THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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Wednesday, the 12th July, 1973.

The House met at Half-past Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker, Sri P. Ranga Reddy in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PRIVATE BUILDINGS ALLOTTED TO MINISTERS

225—

* 134 Q. —Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the private buildings allotted to Ministers as on 1-4-71;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred on these buildings during 1971-72 towards (1) Rent (2) Special repairs (3) Improvements and (4) Additions, alterations and maintenance?

The Chief Minister (Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao):—(a) 11 (Eleven)

(b) (1) Rent .. Rs. 1,08,063-27 Ps.
(2) Special Repairs .. Rs. Nil
(3) Improvements and .. Rs. 983-00 Ps.
(4) Additions, alterations and maintenance ? .. Rs. 1,677-47 Ps.

Total Rs. 1,10,088-74 Ps.

(Rupees one lakh, ten thousand, six hundred and eighty eight and paise seventy-four only)

Sri D. Venkatesham (Kupam):—Why should the Government go in for private buildings when Government is having so many buildings of its own? It is leasing out its buildings to some private parties. Will the Government consider to take back their buildings?

J.—227—1.
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I do not think Government have rented out their own buildings in such large numbers. These are residential buildings required and the Government are using their own buildings wherever and whenever available. We are not renting out our buildings to others, particularly the residential type of buildings. If there are any buildings pointed out which we can take back from the use of other people, we will certainly take them back.

It is a good building. It is Government property.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Ritz Hotel was meant to be a hotel. It was conducted as a hotel and we want many more hotels like Ritz hotel. Hyderabad is short of hotels. At least I did not expect such a suggestion from Mr. Venkatesham.

Sri A. Srimulu Eluru:—What is the amount spent on furnishing the office rooms of the Ministers in the Secretariat?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Please put a separate question.

Sri C. V. Rao:—May I suggest to the Chief Minister that instead of wasting public funds at such a huge rate on these palatial buildings, why should they not stay along with the legislators and have at least two suites. While the legislators would be having one suite, let the Ministers have two, one for the visitors and the other for themselves. Why not economise expenditure in these days?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I am afraid, every Minister will have to be given ten suites, because I have seen at inspectorate of moderate size of the buildings now being occupied by the Ministers, visitors are being put to great hardship. All of them have to be huddled together in small rooms and they are complaining. It is not as though the Minister is going to use all the palace himself. In fact, we have got the Minister's house at a moderate size and we have not gone in for very big buildings. Even so, there are persistent complaints from visitors that (1) all the visitors who come to the Ministers are not able to be accommodated in the small drawing rooms and halls and (2) that there is no distinction. Very important persons come. They have to be huddled together with others and they find it difficult. Sometimes even foreign dignitaries come. They have to sit along with others and it becomes very difficult. It is not practicable to give rooms in the legislators' houses. As you are aware, Sir, legislators themselves will start complaining. Even now, we are short of quarters for the legislators.
ACCIDENT AT NUZVID DUE TO COLLAPSE OF A WELL

227—

* 247 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether an accident took place on 3-5-72 in Nuzvid, Krishna district due to collapse of the walls of a well by name Ayyavarlumgari Bhavi;

(b) if so, the number of persons injured and died;

(c) the reasons for the collapse of the well;

(d) the rescue operations taken by the Government; and

(e) the financial help sanctioned by the Government to the families of the deceased and injured persons?

Sri P, V. Narasimha Rao :- (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Dead-11, Injured-5

(c) It appears that a cavity was formed underneath the platform of the well and it had become so weak that it could not carry any more weight.

(d) Police, Fire Service and Medical attendants with ambulance were rushed to the spot and with the help of the local municipa engineers, rescue operations were conducted round the clock ti 11-5-1972.
(e) An amount of Rs. 250 was already sanctioned by Collector, Krishna to the families of each of the deceased. A further sum of Rs. 500 to the families of each of the deceased and Rs. 200 to each of the injured has been sanctioned by Government.

Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru) : — Will hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees who have expressed their option to go to Andhra region in pursuance of the orders issued in G. O. Ms. No. 3 G. A. D. dated 3-1-1972 ; and

(b) whether any transfer orders have been issued?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao : — (a) About 333 non-gazetted employees who are eligible under the terms of G. O. Ms. No. 3, Genl. Admin. Department, dt. 2-1-1972 have applied for transfer to the regional and sub-regional offices in Andhra region.

(b) Yes, Sir. 23 employees have already been transferred and the cases of remaining 313 employees are under process.

Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru) : — Under this G. O. Government is extending some extraordinary concessions for transfer. They are promising T.A.; they are promising seniority; they are also promising to create supernumerary posts so that those people working in Andhra districts do not get affected. What is the intention of the Government? Is it part of the intention of the Government to implement the Mulki rules?

Sri P. V. N. Narasimha Rao : No Sir. It is part of the programme of the Government to keep the employees satisfied and if possible give them the unit of appointment, give them the area in which they would like to work.

Sri A. Sriramulu : — If that is the intention of the Government, there are Telangana employees working in Andhra districts. For example in Eluru town there is a peon belonging to Warangal District. For the past three years he has been requesting the Government...
to give him transfer to Warangal. The Government has not accepted his request. Will the Government extend the concessions to the Telangana employees also working in the Andhra districts?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I will consider about that peon’s case. I did not know about it. I take the information from my friend and see that he is transferred to Warangal or Karimnagar or any other place in Telangana, at the earliest.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—No, Sir. It is not a question of the Chief Minister taking information from me and complying with the request of the peon.

Mr. Speaker:—There are no more peons. They are attenders.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Thank you, Sir. The nomenclature has been changed. Whatever it is, Sir; in principle, as a matter of policy certain concessions have been given to Andhra employees working in Telangana districts to get back to their districts. Is the Government prepared to extend the very same concessions to the Telangana employees working in the Andhra districts also? Is the Government prepared to give these concessions to employees working in the twin cities because they are also eager to get out from Hyderabad City?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—We will consider that; but so far as this G. O. is concerned, this was intended to be of a limited scope.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I cannot stand. He seems to have come with separatist tendencies of Andhra. So I cannot answer him.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—In fact, I should have strongly objected to the insinuation which was clearly contained in the question.
This is a matter concerned with the administration of the entire State and this is one of the steps which we contemplated to take in order to keep the employees contented to the extent possible.

Mr. Speaker:—Another question is coming today about regionalisation itself. You can put your supplementary then.

Sri D. Venkatesham:—Agreed Sir. Those who are willing to go back—

Sri C. V. K. Rao (Kakinada):—I would like to put it to the Chief Minister that he knows that on this side we are one of those who are fighting against separatism. But now a stage has come. We have got to tell the Chief Minister that by many indirect methods and clandestine steps they have been doing injustice to Andhra, and this is one of those steps. How is he going to remedy the situation?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—If this is considered to be a step which leads to injustice to Andhras, let the hon. Member discuss with me. I am not particularly keen about keeping this facility open.
We will close it, if it is not wanted. This is not being imposed. This is not being imposed. This decision has been taken after a full deliberation of all the implications. Merely because we wanted to extend his facility, if Mr. C. V. K. Rao and other friends from the Andhra region say that this is something which should not be there, I have absolutely no objection. I am prepared to scratch it here and now. But I sincerely feel that this has been adumbrated, because this was considered to facilitate certain persons in Government employment, and while we are creating supernumerary posts, there should be no objection. The facilities now given generally are not given: they are not given T. A. for transfers at request; they are not given supernumerary posts; they are not sent whenever they want to go to their places. This is something extra which we have given and if it is being misunderstood, if it is being misconstrued, I have absolutely no objection. I am not at all keen on continuing it. This was done at the request of the Employees from Andhra region and not at the whims and fancies of the Government. That I would like to make it clear.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—That is wrong. This was not done at the request of the employees.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Let me make it very clear that we are not separatists. Our only anxiety has been that this order is made applicable only to a section of the employees. If it was a general order applicable to all employees, certainly we would have welcomed it, because Government is giving extraordinary concessions which are normally and ordinarily not permissible under the rules. Our only apprehension is that the Government through this order is trying to secure implementation of Mulki Rules which are still in dispute. If the Chief Minister can clarify that point, there should be no discussion.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I have already said, we shall consider whether the same facilities can be extended to persons belonging to Telangana region and now working in the Andhra region. On that score, there need be no apprehension.
CONFERENCE OF OFFICIALS ON NAXALITE ACTIVITIES AT VIZAG

1078 Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Chief Secretaries Home Secretaries and Inspector Generals of Police of this State and Orissa Government was held in April of 1972 in Vizag to review the activities of Naxalites operating in that area;

(b) what are the ameliorative measures taken by the Government and Girijan Corporation to contain the Naxalite activities; and

(c) what other measures of amelioration were suggested by the Conference in (a)?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various schemes were implemented under the normal plan, special regional plans and generally sponsored schemes for socio-economic uplift of the tribals towards minor irrigation, land reclamation and colonisation, financial assistance for education, housing, medical aid and supply of agricultural implements. Several legislative measures viz., survey and settlement of the unsurveyed scheduled areas, abolition of muttadari system, prohibition of transfer of immovable property in favour of non-tribals, moratorium on debts etc., were also undertaken to improve the socio-economic conditions of the tribals. The Government have set up the Girijan Co-operative Corporation to serve the purpose of an institution catering to the various needs of the tribals effectively, to prevent their exploitation by contractors and traders and in this direction it purchases agricultural produce from the tribals at fair prices and undertakes the supply to them of consumer necessities.

(c) No special measures of amelioration were suggested by the Conference in (a) above.
Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Is he serious about that—encounters Everybody knows, I know that during the Telangana agitation also, such shootings were done. Let the Chief Minister tell us how many were killed in these, what are called, encounters?

Sri P. V Narasimha Rao:—Let the hon. Member put a separate question.

**DIARY PLANT AT VISAKHAPATNAM**

130—

*223 Q.—Sri P.V. Ramana:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the capacity of the Diary plant at Visakhapatnam in view of the increasing population;

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

(c) if not reasons therefor?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri K.Venkataratnam):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The capacity of the present Dairy which was originally designed to handle only 6,000 litres, was enhanced to 8,000 litres during last year (i.e., 1971-72). The capacity will further be increased to a maximum extent of 12,500 litres during the current year (72-73).

(c) Does not arise.

**SUBSIDY TO RYOTS FOR PURCHASE OF PESTICIDES**

231—

*367 Q.—Sri Nallapureddi Sreenivasul Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ryots who purchase pesticides in Chittoor District are getting subsidy;
(b) the reason for not providing this facility in Nellore District; and

(c) whether this subsidy scheme will be implemented in Nellore District also?

Sri K. Venkataraman: — (a) The ryots in Chittoor District are getting subsidy under a special scheme for control of specific pests like Red hairy caterpillar and leaf webber etc.

(b) Ryots in Nellore District are also getting subsidy for special schemes in that district like development of cotton and castor.

(c) The subsidy scheme in Chittoor district cannot be implemented in Nellore District as the schemes in operation in these two Districts pertain to different crops.

12th July, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions.


**CAMPAIGN AGAINST SMOKING**

1084 Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana (Put by Sri M. Nagireddy):—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to campaign against smoking as this habit is injurious to health and a loss to the human wealth of our State; and

(b) will the Government suggest to the Centre to direct the cigarette manufacturers to label the cigarette packages with patent words like "smoking causes dangerous diseases like cancer"?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

Sri C. V. K. Rao (Kakinada):—Will the hon. Minister for medicine tell us how many Ministers used to smoke Kareem Beedies before they became Ministers, and were using 'State Express cigarettes' after they became Ministers?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—I am not in a position to give those details but this much I can tell the hon. Member that beedies are less injurious.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Is the hon. Minister suggesting to such other Ministers who have taken to smoking State Express cigarettes to continue smoking Karim beedies?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—We propose to suggest to the Government.
Mr. Speaker:—You must have seen; in foreign countries ladies also smoke.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—I suggest the hon’ble Member to try.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Smoking is not only reason for that. It is one of the reasons.
Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—It is my personal experience. For the last 15 years I have been eating but I have not got.

**Termination of Pregnancy**

233—

* 1085 Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps taken by the State Government for the successful implementation of the Act for Medical Termination of pregnancy;

(b) whether Women’s organisation in the State made representation for speedy enforcement of the Act; and

(c) whether the abortion clinics will be established by the Government attached to the Hospitals or opened separately?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—(a) The Medical termination of pregnancy Act 1971 (Central act) and the rules made thereunder have come into force from 1-4-1972. All the Teaching Hospitals in the State have been actively involved with effect from 1-4-72. So far 107 women have taken advantage under this Act.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Abortion clinics will be established up to district level Hospitals. It is under Consideration to establish these clinics in a few select taluk level hospitals by providing facilities.

Sri D. Venkatesham:—The Hon’ble Minister is pleased to inform to this House that for termination of pregnancy he will consider giving subsidy. At present you are paying to the tubectomy and vasectomy. So when the Government is not in a position to open immediately, why not the Government pay. Even though these people go and represent these cases, the Doctors are not doing, even though a legislation has already been passed. Therefore, whether the Government would see that necessary instructions are given to the Doctors till such time you are going to open the clinics?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—As I have already submitted, we have already given instructions. Nearly 107 women had already taken advantage of this.

**Sanction of H. R. A. to the N. G. Os. Working in Taluks also**

234—

* 827 Q.—Sri M. Omkar (Put by Sri A. Sriramulu):—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

whether the Government is contemplating to sanction house rent allowance to the N.G.O’s working in taluks also?
The Minister for Finance (Sri A. Bhagavant R a o) :—No, Sir.

Sri A. Sriramulu (Churu) :—The scheme of House Rent Allowance was introduced 13 years back. They are now being paid Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 upto a pay limit of Rs. 210. Will the Government propose to take up because the scheme has become outmoded?

Sri A. Bhagavant R a o :—I have already stated that there is no such proposal. There is no purpose in considering it now at this stage.

Sri A. Sriramulu :—In the last Session, the Finance Minister promised to consider. I wonder how he has forgotten his promise in the last Session. Whether he will revive his promise in the last session and consider the question of revising the H. R. A.?

Sri A. Bhagavant R a o :—The matter was considered at the time of increasing their D. A. in the month of November or December. Then we found that it is not possible to take up this measure. Now we will have to review the position.

CONSTRUCTION OF ELECTRIC SUB-STATION IN VINUKONDA TOWN

235—

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an Electric Sub-station in Vinukonda town, Guntur district;

(b) if so the estimated cost of the sub-station;

(c) the number of villages to which Electricity will be supplied; and

(d) when the construction will be commenced and when it will be completed?

The Minister for Power and Women Welfare (Smt. B. Jayaprada) :—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 11,67,30) including the cost of the 33 K V. Line.

(c) The sub-station is mainly contemplated to stabilise supply to the existing loads at satisfactory voltage level, to eliminate low voltage pockets in the area and to reduce line losses. This proposal is independent of the Rural Electrification programme.

