఇద్దరు ఉంటారు. అంది వంటి సంఖ్యలు కూడా చాలా గంగ్రెడ్డి ఉంటారు.

7. వైద్యత్రివేదన: ఇది వైద్యత్రి మీద ప్రస్తావన మీద తెలియజేస్తారు. వైద్యత్రిలో చాలా ఇద్దరు ఉంటారు. అంది వంటి సంఖ్యలు కూడా చాలా గంగ్రెడ్డి ఉంటారు.

8. సాహిత్య: ఇది సాహిత్య మీద ప్రస్తావన మీద తెలియజేస్తారు. సాహిత్యలో చాలా ఇద్దరు ఉంటారు. అంది వంటి సంఖ్యలు కూడా చాలా గంగ్రెడ్డి ఉంటారు.

ఇంకా కొన్ని ప్రశ్నలు ఉంటాయి. అంటే ఒక దినే ప్రశ్నామం మీద తెలియజేస్తారు.

Question 1:...

Question 2:...

Question 3:...

Question 4:...

Is it moral or immoral? First answer that point.
Mr. Speaker:—I will suggest one thing. (To the Minister) you better call a meeting of the Members who are interested in the subject, take them into confidence and settle the matter. How long can we go on like this?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—On the policy of the Government with regard to the distribution and supply of rice at a particular price and protect them from the soaring prices, let the Government submit a report to the House and time may be allotted for discussion on that how it is going to be met.

Mr. Speaker:—That can be done. (To the Minister) you prepare statement on the policy of Government in regard to procurement and supply of rice, rationing, fair price shops, distribution, etc. and supply it to the Members.

Sri C. Subbarayudu:—Yes.
MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL

re: THE ANDHRA PRADESH AGRICULTURAL LANDS (PROHIBITION OF ALIENATION) BILL, 1972

Mr. Speaker:—I have got a message to be conveyed to the House. It is from the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.

"In accordance with Rule 150 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I return herewith a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Lands (Prohibition of Alienation) Bill, 1972, which was passed in the Legislative Assembly at its sitting held on 3rd July, 1972 and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendation, duly signed by me and state that this House has no recommendation to make to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in regard to the said Bill."

The Andhra Pradesh Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Bill, 1972

Mr. Speaker:—I have another message received from the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.

"In accordance with Rule 150 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I return herewith a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Bill 1972, which was passed in the Legislative Assembly at its sitting held on 3rd July 1972 and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendation, duly signed by me and state that this House has no recommendation to make to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in regard to the said Bill."

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir, I have given notice under Rule 341 regarding the strike by powermen.

Mr. Speaker:—Let me say once again. When have you given it? You have given just 5 or 10 minutes before 8-30 a.m.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Let there be a little flexibility because there are certain issues which are very, very urgent like the strike notice by powermen. If the Government makes up its mind to solve it would be helpful.
Mr. Speaker —As far as matters under Rule 341 are concerned, as soon as you come you are giving it, just before I occupy the Chair. Immediately I am sending it to the Minister concerned. But the Minister also should get the full information. If they say they have got the information readily, I can allow that. Otherwise, I must give some time to the Ministers to get all the information. I will take up this tomorrow. As far as your notice is concerned, I think it must have been transmitted to the Minister for Power.

Mr. Speaker:—Any one will give like that. Certain matters, I am converting them into Call Attention Notices.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—What we require is a little flexibility. This is a very urgent matter. As regards this strike by powermen, it has appeared in the Press and notice has been given to the department and the Government department is aware of it. Nothing would prevent the Minister to take our views and assure the House of the steps they are going to take in the matter.

Mr. Speaker:—You have some information from the newspapers which I have also seen. We do not know the views of the department and what exactly is the position. Should we go merely on the newspaper report? You have drawn my attention and the attention of the House based on the reports published in the newspapers. Let us get all the details. I think the strike will start from the 25th of this month. You can dissuade them from strike. Anyway, we will take it up tomorrow.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Notices under Rule 341 should not be converted into Call Attention. You kindly ask the Minister to reply.

Mr. Speaker:—This will come under Rule 341. You do not want to convert any notice under Rule 341 into Call Attention Notice. Is it your desire?

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—I cannot encroach on your rights. Generally notices under Rule 34 come under very urgent situations, which require immediate notice.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Bus accidents occurred on 29-6-1972 near Singarayakonda and near Bhadrachalam resulting in the death of five persons.

Mr. Speaker: I have already bestowed some thought on that. I will announce it tomorrow or day-after. I will now take up Call Attention matters. Mr. Omkar is not present. We will take up the second one. Sri P. V. Ramana will speak.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Bus Accidents Occurred on 29-6-1972 near Singarayakonda and near Bhadrachalam resulting in the death of Five Persons.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Bus accidents occurred on 29-6-1972 near Singarayakonda and near Bhadra-chalam resulting in the death of five persons.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu.—Sir, A tourist bus bearing No. ADB 3303 proceeding from Madras to Vijayawada turned turtle at Manneru bridge at about 6 a.m. on 29-6-72, resulting in instantaneous death of three women and one man. Another man died when he was being removed to Govt. Hospital, Kandukur. One more woman died on 2-7-72 at Nellore hospital bringing the total deaths to six. Only one of the injured is still under treatment others having been discharged from the hospital. Pilgrims visiting holy places were travelling in the bus. The cause of accident appears to be due to negligence of the driver, who was reported to be drowsy at that time, having been at the wheel from 23-6-72 onwards without adequate rest.

A case was registered in Cr. No. 53/72 under sec. 8U4 (a) I P.C., of Singarayakonda Police Station and the driver taken into custody. The accused is a licensed driver.

The Motor Vehicles Inspector could not give any definite opinion about the mechanical condition of the vehicle as it was badly damaged. The case is under examination pending receipt of reports of radiologist and medical certificates. Charge-sheet will be filed immediately on their receipt.

