CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ACROSS GALERU RIVER

451—

* 744 Q.—Srri. M. Subba Reddy (Nandi Kotkur):—Will hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a Bridge across Galeru river near Madhavaram in Nandikotkur taluk;

(b) if so, the stage at which it is pending now; and

(c) when the work will be taken up?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri P. Narasa Reddy):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised estimate called for from the Superintending Engineer, Anantapur Circle is awaited by the Chief Engineer.

(c) The question of taking up the work depends upon the sanction to the estimate and availability of funds. Hence it cannot be envisaged now when the work will be taken up.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—The cost of this work was Rs. 1,540 0 0; there was no response for the tenders because of certain discrepancy in leads and all that. It has been received. It has gone upto Rs. 1,540 0 0; there are particulars to be looked into and after that.

J. No. 272 (471)
Revised estimate is awaited and it will be taken up if funds are available. We are awaiting the revised sanction; earlier we had called for tenders at an estimate prepared but there was no response for the last 2 years; so we are trying to make up the deficiency and take up the work. There is a Master Plan for ayacut roads and K. C. canal which is being taken up in a phased programme.

Construction of Travellers Bungalow at Kollapur

1241 Q.—Sri K. Rangadas (Kollapur) :—Will hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay to construct a traveller’s bungalow with two suits at Kollapur, though orders were issued by the Government in 1963 itself; and

(b) whether the Government will issue specific orders to the District Officials to take up the construction of the traveller’s bungalow immediately, in view of the hardships being experienced by the officers who visit Kollapur?

The Deputy Chief Minister (Sri B.V. Subba Reddy) :—(a) and (b)
The work was held up due to non-availability of Government land in the possession of the Roads and Building Department and for want of funds. The execution of the work will be considered when the financial position improves.
Oral Answers to Questions. 29th July, 1972. 473

...
REduction of Production in the Ramakrishna Cement Factory

453—

*346 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the production is being reduced in the Ramakrishna Cement Factory at Macherla, due to operating of only one kiln for some months instead of operating the two kilns throughout the year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that on account of the operating of only one kiln for some months in the year some of the workers have been retrenched causing break in service; and

(d) if so, what are the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

The Minister for Industries (Sri J. Vengala Rao):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. With the completion of the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, the main consumer, the off-take of Cement from this Company was reduced considerably.

2. Inadequate supply of wagons.

(c) In 1968-69 labourers were retrenched paying them retrenchment compensation. Subsequently, whenever there is casual work, the factory has been giving preference to retrenched labour.

(d) Action has already been initiated by the company to promote sales by opening marketing organisation in the each District.
Answers to Questions. 29th July, 1972.

1. என்: ஒருவர் சாத்தூட்டுக்கு அவர்களை செய்து விட்டுடன் வந்துள்ளார். அந்த சாத்தூட்டம் என் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளது. அந்த திசை போக்கில், பெண்கள் தோன்றி வருகின்றன. அப்போது அவை நேர்வால் தொடர்ச்சி செய்யும் தொடர்வரை விலகின்றன. கீழே வரும் செல்வால் பூட்டும் தொடர்வரை விலகின்றோம். பின்னர் அவை நேர்வால் தொடர்ச்சி செய்யும் தொடர்வரை விலகின்றன. கீழே வரும் செல்வால் பூட்டும் தொடர்வரை விலகின்றோம்.

2. என்: ஒருவர் சாத்தூட்டுக்கு அவர்களை செய்து விட்டுள்ளார். அந்த சாத்தூட்டம் என் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளது. அந்த திசை போக்கில், பெண்கள் தோன்றி வருகின்றன. அப்போது அவை நேர்வால் தொடர்ச்சி செய்யும் தொடர்வரை விலகின்றன. கீழே வரும் செல்வால் பூட்டும் தொடர்வரை விலகின்றோம். பின்னர் அவை நேர்வால் தொடர்ச்சி செய்யும் தொடர்வரை விலகின்றன. கீழே வரும் செல்வால் பூட்டும் தொடர்வரை விலகின்றோம்.

3. என்: ஒருவர் சாத்தூட்டுக்கு அவர்களை செய்து விட்டுள்ளார். அந்த சாத்தூட்டம் என் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளது. அந்த திசை போக்கில், பெண்கள் தோன்றி வருகின்றன. அப்போது அவை நேர்வால் தொடர்ச்சி செய்யும் தொடர்வரை விலகின்றன. கீழே வரும் செல்வால் பூட்டும் தொடர்வரை விலகின்றோம். பின்னர் அவை நேர்வால் தொடர்ச்சி செய்யும் தொடர்வரை விலகின்றன. கீழே வரும் செல்வால் பூட்டும் தொடர்வரை விலகின்றோம்.
Oral Answers to Questions.


COOPERATIVE JUTE MILL AT GIRIJAN AREA OF SRIKAKULAM

454—

* 419 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to establish a Cooperative Jute Mill in the Girijan area of Srikakulam District;

(b) if so, the place where the said Mill will be established;

(c) the estimated expenditure on it; and

(d) when the said Mill will come into being?

Sri J. Venigala Rao:—(a) and (b) The State Government have recommended to the Government of India the grant of a letter of intent to the Girijan Jute Products Cooperative Industrial Society for setting up of a Jute Mill at Saluru, Srikakulam District.