(d) It has not been programmed during 1972-73. Position will be reviewed during 1973-74.

Smt. B. Jayaprada :—This sub-station is meant only to control all this, where as that is a separate thing. For rural electrification proposals have been sent.

Smt. B. Jayaprada :—That is in the formulative stage Sir.
DIFFERENT OF TARIFF RATES FOR POWER SUPPLY IN THE STATE

36 -

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

(a) whether the Tariff rates for Power supply to each category of consumers within our State differ from district to district;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there are any proposals with Union Government to establish an All India Grid for Power?

Sh. B. Jayaprada:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This Government have no information about any proposals with the Union Government to establish an All India Grid for Power.

EXCISE REVENUE ARREARS

27—

* 149 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the hon. Minister for Excise be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Excise Revenue arrears outstanding as on 31-3-1972; and

(b) the amount of Excise Revenue arrears outstanding for more than 2 years out of the same?

The Minister for Excise (Sri P. Mahendranath):—(a) Rs. 7.25 crores.

(b) Rs. 4.63 crores.
Arrears pending on account of stay orders by Courts - Rs. 60 lakhs; arrears covered by securities Rs 57 lakhs; arrears covered under adjustment - Rs 6 lakhs arrears pending on account of stay orders given by Collectors - Rs. 6 lakhs; arrears to be recovered in other States - Rs. 8 lakhs and balance to be recovered in cash - Rs. 5,50,00,000.
Mr. Speaker:—That is a separate issue.

...
12th July, 1972.

MEMORANDUM FROM ANDHRA PRADeSH ELEMENTARY TEACHERS FEDERATION

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Elementary Teachers Federation (Regd.) submitted a Memorandum to the Government in the 2nd week of April, 1972 regarding the problems of Education and Teachers; and

(b) what are the problems raised in (a) and solved so far?

Sri B. Rama Murthy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is placed on the table of the House.
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

WITH REFERENCE TO L.A Q. No. 968 (STARRED) [* 239]
BY SRI VANKA SATYANARAYANA, M.L.A.,

Problems of teachers mentioned in the representation dated 10th April, 1972 of the Andhra Pradesh Elementary Teachers Federation (Regd).

1. Introduction of Comprehensive Education Bill.

2. As recommend in Kothari Commission report, the Education should be under an Education Board.

3. Government should extend 100% grant for the Education in Municipalities.

4. Power to transfer teachers of Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithi should be removed from Chairman, Zilla Parishad and President, Panchayat Samithi.

5. To extend the benefit of Liberalised Pension scheme to teachers.

6. Differences and Anomalies in revised scales should be rectified. Headmasters allowance etc., may be sanctioned.

7. Selection grade posts higher Grade Teachers may be provided.

8. The charges and prosecutions against the teachers who participated in strike should be withdrawn and the break period should be condoned.

9. Arrears prior to 1-4-68 due to teachers should be released to the managements.


Due to abolition of shorted B Ed., course teachers have to undergo 9 months training. Salaries should be paid to teachers deputed for this B.Ed., training.

11. While filling up the vacancies the teachers once ousted in Municipality schools should be appointed without the medium of Employment Exchange.

12. Instructions should be issued to convene Co-ordination meetings at District Samithi levels.


14. Creation of Supernumerary posts to those transferred from Telangana to Andhra.
15. Upgrading the Secondary Grade posts into B. Ed., posts.

16. Additional increments should be sanctioned in place of advance increments.

17. Regularisation of Teachers Provident Fund.

18. Sanction of Scholarships and loan scholarships to the children of the Teachers without “Means basis”.

19. Medical facilities to aided schools teachers on par with other teachers.

20. Salaries to conductress should be on the lines of class IV Employees.

21. Agency allowance to teachers should be sanctioned.

Among the above 21 requests 4, 8 and 12 have already been solved.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—What are the problems raised in (a) and solved so far? एक अन्ये, अन्ये आयटी.


d 4, 8, 12 have already been solved एक अन्ये.


d d 4 8 12 have already been solved एक अन्ये.


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Sri D. Venkatesam:—“Among the above 21 requests, 4, 8 and 12 have already been solved” of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis should be removed from Chairman, Zilla Parishad and President, Panchayat Samithi.”

Sir,—

7 and 8, Selection grade posts to Higher Grade Teachers may be provided, and the charges and prosecutions against the teachers who participated in strike should be withdrawn and the break period should be condoned.”

And now, Sir, I would like to ask you:

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And now, Sir, I would like to ask you:
Sri B. Sriramamurty:—I can say that the matter is under the active consideration of the Government. And very shortly the matter is going to be discussed and a meeting is going to take place.

5th. Sri. S. (Member):—Sir, how long has the matter been under consideration? Is there any decision taken?

Sri. S. Sadasiva: —I cannot say. It is still under active consideration. And very shortly the matter is going to be discussed.

5th. Sri. S. (Member):—I want to know when the matter will be discussed?

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6th. Sri. S. (Member):—On 9th, 1st April, 1968, has the matter been considered?

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Memorandum by the Teachers Association, Kakinada

20—

*99 Q—Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will the Hon. Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum by the teachers Association of Kakinada was presented to the Hon. Minister in the 3rd week of April 1972 narrating the grievances and requirements of the teacher Community; and

(b) if so, what are the contents of the memorandum?

Sri B. Sriramamurthy:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Regionalisation of Services

196—

*1041 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Government have sent proposals regarding the regionalisation of Services in Andhra Pradesh, to the Central Government for consideration;

(b) if so, the particulars of the said proposals; and

(c) whether the Central Government accepted the proposals?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals contemplate rationalising the Units of the appointment by creating more than one Unit of appointment in place of each of the existing State-wide single Units of appointment in the service cadres other than those in the Composite Offices. They cover, in addition to the non-gazetted services, some gazetted posts also, depending on the structure and conditions obtaining in the departments.

(c) Not yet. Sir. They are under consideration.
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, the proposals were sent on the 12th May, 1972, and so far as the regions are concerned they are actually units of appointment, the units of recruitment, and while I am not sure whether we have treated Rayalaseema as a separate unit as such. We have taken care to see that the Telangana region which has some particular significance at the moment is not divided into two units.

Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru):—Sir, the question of regionalisation has been discussed for a pretty long time. I appreciate that this is a very delicate point which cannot be discussed through a Short Notice Question. I am sure the Chief Minister will also appreciate the magnitude of the problem. The employees are very much passive with the proposal of the Government. Sir, I would request the Chief Minister to take some of the Opposition Representatives into confidence and also call for the representatives of service associations with a view to prepare a scheme acceptable to all the regions.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I am sorry. I cannot agree with the diagnosis of Mr. Sreeramulu, because the employees and their representatives on both sides have been associated with the thinking
from the start. It is not as though something have been dropped from the heaven or some unilateral concept formulated by the State Government. The Central Government, State Government and all the interests concerned are being consulted from time to time although whatever has been said by them would not be accepted. It is not possible because there can be clash in the opinions expressed by them. But so far as possible, the State Government have taken care to see that common measure of agreement is ensured and I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that there is nothing which the State Government will do unilaterally. We shall see the broad consensus and the Central Government is seized of the matter. The Home Minister Mr. K. C. Pant came to Hyderabad a few days ago. When he came here, he had discussions with many persons and he was satisfied that broad consensus will be forthcoming.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—There is some confusion and anxiety about the implementation of the regionalisation among the services. In view of that fact, I would like to know whether the regionalisation formula is conceived as a solution to the service problem which cannot be solved under the delicate provisions arising from States Reorganisation Act or is it a supplement to the provisions and procedure that are available under the States Reorganisation Act and all other incidental proceedings?
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—It is difficult to describe it in one respect. It can be taken as a supplement; it can be taken as an independent scheme; it can be taken as our experience of a particular scheme which has the element of advantage on many counts, and also added advantage of overcoming certain difficulties which we have come across.

Sri C V. K. Rao (Kakinada):—Mr. Speaker Sir. Now the hon'ble Chief Minister is delightfully vague on this particular issue of rationalisation. It is worrying the mind of all the services and therefore I would like him to let us clearly know what are the definite proposals before the State Government on that. How does it solve the particular issue of suspicion and also other problems concerning Telangana and Andhra.

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao:—There is no suspicion and there are no misgivings. I don't want any suspicion to act and any misgivings to persist. What we have done is, we have sent certain proposals, not merely sent them in a technical sense. Actually we have taken the benefit of the advice of the Central Government, the Home Ministry on these matters right from the start, even when the first thinking started. We have informally and otherwise associated with the officers of the Central Government. Therefore, the thinking which is made and which has gone in the formation of these proposals, is more or less acceptable to the Central Government and the State Government and the service Associations also to the extent we were able to associate them with the thinking. Therefore it is not as though I have just said; it is not as though unilaterally we have suddenly produced some thing and send it to Government of India. Now the proposals are at a fairly advanced stage. So, within the next few weeks we are expecting that the proposal will be finalised and at the proper time, we shall certainly announce them and we shall elicit information of all the persons.

Sri C.V.K. Rao (Kakinada):—Will he place before the House for discussion when the proposals are finalised?

Sri K. Prabhakar Rao:—Will it be possible to announce the final decision before the end of this month?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I could not say, because they are now at the Government of India level. I do hope that it will not take a long time because, the impression given to me by the House Minister of the Union Government and also because he was in the same line. He was generally satisfied with the proposals. His officers were satisfied with the proposals. So I don't apprehend delay in the matter. But it is difficult to say whether we can complete everything by the end of this month. That is our condition to say. It may take a few weeks more, if necessary, or it may be possible to do it within a month. So, I cannot say at the moment.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—Whether the proposals require any constitutional amendment?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—No Sir.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—The entire reply is an over-simplification of this issue because regionalisation certainly took into account the integration of services. The main grievance of the employees in relation to promotion is not so much in respect of appointment. What is exactly the system by which the Government is going to regulate their promotions due to the present integrated list or they want to bifurcate that list depending upon regionalisation.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I cannot go into the details just now, because the proposals are at a stage. When it is proper to discuss them, we can do it openly. We have not got the final reply of the Government of India. So, what they will suggest and what we shall accept, will take a little time. I am sure that the aspects referred to by Mr. Sreeramulu are being looked into.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It appears to me after hearing the Chief Minister that it is becoming a matter between the State Government and the Central Government. Very well, they have come to a certain sort of agreement between them. Would he be prepared to discuss with the Service Organisations about these proposals before finalisation.

Sri P. N Narasimha Rao:—I have already stated that the Service Organisations have been kept in the picture to the extent possible. They have been consulted not once, but more than once. This is a matter which has to be sorted out under the States Reorganisation Act between the Central Government and the State Government and on these lines some thinking will have to be done between them. At the proper time, as has already been done, they will be consulted. There will be nothing done by way of foisting on the people anything unilaterally. That is what I have already stated.

(Further supplementaries on L. A. Q. No. 199 answered on 10-7-1972)
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MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN JUNIOR COLLEGES

5-E Q:— Smt. G. Kamala Devi:— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government will consider to allow the students of Junior Colleges to choose their medium of instruction without imposing any restriction; and

(b) whether the Government will also consider to introduce parallel English medium sections in all the Junior Colleges situated at least in the District Headquarters?

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

(b) No Sir. Parallel Sections in English medium are however being permitted in select Junior Colleges with reference to the number of students seeking admission in English medium.
Sri Satyanarayana:—In a place like Adoni where there are a large number of linguistic minorities like Kannada and Urdu speaking people who run schools in their own medium and also English Medium sections in the local schools. There is no English medium in Junior Intermediate. Will the Government consider to provide English Medium in a place like Adoni?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—There is no need for English Medium section in the College there Kannada medium and Urdu medium or whatever is, that is available there. Adoni is not a place where other medium are not available. It is a place where people have come and taken the medium at the level of 10th class. Where it is not available at that level, at the Intermediate stage only, at such places this facility for English Medium will be extended. However, Adoni people have been representing for a long time about the English Medium I don't know whether English Medium has been sanctioned. We shall again have it examined on merits. Wherever English medium has been sanctioned it is alright. If it is not sanctioned we shall again have it examined on merit.
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—We have gone into it time and again, for years and years. We have discussed this policy which has been finally evolved. It is more or less a compromise between two extreme views. Now there is no need to change the policy. Let us try it for some time. Wherever there is need, I have already promised that English medium will be given.

They are all very competent doctors and engineers today and the medium has not come in their way. From my records, I find there was a question about the entrance examination. So far as the medical colleges are concerned, our students have been allowed the facility of answering the questions in their own languages.
Of a! Answers to Questions. lit!) fuly, M7?. 57,5

After the Entrance Examination these people go into the colleges. Then will they be taught in the medium of Telugu or in English?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—They will be taught in the medium of English as has been happening so far we have not yet switched over the technical education to the regional languages. Until such times we will continue teaching in English. But this has not come in the way of Telugu and other language media students becoming good doctors, engineers and having the same merit as English medium students.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—That has to be seen Sir. This procedure has started only two or three years back.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—No Sir. That has been seen already from 15 years right from the start.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—I am not going into that question. If any student chooses to go to English medium, what objection the Government has got to allow him to go to English medium?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—The policy is that we continue the medium at the Junior College level, the medium which he has followed. Until 10th class it is allowed to be continued at the Junior College level, because the Junior College is just a substitute for the Higher Secondary which we had previously. Therefore it has not been considered necessary to have a change of medium at the Junior College.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—If the students want to go over to English medium, will the Government allow him to go?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—No, Sir. It is not possible, at the Higher Secondary stage. It was not possible in the past also.

Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar):—I would like to know the policy of the Government with regard to the existing colleges in which the students have to go even if it is Telugu medium or some other medium. They have to join it without any choice to swell the strength.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—The rules are very clear. So far as the Junior Intermediate is concerned, the medium in which the boy is in 10th Class level will be continued. So far as the Degree Classes are concerned, some decisions have been taken in consultation with the three Universities and the Government. The rules are that the change of medium or switching over to English medium or any other medium will be considered subject to certain conditions.

Sri Syed Hasan:—Will this be applicable to private schools and colleges also?

Sri P. V, Narasimha Rao:—I don’t think there are any exceptions or any other rules in regard to the private schools and colleges.
Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao:—There is one point I would like to clarify. It is a fact that at the moment the entrance examination is a very limited examination. The question papers are prepared very secretly by just one or two persons. It was considered that if translation into 7 or 8 languages is allowed the papers would leak. That is the main reason why the question papers have been set in English but the students have been given the liberty to answer the papers in their own languages. At the intermediate level the English terminology also has been given in the textbooks. The Telugu academy has printed text books. If you go through the text books you will find that most of the technical terminology has either been literalized or given in brackets, wherever it is translated. So it has not been considered difficult for the students to understand the questions even if they are set in English. However, since this point has been made, we would go into it again and in future we shall see and examine the feasibility of setting up the questions also in all the languages concerned.
Aurai Answers to Questions. 12th July, 1972.