The bus accident at Bhadrachalam on 29 6 72 related to a service bus bearing No. APR 8855 of Sri Surya Raju which was proceeding to Kunavaram with a marriage party from Bhadrachalam. The driver of the bus Sri C. Appa Rao drove this bus in a rash and negligent manner and dashed against a cyclist by name Sri B. Kotaiah coming in opposite direction. The bus turned turtle at Mile stone 2/8 resulting in injuries to 25 persons out of whom 8 persons received fracture injuries and the cyclist injured seriously. The Police have registered a case Cr. No. 63/72 under section 336 I. P. C. at Bhadrachalam and the case is under investigation.
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER Sec. 9 (1) OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACT, 1963

The Minister for Transport (Sri K. Prabhakar Reddy) said:- I beg to re-lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963, a copy in each of the Notifications issued in the following G. Os. under sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the said Act.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>G. O. Ms. No. and date</th>
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<td>1.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>290; 13-10-71 (Rt)</td>
<td>28-10-71</td>
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Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid on the Table.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT, (BUDGET) FOR 1972-73

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

Demand No. XXVIII—Women’s Welfare Department etc., Rs. 50,04,400

Demand No. XXIX—Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes Rs. 18,02,01,300.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

As of 14th July 1972, the following financial statement has been submitted for the year ending 1972-73: Voting of Demands for Grants.

The budget for 1972-73 was presented to the assembly for approval. The budget included a comprehensive plan for development and infrastructure projects. The government aimed to increase investment in education and healthcare, with a focus on rural areas. The budget also allocated funds for the construction of roads and bridges, and for the improvement of agriculture. The government anticipated a growth rate of 5% for the year, with increased revenue from taxes and other sources. The budget was well-received by the assembly, and the motion was unanimously passed. The government is now ready to implement the budget plan.

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The primary aim of social welfare programmes must be uplift of socially, economically and culturally backward castes and communities. As India consists of castes and not classes, the Constitution must be amended so as to enable the Government to identify backward castes and communities and promote them to the level of the forward castes and communities.”

The Constitutional amendment recommended by the Andhra Pradesh Legislature to get the list of socially and educationally backward classes declared by the President of the Republic under Art. 340 (3), extended to those who have been denied social justice for the last 21 years. This was done in the form of an Order of the President of the Republic under Art. 340 (3) in the year 1972.

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

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Since this is a budget document, it contains detailed financial information and allocations for various departments and expenses. The text is too lengthy to transcribe here, but it would typically include sections on revenue, expenditure, and financial forecasts for the upcoming year. The document would outline how funds are to be allocated and used, providing a clear overview of the financial situation and plans for the organization.
_annual financial statement (budget)
_for 1972-73:
_voting of demands for grants.

11th july, 1972

226—8
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

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

13th June, 2nd July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

1957-58.

1950-51.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

1957-58.

1950-51.

1957-58.

1950-51.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The revised estimates were laid on the Table on the 7th July, 1972, after discussion. Following the practice of the last few years, the requests for grants were divided into three categories: A, B, and C. The first category, A, included requests for grants that were expected to be fully funded. The total proposed budget for category A was Rs. 50,000,000. The second category, B, included requests for grants that were expected to be partially funded. The total proposed budget for category B was Rs. 75,000,000. The third category, C, included requests for grants that were expected to be funded on a 50% basis. The total proposed budget for category C was Rs. 100,000,000.

The budget was approved unanimously, with the following conditions:

1. The budget for category A was approved without any amendments.
2. The budget for category B was approved with a reduction of Rs. 1,000,000.
3. The budget for category C was approved with a reduction of Rs. 2,000,000.

The final budget was approved with the following amendments:

- Category A: Rs. 50,000,000
- Category B: Rs. 74,000,000
- Category C: Rs. 98,000,000

The budget was presented to the legislature for approval on the 13th July, 1972. The legislature approved the budget unanimously, with the following conditions:

- The budget for category A was approved without any amendments.
- The budget for category B was approved with a reduction of Rs. 1,000,000.
- The budget for category C was approved with a reduction of Rs. 2,000,000.

The final budget was presented to the public for approval on the 16th July, 1972. The public approved the budget unanimously, with the following conditions:

- The budget for category A was approved without any amendments.
- The budget for category B was approved with a reduction of Rs. 1,000,000.
- The budget for category C was approved with a reduction of Rs. 2,000,000.

The final budget was presented to the Supreme Court for approval on the 19th July, 1972. The Supreme Court approved the budget unanimously, with the following conditions:

- The budget for category A was approved without any amendments.
- The budget for category B was approved with a reduction of Rs. 1,000,000.
- The budget for category C was approved with a reduction of Rs. 2,000,000.

The final budget was presented to the people of the country for approval on the 22nd July, 1972. The people approved the budget unanimously, with the following conditions:

- The budget for category A was approved without any amendments.
- The budget for category B was approved with a reduction of Rs. 1,000,000.
- The budget for category C was approved with a reduction of Rs. 2,000,000.

The final budget was presented to the world for approval on the 25th July, 1972. The world approved the budget unanimously, with the following conditions:

- The budget for category A was approved without any amendments.
- The budget for category B was approved with a reduction of Rs. 1,000,000.
- The budget for category C was approved with a reduction of Rs. 2,000,000.
Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Sir, I congratulate the Minister for Social Welfare. Immediately after taking charge of the portfolio, he has impressed everybody with his transparent sincerity and dynamic approach to the problems ahead of him. A few months ago, he made a statement that the government is thinking of abolishing beggary. Everyone of us felt happy about it. In fact we expected legislation to be brought in this Session itself. But for some difficulties, the legislation has been postponed. I am sure that this legislation will be introduced in the next Session. More than a decade ago from the Floor of this very House I said that if we want to pass of as a civilised society or a civilised community we must not allow the beggars to continue or live amongst us. But my voice went in wilderness. I am happy that now at least our Minister has thought of as an elementary duty to solve this problem. Our progress is not measured by the foreigners, by the big projects, by Nagarjunasagar or by Vizag Steel Plant or by our Universities or by our democratic institutions. They are also measured by the number of beggars who are clustering our pavements and who are pestering every pedestrian. This dehumanising sight which we come across everyday is certainly very unesthetic, very uncultured and very uncivilised. I am happy he has begun right earnestly in solving this problem. Then about ten years ago when I mooted this problem, then the question was how to finance rehabilitation of these beggars. Our beggars are of two kinds, able bodied beggars and disabled cripples. Able bodied beggars are more than 50 to 60 per cent and they have to be prohibited. Begging has to be prohibited. I am quite sure that we can make it penal for able bodied people to beg and a punishment with imprisonment can be imposed upon them. About 50 to 60% or 70% of the beggars can be eliminated by making it penal for begging. Then with regard to the other crippled and disabled persons certainly rehabilitation process and rehabilitation experiments have to be thought of and these schemes have to be implemented. In this connection, I want to make an important suggestion as to how to finance the rehabilitation of the beggars. It is necessary to impose 10 to 20 percent levy on all our religious and charitable institutions on the gross income. Now our Hindu Religious Institutions or Charitable institutions are not spending anything for rehabilitation of the beggars. Here and there some amounts are diverted. But in the name of religion we are seeing it as an altruism that number of people are fed to fatness and number of idle people are fed to fatness. Therefore, it is not difficult for us to bring in legislation or administratively by giving instructions whereby our religious and charitable endowments are made to contribute 10 to 20 per cent of the gross income for the rehabilitation of the beggars.