(c) Rs 3.30 lakhs.

(d) After the letter of intent is received, further stages of action to bring the mill into being as quickly as possible will be taken.

AUTO NAGAR AT GUNTUR

455—

* 521 Q.—Saraswati M. Nagi Reddy & V. Srikrishna (Mangalagiri):—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been made to the Government by the Guntur Automobile Technicians and Traders Association for grant of five lakhs of rupees to establish an Autonagar in Guntur;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Municipality of Guntur has agreed to supply water and provide other facilities for the project; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

Sri J. Venigala Rao:—(a) The District Collector, Guntur has sent proposals for the establishment of an Autonagar at Guntur. It is under the examination of the Director of Industries.

(b) It is not known whether the Municipality has made any commitment for supply of water and provide other facilities.

(c) The proposal is under examination of the Director of Industries.

(10) Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of Rocket launching station project at Sriharikota of Nellore District;

(b) whether the project work had been completed;

(c) How many persons belonging to Andhra Pradesh have been provided with employment under different categories of establishment in the rocket launching station at Sriharikota;

(d) whether the evictees of Sriharikota Islands have been completely rehabilitated;

(e) whether compensation has been fully paid to the evictees.

ROCKET LAUNCHING STATION AT SRIHARIKOTA

* 2 (Q) Q. — Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddy (Gudur):— Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of Rocket launching station project at Sriharikota of Nellore District;

(b) whether the project work had been completed;

(c) How many persons belonging to Andhra Pradesh have been provided with employment under different categories of establishment in the rocket launching station at Sriharikota;

(d) whether the evictees of Sriharikota Islands have been completely rehabilitated;

(e) whether compensation has been fully paid to the evictees.
(f) whether there is any dissatisfaction among the evacuees regarding the amount of compensation paid to them?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—(a) This is a Government of India project. As no over all project report has been prepared and as this is a continuing facility the estimated cost of the project is not available.

(b) The project work has not yet been completed. But the first phase has been completed and the Station for Rocket launching became operational from 9-1-71. The Second phase is likely to be completed by 1974 and the third phase by 1979.

(c) 41 persons belonging to Andhra Pradesh are employed in the Project. Out of this 1 are in Scientific and Technical categories and 7 in Administrative and supporting Services.

(d) Out of 2085 families affected, 594 families are yet to be rehabilitated.

(e) The compensation has been fully paid for the lands so far acquired.

(f) No such dissatisfaction has come to the notice of the Government in respect of the amount of compensation. They have been given the full compensation under the law and also grant for rehabilitation.

10. Mr. C. Ranga Rao:—The 35 acres of rice cultivation in the said village—Churukuru—under the Krishna Canal at a cost of Rs. 500 is now ready. There is pressing demand for irrigation in the same area. Can you be persuaded to give an assurance?

11. Mr. V. Venkat Reddy:—Whether the Government propose to fix up a deadline for completing Irrigation Projects to avoid increase in the cost?

DEADLINE FOR COMPLETING IRRIGATION PROJECTS

457—

* 885 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to fix up a deadline for completing Irrigation Projects to avoid increase in the cost;
(b) if so, what is the dead line fixed for each Major Irrigation Project in our State;

(c) if not, whether the Government will at least fix up the deadlines now to complete projects?

Sri P. Naras Reddy:—(a) No sir. The execution of the Major Irrigation Projects is limited by the paucity of funds. It is possible to fix up dead lines only if the entire finances required for completion are available in a short period of time, and such availability is assured beforehand.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the paucity of funds and uncertainty about future availability of adequate funds, it is not possible now to fix the dead lines.

Sri Kona Prabhakara Rao:—Inspite of our repeated requests, so far the Andhra Pradesh Government is not able to convince the Central Government to take over atleast one of these projects as national projects. Mysore Government recently has succeeded in getting Kalyani Project as national project. So, will the Hon'ble Minister again try and see either Pochampad Project or any other project in the State will be taken as national project?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir, I do agree that we did not get our due share from Central Government so far as our projects are concerned. Even we did not get necessary grant. We tried our best and still we are trying our best to see that at least the Srisailam Project is taken by the Central Government.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Irrigation is a state subject. Power could be substituted by the Central Government. That is in concurrent list. For Srisailam Project, we are making our efforts. But it is not possible at this juncture to make efforts to ask the Central Government to change the Schedule and put Irrigation under Central Sector.

If the people are willing, we will surely accept their gesture.

We cannot stop the rising costs. We will have to push through and take up such projects which yield the results. That is the case when the Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad Projects were taken. If we can push through the Srisailam Project, we can get some power and benefits to the State. It is not possible for us to put all our efforts to only one project, Sir.

NAGARJUNASAGAR WATERS TO PALERU PROJECT

1069 Q.—Sti M. Nagi Reddy:— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned the scheme to supply water through the Nagarjunasagar left canal to the Paleru Project in Khammam District; and

(b) if so, when water will be supplied?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

That is not a local ancillary for Nagarjunasagar. It is only...
Oral Answers to Questions

reservoir which is being utilised for further augmenting the ayacut. The ayacut under Paleru is not the ayacut under Nagarjunasagar. As I said earlier we are giving water by First August.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN KURICHEDU, DARSI TALUK

459—

*802 Q.—Sri D. Rajagopala Reddy (Darsi):— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Collector, Ongole District to the Executive Engineer, N. S. Canals, Kurichedu, Darsi Taluk towards famine relief works;

(b) whether it is a fact that tenders were called for certain works in the first instance by the said E. E. in the month of December, 1971;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some more tenders were called for in the month of January, 1972 and the tenders were cancelled later; and

(d) if so, the reasons for cancelling the tenders called for in the second instance?