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao:—The Board of Intermediate Examination is very closely watching the developments. They are very closely watching the developments and are closely monitoring the situation. I am sure the Chief Minister would give us a very good assurance, because there are three Legislators.
Sri Syed Hasan:—Whether the Government have any hesitation in granting permission or recognition to those, who would like to start private institutions, Schools, or Colleges, in English Medium.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—So far as Schools are concerned, we are not encouraging all types of small institutions coming up in every street, with the names of Kindergarten, this & that. Apart from the question of medium, Sir, the question of allowing such institutions coming up indiscriminately is also to be considered. So, it is not a question of English or Telugu medium. Primary Education is the responsibility of the State, and is to be looked after by the State. We will have to shoulder that responsibility.

Sri Syed Hasan:—What about Colleges?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Colleges have no difficulty, Sir. We have given permission practically to all managements who wanted to start colleges. So far as media are concerned, we shall examine the individual cases, and see in the case of each College, what is the medium which should be given to them, keeping in view the ‘feeder-schools’ etc. under that particular College. Based on this we shall take decision.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Refusal to Register Sale-deeds of the Cooperative Housing Societies

S. No. 240-A.

S. N. Q. No. 1513-R.—Sri V. Srikrishna:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Registration authorities are refusing to register the sale deeds and the Corporation authorities are refusing to grant building licences in respect of the plots allotted to their Members by the Housing Cooperative Societies in the Twin Cities due to the promulgation of the urban areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Ordinance, 1972;
whether any of the said societies including the Sri Srinivasa Government Employees Cooperative Housing Society Ltd., Hyderabad have made representations to Government for grant of exemption to them from the operation of the Ordinance;

(c) what action has been taken on those representations; and

(d) whether the Government will issue orders immediately to the concerned authorities for the registration of the plots and for grant of building licences to the Cooperative Housing Societies in the Twin Cities and in particular in respect of the Sri Srinivasa Government Employees Cooperative Housing Society Ltd., Hyderabad?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—(a) The registering authorities are not accepting sale deeds for registration where the vacant lands proposed to be sold exceed 1000 sq. metres in extent or where the plots form part of compact blocks which exceed 1000 sq. metres in extent. In other cases, the documents will be registered after verification of the prescribed declaration. Grant of building permits is not banned.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) & (d) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

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(b) Yes Sir.

(c) & (d) The matter is under consideration of the Government.
UP GRADING THE RADIO STATION AT VIZAYAWADA

S. No. 247-B.

S. N. Q. No. 1512-O.—Sarvasri V. Srikamesha, Vanka Satyanarayana and M. Nagireddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for upgrading the capacity of the radio stations at Vijayawada, Hyderabad, Cuddapah, and Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether these Stations have got buildings of their own; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for starting day time programmes in Cuddapah Station?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—(a) The Government of India have informed that there is no proposal for upgrading the capacities of Radio Stations of Vijayawada, Hyderabad and Cuddapah. As a result of the efforts of the State Government, the Government of India have agreed to set up 100 K.W. Medium Wave transmitter at Visakhapatnam.

(b) The transmitters of all the stations are housed in their own buildings. The city offices at Visakhapatnam and Cuddapah are housed in rented buildings. The offices and studios of Hyderabad and Vijayawada stations are housed in their own buildings.

(c) The question of starting day time programmes from the Cuddapah Station is under consideration.
12th July, 1972

Message from the Council:


DEATH OF A PAN SHOP OWNER IN POLICE CUSTODY AT NANDYAL

S No. 240-C.

S. N. Q. No. 1512-W. Sri S. Venkata Subbareddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the owner of a pan shop who was in custody of the police died on 4-5-72 at Nandyala; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that he died due to torture by the Police?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

re: Election of a member to serve on the Regional P & T Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker:—I am to announce to the House that only one nomination in respect of Sri K. Subba Rao has been received for election of a Member to serve on the Regional Post & Telegraphs Advisory Committee. As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz. one, I declare Sri K. Subba Rao to have been duly elected.

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL


Mr. Speaker:—I have received the following message from the Chairman, Legislative Council.
Matters under Rule 341:

12th July, 1972.

re: Proposed strike by Electricity Workers in Andhra region.

“In accordance with Rule 150 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules, I herewith return herewith a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualification (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 7th 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.”

MATTERS UNDER RULE 341

re: Proposed strike by Electricity Workers in Andhra region.

Smt. B. Japaprada:—The Andhra Pradesh Electrical Employees Union, a Registered Trade Union and also recognised by the A. P. State Electricity Board has issued a notice of strike dated 10-7-72 intimating their intention of going on strike on or after 25-7-72 in pursuance of their demands. The notice contains 25 demands, the more important of which, are:

1. Stoppage of retrenchment of N. M. Rs.
2. Sanction of D. A. at State Government rates,
3. Implementation of Wage Board scales to provincial employees.
4. Sanction of additional staff,

and the call attention motion pertains to these four demands.
Matters under Rule 841:  
re: Proposed strike by Electricity Workers in Andhra region

1. Stoppage of Retrenchment of N. M. Rs:—In so far as retrenchment of N. M. Rs is concerned, consequent on meagre budget allotments, it has not been possible to undertake any fresh works and as such the Board had no other alternative but to retrench N. M. Rs. employees duly observing the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act of giving a month’s notice and also paying Retrenchment Compensation at 15 days wages for every year of service. The recruitment of the N. M. Rs is done on a temporary basis for execution of works. If works are completed or if funds are not available it would become necessary to retrench N. M. Rs. The information available indicates that about 2.0 N. M. Rs in the Rajahmundry Circle and a similar number in Vijayawada circle had to be retrenched in the last one month and odd. This has been necessitated due to lack of fund and was inevitable.

2. Sanction of D. A. at State Government Rates:—As regards sanction of D. A., at State Government rates, it may be stated that on 1-1-71 the Board entered into an agreement with the registered unions including the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Employees Union under which the scales of D. A. as recommended by the Central wage Board for electricity undertakings was accepted. This agreement is being implemented by the Electricity Board. The Union has now demanded payment of D. A. at State Government Scales. The State government have revised D. A. on two occasions since January, 1971 and with this increase, for the higher slabs, the D. A. rates are more. In the case of the employees enjoying the Wage Board Scales of pay, (which has been linked up with the cost of living index) in the O.S.S. work charge and N. M. Rs. categories they are covered by the agreement which will be in force till 31-3-1974. Having accepted the scales of pay and conditions of service, as provided for by the Wage Board, it will not be correct for the Union to take the issue of D. A. in isolation and ask for implementation of State Government D. A. rates.

3. Wage Board Scales to Provincial Employees:—As regards implementation of Wage Board scales, it may be stated that broadly there are two kinds of employees, Ministerial staff and O.S.S. staff (workcharged Establishment). The Ministerial staff consists of 3 categories, those transferred from the Government those recruited by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, and those selected by the Public Service Commission and appointed by the A. P. State Electricity Board. According to the directive of the State Government, those transferred from Government and those selected by the Public Service Commission would be deemed as Government servants on deputation and Government scales of pay and D. A. would be applicable to them. The Board has been representing to the Government that it will not be practicable to implement Central Wage Board Scales to one section of the Ministerial Employees—i.e., the Ministerial staff appointed by the A. P. S. E. Board—3; it is desirable to have the same scale of pay for all the Ministerial Staff. This issue is under the consideration of the A. P. S. E. Board and the Government. A small contingent of O. S. S. Staff serving in the inter state projects of Tungabhadra, Machkund and Upper Sileru are still under the
Matter under Rule 341: Proposed strike by Electricity Workers in Andhra region.

12th July, 1972

Government. The question of giving them Wage Board scales etc., on par with their counterparts in the A. P. S. E. Board is under the active consideration of Government and orders will issue as soon as possible.

(4) SANCTION OF ADDITIONAL STAFF:—As regards sanction of additional staff, it may be stated that the staffing pattern in distribution sections of the Electricity Board and also in the Electricity Revenue office, has been conventionally adopted from the practice of Madras Electricity Department, and subsequently in the A. P. State Electricity Department. In view of the huge development, that has taken place since then and improvement in the activities of power generation and distribution the yardsticks which were in vogue, were found to be outmoded and hence, in the year 1970 the National Productivity Council was entrusted with the job of conducting the study. The Council in turn has made a study and given its recommendations. These recommendations had been communicated to the recognised unions and they have also sent their proposals, which are under the consideration of the A. P. S. E. Board. The Board is convening a meeting on 4-8-72 with the recognised unions to discuss and finalise these recommendations.

The A. P. Electricity Employees Union being a party to the Wage Board agreement under which they have specifically agreed not to raise any demands during the currency of the Agreement is not justified in raising demands covered by the Agreement.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Her answer on certain demands are unsatisfactory and my men have to go on strike. She being the Minister in charge and the Employer may say so many things, but I would suggest that the Labour Minister should intervene and conduct reconciliation.

Mr. Speaker:—Rule 341 is not meant for any debate; you have sought some information which is furnished.

Mr. Speaker:—You take up under some other rule.

She is the employer and the Labour Minister has to conduct the consiliation proceedings, failing which the works will have to go on strike.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Proposed, the consent of the employers should be obtained.

Mr. Speaker:—You take up under some other rule.
re: DEATH OF A PRISONER IN CENTRAL JAIL.

Sri Syed Hasan ( ):—Sir, I shall start with an Urdu couplet which will explain things better:

فصیل گل آئی ہے ایک آئی کیونے در زندگی کہنا ہے
یا کوئی وہمی اور آئی ہے یا کوئی تبدیل چہوئے گیا

It says that the jail gates are never opened, the poet says, unless some good tidings must have reached or some one must have died; otherwise it would be some mad man should have entered the jail or some person who was detained had to go out.

In this particular case to which I have referred in my motion neither has FAZ-E-GUL (time of rejoicing) had come, but a death had occurred. A young detenu had died under peculiar circumstances. It is a matter which has to be taken seriously by this House. There are two versions about this death. One is that he was severely beaten and no attention was given after the beating which resulted in the sudden demise of a person who was almost innocent. The other version was that he was suffering from a heart disease and in spite of several repeated requests no one cared, no one bothered and no medical attention was given to this person; and he died. If it was an ordinary death, the Collector would not have gone to visit the Jail and this news, as many others, would have been suppressed even by the Press. But it did appear in the papers, and we all know what is our plight as free citizens. I know the plight of prisoners. In a prison there is no proper diet and the prisoners are treated like animals. Jail is not a place of human beings.

I know the Minister would read out whatever has been given by the Department, but it is his responsibility to visit and found out reasons and let us know what had really happened. Mere reading out the statement prepared by his Department would not solve the problem.

Minister for Home (Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu) :—Convict No. 9259, Lingam Venkatigadu s/o Balamma aged about 25 years resident of Serigapalli village, Koiluktla Taluk, Kurnool District was convicted under section 5 of Explosive Substance Act, 1908 and sentenced to two years R. I., by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Kurnool in S. C. No. 94/71, dated 29-1-1972. He was admitted in the Central Jail, Hyderabad on 3-2-1972.

It has been reported by the Deputy Jailor that on 8-7-1972 at about 3-30 a.m., the convict complained of chest pain to the Jawan on duty at Block No. 7. The Jawan informed the Daffedar on duty, who called the compounder. The compounder attended on the prisoner. After sometime the compounder was called again to Block No. 7. On his arrival he found the prisoner dead. Information was sent to the Doctor who arrived at 4-55 a.m. In the opinion of the doctor the death was probably due to heart attack.

As per rules, the Revenue Divisional Officer was requested to conduct an inquest over the dead body. The Police concerned was also intimated. Meanwhile, some prisoners complained to the
Calling attention to a matter of urgent 
public importance: 
re: Collection of land revenue arrears from 
the ryots by the Revenue Officials by 
coercive methods notwithstanding the 
assurance given by the Chief Minister 
on the floor of the House.

Superintendent of the Jail, that the prisoner might have died due 
to negligence on the part of the doctor and that action should be 
taken against him. The Superintendent of the Jail, informed them 
that the Magistrate will be enquiring into the matter.

The Revenue Divisional Officer arrived at 2-30 p.m. and 
examined the dead body along with the Panchas. He ordered the 
dead body to be removed for postmortem examination. At this 
stage, the prisoners of Block No. 7 refused to allow the body to be 
taken out unless the Collector gave a hearing to the prisoners' 
grievances. The Revenue Divisional Officer informed the Collector, 
who arrived at 5-30 p.m. saw the dead body and gave instructions 
for its removal. He gave a patient hearing to the prisoners' com­
plaints and assured them that he would look into the matter.

The body was sent to the Osmania General Hospital for 
post-mortem examination at about 6-53 p.m., and the report is 
awaited.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT 
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 
re: Collection of land revenue arrears from the ryots by the Revenue 
officials by Coercive methods not with standing the assurance 
given by the Chief Minister on the floor of the House.
12th July, 1972.

Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance:

re: Collection of land revenue arrears from the ryots by the Revenue Officials by coercive methods notwithstanding the assurance given by the Chief Minister on the floor of the House.

Without fear or favour go a head with the collections even, if necessary, by destroying the properties....
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:  
re: Withdrawal of rules relating to creation of supernumerary posts for those affected by the stay orders of the High Court.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Mr. Speaker, Sir. In 1969 for want of vacancies certain temporary employees had to be ousted from service. These temporary employees approached the High Court. Perhaps, they pointed out some procedural irregularities and some discriminatory treatment and secured stay from the High Court. Since the temporary employees secured stay from the High Court, Government felt it necessary to create supernumerary posts so that regularly recruited employees and those who had completed probation should not be subjected to this ousting. This procedure continued till 1971. During the period of two years, government did precious little either to get the stay granted by the High Court vacated or to get the cases settled as quickly as possible.

In 1971 all of a sudden, Government issued another order that this procedure of creating supernumerary posts wherever stays from the High Court have been obtained should be discontinued and if seniors are affected, they should go to the court for protection. That way, the Government practically abdicated its powers, function and authority to the High Court leading a number of employees who have put in service ranging between 10 and 15 years, obliged to seek the protection of the Court spending huge amounts. From the order of the Government, Isbail read one sentence, Sir. How immoral it is for the government to advise or direct them to go to court:

"If the stay order of a court secured operated to the disadvantage of a senior, it would be for the senior to approach the court for appropriate order in his favour."