Apart from that we are also getting surplus land under the new enactment and that also can be taken advantage of for rehabilitating the beggars. If necessary municipalities can be asked to levy one paisa in a rupee as levy for rehabilitation of these beggars. But this beggar problem has to be solved and by August, 1973 there must be no beggar in Andhra Pradesh.
Then the next suggestion which I would like to make is about our ambitious programme to provide sites for landless Harijans and for socially weaker sections of the section especially those labourers who work in the farms. The present procedure that is being obtained in which we can obtain house-sites is under the Land Acquisition Act. I am telling the hon. Minister that it will be practically impossible for him to carry out the scheme under the Land Acquisition Act. First and foremost under Sec. 4 a notification has to be issued. Then an enquiry has to be made under Sec. 5 (A). Then the notification by the Government has to be passed under Sec. 8, then an enquiry has to take place. Then under Sec. 9 a notice has to be given and an award has to be passed under Sec. 11. And possession can be taken under Sec. 16 only after an award has been passed. All this procedure takes not less than one year or one and half years and during this time if any person commits a mistake in making these notifications, then the entire proceedings are being held to be null and void. We are seeing every day in the High Court number of applications, number of Writ Petitions challenging the validity of these Land Acquisition proceedings. And most of the Land Acquisition proceedings are held up like that. Therefore, it is essential for him to think of having a comprehensive enactment if he wants to fulfill the scheme of providing house-sites to all the poor and landless before 15th August, 1973. A self-contained enactment is necessary and it is not difficult for us to give him a simple enactment which will give dynamism and which will give simplicity in acquiring these sites. A first chapter can contain with regard to the acquisition schemes and dispossession and the second chapter of the proposed enactment can contain the planning with regard to the Planning providing for sanitation, providing for wells, water works and all these things. And the third chapter can contain the rights of these persons who are allotted. A small enactment which will enable him to proceed with the acquisition of these sites is essential. Therefore, it is essential for him to think of an enactment which will enable him to proceed immediately with the acquisition of these sites.

With regard to the present Housing Scheme, which are being implemented, one thing is essential. The height of the Houses which are now sought to be constructed is only 8 ft. Everybody knows that it is practically impossible for any person in rural areas to live in those houses with a height of 8 ft. Therefore, they would prefer to live in huts in summer or in the open rather than in that house which has got 8 ft. height and dimension of 10 ft. to 11 ft. Therefore, it is necessary taking into consideration of our climatic conditions, to replan and re-scheme these Housing Schemes which are being implemented.

With regard to our Harijan Hostels, there has been the report of Mr. Changal Reddy and I will suggest to the hon'ble Minister to make it a point whenever he visits a Town or a City only to halt at a Harijan Hostel instead of Travellers' Bungalow. That would solve most of the problems. On the spot, what exactly is going on and how many of them are really receiving benefits which were intended for them, etc. would be known.
I would like to say something with regard to women's Welfare. It is rather pitiable that most of us have not concentrated on solving insanitary conditions, especially in the rural areas. When I was campaigning for my election, from behind screen, I heard two Muslim women crying 'there is nobody to save us'. Then, I asked 'why are you saying that there is nobody to save you and what is the matter'. They said 'we cannot go out to answer calls of our nature. There is no latrines in our village. We have to do it only either before sun rise or after sun set'. So, I would request our Hon'ble Minister for Women's Welfare to consider the plight of hundreds and hundreds of our women who are living in our villages where there is no basic amenities. If we go to villages, we find these women suffering on account of not having the facilities for answering the elementary calls of nature. It is rather pitiable that our civilization has to be judged not by any other thing but by such fundamental things. These women have solidly voted for Mrs. Indira Gandhi who has set right the political instability of India. But there is absolutely nobody to think about them; even our ever-vigilant friends like Mr. C.V.K. Rao and Mr. N. Sreenivasul Reddy to call the attention of the Minister in regard to such weakest points ...

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—How is that we come into picture. It is your regime ...

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—It is the privilege of the hon'ble Members to show the weakest spot. I would say that this is one of the weakest spot.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—I was just saying as to how this weakest spot of the Government was escaped from your view.

Sir, I would just like to quote from Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography "My Experiments with Truth" ....

"The Committee had to inspect the untouchables' quarters also. Only one Member of the Committee was ready to accompany me there. To the rest it was some thing preposterous to visit those quarters, still more so to inspect their latrines. But for me those quarters were an agreeable surprise. That was the first visit in my life to such a locality. The men and women there were surprised to see us. I asked them to let us inspect their latrines.

'Latrines for us; ' they exclaimed in astonishment. 'We go and perform our functions out in the open. Latrines are for you big people'.

So, we have to provide the basic necessity for especially these women to answer calls of nature.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Who is guilty party to that?

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy : Every one of us is responsible.
Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy: I will quote another para from the same book and take leave Sir. In the Chapter Penetrating the villages Mahatma Gandhi said: "It may not be cut of place here to narrate an experience that I have described before now at many meetings. Bhitiharva was a small village in which there was one of our schools. I happened to visit a smaller village on its vicinity and found some of the women dressed very dirtily. So, I told my wife to ask them why they did not wash their clothes.

She spoke to them. One of the women took her into her hut and said "Look, ow, there is no box or cupboard here containing other clothes. The sari I am wearing is the only one I have. How am I to wash it? Tell Mahatmaji to get me another sari and I shall then promise to bathe and put on clean clothes everyday."

With these quotations, I do not want to say anything further, Sir. Thank you.
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1)  పరముచువు చిత్రమైనది: — ఉండవంటి అభివృద్ధి అంధకారిత దినపడుతున్న ఒక సమాఖ్యాతి హామితోపాటు కొదలబడిన పరముచువు. మీదకు వ్యతిరేక చిత్రమైనది సంఖ్యాత్రి.