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—(a) Rs. 4,589 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The amount placed at the disposal of the Collector, Prakasham District from time to time during the period ending 31-3-1972 has to be utilised on an emergency basis, for other drought relief works.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—The Chief Engineer, N. S. Canals has reported that Rs. 1.45 lakhs was spent as against Rs. 2.68 lakhs.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—The Collector initially offered to give Rs. 10 lakhs and then reduced it to Rs. 5 lakhs. He said that the money which was initially earmarked is going to be stopped; therefore, he cannot make that amount available. On his letter, the Executive Engineer, cancelled the second batch of tenders dated 12-1-1972.

SUBMERSION OF VILLAGES UNDER POCHAMPAD PROJECT

459—

*1292 Q.—Sri M. Narayan Reddy (Bodhan):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state;
(a) the total number of villages coming under full and partial submergence of the Pochampad project and the number of villages already acquired and are under acquisition at present;

(b) the proposed dates for the acquisition of the remaining villagers and areas; and

(c) the arrangements made for the rehabilitation of the villagers of the submerging areas; and the proposed centres of rehabilitation for each submerging village?

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—(a) Number of villages coming under full submergence: 88
Number of villages coming under partial submergence: 8
(village site and agricultural land are partially submersible) Number of villages in which only agricultural lands are affected: 36

Total: 82

So far 18 villages have been acquired along with village sites. Acquisition in another 33 villages is being made.

(b) The acquisition of the remaining villages coming under full submergence is programmed to be done before 1973.

No programme of acquisition has been drawn in respect of other villages and areas.

(c) New rehabilitation centres for 38 villages, whose village sites and agricultural lands are fully submersible, and local rehabilitation centres for 8 villages, whose village sites and agricultural lands are partially submersible, are proposed. For the rest of 36 villages in which only agricultural lands are submersible, no rehabilitation facilities are contemplated. A statement showing the proposed rehabilitation centres for each submersible village is placed on the Table of the House.

(Statement)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Village</th>
<th>Year of Rehabilitation</th>
<th>Name of the Rehabilitation Centre in which the villages were rehabilitated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Pochampad (village) Nirmal taluk, Adilabad district.</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>350 Acres are Chincholi (Forest Block of Nirmal Division).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Llalam, Nirmal taluk, Adilabad district.</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1058 acres of Dilwarpoor (Forest Block of Nirmal Division).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Rei^napat, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad district.</td>
<td>1971 &amp; 1972</td>
<td>Oblapur I -do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Sangam, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad district.</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Oblapur II -do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Srimapuram, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad district.</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Acres 3386 of Muktapur Forest Block of Nirmal Division.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>District</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sangvi, Nirmal taluk, Adilabad district</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rajpoor Khandi, Nirmal taluk, Adilabad district</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sureli, Mudhole taluk, Adilabad district</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Narkhoda, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad district</td>
<td>1972</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Bardipoor, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad district</td>
<td>1973</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Sirpoor, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad district</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Badgoni, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad district</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Amnaram, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad district</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Gadepalli, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad district</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Magdi, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad district</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Gangasamundram, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Ummeda, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad district</td>
<td>1975-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Komandipall, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Rathnapur Khandi, Nirmal taluk, Adilabad</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Arli Buzrug, Nirmal taluk, Adilabad district</td>
<td>1975-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of the Village</td>
<td>Year of Rehabilitation</td>
<td>Name of the Reserve Forest Block selected for establishing Rehabilitation centre for the village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Mallapur, Nirmal taluk, Adilabad district.</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Kothur, Nirmal taluk, Adilabad district.</td>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Timbourni, Nirmal taluk, Adilabad district.</td>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Yeddoor, Nirmal taluk, Adilabad district.</td>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Rajura, Nirmal taluk, Adilabad district.</td>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Li gampalli, Nirmal taluk, Adilabad district.</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCAL REHABILITATION CENTRES:**
1. Donkeshwar, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad district. 1974-75 Government lands selected in the vicinity of villages.
2. Nikalpur, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad district. 1974-75 -do-
3. Noothpalli, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad district. 1974-75 -do-
4. Biamni, Nirmal taluk, Adilabad district. 1974-75 -do-
5. Banasapall, Nirmal taluk, Adilabad district. 1975-76 -do-
6. Potpalli Buzrug, Nirmal taluk, Adilabad district. 1975-76 -do-
7. Narsapoor, Nirmal taluk, Adilabad district. 1975-76 -do-
8. Vennil, Armoor taluk, Nizamabad district. 1975-76 -do-

We will have to take forest areas which are to be auctioned if we are at it. We take the suggestion.