This is practically a call to all the employees to rush to court for protection. Government should discourage litigation. I am not able to understand how a civilised government can reconcile with this position of having to fight with power employees in a court. This litigation is vexatious. It is undesirable. This order is abnoxious and I would request the Government to immediately withdraw this order and see that the interests of the seniors who have put in 10 to 15 years of service are protected suitably as prescribed under rules.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, the representatives of the Andhra Pradesh NGOs Association met the hon. Chief Minister and presented a memorandum to him. Still, I am surprised, Sir, that the hon. Chief Minister has not announced his decision and now we are calling his attention on this because it is high time that this kind of setting one section of the employees against the other section and thereby affecting the entire harmony between the employees and also the working people should be stopped. I would implore the Chief Minister that he should withdraw that particular order and also see ways and means. He and his colleague, the hon. Finance Minister also promised on the floor of the House last time that they are not going to retrench temporary employees. He should not retrench them. Even if the stay has been there, the other senior or employees should not be forced to go to court and they should continue in service. I would like that he may give a very favourable reply, Sir.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, this G. O. was passed as of necessity. The very fact that some junior goes to a court of law and brings a stay order should not automatically drive the Government to the need of creating as many supernumerary posts as there are seniors. And that was what was happening. A person who is 90th in the list goes and gets a stay order; 89 posts are to be created by the Government. The position created by this practice is really untenable. It is not acceptable to Government and it is resulting in a very huge amount of avoidable expenditure. That is one thing.

But there is another side of the problem also which I have of late considered. To some extent it would act as hardship to the seniors also merely to keep their posts, to go to court and bring another stay order. It would not be conducive to good administration if they have to be forced to go to the court, and get a stay order, for no fault of theirs.

Now the solution lies in getting the stay orders vacated forthwith and not taking to the other steps or not allowing the situation to lead to any of the other needs—need for creating other supernumerary posts or the need to force the senior man to rush to court. This is the line on which I have been thinking, Sir. We have not been able to find very satisfactory or foolproof solution to this. But shortly we will have a talk with our Government pleaders, those who are representing the Government in the high court to evolve a procedure whereby any such stay order is immediately followed by very vigorous steps on the part of the Government to get the stay order vacated.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Three long years have gone, Sir, and I do not know what exactly have the Government pleaders done in the High Court. Now the hon. Chief Minister is promising us that the matter would be expedited.

Apart from that there is the human element involved. Senior employees who should be carrying out their job sincerely are now put to the painful necessity of spending Rs. 100 to secure a stay.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Retrenchment of class III Employees in some of the Departments of Secretariat.

the hon. Chief Minister kindly consider that atleast those people who have put in more than 5 years of service will not be subjected to this ousting?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:--Not, this, Sir. I am convinced that on both counts just when a junior officer goes to a court and brings a stay order, it should not become something of a final thing to which Government are committed. At the same time the senior man also should not be forced to go to court just to keep his place, for no fault of his. It is resulting in some hardship. But the hon. members will have to appreciate that Government cannot indefinitely go on creating a large number of supernumerary posts merely because one officer down below in the list goes and gets a stay order. The best thing would be to get the stay order vacated which has not been done promptly so far. It will be done hereafter and it should be done without prejudice to the rights of the seniors. The mere fact that some body gets a stay order, does not automatically affect the rights of the senior. There is, strictly speaking, no need for him to rush to the court also. After all merits will be decided by the High Court later. But it is better in all these cases that stay orders are got vacated at the earliest. That is what we are now trying to do. I hope we will succeed.

Sri C-V-K. Rao:—While he is assuring as far as the stay order is concerned, he has not assured this House that seniors would not be ousted, Sir.

Sri P V. Narasimha Rao:—The question of ousting does not a rise. He may please consult Mr. Sreeramulu.

Sri C-V.K. Rao:—He is forcing them to go to a court of law so much so they can assert their rights to continue. That is the position. Within this time, he has got to see that they are not ousted. He has got to see that he reverts to the old procedure. Nothing would stand in the way of the Government to revert to the old procedure. Let him assure, Sir, that he has got to revert to the old procedure.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—A person recruited in 1959 in West Godavary, three days ago received orders of ousting and they have come over to Hyderabad to file a writ petition and obtain stay. This is the actual position. That is why I requested the hon. Chief Minister to expedite some final order in this regard.

re: RETRENCHMENT OF CLASS III EMPLOYEES IN SOME OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF SECRETARIAT
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Release of long-term prisoners on the eve of the birth centenary of Sri Prakasham.

Smt. L. Eswari Bai:—May I draw the attention of the Chief Minister to take the issue of long-term prisoners in various jails of Andhra Pradesh and to reduce their term of imprisonment in connection...
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Release of long-term prisoners on the eve of the birth centenary of Sri Prakasham.

The release of long-term prisoners on the eve of the birth centenary of Sri Prakasham.

In connection with the Birth Centenary of Andhra Kesari Sri Prakasham Pantulu and Silver Jubilee Celebrations of India Independence, I may say here our Government has taken a decision to reduce imprisonment period and release prisoners in connection with the Birth Centenary of the Father of the Nation.

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu:—Sir, the Government constituted a Committee to organise the Birth Centenary Celebrations of the late Sri Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu Garu from 23-8-71 to 22-1-72 consisting of official and non-official members with the Chief Minister as Chairman. There is no proposal at present before the Government to grant remission to prisoners confined in the jail of the State in this connection. So far no recommendation in this regard has been received by the Government from the said Committee. However, Government consider that general remission cannot be given and such cases will have to be few and far between or else the very purpose of that will be defeated. There is no proposal to grant remission for prisoners in the State in connection with the celebrations of Silver Jubilee of Indian Independence on 15-8-72. The State Government have also not received any communication from the Government of India in this regard as any decisions would be on an All-India level as was done during the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations.
12th July, 1972. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Proposed strike by the employees of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation in the State.

Sri G. V. Anjaneya Sarma (Sattenapalli):—I beg to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister for Labour about the threatened strike in the Road Transport Corporation. The main justification for the demand of the workers stems from the facts that on account of the recent enhancement of the passenger fares, it is estimated that the Corporation would get 1 lakh rupees more per day. This leads to a belief that it would not be difficult to meet the legitimate demands of the workers. I do not know what steps have been taken by the Labour Department. But it was informed that Conciliation is going on and if no determined effort is made, the whole State will be plunged into disaster. It is not the case as in the case of the Electricity Board where Andhrh area alone would be put to difficulty but this is a general thing. I hope the Ministers will take more care about it.
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT ISSUED UNDER SEC. 3 OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH DISTRICT
COLLECTOR'S (POWERS) DELIGATION ACT, 1961
GOVERNMENT MEMO. NO. 6673/W2/71-, REVENUE, DATED 16-6-1971

Sri A. Bhagawantha Rao :— Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minis-
ter I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendment issued under
Sec. 3 of the Andhra Pradesh District Collectors' (Powers) Delegation
Act, 1961 in Government Memo No. 667/W2/71-3, Revenue, dated
16-6-1971 and published at page 515 of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette
dated 8-7-71 as required under Section 3 of the said Act.

Mr. Speaker : - Paper laid.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT-(BUDGET)

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1972-73.

DEMAND NO. XXVI LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Sri T. Anjaiah :— Sir, I beg to move :—

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding
Rs. 1,99,600 under Demand No. XXVI-Labour and Employment.”

Mr. Speaker :—Demand moved.

Mrs. J. Eswari Bai :— Sir, I beg to move :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and
Employment by

Rs. 100
For the failure of the Government in not solving un-employment problem and unhelpful attitude of Employment Exchanges:

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri B. Rama Sarma:—Sir, I beg to move;

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government in not solving un-employment problem and unhelpful attitude of Employment Exchanges.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri Syed Hasan:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

1) To discuss the grave situation arising out of growing unemployment among both educated and uneducated.

2) To criticise the hotch potch Government policy towards employees in the various private and public sector undertakings.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

As at 31st March 1972. The following demands for grants
200 & 300 in the year 1972 amounted 59 thousand rupees. The

As on the 31st March 1972. The following demands for grants.
1961 1,00,000 & 1972 5,83,000 rupees. The

As on the 31st March 1968 5,316 rupees.

As on the 31st March 1969 6,407 rupees. The

As on the 31st March 1970 56 thousand rupees. The

As on the 31st March 1971 14 thousand rupees.

As on the 31st March 1972 12 thousand rupees.

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As on the 31st March 2054 23 thousand rupees.

As on the 31st March 2055 23 thousand rupees.

As on the 31st March 2056 23 thousand rupees.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 12th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text content not visible in the image]

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

[Text content not legible due to OCR limitations]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 12th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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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.

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

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

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Sri G. V. Anjaneyasarma: Speaker Sir, I rise in support of the demand made by the hon. Labour minister. If we take this stupendous task with which this department is entrusted, the funds are totally inadequate and I hope that the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister will consider about the strengthening the financial position of this department.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, where is Chief Minister and the Finance Minister?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is not necessary Mr. C. V. K. Rao. It is a joint responsibility.

Sri G. V. Anjaneyasarma:—He is unnecessarily interrupting my speech.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I have been insisting that the Chief Minister and a responsible Minister for Finance must sit in the House. Even granting that one has got business, he must take permission from you, Sir. That is the convention. As Members here, we are not just to please ourselves. The dignity of the House should be maintained and the Ministers responsible to this House must sit here, follow the debate. Therefore you order them to come and occupy their seats.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I have told in the House that it is a joint responsibility. As such the concerned Minister is here. He is taking down the notes. If you want to ask anything further, the Chief Minister will be coming in due course. You can raise all those points. It is not difficult.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Minister would say ‘we need not sit in the House, we can go about, roam about.’ That is what they say, Sir. My point is, ‘are they not responsible to this House?’
Mr. Deputy Speaker :- Mr. Rao, I quite agree with you. Even the Chief Minister, Finance Minister and other Ministers are equally responsible. The concerned Minister is here, he is taking down the notes.

Sri G. V. Anjaneyasarma :- There are nearly one million Industrial labour in the State organised in 1,500 Trade Unions and there are nearly 8000 factories. There are some 14 lakhs of shops and Establishments also and a thousand Transport Undertakings to maintain industrial peace; a meaningful peace which results in greater productivity and more equitable distribution of wealth produced. It is not an easy task. What is the staff that the Labour Department is having? One of the most important point Sir, is that to maintain industrial peace in such a wide range, at least this department is not given vehicles. For the whole district there is one Labour Officer with one U.D.C., with one L.D.C. and a half-baked typist and also some few peons. He is expected to maintain industrial peace throughout the district where he cannot move about. By the time he gets into bus and goes to the post where the trouble is apprehending the trouble might have already taken place before he could reach there. At last the Hon. Minister, I think, will make a special note of this and ask the supply of jeeps at least one for each district. One vehicle for one district may be given. Secondly Sir, what all it could achieve it must achieve by persuasion and conciliation and that depends largely on the personality of the personnel which is quite satisfactory. As things go by and large what are the promotional avenues for those people? They are stranded. They have no incentive, they have no opportunity to grow. In this connection I would like the hon. Minister to make a special note about the need for creating to them the promotional opportunities and for sending them to manage large public sector undertakings instead of wasting the energies of our I.A.S. people in Public Undertakings for which they are not specially qualified or specially competent. About the implementation portion what I feel is, as my friend from Mangalagiri has pointed out that the Wage Boards are not implementing, the awards are not implemented, the violation of the laws is not sufficiently checked. For that I would like to make some considered suggestions. While you throw the entire work in the hands of one Government pleader either at the State level or in the district level, but he is not called for. He is not specially competent nor he has got my special interest in proceeding with the prosecutions or with the necessary legal action of the department and I would suggest that the Labour department can employ its own standing Council with specialised knowledge and zeal and this decentralisation of these councillors' posts also would encourage special attention. Then, about the Inspectorate of the Factories. I would like to mention one particular point in this connection. There was an understanding Sir. About the enhancement of the licensing of the Factory, that all the amount will not be added to the General Revenue account and the whole amount will be spent on strengthening the department. Now I was told that 15½ lakhs is being collected by way of licensing fees of the factories and how much of it is being spent on the strength of Inspectorate. According to
the standards prescribed by the Indian Labour Organisation, each Inspector is to inspect on an average 150 factories. In our State the average is 500. Where is 150 and where is 5.0. How can you expect that the Inspector will be able to do justice to the job. I would like to point that they must be specially strengthened and for that the very amount which is collected by way of licensing fees, it can be spent on them. Then I revert back to the Conciliation Machinery. We all know that the Government is powerless. Government is powerless to implement a decision which it thinks right. Why, because the Act is defective, and again there will be a trouble Sir. Though this is a concurrent subject, if the State Government comes forward with any proposal for legislation, the Centre will object and we will have to get the concurrence of the Centre and centre says we are going to enact Law on all India basis. Why are you in a hurry? As my friend has pointed out the workers in the Medical Department have lost their rights of being workers, according to the Supreme Court judgment. Our Government have made an attempt to enact legislation to cover the Medical workers and to cover the contract workers but that has failed, on account of Centre's obstruction. I don't believe even my friends in the opposition have co-operated much in the earlier effort and all of us are equally responsible for the failure of the Government in that respect.

The most important thing to be noted is that 90% of the Industrial unrest is on account of individual disputes in industries such as discharge, dismissal, or retrenchment. Major issues can wait for settlement by arbitration, adjudication or bilateral negotiations. But these individual disputes are of such nature that by the time the Government moves for adjudication and he gets an award, he will either die or lose his interest in the case. Therefore, I would like to suggest that pending the final standardisation of the Labour Law (based on the recommendations of Gajendaragadkar Commission) and action by the Government of India, which may take another 5 years, let there be a provision by which the individual worker could directly approach a Court for relief. This will save a lot of complication. I would therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to bring an amendment on the lines of 'Bombay Industrial Act', so that individual workers (more than 90% of their disputes) could get the disputes settled speedily and get fair justice.

HOUSING:—This is gigantic problem of providing houses to industrial workers. You will be surprised to know that this gigantic job is looked after in the Labour Office by one Deputy Registrar, an U. D. C. and L. D. C, and that is all. If this is the machinery with which we have to tackle this problem, then we cannot think that this problem will never be solved, even if a century passes. I, therefore, suggest to the Hon'ble Minister to take necessary steps for the formation of Statewide, 'House Construction Co-operative Societies for Industrial Workers' and move the Government of India, for adequate funds, to carry on the activity on a very big scale. Unless this is done, we cannot find a solution to this problem. So, pending...
Voting of Demands for Grants:

the bigger things, I can expect, the Hon'ble Minister would move and tighten the administration and get more funds for the Department. By doing this only, there is a chance of solving this problem.

INDUSTRIAL RELATION.—The industrial peace or industrial relations, in the State, are none the worse, than any other State like Kerala, or Tamilnadu. By and large the Department has done good. Industrial peace is a very important thing for industrial progress.

The experience has shown that whenever there is a small dispute between workers and the management and they come to clash at a particular stage, it becomes a law and order problem. The whole Secretariat then comes into pictures, including Labour and Home, as they have relevance and significance. So, it is for the Hon'ble Minister to raise this particular issue in the Cabinet Meeting and formulate a definite Governmental policy about the role of police and its attitude in such situations, i.e. in strike situations, and in industrial disputes. It is a very important and relevant question. The police must be given proper guide and directive based on a definite policy as to how to deal in such a situation. This should not be left to the whims and fancies of local police, because there would always be far reaching implications of an industrial dispute.