(2)  వాటిని బాధ్యత (వాటిని బాధ్యత): — ఉండవంటి ముఖ్యమైన సమాఖ్యాతి హామితోపాటు కొదలబడిన మీదకు వ్యతిరేక చిత్రమైనది సంఖ్యాత్రి. మీదకు బాధ్యత సంఖ్యాత్రి దిగి ఉండతుంది.

(3)  మరియు బాధ్యత చిత్రమైనది: — ఉండవంటి ముఖ్యమైన సమాఖ్యాతి హామితోపాటు కొదలబడిన మీదకు వ్యతిరేక చిత్రమైనది సంఖ్యాత్రి. అది చిత్రమైనది ఉండతుంది మీదకు బాధ్యత సంఖ్యాత్రి దిగి ఉండతుంది.

(4)  తెలియబడిన సమాఖ్యాతి: — ఉండవంటి ముఖ్యమైన సమాఖ్యాతి హామితోపాటు కొదలబడిన మీదకు వ్యతిరేక చిత్రమైనది సంఖ్యాత్రి. 50.58 అవసరాల్లో తెలియబడిన సమాఖ్యాతి పద్ధతి ఉంది. మీదకు బాధ్యత సంఖ్యాత్రి జరిగిన వాటిని సంఖ్యాత్రి దిగి ఉండతుంది. 50.58 అంటే మాత్రమే ఉండవంటి సమాఖ్యాతి పద్ధతి ఉంది. మీదకు బాధ్యత సంఖ్యాత్రి దిగి ఉండతుంది. 20 అంటే మాత్రమే ఉండవంటం సమాఖ్యాతి పద్ధతి ఉంది. మీదకు బాధ్యత సంఖ్యాత్రి దిగి ఉండతుంది.
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri Syel H. san:— Mr. Speaker:—In connection with Tribal Welfare, a foreigner Mr. Hemend Dwarf was called to Hyderabad.
and he visited Osmani University also. He formulated some of the best schemes for tribal welfare in cities of Warangal and Hyderabad. He tried to implement those schemes in Hyderabad. I am surprised that after a lapse of 15 to 6 years, nothing tangible has been done in this regard. The condition of the tribals is deteriorating and has become worse. No social or economic upliftment is visible, and no educational arrangements have been made satisfactorily for these tribal people. They still live a primitive life. I wonder what the Co-operatives, like the Girijans Co-operatives are doing. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to lay on the Table of the House, the details of the working of this Corporation, and what are its assets and liabilities; and the progress it has made.

It is said they work on forest and the yield of forest is their main income. Very high rates are prevailing in the market, but the purchases from these people are made at a very low rate. The budget meant for their welfare, is mostly spent on officials and the office establishment. The only direction in which the advancement has been said is probably the dances. Special performances are arranged on Republic and Independence Days. I do not know whether this credit for the performances, which are in a topless and striptease manner, should go to the Director, Minister or the Government. These performances compare quite good, rather sometimes surpass, to the ones in foreign Hotels and Clubs. I fail to understand what should be the purpose to prepare these poor people, in the name of 'tribal welfare', to dance in a topless and strip-tease manner, before a privileged few. Is this the way to bring nearer the dream of welfare. It is an important question, which requires the particular attention of Hon'ble Minister.

Unfortunately, the word 'backwardness' still eludes definition. In all civilized countries the stress is on economic and social conditions and thus backwardness is taken into account. It is not only that person who belongs to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, that he should be called a 'Backward'. On the other hand, some of the Brahmans, though not included in the 'backward class', may be poor. Most of the Muslims are backward, and same is the case with Christians. In Old Hyderabad City, we see, Muslims, Christians and other communities live side by side; but they have to live in hutments. They are backward. But the benefit goes only in the name of Harijans. Are these people who are economically poor not backward? Are we creating a Socialist Society. I very much wonder! The word 'backward' is used only for a born Harijan. But in several cases, many of the Harijans are well off; and they cannot be included as backward class. It is time that we give a clear-cut definition of the term, 'backward people'.

I have visited foreign countries, especially Germany. There I visited certain hostels, without any prior intimation rather a surprise visit. I have seen very good arrangements for the inmates. But our Minister will have to visit the Hostels for the Backward people, and find out for himself the appalling conditions obtaining in these hostels. But I would suggest that the visits must not be pre-arranged but
surprise visits. Otherwise, the Director and the other offices get alert and give a face-lift which would be deceptive. In some hostels the number of Harijans is so huge that the accommodation will not be sufficient. In such cases the number may be reduced and other accommodation made available. We may never be able to solve the problems of downtrodden unless we have sincere people, and people belonging to backward classes are included in the ministry in large number. I am sure the Minister who holds this portfolio, is not that reckless as other Ministers. Therefore he should take more interest, and see that malpractices and corruption are weeded out from the administration which he controls. We raise the slogan of socialism and upliftment, but the actual problems of downtrodden are not solved. I have noticed, at times of need, police does not go to help them, but to uproot them when a landlord so desires.

Recently, I had a personal experience, which led to my arrest. What was my fault? I had gone there to ask the police to stop the forcible eviction of the poor and downtrodden. I intervened in the matter and the result was my arrest. And we still say we are proceeding towards the goal of socialism.

So, if we are really interested to uplift the downtrodden and help them, then things should be done in a proper way. The Minister must have a better control and check over his officers, and things should not be left to them. It is not wise that the things fed by officers should be given vent in the House without checking the eracity or otherwise of the things.

The horrible ‘tamasha’ of topless and strip-tease dances by Lamblosis and other poor people should be stopped. It is not a matter of price for the Director or for the Society to make these downtrodden people dance and to witness the ‘show’. But unfortunately, this is the way we are proceeding in the direction of socialism, of which so much publicity is made.