461—

* 277 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasulu Reddy.—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of land acquisition cases for provision of house sites to the scheduled castes pending with the Nellore District Social Welfare Officer;

(b) for how long these are pending and what are the reasons for the delay;

(c) when will the pending cases be finalised; and

(d) whether hut grants allotted to the Nellore District have been fully utilised in the year 1971-72?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri M. V. Krishna Rao):—

(a) About 278 cases.
(b) They are pending since 1975 due to non-receipt of complete reports from the Block Development Officers.

(c) As early as possible.

(d) There was no separate allotment for hut-grants for the year 1971-72. The amount required towards the above purpose was met from the land acquisition allotment sanctioned for 1971-72. An amount of Rs. 13.31 was spent towards hut grants during the year 1971-72.

(e) Is it so?

(f) Is it so?

(g) Should the concerned Social Welfare Officer take action against the concerned Social Welfare Officer stating that so and so proposal is approved?

(h) Is it so?
Oral Answers to Questions.

29th July, 1972.

1. The Member asked:—Why should the A and B civil ans. be kept?

2. The Member asked:—Why have the Ministers gone to the House?

This is how the Ministers are evading. They must tell us in what maximum time they could do.

3. The Member asked:—What is the purpose of A and B civil ans.

4. The Member asked:—Are you to be appraised?

5. The Member asked:—Are you to be kept in the House?

This is how the Ministers are evading. They must tell us in what maximum time they could do.

6. The Member asked:—Are you to be kept in the House?

7. The Member asked:—Are you to be kept in the House?

8. The Member asked:—Are you to be kept in the House?

9. The Member asked:—Are you to be kept in the House?

10. The Member asked:—Are you to be kept in the House?
Oral Answers to Questions

10. M. G. S. R. (R.):—The question is taken in order.

11. M. G. S. R. (R.):—The question is taken in order.

12. M. G. S. R. (R.):—The question is taken in order.

13. M. G. S. R. (R.):—The question is taken in order.

14. M. G. S. R. (R.):—The question is taken in order.

15. M. G. S. R. (R.):—The question is taken in order.

16. M. G. S. R. (R.):—The question is taken in order.

17. M. G. S. R. (R.):—The question is taken in order.

18. M. G. S. R. (R.):—The question is taken in order.

19. M. G. S. R. (R.):—The question is taken in order.

20. M. G. S. R. (R.):—The question is taken in order.
Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govt. took a major decision in the 3rd week of April 1972 or at any time during this year to allot house sites to all landless workers and shelterless weaker sections of the society; and

(b) whether the detailed plan worked out in this regard will be placed on the table of the House?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—(a) Yes Sir. On the suggestion made by the Union Government a scheme to provide house sites to all landless workers in rural areas was prepared and submitted to Union Government for approval.

(b) A copy is placed on the table of the house.
A Scheme for the provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural area.

I. INTRODUCTION

Andhra Pradesh with a large population of 4,33,94,951 stands fifth in population among the States of India. With a predominantly agricultural economy that keeps 80% of its population in its rural areas, the State as an agricultural labour force of 67.68 lakhs, being the second largest for the whole of India constituting 14.29% of the country's agricultural labour population. The State's agricultural labourers in rural areas constitute 41.68% of all the workers of the State, as per the 1971 Census. This percentage of 41.68 is the highest among all the States in India. The significance of this can be better understood when we consider the fact that the percentage of agricultural labourers in the rural areas for all India is only 29.08. Agricultural labourers constitute 15.59% of the total population of Andhra Pradesh while only 8.09% of the population of India is agricultural labour. It will thus be seen that the State has a relatively larger percentage of agricultural labourers. This absolute terms the rural agricultural labourers have increased from 51.40 lakhs in 1961 to 64.98 lakhs in 1971. Thus the percentage of rural agricultural labour rose from 81.34% of the total workers' population in 1961 to 41.68% in 1971. In view of this position the magnitude of the problem of providing housesites for these categories would in itself be large. This is, however, further aggravated by the high density of population in some parts of our State such as certain areas in the Godavari Plains where it goes up to 304 persons per Sq. K.M.

The State, therefore, faces a problem of very great magnitude in the task of providing basic amenities to its people in the rural areas. The Government, notwithstanding the staggering size of the problem have consistently endeavoured to provide the people in the rural areas, especially the Weaker Sections the basic amenities needed by them and in certain fields have in fact been a pioneer. The State Government, are alive to the fact that the problem of land is fundamental in raising the economic standards of the people, have initiated a two-pronged approach by distributing vast extents of Government waste lands to the landless labour for their cultivation and providing them housesites free of cost to enable them to construct their houses. Between 1st May, 1960 and 29th February, 1972 the State Government have distributed 25.07 lakh acres of land to the landless poor of which an extent of 10.56 lakh acres have been distributed in the past 28 months, in pursuance of a crash programme initiated in October, 1969. The State Government are also currently considering legislation to amend the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961 to further reduce the ceiling on agricultural holdings, so that the surplus land may be distributed amongst the landless.