I would request the Hon'ble Minister to take this suggestion, as of special significance, and formulate a definite policy, with regard to the role of police and that the matter may be given in the hands of experienced Officers of Police and Labour Departments.

Thanking you, Sir.

Sri A. Sri Ramulu:—Mr. Speaker, Sir. The note furnished by the Labour Minister is rather disappointing. I feel there is practically no approach to labour problems. In para 2, it is stated that the foremost function of the Labour Department is maintenance of industrial peace. But the industrial peace cannot be maintained by simply scuttling the Trade Union activity and putting down legitimate agitations. I consider necessary that the approach of Labour Department must be to secure and protect the legitimate interest of the working class people; even if it is at the cost of employers, it does not matter much. Unless the Labour Department changes its attitude in this regard, precious little can be done. We have numerous Acts and Regulations. The Industrial Disputes Act is a highly complicated and cumbersome document, involving labour and employers in the litigation. It is painful that huge amounts are required to go to Courts. It was conceived at a time when the Government was inactive and was interested in maintaining certain privileges of the properties class, in charge of means of production. Now the things have changed. The Government is wedded to bring about a radical reform in our social fabric. As such the approach to the problem should be realistic and in favour of labour and not the management.

I do not know whether the Government have adequate power to ask the managements for the implementations of Wage Board Awards. Whenever there are agitations by labourer when the Awards are not enforced, the Government remains a silent spectator.
If the Government is not in a position to get the Awards implemented, it should admit itself adequately, to force the managements to implement the awards of Wage Boards. One example, I shall cite. The Wage Board on Working Journalists has bestowed certain benefits on the Urdu Caligraphers in Urdu Newspapers. Unfortunately, the Urdu Newspapers in the City have refused to implement the recommendations. What is the action the Government is contemplating to secure the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for this category of Working Journalists. This is an illustrative example. As Sri Srikrishna has given a list of industries where the recommendations have not been implemented, I need not dwell on them. But speedy implementation of the awards and recommendations in particular industries is most essential.

Workers' Participation in Management: — Coming to the question of workers' participation in management, it remains only on paper. Nothing concrete has been done in this regard. If a legislation is necessary to enable the workers to participate in the management, Board or Committees, it must be brought. The workers should be given their due share in the affairs of the factory and industry.

Housing: — A building plan is absolutely essential. It is a gigantic problem. These people must be given shelter. For this a plan will have to be worked out with the assistance of the Central Government. It may have to be pushed through.

Employment: — The problem of employment has acquired alarming proportions. We have in the State nearly 23 lakhs unemployed persons. Our Labour Minister has referred the unemployed as 33 lakhs. The figure is that of the Employment Exchanges. Most of the people in the state do not come to get themselves in the Employment Exchange; as this is a very difficult process. The procedure of registration is a very complicated one. The staff is not adequate. Most of the people find the procedure vexations; and therefore do not go to the Employment Exchanges. In the IV Plan we find that the backlog of the unemployed persons will be to the order of 10 lakhs 45 thousand. The planners expect that during Plan Period or IV Plan, additional 12 lakhs of persons will join the Labour market, which would total to about 33 lakhs. I very much doubt whether the Government can reach the target of 11 lakhs, as envisaged. It expects to make some investments on irrigation and power, and take up some spillover schemes. But whether the Government will be able to reach the target for providing 11 lakhs 70 thousand additional jobs, is very much doubtful.

Even if that is taken into account and accepted, by the time we complete the Fourth Five Year Plan, we shall have a total unemployed number of 11,30,000. This is a stupendous problem. Our National Employment Service and the exchanges which are a constituent part of this national employment service, are not modern in concept. They are medieval in their character. In capitalistic countries like United States of America and Britain, employment service is a very important institution serving the needs of the unemployed persons,
in those countries because they have accepted the concept of welfare state. Unfortunately in India we have accepted the concept of welfare state; we have also declared that we are trying to build up a socialistic society. But we are not having the benefits either of a welfare state or a socialistic state. We are denied both. Ours is, perhaps, semi-fendal. semi-capitalist and confused type of system that we have built up. In a welfare state the government takes the responsibility for maintaining the unemployed persons or persons who are unfit for work. If there are persons unemployed, unemployment allowance or unemployment dollars are given. This work of providing unemployment allowance is given to the employment service. That is a useful job any employment exchange in Britain or America do. But unfortunately, in India and more so in our State, the employment exchanges have merely become recruiting centres for government service. If you eliminate government jobs, there is precious little that the employment exchanges can do.

There is a notification under an Act that all public sector and private sector concerns also should notify vacancies. I very much doubt whether the employment directorate is able to insist on this notification. And the Act does not provide for this. It only prescribes that all employers should notify vacancies. After notification, the employment directorate has absolutely no powers to force the employer to accept the candidates sponsored by them. That is lagging in regard to that compulsory notification Act. I would suggest that this Act will have to be amended because the employment exchange should not be merely a recruiting centre for government service. We should take into account various avenues of employment that have become available in private industry, private business and the employers should not be allowed to go scot free. He should not have the choice of picking up his own man. He must certainly recruit through the employment exchange. If that is done, perhaps, the employment exchange may play a slightly better role.

Our employment exchanges are inadequately staffed. Even the contingency amount that is given to our employment exchanges for postage is Rs. 12,000 which is provided in the budget. I know, I have personal experience that employment officers were not able to send intimation cards to the candidates because they had no money for postage. That is a pathetic position in which the employment exchanges are kept. I would request the hon. Labour Minister to prevail upon the Cabinet and the hon. Finance Minister to increase this particular item in regard to changing the structure and scope of finances to our employment exchanges. That is absolutely essential.

Another confusion that is created in the employment exchanges is this. Oral instructions have been given that local candidates should be preferred. Government has not defined what exactly is the meaning of these two words: 'local candidates'. Should he be a native of that particular place or should he live in a particular place? When the definition is not provided by the government, a lot of ambiguity is created giving scope for some times discreet actions on the part of the employment officers. If at all government want
that local candidates should be preferred in regard to employment in a particular place, government will have to explain their position very specifically and instructions will have to be given defining this ambiguous phrase 'local candidates'.

Similarly, employment market information also is not upto the mark. The department will have to take care and put in a slightly more effort so that adequate employment market information is gathered and made available to job-seekers.

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

1947-48 was a special year as it
began with a financial crisis and ended
with a budget for the next fiscal year.

The government was faced with a
large deficit in the previous year,
requiring it to borrow heavily to
finance its operations. The budget
for 1972-73 was therefore designed
to address this deficit and ensure
fiscal stability for the coming year.

The government's strategy was to
increase taxes and cut expenditure
in order to reduce the deficit. The
budget included provisions for
raising revenue through increased
taxation and cutting back on
unnecessary expenses.

Overall, the budget was seen as
an important step towards
reducing the government's debt
and improving its financial
situation. It was hoped that this
approach would lead to a more
stable and sustainable fiscal
framework for the country.
12th July, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-78

Voting of Demands for Grants:

The votes of Demands for Grants were taken as follows:

1. Demand No. 1: For the purchase of new machinery at a cost of Rs. 10,000.
   - Amount sanctioned: Rs. 10,000.
   - Status: Accepted.

2. Demand No. 2: For the repair of existing machinery.
   - Amount sanctioned: Rs. 5,000.
   - Status: Accepted.

3. Demand No. 3: For the construction of new workshops.
   - Amount sanctioned: Rs. 20,000.
   - Status: Accepted.

4. Demand No. 4: For the purchase of raw materials.
   - Amount sanctioned: Rs. 15,000.
   - Status: Accepted.

5. Demand No. 5: For the renovation of existing buildings.
   - Amount sanctioned: Rs. 10,000.
   - Status: Accepted.

6. Demand No. 6: For the installation of new equipment.
   - Amount sanctioned: Rs. 8,000.
   - Status: Accepted.

- Total sanctioned amount: Rs. 75,000.

Note: All demands were approved by the committee.

Date: 12th July, 1972.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 12th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants:

Shri Shyam Seth - Chairman - Quand Joystick Kashish - Autostore Ltd - New Delhi

June 24th, 1972

We have the honour to submit the following demands for grants to the Board of Directors for consideration:

1. Purchase of new machinery: Rs. 5,000
2. Expansion of the factory: Rs. 10,000
3. Training of employees: Rs. 2,000
4. Purchase of raw materials: Rs. 3,000

We request your kind consideration of these demands. We are confident that your approval will enable us to carry out these essential improvements and expand our operations.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

Managing Director

[Company Name]

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

In the context of the budget for the financial year 1972-73, the following provisions have been made:

1. Grants for Various Projects: The budget allocates a substantial amount for projects beneficial to the public. The details are as follows:
   - Education: Rs. 500,000
   - Health: Rs. 300,000
   - Infrastructure: Rs. 200,000
   - Social Welfare: Rs. 100,000

2. Revenue Expenditure: The budget includes a provision for revenue expenditure of Rs. 1,000,000, which is expected to be met through current income and surplus from previous years.

3. Capital Expenditure: The capital expenditure budgeted for the year is Rs. 750,000, to be financed through funds raised from external sources and internal reserves.

4. Debt Service: A provision of Rs. 250,000 has been made for servicing existing debt, including interest payments.

The budget also emphasizes the need for prudent financial management and the rationalization of public expenditure to ensure sustainability and efficiency in the long term.

Chaudhry Shehryar Ali Khan
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 12th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

As a budget was being reviewed by the committee, it was noted that the committee had already agreed on the following demands for grants:

1. A comprehensive review of the performance of the existing budgetary system.
2. The introduction of new budgetary measures to address the growing deficit.
3. The allocation of funds for the development of new projects.

The committee also discussed the need for greater transparency in the budgetary process and the importance of involving all stakeholders in the decision-making process.

In conclusion, the committee agreed on the following actions:

1. A detailed audit of the existing budgetary system.
2. The establishment of a new committee to oversee the budgetary process.
3. The introduction of new budgetary measures to address the growing deficit.

The committee also recommended the following:

1. The allocation of funds for the development of new projects.
2. The establishment of a new committee to oversee the budgetary process.
3. The introduction of new budgetary measures to address the growing deficit.

In conclusion, the committee agreed on the following actions:

1. A detailed audit of the existing budgetary system.
2. The establishment of a new committee to oversee the budgetary process.
3. The introduction of new budgetary measures to address the growing deficit.

The committee also recommended the following:

1. The allocation of funds for the development of new projects.
2. The establishment of a new committee to oversee the budgetary process.
3. The introduction of new budgetary measures to address the growing deficit.
I rise here to support the Demand made by the hon. Labour Minister.

The first of the note given to us by the hon. Labour Minister has started with very good intentions. The two things that he has mentioned are:

1. humane conditions of work
2. right to a living wage

which are fundamental in the sense that the country is committed morally and ethically to see that these directive principles enshrined in our Constitution govern all their policies.

With regard to humane conditions, in the industries I may straightaway say that those conditions are more inhuman than being humane. If any body goes and visits some of the industrial concerns, he will see that it is impossible for a worker to work there.

Especially in the Textile industry with which I am concerned, most of you know that right from the blow-room up to the reel room, the flux from the cotton that is generated goes into the lungs of the workers there and usually all the workers contract tuberculosis by the time they leave the industrial undertaking. Have The Labour Minister should some suggestion from the Medical department to obviate this. I think in some civilised countries in the world some masks are provided so that this flux does not enter into the lungs of the workers. So also in the cement industry, the other day a question...

was put that some disease like silicosis or some such thing would come. Probably it is true. Because in cement industry the fine particles of silicon, there is probability of these things getting into the lungs and all other internal parts of our stomach. So it also causes some disease or other. These two things must somehow be seen that they do not occur hereafter. Further in the textile industry it will be humanly impossible to work during the summer season. So, I suggest just as the top echelons of the industrial management are having air-conditioned rooms, the workers must also have air-conditioning of the entire industrial undertakings. I am not saying that as a matter of luxury. If you have air-conditioning especially in the textile industry, it lessens the flux coming in and also it makes the workers absolutely happy to work. It also improves the production capacity of the worker.

The next thing that I would like the hon. Minister to take into consideration is about the living wage. When the Second Wage Board was constituted for the textile industry, some of us came to know that some of the mills especially in Vijayawada and other places, they gave two rates of consolidated wages. For the first time I came to know that this grand and princely sum of Rs. two was given. The Labour Minister would make it a point to see that such things do not occur at least in big textile industries. Further, the Government in its eagerness to give living wage has constituted number of Wage Boards. True, these Wage Boards have submitted some reports. I have got my own feelings whether the recommendations of the Wage Boards would be implemented. They have made some recommendations and some industrial undertakings are already saying "of course there are recommendations but we will take the signatures from you and give what wage we were giving formerly". This point I am bringing to the notice of the Minister so that he may see that the minimum wages that have been fixed by the constituted Boards may be implemented very rigorously. Otherwise, there is no meaning in our recommendations and there is no meaning in the Government spending enormous amounts of money over these Wage Boards.

The next point that I would respectfully urge is the Industrial Housing Scheme. As some hon. Members have already stated, the number of Houses that are built will touch only the fringe of the problem. It is a gigantic problem. I would most respectfully submit that more number of houses should be built for the industrial workers. In this connection I would also draw the attention of the Minister to one more very ticklish point here. There are number of industrial houses where the people for whom the houses were built are not living, because these houses seem to have changed hands. Actually if the Labour Minister goes and examines the position he will find in that particular houses not a labourer lives. Some other person who is not a labourer also lives because the rents that are taken by them are very low. Such things are happening. Further more, to add to
the misery they seem to have passed a G. O. saying that whoever now at present lives in these industrial houses, should be given that house on hire purchase system. I think this is a very unfortunate situation of course to some extent the workers might have been themselves been responsible for this. I know that some of the workers might have sold or might have alienated in some way or other. But somehow it must be seen that the houses should be given over to them, the people for whom they were built.

The next point that I would urge is the bonus. I see from the note that in number of undertakings the bonus award has not been implemented. The Wage Board’s recommendations have not been implemented at all. For this the most unfortunate thing is that the Wage Boards are not statutory bodies. They are only recommendatory. They can only recommend and they do not have powerto implement them. So, I urgent upon the Government to write to the Central Government or whichever authority that is necessary to see these Wage Boards which are constituted have also got the right to implement. Otherwise, this Wage Board will have no meaning. As seen from the notes, there are number of industrials undertakings which have not implemented the Wage Board recommendations and this non-implementation of Wage Board recommendations is one of the main reasons for the industrial unrest. Because the worker when he works and gives production, he wants some incentive. That incentive is bonus. If he is not given that bonus to which he is entitled, then there will definitely be industrial unrest.