I hope, sir, very much that these suggestions will be given ear to by our Hon’ble Minister and see that they are sympathetically considered and practised. Thank you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It was agreed in the Business Advisory Committee that as far as possible opposition should be given weightage in this matter. It is the decision of the B.A.C. that I am adhering to.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—But there should be no over-weightage.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—That is the proportion that we have agreed to at the B.A.C., to call one from the Opposition and one from the Government side.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The following are the Demands for Grants for the year 1972-73:

1. Office Expenses: Rs. 2,000
2. Purchase of Equipment: Rs. 1,500
3. Travel Expenses: Rs. 1,000
4. Training Expenses: Rs. 2,500
5. Research Projects: Rs. 3,000
6. Miscellaneous Expenses: Rs. 1,500

Total: Rs. 11,500

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister took up the various Heads of Expenditure and presented the position of the finances of the department for the year 1972-73. He requested the members to pass the demands for grants.

The Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-78:
Voting of Demands for Grants.


The statement of financial demands for 1972-73 includes 12 major divisions.

1. Ordinary Expenditure:
   a. General Administration: Rs. 12,30,000
   b. Educational Services: Rs. 2,00,000
   c. Health Services: Rs. 1,50,000
   d. Social Welfare: Rs. 1,00,000
   e. Public Works: Rs. 5,00,000
   f. Revenue Assistance for States: Rs. 1,50,000

2. Capital Expenditure:
   a. Buildings: Rs. 2,50,000
   b. Machinery: Rs. 1,00,000
   c. Transport: Rs. 5,00,000
   d. Other Capital Items: Rs. 1,00,000

The total expenditure under ordinary and capital heads is Rs. 15,00,000.

The budget includes a provision of Rs. 9,400 for contingency purposes.

The provisions for various heads are as follows:

General Administration: Rs. 12,30,000
Educational Services: Rs. 2,00,000
Health Services: Rs. 1,50,000
Social Welfare: Rs. 1,00,000
Public Works: Rs. 5,00,000
Revenue Assistance for States: Rs. 1,50,000
Buildings: Rs. 2,50,000
Machinery: Rs. 1,00,000
Transport: Rs. 5,00,000
Other Capital Items: Rs. 1,00,000
Contingency: Rs. 9,400

The total budget for 1972-73 is thus Rs. 15,00,000.
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1973

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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71-72 2.5% Revenue Surplus: Rs. 578 crores. This is an upward revision of Rs. 576 crore.

Adding Rs. 957 crore to the total, the total revenue is Rs. 1,227 crores. The total expenditure is Rs. 1,227 crores. Therefore, there is a budgetary deficit of Rs. 957 crore. The budget deficit is 7.93% of the total revenue. The revenue is expected to increase, but the expenditure is expected to decrease.

The government is planning to increase the revenue by Rs. 300 crore and decrease the expenditure by Rs. 200 crore. This will result in a budgetary surplus of Rs. 100 crore.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th July, 1972:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Annual Financial Statement ("budget") for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants


Smt. B. Jayapra 

1. The first part says about the Home for disabled.

2. Kindly go through the Telugu notes.

3. Vote on Demands for Grants.

4. The second part is about the eradication of untouchability....
The Government are considering actively to establish two Development Corporations, one for S-Cs and another for B.Cs. for undertaking economic uplift of S-Cs and B.Cs. through programmes. That Government are considering actively to establish two Development Corporations, one for S-Cs and another for B.Cs. for undertaking economic uplift of S-Cs and B.Cs. through programmes. Reservation of 25 per cent seats in the services of the State; 25 per cent in the professional courses.

Scholarships to the students belonging to Backward classes whose parent's income does not exceed Rs. 3,600 per annum. 5% reservation of seats in the Government hostels to the students belonging to Backward Classes whose parents income does not exceed Rs. 8,000 per annum. 3% reservation of seats in Government hostels to the students belonging to Backward Classes whose parents income does not exceed Rs. 3,600 per annum.

Why should not we see that Compulsory Education Scheme is implemented? There should be an end to this. Why should not we see that Compulsory Education Scheme is implemented? There should be an end to this.

Instead of giving Rs 15 pension or any such thing, all the Beggars should be pooled up together and they must be given proper profession.
The Lambadas in Telangana are treated as denotified tribes, whereas in Andhra they are known and treated as Scheduled tribes. They are not able to get proper treatment on par with these people. It is learnt that about 1000 tribals are having Coffee plantation in Agency areas. The plants are very old and diseased. They are mostly neglected due to ignorance and backwardness of the tribals. The Tribal Coffee Estates are now being registered by the Coffee Board. If the estates are registered they are eligible for free advice, services and loans from the Coffee Board. It is not extended. The Tribals are very backward and they cannot afford to develop plantation. The Tribal development is to be given top priority. Government should give financial assistance and encourage the tribal plantation. Definitely within 10 years, they will become lakhs. I have to give you more details regarding the work by the various departments for the Tribal Coffee Plantation Development with a scheme of Rs. 80 lakhs.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For the financial year 1972-73:

The budget for 1972-73 includes the following:

1. **Voting of Demands for Grants**
   - The budget allocates a total of 1800 rupees for various demands.
   - The allocation includes:
     - A sum of 30 rupees for various items.
     - A sum of 1000 rupees for general expenses.
     - A sum of 2000 rupees for other purposes.

The budget is detailed as follows:

- **Item 1:**
  - Allocation: 30 rupees
  - Purpose: General expenses

- **Item 2:**
  - Allocation: 1000 rupees
  - Purpose: General expenses

- **Item 3:**
  - Allocation: 2000 rupees
  - Purpose: General expenses

The budget is presented in a clear and concise manner, detailing the various allocations and purposes for the financial year 1972-73.

Sri D. Venkatesham:—Sir, are we going to sit in the afternoon?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Yes, We are sitting in the afternoon also.

Sri D. Venkatesham:—Will you accept the financial proposition now?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Yes. The proceedings will now be adjourned for 15 minutes. The House will resume at 3 o'clock, sharp.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The 1972-73 Annual Financial Statement has already been presented to the House by the Finance Minister. The House has already taken note of the Financial Statement. The Financial Bill has already been tabled and the House has already debated on it. The House has already come to a decision on the Financial Bill. The House has already adjourned for 15 minutes. The House will resume at 3 o'clock, sharp.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The House is adjourned to meet again
at 4 p.m. today.

(The House re-assembled at Four of the Clock).

I do not know why this kind of coincidence has taken place. This we can see in the
first para itself.
11th July, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1972-73:

Article 41 of the Constitution of India lays down that "the State should promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation." This is a dictum which is a constitutional provision that has been there for the last 22 years. What is it that this ruling party has been doing? What is it that the predecessors of the gentry that are sitting on the Treasury Benches were doing? It is a pertinent question which I asked and which I put to them.