II. HOUSING PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEAKER SECTIONS

Provision of house-sites has been one of the earliest programmes intended to benefit the Weaker Sections taken up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Section 20 of the Andhra Pradesh, (Telangana Area), Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 as amended from time to time
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The eviction of tenants from dwelling houses and sites belonging to their landholders while Section 21 of the Act provides the tenant the first option of purchasing the site on which he has built a dwelling house. Section 22 of the Act empowers the Government to apply these provisions by a Notification to any area in respect of houses and sites thereof occupied by agricultural labourers. As these provisions apply to the Telangana area only the State Government are actively considering bringing in fresh legislation to confer home-stead rights to the agricultural labourers in the entire State.

Since 1956, the outlay for the scheme of acquisition of land to provide house-sites to the Weaker Sections has increased year after year and it rose from a tiny provision of Rs. 2.57 lakhs in 1956-57 to reach in all time high in the year 1971-72 when an amount of Rs. 1,51,77,422 was spent for providing house-sites to 30,628 house-holds. The magnitude of the efforts put in, in the year 1971-72 and of the steps taken in that year can be assessed from the fact that as against 97,661 house-sites provided from 1956 till 1970-71 39,628 families were provided house-sites in one year 1971-72 alone. This is evidence of the direction and dynamism that has been imparted to programmes intended to benefit the Weaker Sections. These efforts can be even further stepped up if the financial constraints were not there. An important ingredient in this programme is to provide incentive grants of Rs. 100 to each of the beneficiaries to supplement the expenditure they would incur in putting up their hutments on the house-sites given to them by the Government. This apart, the Government have also been extending financial assistance by way of grants for construction of houses to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. Since the beginning of the Third Plan till the end of 1971-72, the amount spent for the provision of house-sites to Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes has been Rs. 50.00 lakhs benefitting 9,700 families. A scheme for providing housing aid and construction of housing colonies for Scheduled Castes was also implemented by the State Government during the second and Third Plan periods, at a cost of Rs. 26.62 lakhs resulting in the construction of 3,558 houses.

A scheme for providing house-sites and construction of houses for sweepers and scavengers is being implemented by the Director of Municipal Administration of this State since 1962-63. A sum of about Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been spent under this scheme so far.

The scheme of providing house-sites for the Weaker Sections began initially with a view to provide living space to Harijans who lived in congested cheries, in highly insanitary conditions. Even as we started providing house-sites for the Harijans, the more important potential of the scheme namely the it can become an effective instrument of the Government's policy of abolition of Untouchability presented itself to the Government leading to the decision of providing free of cost 12% of all the house-sites acquired to such of the people of other castes coming within a yearly income limit of Rs. 1,500 so that Harijans and people belonging to all the communities could live together in the same place. The base of this progressive policy was broadened further in 1971 when this percentage of 12 was enhanced to 25 so that the twin objects of providing house-sites to
more people among the other Weaker Sections and the introduction of a suitable factor to integrate the various communities could be more effectively attempted.

The idea of providing house-sites to the Weaker Sections and also assistance to build houses thereon through housing grants was developed into a progressive scheme for providing permanent houses to the Weaker Sections in the year 1971, when the Government of Andhra Pradesh constituted the Andhra Pradesh State Scheduled Castes' and Tribes' Housing Societies Federation Ltd., with a share capital of Rs. 1.00 crore to construct houses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Backward Classes. The Federation has entered into an agreement to borrow an amount of Rs. 10.00 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation of India to build 55,546 houses, each house costing Rs. 1,800. Housing Societies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Backward Classes have been constituted in all the 21 districts to build the houses allotted to them, on the basis of the combined Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. The houses are being built through the agency of the Panchayati Raj Engineering Service, under the overall supervision of the District Collectors. The Panchayati Raj Engineering Staff has been suitably strengthened at the district level by being provided with additional staff at a cost not exceeding 3% of the total outlay of Rs. 10 crores. The programme of construction of these houses in all the 21 districts of the State is in full swing and work is at various stages of construction in respect of 40,000 of these houses. An amount of Rs. 4.00 crores has so far been drawn from the L.I.C. of India of which about Rs. 3.00 crores has actually been spent. About 8,000 houses have actually been completed in the districts of Srikakulam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Guntur, Cuddapah, Nizamabad, Warangal and Karimnagar. All the 55,546 houses will have been completed by August, 1972 and the State Government will be approaching the Life Insurance Corporation of India for a fresh loan for continuing the programme in the financial year 1972–73 also. In view of the success and usefulness of this scheme, the Government are considering whether the programme can be at least doubled. The constraint, if any, will again be not administrative but purely financial. Thus we are committed to provide house sites on a massive scale to the Weaker Sections especially in the context of their rising expectations and completing an unprecedentedly massive construction scheme for the Weaker Sections.

In spite of the sustained efforts made to provide house-sites for the houseless, owing to budgetary limitations we have not been able to provide house-sites to even a fraction of our Weaker Sections who are in dire need of them. This is an ever-growing problem pronounced in the context of the State being predominantly agricultural. As shown earlier the population of agricultural workers has been rising at a rapid rate. With the expansion of irrigation facilities that the Government is providing under the various massive irrigation schemes currently under execution in the State like the Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad Projects and innumerable other medium and minor irrigation projects and consequent growth of employment opportunities in agriculture the pressure of the agricultural labour population
in the rural areas is bound to grow further in the years to come. Wherever possible available Government lands are being assigned for house-sites. However, the pressure is such that due to lack of adequate living space, encroachments on river bunds, canals and water courses have multiplied, developing into a threat to the entire irrigation system, besides growing into breeding grounds of diseases like lilia and leprosy to both of which many parts of Andhra Pradesh are endemic. Providing these persons with alternative sites is, therefore an urgent necessity. This scheme of providing house sites to the rural agricultural landless labour has a particular significance and relevance for Andhra Pradesh not only on account of its peculiar socio economic problems but also in the context of continuing the massive programme of providing houses undertaken for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes. It is in this context that this scheme should be viewed and introduced in our State. This scheme which is complementary to the massive effort we are already making in this direction, will also help ease the financial constraint which alone has prevented us from increasing the scale and tempo of the programmes that we have been implementing for the Weaker Sections.