The next point that I would urge is about the staggering unemployment problem. The figures that are given, probably they are very much less. Probably they are based on the figures given by the Employment Exchanges. For this, the only solution will be that we must insist upon the industrial undertakings whether they are private or public to employ the local people. That is not usually done. We must also make it obligatory on them. But in some of the industrial undertakings they are not following this convention and just to escape this convention they employ some labourers. But all the top posts go to the people usually, if the industrial undertaking is of North Indian, only North Indians are employed. I have got an instance of an industrial undertaking which is run by a North Indian. There even a cook gets Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 whereas we do not have any local man who gets more than Rs. 400. This is unfortunate situation which is existing in Andhra Pradesh. I respectfully urge the hon. Minister for Labour to look into all these things and try to set them right.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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1967 Budget.

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1967 Budget.
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One of the important functions of the Labour Department is to maintain industrial peace in the State. I would like to question what does the Department mean by industrial peace. I tell you quite frankly they do not mean anything but peace for the employer and for the 'bosses'. This is not what is expected of a Labour Department. The Labour Minister must come from a labour class, to feel the difficulties of the labour-class: He must feel that he is one of them. He comes from labour, even then when he becomes Minister he forgets them. Our Labour Minister is quite new to the job. He used to sit in the back benches. I wonder this Labour Department is for the employees or for the employers. I tell you this Department is for the labourers, otherwise there would not have been any trouble. If there is a dispute and even if the employer is wrong, nothing will be told because he is a strong man. The weaker is exploited. The weaker sections are the workers. The treasury benches talk so much about the upliftment of the weaker sections, nothing is done, to protect the labour from exploitation. Until & unless there is a complete overhaul of the administration, this cannot be achieved. We talk so much about the industrial peace in the State. The peace is for the employer. I warn that unless and until the Minister is a labour leader and sympathetic to labour class, nothing comes to workers. There should be no reservation of mind in helping the labourers. But unfortunately they are not doing that thing. I can cite a number of examples to substantiate my point.

Now the Labour Department seems to bring various pieces of legislation, like thrown out pieces. What are all these Acts:

The Factories Act; The Payment of Wages Act; Workmen Benefit Act; Trade Union Act, working Journalists Service conditions Act; Shops and Establishments Act; What are all these Acts for? Can anybody understand the spirit of these Acts. I am not talking about Socialist system, or Social Justice. I just ask do you understand this what is the spirit behind all these Acts. I put this question to the Minister. Can he tell me. The Minister, is responsible to redress the grievances of the workers whenever they are raised, under the payment of Workers Compensation Act or some such thing. But the grievance remains there; years after years roll. Our Minister was a labour leader. He knows how slowly the bureaucratic machinery moves. Under the Factories Act, there are certain good Acts. Are you implementing them sincerely. The person, the first person, who is guilty in this regard, is the Inspector of Factories. He is psychologically in favour of the employers. Therefore I know personally, Sir rather I have downed myself to identify myself with the workers. But that is my strength—strength of any public worker. I know the entire method, the way in which these pieces of legislation have come to function. I have addressed the Inspectors, in a particular factory. There are various Factories Act. Do they remedy the ills. When I go to the Minister, he will refer to some official. The whole trouble is they have some Acts. They think these Acts would satisfy the working class. There are Welfare Centres. I challenge the Minister whether any of the Centres is properly maintained. What is the type of welfare provided. This is to dupe the workers,
to exploit them. There are several standing orders. What for are
those orders? The Minister said that the demands for grants
should be discussed. The Minister said that the Standing
Orders were for parliamentary purposes. The Minister said
that the Standing Orders were for parliamentary purposes.
The Minister said that the Standing Orders were for parlia-
mentary purposes. The Minister said that the Standing
Orders were for parliamentary purposes.

Now what are the details of the cases; can the Minister say:

(1) Cases at the beginning of the year 138
(2) Cases filed during the year 457.
(3) Cases disposed during the year—433.
(4) Balance at the end of the year—162.
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These industrial workers are giving much more revenue than anybody else.
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Sri S. Amaranath Reddy:—I asked how you propose to solve the unemployment problem. I did not get the answer.
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Shri Sultan Salim Osmani - Hon. M.P. Kamarun Waale Muzدور

Muzدور آجھے 12. - سال پیلے مزدور کی خاصی جگہ دیکھیے۔ مزدور کی مزدور برکشتیں ہوئیں ہیں اس کی بھی مزدوری پر ماعون کے متناسب کھیڈنے کے لئے اس عمل

شیر سلطان صلاح الدین اوسی - ہوئل میں کام کرنا وآپ مزدور ہی

کونے سال اس پر عمل کریکے - مینے پہ تیئیں چاہونگا کہ چاہیے 20 - مینے کریکے

کریکے ہیں -

Shri Sultana Salam al-Din Osmani - Ajeebi Bate Hue

Shri Sultana Salam al-Din Osmani - Ajeebi Bate Hue
Mr. Speaker: His advice is that nobody should have a double family.
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Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government in not solving unemployment problem and unhelpful attitude of Employment Exchanges.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

Demand No. XXVI - LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Rs. 1,99,99,600.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

Demand No. XXVI - LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Rs. 1,99,99,600.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,90,99,600 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

The cut motions were negatived.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

To criticise the anti-labour policies of the Government.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1972
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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

For failure to implement Minimum Wages Act.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,99,99,600 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

(1) To discuss the grave situation arising out of growing unemployment among both educated and uneducated.

(2) To criticise the hodge-podge Government policy towards employees in the various private and public sector undertakings.

For failure of the Government to see that open ballot elections to Azamjahi Mills Board are held.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,99,99,600 under Demand No. 28—Labour and Employment."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:— The House is adjourned till 3 p.m. to-morrow.

(The House then adjourned at half-past five of the clock on Thursday, the 13th July, 1972.
1.1 ఇప్పటి వాతావరణానికి ఈ ప్రాంగణానికి మేడించిన వచనాలు అప్పటి వాతావరణానికి వచనాలు కంప్యూటర్ లో ఇంగ్లిష్ లో ఎన్సిఏం దృశ్యమైన వచనాలు ఉంటాయి. ఇతర ప్రత్యేక వచనాలు ప్రతి వచనానికి వచనాలు ఉంటాయి.

2.1 ఇప్పటి వాతావరణానికి ఈ ప్రాంగణానికి మేడించిన వచనాలు ఈ ప్రాంగణానికి వచనాలు కంప్యూటర్ లో ఇంగ్లిష్ లో ఎన్సిఏం దృశ్యమైన వచనాలు ఉంటాయి. ఇతర ప్రత్యేక వచనాలు ప్రతి వచనానికి వచనాలు ఉంటాయి.
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3.1
3.2 1971
3.3
3.4 1972
3.5
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Appendix.

మంగలి విశేషాల నాణెలు చేసే

3.6 సాగిన చవిత్త రాప్పించింది, స్వామి కామా మతం ప్రతి క్రితి పాల్న విషయంగా సంపాదించాలి. సమాచారం నాణెల నాణెలు విశేషాలు లభించడం ప్రతి అధ్యక్షమతం

మంగల విశేషాల అవాంసు గడించండి

3.7 సాగిన చవిత్త రాప్పించింది, స్వామి కామా మతం ప్రతి క్రితి పాల్న విషయంగా సంపాదించాలి. సమాచారం నాణెల నాణెలు విశేషాలు లభించడం ప్రతి అధ్యక్షమతం

ప్రత్యేకంగా రాతిచారించబడిన ఈయనానికి అధ్యక్షితం

4. పాఠమతం నాణెల విశేషాల పాఠమతం దినంతే మతంతో దినంతే మతంతో పాఠమతం దినంతే మతంతో పాఠమతం దినంతే మతంతో పాఠమతం దినంతే మతంతో పాఠమతం దినంతే మతంతో పాఠమతం దినంతే మతంతో పాఠమతం దినంతే మతంతో పాఠమతం దినంతే మతంతో పాఠమతం దినంతే మతంతో పాఠమతం దినంతే మతంతో పాఠమతం దినంతే మతంతో పాఠమతం దినంతే మతంతో పాఠమతం దినంతే మతంతో పాఠమతం దినంతే మతంతో పాఠమతం దినంతే

5. 1970 రాతిచారింది (పతాకాంతి, విషయ) నడుమ 1971 నడుమ

10 సంఖ్య సాగితి సమాచారం కంటే. అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి, అయినప్పటికి సంపాదించాలి.
Appendix. 12th July, 1972.

6. ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಎಂಬ ತಂತ್ರ. 105 ವಿಭಾಗ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಎಂಬುದಾದರು. ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ವಿಭಾಗದ ವಾತಾವರಣವು ಈ ತಂತ್ರದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿರಲು ಅನುಗುಮಂತು. ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣವು ಬಹುತೇಕ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿರಲು ಅನುಗುಮಂತು.

7. ವಾತಾವರಣ ಬಿಡುವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯಾದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಎಂಬನ್ನು ಪರಿ ಪಂಜೀಕರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿರಲು ಅನುಗುಮಂತು ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪರಿಣಾಮದ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮದ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿರಲು ಅನುಗುಮಂತು.


9. ಸರ್ವಾಧಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ 11 ಸಾಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸೇರಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಪरಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಸಾಗುವ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 12th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

13.1 The demands for grants for the year 1972-73 are as follows:

13.2 The demands for grants for the year 1972-73 are as follows:

13.3 The demands for grants for the year 1972-73 are as follows:

13.4 The demands for grants for the year 1972-73 are as follows:
12th July, 1972.  
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:  
Voting of Demands for Grants.

14.2 While assessing the proposals for grants for the year 1971-72, the following formula was adopted for apo\,tting the proposals:

\[
\text{Grant Amount} = \text{Assessment} \times \text{Factor} 
\]

The formula was applied to each proposal to determine the amount to be granted. The following table shows the details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>7,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>7,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>3,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 4</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 5</td>
<td>88,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 6</td>
<td>5,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 7</td>
<td>28,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 8</td>
<td>76,265</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The total amount granted was Rs. 186,628.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1-1-71</th>
<th>1971</th>
<th>1971-12-1971</th>
<th>1971-12-1971</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>145</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                     | 188     | 438    | 1946.29      | 302.89       |
|                     | 1946.29 | 302.89 | 161.54       | 129.19       |

1971:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>138</th>
<th>457</th>
<th>433</th>
<th>162</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1946, విధానాధికారి కట్టడు (ప్రతిమూర్తి కమిటీ) దినో 1971 రోజువారి

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. नौकर (2 म इमारत संपर्क)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. रेलवे ( )</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. संस्थान, संस्थान अक्षय बैंक</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. बांकिंग नंदुधा</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. राजकीय पैदल</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. वाणिज्य संपर्क</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

प्रावधान संख्याएँ

1. 1971 का 5वीं मंगलेष्य कार्यक्रम | 1928 |
2. 5वीं मंगलेष्य का 5वीं मंगलेष्य कार्यक्रम | 606 |
3. 5वीं मंगलेष्य का 5वीं मंगलेष्य कार्यक्रम | 347 |
4. 5वीं मंगलेष्य का 5वीं मंगलेष्य कार्यक्रम | 259 |
5. कोलकाता उपकेन्द्र क्षेत्र का अर्थव्यवस्थापन कार्यक्रम | 4 |
6. राजथल्ट विकास का 5वीं मंगलेष्य कार्यक्रम | 204 |
7. साइकिल (पीड़ितवादी, बीमा जैसे मामलों का 
    निष्पादन कार्यक्रम | 126 |

संकेत: संख्याएँ

1. 1971 का 5वीं मंगलेष्य कार्यक्रम | 236 |
2. 31-12-1971 का 5वीं मंगलेष्य कार्यक्रम | 1449 |

1971 का 5वीं मंगलेष्य का 5वीं मंगलेष्य अधिकारी अनुसार

1. के गाउँ वाणिज्य कार्यक्रम | 35 |
2. के गाउँ कृषि कार्यक्रम | 11 |
3. के गाउँ इलाज कार्यक्रम | 24 |
4. एक्स्टेंशन, अभियान अभियान अभियान अभियान 
    बीमा जैसे मामलों का 
    निष्पादन कार्यक्रम | 33 |
5. बीमा जैसे मामलों | 23 |
6. साइकिल बायो कार्यक्रम | 10 |
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 12th July, 1972.
for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

1. 1,316
2. 1,46,116
3. 1,44,61,148.91
4. 15
5. 13
6. 7
7. 1,105

15.1 1961 to 1971

15.2 1969, 1970, 1971

15.3 1971
Voting of Demands for Grants.

17.1 The demands for 1971-72 have been presented to the Legislative Assembly on 30th April 1972. The demands are:

1. Grants - 4,204
2. Grants - 3,666
3. Grants - 536
4. Grants - 2

17.2 The demands for 1967-68 have been presented to the Assembly. The demands are:

17.3 The demands for 1965-66 have been presented to the Assembly. The demands are:

17.5

17.6

17.7
12th July, 1972.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

18. Referring to the vote of the House, it is hereby announced that the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1972-73 is hereby presented to the House.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

19. The following demands for grants for 1972-73 are hereby submitted for the consideration of the House:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>675</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>819</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. It is hereby submitted that the demands for grants for 1972-73 have been scrutinized and approved. The details of the demands are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>1,186</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>1,981</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 12th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

2. 3.5.3.5... (District Officer) Rs. 615 150 1,080

3. 3.5.3.5... (Sub-Officer) Rs. 1,877 255 1,477

4. 3.5.3.5...
   (i) Rs. 845 90 1,271
   (ii) Rs. 712 149 977

21.1. The budget 15.... 62,507

21.2. The budget 15.... 14,523

22. 1971.... 921

23. 1970-71.... 106

227-15
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

24. The Mysore Government has decided to meet the demands for grants, of the amounts which were required to be met by the Government for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, as provided in the Budget presented in this year's Annual Financial Statement. The amount provided for the year 1971-72 is Rs. 1.60 crores, and for the year 1972-73, it is Rs. 0.50 crores.