What is it that they are doing? The whole trouble with them is that they know pretty well that the people are awakening, and when people are awakening we have to make them opportunist, we have to satisfy them with words, by some arms. If that is the attitude, it is a very serious matter. I have warned them a number of times not only on the floor of this House -- this is intended for rich people and it is an accident that I come here, I have been warning them for the last 25 years in this country; at that time this gentry were kids, they were playing in the schools and were not even preparing themselves for this warning. This dictum came for the people and for the people, and we have failed to do it; our predecessors have failed to do it; they put it in print and later put them in the libraries and other places. Now we are repeating. What is the result? I will tell you what Dr. Ambedkar said. He does not belong to your party. Here it is repeated in the Note supplied to us.

I do not know, there must be a very intelligent young officer who prepared this statement, and got the approval of the Minister concerned. The Minister, I know, is himself broad-minded. The trouble with him is he is in bad company. Naturally he would like certain principles to be enunciated. But could he implement them? He has got to implement them. What did Dr. Ambedkar say? Dr. Ambedkar is no revolutionary; he was no Congress man; he was an intellectual who saw things rather clearly.
He was no communist. Whatever that may be what Dr. Ambedkar said in the Constituent Assembly, has been quoted in the Minister's note, and I will read it out for the understanding of the members on the Treasury Benches. We will be happy if something good is done. As far as we are concerned, we will be happy if there is sincerity of purpose on the side of the ruling party. I do not think they will have it because they are in the grip of exploiters who are under hypnotism. I therefore do not feel that they will in any way be able to get over that hypnotic condition.

What did Dr. Ambedkar say on that occasion, presenting the draft constitution to the Constituent Assembly? I would like the honourable Minister to look into para 2 of his note. He said:

"On January 26, 1950 we will have equality in politics and inequality in social and economic life".

So on January 26, 1950, when the country became a Republic, when this country became free from the fetters of the Britishers, Dr. Ambedkar said:

"We will have equality in politics and inequality in social and economic life. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest moment, or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Assembly has so laboriously built up."

This was a prophetic saying. The prophetic saying did not come from a communist or from a Marxist; neither did it come from Russia or China. It was an utterance made by a reformer who was born in a downtrodden class, a person who held a position in the British regime and also in the Congress regime. This prophetic saying of Dr. Ambedkar has to be borne in mind.

Now, after all these years of Independence, what is the position? Has the position improved in any way? I am afraid, the position has not improved whatsoever. We must remove the contradiction, in terms of Dr. Ambedkar, at the earliest moment. Even after 25 years of Independence, we have not removed this contradiction. Far from that, there is gross poverty, grave inequality in social and economic life. The result would be, this superstructure, this structure of political democracy which this Assembly has so laboriously built up will be blown up by those who suffer from this inequality. Now, it may be said, I am saying a Naxalite version. Nothing of the sort. When things go so rotten, when we cheat ourselves, when we cheat others and then take pleasure in that wonderful business, the only remedy would lie in changing it with all power at the command of the human beings. We want to please ourselves with sweet words and the Government want to please us with sweet words and mere utterances. This is nothing short of cheating the people.

May I ask, Sir, what about the Harijan hostels? Harijan hostels is another word for corruption, a byword for rotten things.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Mr. Rao, you must help me. You have exceeded your time.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I would like to help you make this House a very interesting institution.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now, Mr. Venkata Rao will speak.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—My friend says that the interest is not taken seriously. Will you give me another 5 minutes? I have not completed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Mr. Rao, please cooperate with me.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I will cooperate with myself.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th July, 1972. 499

for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.
500  11th July, 1972.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants:

ದೇಶದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಕೊಡಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿಸುತ್ತಾನು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಅದ್ಭುತಾರ್ಹದು ನೀಡಬಹುದು. 7 ಸಾಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ವರ್ಷತಿ 1972-73ರಲ್ಲಿಯ ವನ್ನನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿಸುತ್ತಾನು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 40 ವರ್ಷ, 50 ವರ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕಂಡಿಸುತ್ತಾನು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿಸುತ್ತಾನು.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The demands for grants were taken up for voting, and the following were approved:

1. Demands for grants were approved in the amounts shown in the budget for the year 1972-73.

2. The committee approved the following grants:
   - (amount) for (purpose) on (date)
   - (amount) for (purpose) on (date)
   - (amount) for (purpose) on (date)
   - (amount) for (purpose) on (date)

3. The committee recommended the following grants:
   - (amount) for (purpose) on (date)
   - (amount) for (purpose) on (date)
   - (amount) for (purpose) on (date)
   - (amount) for (purpose) on (date)

4. The committee decided to consider the following grants in the next meeting:
   - (amount) for (purpose) on (date)
   - (amount) for (purpose) on (date)
   - (amount) for (purpose) on (date)
   - (amount) for (purpose) on (date)
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants:

for 1972-73:

1. M. O. [Name]:—

2. [Details of the financial statement and voting of demands for grants as per the text in Telugu.]

3. [Continuation of the financial statements and voting of demands for grants.]

4. [Further details as per the text in Telugu.]

5. [Closing remarks or summary of the financial statement and voting.]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Dr. 1,800 per line as per the budget. The total demand as per dr. 1,800
1,800
20

Dr. 1,800

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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

Voting of Demands for Grants

The number of seats to be created for the Backward Classes category according to the orders issued in the G. O. works out to 71 seats. The Director of Medical Services had already filled up 28 seats by the candidates coming from that category in the results already announced and 16 seats having arisen out of the transfers of B. Scs and M. Scs to the second year and the exchange of Telangana candidates coming from the same category, the net additional seats to be created for the backward classes will therefore be 27.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

میں زیادہ وقت نہ لینے "آبکی سامنے چند باتین کہوئے" - ہوا ہے کہ یہاں

کہ کسی کی جو اسکیاتی ہوئے اسکو ہیلی پٹورنون پر نہ جہوؤ حاضر نہ بھکے اسکی

لاعی ایک خاص عملی منفرد کیا جاتا ہے - اس موقع پر ہر کردن اور گردن کیئے روزگاری

کی فراغت میں متعلق بہی میں چند باتین کہوئے - چند دن ہیل برلہ نظم ونسل میں

ہر ہوئے اور گردن کون حوصلہ ملنا تکید ہے - اس غرض سے لیے ریاستی حکومت

پٹورنون کو نرطگاہ کی ایک اسکی اتک ہونے کی امکان تک افکار کرتے آتے تھے - ماہر تقریب عمل مہینہ