III. THE SCHEME.

The Scheme for the provision of house-sites to landless workers in the rural areas as conceived by the Government of India is as follows:

(a) Financial assistance under the Scheme will be admissible to a State only if it,

(i) has enacted a suitable legislation conferring homestead rights on landless workers in rural areas in respect of sites on which their house-shuts stand at present; and

(ii) has utilised available land owned by the State Government or the Gaon Sabha, (in the district to be taken up under the scheme), for providing house-sites free of cost of families of landless workers in rural areas not covered by action under (i) above. (Financial assistance will be admissible for the cost of development of such land also)

(b) All administrative expenses will have to be borne by the State Governments themselves from their own resources.

(c) The benefits of the Scheme will be admissible only to such families of landless workers in rural areas as cannot be given house-sites in terms of the sub-paragraphs under para (a) provided that

(i) neither the head of the family nor any of its other members own any land whatsoever (agricultural or otherwise) in the village/rural area;

(ii) the family depends for its livelihood mainly on the unskilled labour of its members (e.g., landless agricultural workers); and
(iii) the members of the family reside in the village/rural area for the major part of the year.

(d) The size of a house-site shall not exceed 100 Sq. Yds. and average cost of development shall not exceed Rs. 150 cost per house site.

(e) In implementing the scheme, priority should be given only to districts which have a sizeable concentration of landless rural workers, particularly of those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(f) No project should be taken up for implementation before it has been finally approved by the Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India.

As regards enactment of a suitable legislation conferring homestead rights in landless workers in rural areas in respect of sites on which their houses/huts stand at present, as already stated, the State Government are actively considering bringing in legislation to confer homestead rights to the agricultural labourers in the State.

As regards utilising available Government land for providing house sites free of cost to families of landless workers in the rural areas, the State Government have been assigning lands in and around the village-site for the purpose of providing house-sites free of cost to the families of landless workers in rural areas and we have now almost reached a stage when no more Government lands suitable for house-sites are available. A massive scheme for acquiring suitable lands for providing house-sites is being implemented by the State Government with an outlay of about Rs. 1.20 crores every year.

On receipt of intimation from the Government of India about the scheme, the State Government requested all the District Collectors in the State to conduct a survey in the rural areas of their districts of landless agricultural labourers who do not have house sites. The Collectors have conducted this survey. The district-wise particulars of the families of rural landless agricultural workers requiring house sites, the land required at the rate of 15 house-sites per acre, the average land value per acre in the respective districts, the cost of land acquisition and the cost of development of the land to be acquired as estimated are shown at Annexure I to this Report. According to these estimates, the total number of rural agricultural labourers in the State is 64,98,382 while the total number of landless agricultural labour household is 18,82,257. The landless agricultural labour families in need of house-sites is of the order of 14,11,680 and the extent of land required to provide them house-sites at the rate of 4 cents (200 Sq. Yds.) per family is 94,112 acres. The cost of acquiring 94,112 acres at the market value current in the districts is Rs. 48,36,61,500. The cost of development of the land to be acquired at Rs 150 per house site is Rs. 21,17,52,000. Thus the total amount required to provide house sites to the rural, landless agricultural labourers in the State of Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 64,46,13,500. The cost of each developed house-site ranges from Rs. 817 in Adilabad district to Rs. 617 in East and West Godavari districts.
The average cost of land per acre ranges from Rs. 2,500 in the district of Adilabad to Rs. 7,000 per acre in the districts of East Godavari and West Godavari. The average cost per acre has been arrived at by the Collectors taking into consideration the different conditions obtaining in the various parts of the district like fertility of soil, availability of irrigation facilities, rail and road facilities, proximity to the developed areas etc. Compensation will be awarded to the land owners in the districts taking into consideration the principles that govern payment of fair price only and not otherwise.

The Scheme, as envisaged by the Government of India, provides for a house-site of 100 Sq. Yds. per family. However, pursuant to the recommendations made in the Housing Ministers' Conference held in November, 1971 the Government of India agreed that in exceptional cases where there was justification, they would consider enhancement in the extent of the house-sites.