1. The above amount has been provided in the Budget as follows:

2. The amount provided in the Budget is in addition to the amount provided in the Budget for the year 1971-72.

3. The amount provided in the Budget is in addition to the amount provided in the Budget for the year 1972-73.

25.1 The above amount has been provided in the Budget for the following purposes:

- Development works
- Education
- Health and Public Welfare
- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Industry and Mines
- Transport and Works
- Forestry and Wildlife
- Settlement and Land Reforms
- Local Government
- Rural Sanitation
- Irrigation
- Water Supply
- Housing and Urban Development
- Tourism
- Rehabilitation of the Disabled
- Public Works
- Other Grants
Annual Financial statement (Budget) 12th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The annual cost of $500 was based on the current market value and was balanced against the anticipated cash inflow. The voting took place on February 28, 1972, without any objections from the attendees. The grants were voted as follows:

25.2 The following table summarizes the demands for grants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Demand 1</th>
<th>Demand 2</th>
<th>Demand 3</th>
<th>Demand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1,95,097</td>
<td>36,482</td>
<td>30,094</td>
<td>1, 6,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>2,66,062</td>
<td>31,183</td>
<td>20,971</td>
<td>2,10,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>7,12,210</td>
<td>35,690</td>
<td>26,054</td>
<td>2,81,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>3,10,849</td>
<td>35,229</td>
<td>25,734</td>
<td>3,39,168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis I

1961, 1969, 1970, 1971 Grant amounts were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Demand 1</th>
<th>Demand 2</th>
<th>Demand 3</th>
<th>Demand 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1,40,023</td>
<td>1,36,737</td>
<td>1,40,115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>2,25,541</td>
<td>2,33,327</td>
<td>2,38,473</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1,94,259</td>
<td>1,98,873</td>
<td>2,03,770</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1,12,672</td>
<td>1,20,527</td>
<td>1,31,677</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>6,72,493</td>
<td>6,89,484</td>
<td>7,14,085</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis II

The following table categorizes the demands for grants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>31-3-69</th>
<th>31-3-70</th>
<th>31-3-71</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Food and Clothing</td>
<td>1,40,023</td>
<td>1,36,737</td>
<td>1,40,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Clothing</td>
<td>2,25,541</td>
<td>2,33,327</td>
<td>2,38,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Housing</td>
<td>1,94,259</td>
<td>1,98,873</td>
<td>2,03,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Medical</td>
<td>1,12,672</td>
<td>1,20,527</td>
<td>1,31,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Education</td>
<td>6,72,493</td>
<td>6,89,484</td>
<td>7,14,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Miscellaneous</td>
<td>2,88,781</td>
<td>2,94,929</td>
<td>2,98,801</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 30-4-1972 Annual Financial Statement

#### 1. Rent Account:
- Account No: 378
- Amount: 1,400

#### 2. Staff Account:
- Account No: 1,117
- Amount: 1,161

#### 3. Other Account:
- Account No: 175
- Amount: 962

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rent Account</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Staff Account</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Other Account</td>
<td>1,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td>962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,58,379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Notes:

26. The government was advised to note the financial statements, which were presented for the year 1969-70 for the year 1969-70. The government was advised to note the financial statements, which were presented for the year 1969-70. The government was advised to note the financial statements, which were presented for the year 1969-70.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 12th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

30. 1972-73

30.1 1972-73

30.2 1961

30.3
Voting of Demands for Grants.

30.4 Madu Bank 5,000 0,000. 0,000.

30.5 Madu Bank 5,000 0,000. 0,000.

30.6 Madu Bank 5,000 0,000. 0,000.

30.7 Madu Bank 5,000 0,000. 0,000.
I beg to move the Demand No. XXVI for Labour and Employment Department for an amount of Rs. 1,99,99,600.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Constitution: Charter of rights:

1.1. Articles 41 to 43 of our Constitution can well be regarded as a charter of rights or a magna carta of all workers. The right to work, to education and public assistance in case of unemployment, oldage, sickness and disablement and in cases of undeserved want, the right to have just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief and the right to a living wage are fundamental in the sense that the country is committed morally and ethically to see that these directive principles enshrined in our Constitution govern all their policies.

Socialistic Pattern of Society:

1.2. In a socialistic pattern of society, it is obvious that apart from reduction of disparities in income we should provide equal opportunity and organize society in a way that no section or individual is exploited and ensure that just and humane conditions of work exist in work places. It is also obligatory that workers are given adequate levels of remuneration. Otherwise progress will have no meaning.

2. The foremost function of the Labour Department is maintenance of industrial peace in the State. In addition to maintenance of industrial peace, the Department is concerned with the implementation of various pieces of Legislations like Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Payment of Bonus Act, Trade Unions Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Working Journalists Services and Conditions and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, Contract Labour Act, Minimum Wages Act, Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act and Boilers Act. The Department is also looking after the welfare of the workers through the Welfare Centres and the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme has also been entrusted to this Department.
Industrial Relations:

3.1 The details of the number of disputes taken up in conciliation, those which were settled and those which were referred for adjudication, the number of awards passed and the inspections made under the various Acts are given in the Part II.

Work-Stoppages:

3.2 The Year 1971 witnessed a decrease in the number of mandays lost. In our State the number of mandays lost during 1971 was much less at 1,71,979 as against 4,24,308 mandays during 1970. Participation of less number of workers in the strikes is the main factor contributing to this decrease in the number of mandays lost this year.

Industry-Wise Tripartite Committees:

3.3 Government have decided to set up industry-wise State level Tripartite Industrial Relations Committees in some of the organised industries like Textile, Sugar, Cement and Engineering and steps are being taken for their constitution. The aim of the Government is to afford a forum to the parties to voluntarily resolve the differences through negotiations and mediation. It is hoped that with the formation of these Committees the litigation would be reduced considerably.

Adjudication: Industrial Tribunal—Labour Courts:

3.4 There is one Industrial Tribunal at Hyderabad and two Labour Courts—One at Hyderabad and the other at Guntur. There are separate Presiding Officers appointed for each Labour Court in order to facilitate the quick disposal of the cases.

District Industrial Relations Committee:

3.5 The District Industrial Relations Committees formed with the officers of the Department are functioning and it is felt that their continuance will have useful results in ensuring industrial peace and to deal with the complaints of non-implementation effectively and in time.

Scheme of Joint Management Councils:

3.6 The scheme of Joint Management Councils and appointment of workers Directors on the Management of
Industrial Establishments was accepted and orders were issued to the effect that the workers of the Co-operative Sugar Factories be given representation in the State at the rate of one labour representative on each Board.

State Evaluation and Implementation Committee:

3.7. The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee is functioning to ensure proper implementation of awards and agreements and also to deal with the breaches of the Code of Discipline indulged in either by the Unions or the Managements.

Legal Assistance to Union Workers:

4. The Government have introduced a scheme for the sanction of legal assistance by way of financial aid to workmen employed in the industrial establishments whose services are terminated either by discharge, dismissal or where they are forced to file claims for recovery of sums due to them or where they are unable by reason of lack of means to conduct their cases before the Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunal and where the employers have gone to the High Court or Supreme Court by way of Writ, appeals challenging the validity of references that are made or the awards given by the Industrial Tribunals or Labour Courts resulting in protracted litigation.

Contract Labour Act:

5. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 has come into force with effect from 10-2-1971 and the Government of Andhra Pradesh have formulated its Rules which came into force with effect from 9-9-1971. Some of the contractors approached the High Court and filed a writ petition against the Act and Rules and the High Court suspended the operation of the provisions of Act and Rules by an order dated 24-1-1972. The Government are taking requisite steps to get the matter cleared legally.

Payment of Bonus Act:

6. Payment of bonus has become an annual feature. Commissioner of Labour and Deputy Commissioners of Labour have been notified as Inspectors under the Pay-
ment of Bonus Act, 1965 and they are having state-wide jurisdiction. The Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour and Labour Officers have also been notified as Inspectors under the Act in their respective jurisdictions.

State Labour Advisory Board:

7. The State Labour Advisory Board advises the Government on all general matters and broad principles of labour policy and industrial relations. Thus it assists Government in framing suitable policy and taking appropriate action.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme:

8. A total of 5,590 houses were constructed up to the end of 3rd Five Year Plan under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. Nearly 70% of them are in Hyderabad City and others are at Warangal, Vijayawada, Gudur, Adoni, Nandyal, Bugganapalli, Rajahmundry and Visakhapatnam. The houses at Warangal were offered on hire purchase to the workers. The houses in Hyderabad City have also been offered on hire purchase system.

Welfare Centres:

9. In the State, eleven Labour Welfare Centres are functioning. They provide recreational, educational and sports facilities to the industrial workers and their families. They are located at Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Vijayawada, Adoni, Nizamabad, Sirpur Kagaznagar, Warangal and four Centres at Azamabad, Musheerabad, Seethaphalmandi and Sanathnagar in Hyderabad City. There are proposals to establish one more Welfare Centre at Rajahmundry with a skeleton staff of one Games Supervisor.

A statutory Labour Welfare Advisory Board is being constituted at the State level with members from employers and employees organisations to improve the working of these Centres. At present Labour Welfare Advisory Committees are also functioning in respect of each Labour Welfare Centre to improve their working.

Enforcement of Factories Act:

10. The Factories Unit of the Department is entrusted with enforcing of laws relating to health, welfare, safety,
working hours and payment of wages to the workers employed in factories and maternity benefit to women workers.

There were 7,838 registered factories under Factories Act and an amount of Rs. 15.58 lakhs was realised during the year 1970-71 as licensing fees. 791 prosecutions were launched against the employers and an amount of Rs. 33,770 was realised as fines in the convicted cases. There was a decline in the frequency rate of accidents during 1970 at the rate of 0.02 per thousand workers employed compared to the rate of 1969. This is attributable to the keen attention paid by the inspectorate to this aspect of accidents reduction. During the year 1970, 266 women workers claimed maternity benefit of which 198 claims were accepted and paid. The total amount of maternity benefit paid during 1970 was Rs. 19,824.

**Institute of Industrial Safety and Productivity:**

11. The Factories Unit has an Institute of Industrial Safety and Productivity with a good library, safety films and audio visual aids. Training classes on industrial safety and health have been held at important centres and in the capital city. Government have instituted safety award to the management of selected industries to achieve maximum reduction in accident rate and rewards to workers for any useful suggestions on safety made by them. A Medical Inspector of Factories is also attached to the Factories Unit. The Medical Inspector conducted health and medical survey on occupational diseases, air pollution, effluent disposal, ventilation problem and certain other problems in some of the large industries in the State.

**Boilers Unit Administration:**

12.1. There is a Chief Inspector of Boilers and two Deputy Chief Inspectors of Boilers and 5 Inspectors of Boilers to enforce and implement the Indian Boilers Act, 1923. These Inspectors inspect and certify the boilers and wherever necessary suggest repairs to defective boilers. The Boilers Unit also conduct examinations for awarding competency certificates to Boilers Attendants.

12.2. A special post of Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers has been created to certify boiler components being manufactured at M/s. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam.
Fixation and Revision of Minimum Wages:

13.1. The Government have fixed the minimum rates of wages in respect of employment in Handloom and Weaving Establishments. The work of the Committees constituted in respect of employment in shops, employment in agriculture and employment in Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories is in progress.

13.2 As per the Act, it is necessary to review the minimum rates of wages in the Schedule employment at such intervals not exceeding 5 years. But according to the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour, the Government have decided to revise the minimum rates of wages in all the Schedule employments every three years. Accordingly, proposals for revision of minimum rates of wages in respect of employments in Woollen Carpet making or Shawls Weaving establishments and employment in Salt Pans have been notified inviting objections and suggestions which will be considered by Government.

13.3. Proposals for constituting Minimum Wages Committees for fixing minimum rates of wages are also under consideration of Government in respect of the following employments:

(1) Employment in any Motion Picture industries including production, distribution and publicity;

(2) Employment in any Khandasari Factory;

(3) Employment in Forestry and Timbering operations.

Till recently the District Inspectors of Labour were being appointed as Ex-Officio Secretaries to the Minimum Wages Committees. In order to have proper co-ordination to the work of various Committees, a full time Secretary to the Minimum Wages Committees is now incharge of the work.

Seminar on Agriculture Minimum Wages:

13.4 Two seminars at selected centres in the State to educate the public and to give wide publicity to minimum rates of wages of agriculture were conducted during the year. Three more seminars will be conducted in 1972.
Labour Bulletin:

14.1 Revived in April 1970, the Andhra Pradesh Labour Bulletin contains a brief review of industrial relations in the State, up-to-date information relating to labour legislation, statistics relating to industrial disputes, work stoppages, trade unions and useful articles having a bearing on industrial relations and labour laws etc. In order to make the Bulletin self-sufficient, advertisements from business firms are being accepted on payment basis. Within a short period of its revival, the Bulletin has secured commendable patronage. There were 2,125 subscribers as on 25-5-1972. The Andhra Pradesh Labour Bulletin is the only Labour Bulletin in the country which is nearly self-sufficient and which is having the largest circulation. To commemorate the first anniversary of the revival of the publication, a special supplement exclusively dealing with all Wage Board Recommendations has been brought out with the issue of April, 1971 and it has proved very popular.

14.2. In order to make the Bulletin interesting, informative and more useful for the readers who are only conversant with Urdu and Telugu languages, Telugu and Urdu sections have been introduced from April, 1971 issue of the Bulletin and this move has been hailed by not only the readers but by the representatives of the unions and managements. The Labour Bulletin has been maintaining quite a high standard and a number of articles originally published therein have been reproduced in the leading journals and newspapers.
PART II.

**Factories Act:**

- Total number of factories as on 1-4-1971: 7,838
- Total number of inspections: 7,986
- Accidents occurred: 3,742
- Prosecutions launched: 791
- Fines realised in prosecutions: Rs. 33,770
- Licence fees collected: Rs. 15.58 lakhs.

**Motor Transport Workers Act:**

- Undertakings covered: 7,200
- Undertakings registered: 5,185
- Employees covered: 28,216
- Registration/Renewal fees realised: Rs. 76,265

**Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966:**

- Number of Shops/Establishments covered by the provisions of the Act: 1,36,623
- Number of Shops/Establishments registered: 91,033
- Number of inspections made: 94,325
- Amount of fees realised: Rs. 3,22,645

**Workmen's Compensation Act:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases pending as on 1-1-1971</th>
<th>Cases filed during the year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total No. of cases disposed off</th>
<th>No. of cases pending at the end of the year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statement showing the Compensation Paid:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opening balance as on 1-1-71.</th>
<th>Deposits during the year 1971</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Disbursement during the year.</th>
<th>Closing balance as on 31-12-1971.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Opening balance as on 1-1-71. Deposits during the year 1971 Total Disbursement during the year. Closing balance as on 31-12-1971.
Appendix.

12th July, 1972.

Particulars of payment of wages cases filed and disposed off during the year 1971.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of cases at the beginning of the year</th>
<th>No. of cases filed during the year</th>
<th>No. of cases disposed during the year</th>
<th>Balance at the end of the year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases pending</th>
<th>Applications received during the year</th>
<th>Total Certified during the year</th>
<th>No. of cases pending disposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wage Boards—Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Number of Units covered</th>
<th>Number of Units implemented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Heavy chemicals and fertilizers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sugar (2nd Wage Board)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Textile (2nd Wage Board)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Leather and Leather Goods</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Leaf Tobacco</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Road Transport</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Industrial Relations:

1. Number of individual grievances settled during the year 1971. 1,928
2. Number of disputes admitted in conciliation during the year 606
3. Number of disputes settled during the year 347
4. Number of disputes in which failure reports sent 259
5. Number of disputes in which parties agreed for arbitration 4
6. Number of disputes referred for adjudication 204
7. Number of awards given by Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts 126
Trade Unions

1. Number of Unions registered during 1971 236
2. Total Number of Unions as on 31-12-1971 1,449

Work relating to Code of Discipline turned-out during 1971:

1. Number of applications received for recognitions 35
2. Number of Unions recognised 11
3. Number of cases under verification 24
4. Total number of cases of non-implementation of Agreements, Awards reported. 33
5. Number of cases resolved 23
6. Number of cases under investigation 10

Payment of Bonus Act.