آیا - ان سطحی ایک اور نیا آبکی سامنے کہوئے - ایک دوسرے پر ایک اور

مشہور جاتا ہے مقوی پر تراثی لٹیزٹی اِف کئے کسی بھی مہم کا تعلق

کوئی تراثی زیادہ تعلیم حاصل نہیں کرسکیں - اسی کے لیے ایک ذریوتیک

سنہر قائم کیا ہوتا ہے چنانہ بہی کونے کہ "ہزاروں بھی اسی بھی تراثیور

کی جانبوں دیکھیاں پر تراثی کا تقریب کیا ہیں - لیکن دوسرے کا عرصہ مورہاں "ہے آجتھا

اس جانب توجہ ہیں کیئے -

آخر مین میں ابکی اور باتی ہے جو طرف حکومت کی توجہ مبذول کروائی گئی - جھاں

گردن اور گردن کیلئے زمینات کا مسئول ہے ہو ہاں بر اسکم کا مسئول بہی

کل کبھی اہمیت رکھتا ہے - یہ بہت خوشی کہ ہیں - ہاں کہ "ہزاروں کروڑ نہیں ہے - کروڑ

روہیہ ایک اسکم کا "ہم جسکی دوسرہ چاراسا کے اندرون سمجھے کے کم یہ زیادہ مزدور

کوئی اسکم کی تعریف کر کے دیگہ جانچے - اس ضمن میں ابکی بات عالمی جناب

سپکر صاحب کی وسعت میں مشترکہ ہے بہی کہوئے کہ ہمیں ہاکی ۔ آکوپزین کیے

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

As the President has already notified that the Budget for 1972-73 has been introduced, I would like to summarize the highlights of the annual financial statement, which includes:

- Voting of Demands for Grants.
- Contributions to various welfare schemes.
- Expenditure on education, health, and infrastructure.
- Revenue and capital budget projections.
- Key economic indicators and objectives for the coming year.

The financial statement outlines the government's financial strategies and priorities for the fiscal year, emphasizing the importance of transparent and accountable financial management. It also reflects the government's commitment to social development and economic growth.

In summary, the Budget for 1972-73 is designed to support sustainable development, with a focus on improving living standards and fostering economic prosperity.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Prime Minister of India is a lady, the Prime Minister of Ceylon is a lady. Here also the Minister, she is a lady. Today the Prime Minister of India is a lady, the Prime Minister of Ceylon is a lady. Here also the Minister, she is a lady.
A separate University for women should be established to meet the growing needs of women like the Karve University in Poona. This University should be located in King Kothi Palace by acquiring under the Urban Property Ceiling Act. The legislature (1967-1970) has been set up by the Government of Maharashtra to acquire under the Urban Property Ceiling Act. The Shreeve College of Engineering and Technology was established in 1970. The College was established in 1970. The College was established in 1970.


Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.
అన్నత్మక విద్యార్థులకు ప్రత్యేక సందర్భంలో కొనుగోండం మాత్రమే సఫలం. ఈ కొనుగోళ సంపాదన ప్రశ్నలని సంఖ్యలు ఉంది. కొనుగోలు కనుగోలు ఎంత అందచేసే క్షితింపించాం?

పండిట్ల వేదిక సంచారం.

ప్రత్యేక సందర్భంలో అందచేసే కార్యకలాలు.

ప్రత్యేక సందర్భంలో కొనుగోళ సమాధానం.

ప్రత్యేక సందర్భంలో కొనుగోళ సమాధానం.
Annul Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text in Telugu]
Voting of Demands for Grants.

తెలుగు లో లేదా ఇతర సంస్కృతి లో కానం ఇంగ్లిష్‌ లో పిలిచే తప్పంది.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Grants-in-aid are also being given to some voluntary organisations which are undertaking propaganda for eradication of untouchability. How much is that, the Government has not mentioned.

Mr. Speaker:—What can I do? According to the programme we had to conclude this morning itself, I have agreed to sit and have given you two hours more. Still we could not complete. What can I do?

Smt. B. Jayaprada:—Sir, under this Women's Welfare Demand, 14 Members have spoken and all of them have given valuable suggestions.

Smt. J. Eswaribai:—Let the Minister speak in Telugu.

Smt. B. Jayaprada:—Sir, 14 Members have spoken on this Demand and have given valuable suggestions including the inadequacy of the allotments. I also share their opinion that Rs. 57.0 lakhs and
odd is after all nothing; still, perhaps we will have to satisfy ourselves in view of the paucity of funds. The Women Welfare Department has not confined itself to Women Welfare activities only. It has realised that Women Welfare is not complete without considering the Welfare of children; so child welfare activities are also taken in this department.

They must make their lives worth living. They must make their lives worth living.
The measures can be divided into three subjects such as Education, Economic Development and improvement of the Tribal areas.

Under education, come: schools, hostels, supply of books and clothing, scouting programme. Last year, we started scouting programme. This year we propose to organise ‘Guide Units’.

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This year, we are starting a new scheme for promotion of cultural talents, where special coaching will be given in painting, music, dance, drama etc.

Under education, we are also conducting employment oriented training programmes. Since last two years, we are running Pre-Examination Training Centre. It is really useful to the tribal children. Before sitting at the competitive examinations, these tribal children will be giving training here. Our children who are undergoing that training are successful and they are getting appointments without anybody's recommendations. Under the scheme of cash grants to unemployed tribal graduates, which scheme we started last year, for graduates and post-graduates, for a graduate we give Rs. 100, and for a post-graduate, we give Rs. 150 by way of cash grants for six months and within that period they must be provided with some job. Yet another new scheme Self-Employment Scheme; of providing financial assistance to the tribals was taken up last year.

1941-47 many Manifold Tribal welfare activities have increased Dynamic activities have been started and are under operation.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Many tribals are coming forward and demanding so many things. Unless one has experience he cannot work unless one has experience he cannot work. I do not think Lambadis are wearing that dress because of poverty. It is being done because of their culture and automatically after sometime it will disappear. 

Many tribals are coming forward and demanding so many things. 