Since the beneficiaries are landless labourers they will all either have at present or should be enabled to have here after some ancillary occupation. In many cases in our State such occupation would be based on Poultry or Animal Husbandry. The house-site will therefore have to make provision for this which will not be possible in a plot of 100 Sq. Yds. Further, house-sites of 100 Sq. Yds. will be danger of becoming congested again particularly in the already congested districts like those in the Coastal area thus becoming areas of squalor and disease, which it is the intention of the programme to eliminate. The Social Welfare Department of the State is providing assistance in various forms for the economic uplifts of the Weaker Sections., which will result in the possession of cattle, poultry, etc., by even those who may not have them now. It is for these reasons that the State Government in their programme of providing house sites for the Weaker Sections are providing house sites to each family at the rate of 3 cents of land in/wet areas and 5 cents in the dry areas. Since most of the lands acquired are dry lands, what the State Government are providing is five cents of land, i.e., 250 Sq. Yds. excluding the land needed for future expansion, roads, communal requirements etc. Only 10 house sites on average are being provided per acre. We have, therefore, to adopt in this scheme a standard which would at least approximate to what the State Government are already doing in their own existing scheme. Even if the existing scales were slightly reduced, two hundred squared yards of living space will be the minimum required for a family and it is imperative, therefore, that house sites of this size at least are provided. The scheme of the State Government have, therefore, been drawn up on the basis of provision of 200 Sq. Yds. of land for house sites to each landless agricultural labour family.

From the experience of the implementation of the State Scheme, it is estimated that on an average 40% of the land will be required for development and community purposes. At this rate, therefore, the total number of house sites per acre will be 15. In working out the estimate for this project, this figure has been adopted. Similarly, as mentioned earlier, the cost of acquisition has also been adopted on an average basis for each district. The total cost will naturally vary from block to block and even from village to village. This actual cost will
be incorporated in the schemes for each block which are being formulated.

The Government of India had suggested that the implementation of this Scheme should be taken up in one block in each district and that the work in this block should be completed before another block is taken up. While requesting the District Collectors to conduct a survey as mentioned above, the State Government had, therefore, also requested them to select one block in their district for the immediate implementation of this Scheme. The proposal sent by various District Collectors on these lines had also been forwarded to the Government of India for sanction. However, it became evident from the survey that the magnitude of the problem was such that if the scheme were taken up at the rate of one block at a time, several years would be required for taking his problem and, meanwhile, the impact of taking up one block at a time would itself be negligible. The experience gained by the State Government in stepping up the programme of acquisition of house-sites in 1971-72 showed that if there were no financial constraints, a much larger programme could be implemented even with the existing machinery. From the practical point of view it would be much better to start implementing the programme throughout the district rather than block by block, since this would enable those areas being taken up first where the problem of acquiring land are less, while simultaneously initiating action in other areas where this process is expected to take more time. Taking up a total programme in a phased manner will thus enable a degree of flexibility in execution which would not otherwise be possible. The State Government, therefore, decided to formulate a programme for the entire State covering the total population of landless labourers requiring house-sites and to phase this out taking into consideration the administrative limitations in implementing it. The present programme has been formulated on this basis.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY.

It is estimated that to acquire 91,112 acres of land to provide house-sites to 14,11,680 families, a period of 3 years will be necessary. It will also call for the strengthening and gearing up of the existing machinery charged with the task of acquisition of land for the weaker sections. These things have been carefully examined and a detailed, phased programme of acquisition and development of lands has been worked out for each district, as shown at Annexure II. It can be seen from this Statement that in the first year we have planned to acquire 24,500 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 11,34,00,000, in the second year 31,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 14,29,50,000 and in the third year 88,612 acres at a cost of Rs. 17,88,11,500. It is anticipated that in respect of the lands actually acquired in the last quarter of the year the development of sites will spill-over to the next year. Hence the number of sites to be assigned will be 25% less than the actual area acquired each year. On this basis the cost of the actual programme including the cost of development of land will be Rs. 15,47,44,750 of 1972-73, Rs. 20,90,42,750 for 1973-74 and Rs. 26,09,06,75 for 1974-75. A small spill over of the scheme confined to development of the land at a cost of Rs. 2,17,19,255 will be there in the fourth year, namely 1975-76. Correspondingly the number of families who would get house-sites
sites will be 2,77,875 during 1972-78, 4,441,875 during 1973-74, 5,50,644 during 1974-75 and the remaining 1,41,786 families during 1975-76.

In this connection it may be stated that we would rely to a very large extent on private negotiations to acquire the lands since acquisition of such large extent of land by resorting to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act will not be practicable. The procedure would bring in considerable results in a relatively short period. The entire existing administrative machinery of the Revenue, Panchayati Raj and Social Welfare Departments consisting of Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Block Development Officers and District Social Welfare Officers will be fully geared to this task and their administrative experience and intimate knowledge of local conditions will be taken full advantage of. The State Government is taking up a scheme for providing employment for engineering staff likely to be retrenched as a result of reduction of outlay on Irrigation Projects like Nagarjunasagar Project. This staff will be utilised where necessary to perform tasks like the survey of the land, making them into plots, preparing lay-outs for the lands acquired etc. Thus the entire administrative machinery needed to execute a scheme of this magnitude has been carefully thought of and planned out and this machinery will go into action without loss of time, the moment the scheme is sanctioned.