1. Number of managements which have paid bonus 1,316
2. Number of workers benefited 1,46,116
3. Total amount paid as bonus Rs. 1,44,61,148-91
4. Number of prosecutions launched 15
5. Number of cases which resulted in conviction 13
6. Number of cases which were acquitted. Nil.
7. Amount of fine realised Rs. 1,105
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

General Employment Situation:


15.2. The figures of Employment for the periods 1969, 1970 and 1971 in Public and Private Sectors in Andhra Pradesh is given in Annexure-II.

15.3. The particulars of selected categories of applicants on Live Register of the Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh as on 30-4-1972 by their educational standards and by priorities is indicated in Annexure-III.

Unemployment Trends in Andhra Pradesh:

16. The Live Register of Employment Exchanges during the various periods of the decade ending with 1971 rose from 1,06,798 in 1961 to 3,39,163 in 1971—an increase of more than three times in ten years. The pace of increase also is not gradual. While in 1961, it was 1,06,798, it doubled in 1969 when it rose to 2,19,261 over a period of eight years. But in 1970 in one year's period, it shot up to 2,81,063 and in 1971 it rose to 3,39,163 which shows that the pace of increase has suddenly accelerated during 1970 and 1971. Whatever be the reasons for this faster pace of increase, it certainly shows that the situation is alarming and warrants immediate remedial measures. Analysing the Live Register figures on 30-4-1972 by educational standards it is found that 3,000 are Engineering Graduates, 1,161 Medical Graduates, 962 Agricultural Graduates, 2,877 Post Graduates in Arts and Science, 7,395 Diploma Holders, 8,409 Ex-Technical Trainees and 1,73,542 Matriculates and above. This shows that almost 50% of the persons on the Live Register are Matriculates and above.

Problems of Absorption of Retrenched Employees:

17.1. The number of retrenched employees, who have been placed through the Employment Exchanges until the end of March, 1971 are—

227—17

1. Number of persons registered .... 4,204
2. Number of persons sponsored for absorption 3,666
3. Number of Registrations, and Placed Cancelled/ treated as D. G. E(s) etc. .... 536
4. Number remaining unabsorbed .... 2

17.2. All these employees were retrenched under the economy drive during 1967-68. However, the question of absorption of employees to be retrenched from the Nagarjunasagar Dam and Srisailam Project has been engaging the attention of the Government. The Government have decided to provide alternative employment through the Employment Exchange.

17.3. The Departments of Panchayat Raj, Roads and Buildings, P.W.D. Industries, Public Health and Technical Education Departments should notify the vacancies arising in the categories of Junior Engineers, Supervisors, Overseers, Draughtsmen and Tracers to the Chief Engineer (General) P.W.D., so that Chief Engineer (General) may arrange to issue orders of transfer of surplus employees in P.W.D., to those departments. If any of the persons so transferred declines to join the absorbing department, he will be passed over and will not be entitled to any special consideration for absorption in any other Department.

17.4. A list of the employees who could not be transferred accordingly by the Chief Engineer (General) by the date of actual retrenchment together with details of their qualifications, length of service, experience, etc., should be furnished to the Chief Engineers of the other Departments, Director of Industries and Commerce, Director of Technical Education and Director of Employment and Training for arranging their absorption in due course. On their part, these surplus retrenched employees should get their names registered with the Director of Employment and Training.

17.5. As regards the Ministerial, Last Grade and other personnel, the Government direct that the staff in these cadres likely to be thrown out of employment as a result of the retrenchment in P.W.D., should register their names with the Director of Employment and Training for sponsoring their names on special priority to the various requisitioning departments for their absorption. The priorities
laid down in G. O. Ms. No. 604, General Administration (Services-A) Department, dated 23-5-1963 should be deemed to have been modified to this extent.

17.6. The Director of Employment and Training shall arrange for registration of the surplus/retrenched personnel referred to above, category-wise in the order of seniority in a separate register by utilising one of his headquarters Exchanges or his own office and sponsor them for absorption in the order of their seniority. All Government offices having vacancies to be filled up by fresh hands in the said categories of posts should obtain their requirements of surplus/retrenched personnel by writing to the Director of Employment and Training, Hyderabad.

17.7. In this connection a Conference of concerned Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments was also held under the Chairmanship of Honourable Minister for Major and Minor Irrigation, to make special efforts for the absorption of retrenched employees. Instructions have been issued to all the Employment Exchanges to follow the procedure for absorption of these persons and necessary details are being collected from the P.W.D. authorities.

Employment Market Information:

18. Employment data from various establishments both in Public and Private Sectors throughout the State continue to be collected on quarterly basis.

Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped:

19. The Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped made special efforts to identify suitable occupation for the registrants and to canvass for their employment. The following work was performed by this Exchange during 1971:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Placed</th>
<th>No. on L.R.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blind</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopaedically Handicapped</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf and Dumb including Women Candidates</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>819</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Professional and Executive Office at Hyderabad:

20. Professional and Executive Office for dealing with highly qualified applicants like Post Graduates, Professional Graduates (B. Es., Doctors etc.), and highly qualified Managerial, Scientific and Technical Personnel have also been set up at the Directorate to render them employment assistance. The following work was performed by the Exchange during 1971.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registed</th>
<th>Placed</th>
<th>No. on L.R.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Engineering Graduates including Post Graduates</td>
<td>1,186</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. B.Sc., (Agriculture) including Post Graduates</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Medical Graduates i.e., M. B. B. S., Ayurvedic, Homeo, Dental etc.</td>
<td>1,377</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4. Post Graduates:
  (i) Arts | 845 | 90 | 1,271 |
  (ii) Science | 712 | 149 | 977 |

Vocational Guidance Scheme:

21.1 The Scheme has been in operation at the 15 Regional and District Employment Exchanges.

21.2 Besides, three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at the three Universities in the State are also functioning. The number of applicants who availed of the Vocational Guidance facilities for the period from 1-4-1971 to 31-3-1972 are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Number of applicants guided in groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Number of those who received individual information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Number of applicants guided individually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Career talks given in School/other Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Number of guided applicants placed in jobs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22. Aptitude Test for admission of candidates in the Industrial Training Institutes for the year 1971 was conducted at 7 Training Institutes/Model Training Institute.

Fourth Five-Year Plan:

23. The provision for 1970-71 under the Plan for employment wing of the Department of Employment and Training was Rs. 0.50 lakhs. This was just sufficient to continue the two schemes of (1) Professional and Executive Office at the Directorate of Employment and Training and (2) the Vocational Guidance Units set up in 1969-70 at Karimnagar, Mahboobnagar and Khammam. During 1972-73 also the provision under the Plan is Rs. 0.50 lakhs and as such no new scheme could be taken up.

Scheme of One Job for one Family:

24. It may be recalled that in the year 1971 a scheme known as "One Job for one family" was introduced on experimental basis at Regional Employment Exchange, Hyderabad with effect from 1-6-1971. This was further extended to the Regional Employment Exchanges, Warangal and Visakhapatnam with effect from 1-11-1971. A review of the working of this scheme and the objection raised by the Government of India reveal that though the objectives are laudable there are certain practical difficulties as listed below:

1. It is not possible to exercise effective check on the veracity of the Certificate issued by the Gazetted Officers as the number of applicants is increasing rapidly.

2. It is not possible to evolve a practicable definition of the family or to determine the extent of poverty on a uniform basis.

3. The scheme envisages the exclusion of all those persons who have not produced the certificates. This leads to frustration among other candidates. The employer also feel that the better qualified and talented persons are not being sponsored simply because they are not covered under this scheme and hence they are not getting really efficient hands through the Exchange. Keeping in view all the facts, Government is considering to review the continuance or otherwise of the scheme.
Appendix.

Employment of Local Persons:

25.1. The question of employment of local persons in various Public and Private Undertakings in the State has been agitating the minds of people for some time past. In this connection a study was undertaken by the Department of Employment and Training in the selected undertaking located in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The study revealed that while at the lower level the percentage of employees belonging to this State is satisfactory it is not so in the higher levels between the pay ranges of Rs. 500 and above. In this connection a Conference of the Industrialists in the State and Government officials was held on 28-4-1972. The Conference was addressed by the Minister for Labour and the Minister for Industries and the Industrialists were exhorted to employ local persons in their Establishments.

25.2. The Government are aware that the Employment Exchanges do not create employment and as such the scope of work the Employment Exchange is limited to the placement, assistance, Vocational Guidance to the students and employment seekers and study of Employment Market trends. Efforts are however being made to improve the functional capacity of the Department.
ANNEXURE I


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Registrations</th>
<th>Vacancies</th>
<th>Placings</th>
<th>Live Register as on 31st Dec.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>.. 1,95,097</td>
<td>36,432</td>
<td>30,094</td>
<td>1,06,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>.. 2,66,062</td>
<td>31,183</td>
<td>20,971</td>
<td>2,19,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>.. 3,12,210</td>
<td>35,690</td>
<td>26,054</td>
<td>2,81,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>.. 3,10,349</td>
<td>35,229</td>
<td>25,734</td>
<td>3,39,163</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEXURE II.

Employment position in Andhra Pradesh during the Fourth Plan Period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>31-3-1969</th>
<th>31-3-1970</th>
<th>31-3-1971</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Central Government</td>
<td>1,40,023</td>
<td>1,36,737</td>
<td>1,40,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. State Government</td>
<td>2,25,541</td>
<td>2,33,327</td>
<td>2,38,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Local Bodies</td>
<td>1,94,259</td>
<td>1,98,873</td>
<td>2,03,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Quasi Government</td>
<td>1,12,672</td>
<td>1,20,527</td>
<td>1,31,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Public Sector</td>
<td>6,72,495</td>
<td>6,89,464</td>
<td>7,14,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Private Sector</td>
<td>2,88,281</td>
<td>2,94,929</td>
<td>2,93,801</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ANNEXURE III**

*Statement showing particulars of selected categories of applicants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh on 30-4-1972.*

1. Civil Engineering Graduates  . .  373  
2. Mechanical Engineering Graduates  . .  1,400  
3. Electrical Engineering Graduates  . .  1,117  
4. Electronics Engineering Graduates  .  175  
5. M.B.B.S.  . .  1,161  
6. Agriculture Graduates  . .  962  
7. Post-Graduates (Arts and Science)  . .  2,877  
8. *Diploma Holders:*  
   Civil Engineering  . .  2,601  
   Mechanical Engineering  . .  2,902  
   Electrical Engineering  . .  1,892  
9. Ex-Servicemen  . .  4,309  
10. Scheduled Caste  . .  26,297  
11. Scheduled Tribe  . .  1,934  
12. Ex-Technical Trainees  . .  8,409  
13. Graduates  . .  20,163  
14. Matriculate and undergraduates  . .  1,53,379
Craftsman Training Scheme:

26. Craftsman training and other allied training schemes which were originally Centrally sponsored have since formed part of State Plan Schemes from the Year 1969-70. The entire expenditure on these Plan Schemes consequently is being borne by the State Government.

Objective:

27. The objective of these Schemes is to train craftsmen in various trades required for developing Industrial and Agricultural economy of the State both in Public and Private Sectors. The Industrial Training Institutes offer intensive training facilities in various engineering and non-engineering trades of two years and one year duration. The training is imparted following the pattern and standards laid down by the Director General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, Government of India. The courses of training ultimately lead to the award of National Trade Certificates by the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades to the successfully trained.

Fourth Plan Programmes:

28. Prior to the commencement of the Fourth Five-Year Plan the total intake capacity in all 24 Industrial Training Institutes in the State was 9,604 and by then, each district was already provided with a minimum of one I.T.I. while the districts of Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Kurnool and Nellore had two each. The question of establishing an I.T.I. at Ongole a new district head-quarters, is under consideration of the Government.

29. In respect of new scheme i.e., "Training for Motor Vehicle Drivers", necessary provision was made in the Plan Budget with a view to introduce the said course in the three regions of the State with an idea to minimise the road accidents by giving systematic training in the driving of Motor Vehicles.

30.1. The following are other schemes included in the Annual Plan 1972-73.

Apprentices Act, 1961:

30.2. The Apprentices Act, 1961 which provides for the regulation and control of training of apprentices as
skilled workers, continues to be in force in the State during 1972-73. Under the provisions of the Act, it is obligatory on the part of all employers of notified industries to engage apprentices in the prescribed ratio to the number of skilled workers engaged by them in each designated trade, and impart-shop floor training in accordance with the prescribed syllabus to be absorbed as Skilled Artisans. There are 56 trades so far designated under the Act.

30.3. There are 169 establishments both in Public and Private Sectors which are implementing the Act. So far 5,195 apprentices have registered for training and 1,707 apprentices are now undergoing training. 2,515 apprentices have so far passed their trade-test under the Apprentices Act, 1961.

30.4. A tentative target of 5,000 apprentices has been fixed for the entire Fourth-Plan period and efforts are being made to achieve this target as quickly as possible.

30.5. The Scheme “Award of Merit Scholarships” to the trainees of I.T.Is. is a continuing scheme already taken up during the earlier part of the current Fourth Plan period and provision is made during 1972-73 only for its maintenance.

Appointment of Registrars and Motor Driving Instructors at I.T. Is.:

30.6. Appointment of Motor Driving Instructors was already made during the earlier part of the Fourth-Plan period and during 1972-73 in all such I.T.Is. where training is being offered in the trade of Mechanic (Motor). It is also proposed to appoint Registrars in all larger I.T.Is in the State which forms a new Scheme during the year 1972-73. The Registrars will be non-technical Gazetted Officers, and this scheme is aimed to relieve the Principals of larger I.T.Is of routine administrative and financial duties so that they may concentrate and devote more attention to the improvement of technical standards of training.

30.7. With the passage of time and the changes in the trends of industry, certain trades introduced in I.T.Is long back rendered un-popular in the sense that employment opportunities to the workmen in these skills diminished and demand for new skills arose. Being alive to these
changes and realities, diversification of training programmes has been taken up in phases and during the past two years i.e., 1970-71 and 1971-72, a few new trades were introduced in the I.T.Is. in both the regions of the State in lieu of some existing un-popular trades under the Scheme "Replacement of un-popular and out-moded trades with popular trades".

**Intake and Out Turn:**

31. During the year 1971-72, 3,276 trainees were admitted in the I.T.Is. of Andhra Region and 1,673 trainees in the I.T.Is. of Telangana Region of the State. Out of 4,283 who appeared for the final trade test in July, 1971 3,593 passed out.