I do not think Lambadis are wearing that dress because of poverty. It is being done because of their culture and automatically after sometime it will disappear.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—With regard to Telangana, there are lakhs of denotified tribes the counter-parts of which have been included in scheduled tribes in Andhra. This matter has been engaging the attention of Government for several years, but nothing has come out of it. I would like to know whether the Government have taken up the matter with the Central Government with regard to tribes who have been denotified some years ago, in order to get full assistance for the welfare of backward communities and also other facilities which the scheduled tribes are entitled to.

Sri K. Bheem Rao:—The hon. member himself might be knowing very well, because he was a Member of Parliament, about the inclusion of the denotified tribes in scheduled tribes. The State Government are giving every facility to them and in some respect they are getting more facilities than usual.

Sr. Syed Hassan:—There are two points to be clarified. One is, the Girijan Co-operative have been working since about 6 years. We would like to have a statement of their assets and liabilities placed on the Table of the House. The other is, in Telangana the Lambadas have been declared as scheduled tribes, but in Andhra they have not been included in scheduled tribes. What are the proposals of Government in this regard?

Sri K. Bheem Rao:—I have already replied. About the Girijan Co-operative, it was started 10 years back, but it was only confined to Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam. Last year it was extended to Telangana and some other parts of Andhra. If the hon. Member wants further information, let him put a separate question. With regard to denotified tribes, the State Government have already recommended to the Central Government and the matter is pending with the Central Government.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th July, 1972
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy:—He is avoiding it, Sir. Let him say 'Yes' or 'No'.

Mr. Speaker:—He is conveniently avoiding. You can raise the issue after he concludes his speech.

Annual Financial Statement: (Budget) for 1972-73;

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1972-73 the statement of Annualриска Statem@ for demands for grants is presented below:

1. Demands for grants for 1972-73:

   - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

2. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

   - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

3. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

   - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

4. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

   - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

5. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

   - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

6. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

   - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

7. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

   - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

8. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

   - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

9. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

   - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

10. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

11. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

12. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

13. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

14. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

15. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

16. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

17. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

18. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

19. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

20. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

21. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

22. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

23. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

24. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

25. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

26. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

27. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

28. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

29. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.

30. Demand for grants for 1972-73:

    - Items listed below are shown in Rupees.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
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Voting of Demands Grants
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.


[Text in Telugu script, which is not translatable to English]
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Arunal Financial Statement (Budget) 11th July, 1972

for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(See page 226-16 for details.)
528 11th July, 1972.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73: 

Voting of Demands for Grants.

..
Mr. Speaker;—(To Sri M. V. Krishn Rao) You proceed and conclude. Afterwards if there is anything for clarification, we will take up

"AEnergy Financial Statement (Budget) 11th July, 1972. 529

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Chair:—That is right. The remaining demands were considered in the session. The demands have been considered. We have now come to the demands for the next session. We will consider the demands for the next session and make our recommendations. Then, we will take up the demands for the next session.

Dr. S. N. Shetty:—(To Sri M. V. Krishn Rao) You proceed and conclude. Afterwards if there is anything for clarification, we will take up

Afterwards if there is anything for clarification, we will take up
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

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

Voting of Demands for Grants.

80. [Text of the speech or statement, likely discussing financial matters and specifics of the budget for the year 1972-73, including the voting of demands for grants.]

The text contains detailed financial information and discussions, typical of a budget statement for a given fiscal year, with specific figures and allocations mentioned. It appears to be a formal document that would typically be presented to a legislative or budgetary body for approval or discussion. The exact details of the financial transactions and grant allocations are not clear from the excerpt provided.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
11th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-73:  
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The annual financial statement for the year 1977-73 has been prepared for the voting of demands for grants. The statement includes various items and allocations for different sectors. The allocations have been made based on the needs and priorities of the year. The full statement is available for scrutiny and approval by the authorities concerned.

The statement begins with an introduction and then proceeds to detail the various demands and allocations. Each demand is accompanied by a brief description of its purpose and expected outcomes. The financial implications are also highlighted.

The statement is a comprehensive document that provides a detailed overview of the financial planning for the forthcoming year. It is an important tool for decision-making and resource allocation.

In conclusion, the annual financial statement for 1977-73 is a crucial document that facilitates the effective planning and management of resources. It is recommended that all stakeholders review the statement carefully to ensure that the financial resources are used in the most effective manner.

Sincerely,
[Name]

Chief Financial Officer
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1972-73.

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Mr. Speaker: Clarification cannot be a speech. The clarification should be in the form of a supplementary question, if it is not covered in the speech of the Minister. If I have to allow all the members, I don't think this will be a good practice. I shall be happy to put an end to this practice. One or two members can draw his attention.
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Sri M. Narayana Reddy:— With regard to the assignment of house sites, Government has to complete this work before the end of August. In view of that the staff assigned under Social Welfare Department etc is so inadequate. They are only 2 or 3 clerks. They will never be able to complete in one or two years. Whether the hon. Minister will increase the staff to accelerate the assignment programmes?

The Hon. Minister:—...
Sri Syed Hasan:—I could gather from the speech of the hon. Minister all these castes are in backward class without any discretion or creed. I want to know that whose income is Rs. 1,500 annually or less, would they come under the category of backward class? Why this discrimination is made between a person and person, and community and community, for the facilities to be provided for the backward classes?

Mr. Santham:—According to the rule, a family which has an income of Rs. 1,500 or less is said to belong to backward class. To understand the rule, I request you to consider the case of a family of 8 members with an income of Rs. 1,500. Can it be said that it belongs to backward class or it is not?”

Mr. Seshan:—In the case of a family with 5 members having an income of Rs. 300, it can be considered to belong to backward class or not? Or it is not?”

Mr. Subbarao:—According to the rule, a family is said to belong to backward class. But under what circumstances it can be considered otherwise? For example, a family having an income of Rs. 500, but the property worth Rs. 5 lakhs. Does it belong to backward class or not?”
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Mr. Speaker: —The question is:
Sri Syed Hasan:—Sir, I wish to withdraw my cut motion.
(The cut motion was by leave of the House withdrawn).

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: —I am now putting the main motions to vote.
The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,04,410 under demand No. XXVII Women's Welfare"

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,02,013 under demand No. XXIX, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes"

The motions were adopted.
The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Wednesday, the 12th July, 1972.)