In phasing out the programme certain important administrative criteria will govern our approach. For instance, preliminary data of lands readily available for purchase through private negotiations will be gathered from now so that such lands may be purchased immediately the scheme is sanctioned. Care, however, will be taken to secure lands in villages where the need for house-sites is felt most acutely. Such of the areas where the Housing Programme, which is currently under implementation in the State, can be taken up easily will also be shown priority in the matter of provision of house-sites. While this would be the approach, with emphasis on acquisition of house-sites through private negotiations, simultaneous action will be initiated under the Land Acquisition Act to acquire lands compulsorily from land owners who are not willing to part with their lands through private negotiations and all necessary administrative action such as speedy and simultaneous submission of the Draft Notification and Draft Declaration proposals to the Government, invoking of the emergency clause by spelling out appropriate reasons, speedy publication of Notification and Declarations in Gazette Extraordinary, expeditious conduct of Award Enquiries and passing of Awards will be resorted to, so that by the time action taken to provide house-sites from lands acquired through private negotiations is completed lands acquired under the Act following the procedure prescribed would be available for provision of house-sites. Thus by appropriately phasing the scheme and gearing the administrative machinery to its full capacity it is proposed to implement the scheme within a period of 3 years starting from the current year. The pace of work will be stepped up during the second and third years since the experience that would be gained by the administrative machinery in the first year would stand it is good stead in the following years.
Providing merely house-sites cannot be an end in itself, considering the rank poverty of the landless agricultural labour in the rural areas. Many of them may not be able to construct houses or even put up a hut without the aid of Government. A number of house-sites allotted to the poor agricultural labourers may remain vacant unless assistance is provided. Further in a number of areas the huts put up by the landless labourers are frequently destroyed by fire. The provision of fire proof roofing material is an important item that should be included in any such scheme if it is to prove really useful over the long run. It is, therefore, essential that roofing material is provided at the rate of Rs. 500 per family to such of those poor landless agricultural labourers for whom we shall provide house-sites and who may not be covered by the Housing Federation's programme because of financial limitations.

IV. DISTRICT SCHEMES.

1. Srikakulam District.

The total number of families that require to be allotted house-sites under the Scheme is 86,250. The total extent of land to be acquired is 5,750 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 2,58,75,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 1,29,37,500. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 3,88,12,500. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 450.

2. Visakhapatnam District.

The total number of families that require to be allotted house-sites under the scheme is 65,850. The total extent of land to be acquired is 4,390 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 1,97,55,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 98,77,500. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 2,96,32,500. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 450.

3. East Godavari District.

The total number of families that require to be allotted house-sites under the Scheme is 1,08,725. The total extent of land to be acquired is 7,115 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 4,98,05,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 1,60,08,750. The total cost of the Scheme is Rs. 6,58,13,750. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 616.

4. West Godavari District.

The total number of families that require to be allotted house-sites under the Scheme is 98,730. The total extent of land to be acquired is 6,582 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 4,60,74,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 1,48,09,500. The total cost of the Scheme is Rs. 6,08,83,500. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 617.
5. **Krishna District.**

The total number of families that require to be allotted house-sites under the Scheme is 86,400. The total extent of land to be acquired is 5,760 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 3,45,60,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 1,29,60,000. The total cost of the Scheme is Rs. 4,75,20,000. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 550.

6. **Guntur District.**

The total number of families that require to be allotted house-sites under the Scheme is 1,00,650. The total extent of land to be acquired is 6,710 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 4,02,60,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 1,50,97,500. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 5,53,57,500. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 550.

7. **Ongole District.**

The total number of families that require to be allotted house-sites under the Scheme is 66,960. The total extent of land to be acquired is 4,464 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 2,23,64,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 1,00,44,000. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 3,28,64,000. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 483.

8. **Nellore District.**

The total number of families that require to be allotted house-sites under the Scheme is 66,945. The total extent of land to be acquired is 4,463 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 2,28,15,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 1,00,41,750. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 8,28,56,750. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 488.

9. **Chittoor District.**

The total number of families that require to be allotted house-sites under the Scheme is 64,725. The total extent of land to be acquired is 4,815 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 2,15,75,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 97,08,750. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 3,12,83,750. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 483.

10. **Cuddapah District.**

The total number of families that require to be allotted house-sites under the Schemes is 53,970. The total extent of land to be acquired is 3,558 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 1,06,74,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 80,05,500. The total cost of the Scheme is Rs. 8,06,79,500. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 850.
11. **Anantapur District.**

The total number of families that require to be allotted house sites under the Scheme is 71,565. The total extent of land to be acquired is 4,771 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 1,48,18,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 1,07,34,750. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 2,50,47,750. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 360.

12. **Kurnool District.**

The total number of families that require to be allotted house site under the Scheme is 81,090. The total extent of land to be acquired is 5,40 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 2,16,24,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 1,21,63,500. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 3,37,87,500. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 417.

1. **Mahaboobnagar District.**

The total number of families that required to be allotted house sites under the Scheme is 73,365. The total extent of land to be acquired is 4,891 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 1,46,73,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 1,10,04,750. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 2,56,77,750. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 350.

14. **Hyderabad District.**

The total number of families that required to be allotted house sites under the Scheme is 83,930. The total extent of land to be acquired is 2,262 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 90,48,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 50,89,500. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,41,37,500. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 417.

15. **Medak District.**

The total number of families that required to be allotted house-sites under the scheme is 46,710. The total extent of land to be acquired is 8,114 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 98,42,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 70,06,500. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,63,48,500. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 350.

16. **Nizamabad District.**

The total number of families that required to be allotted house-sites under the scheme is 81,245. The total extent of land to be acquired is 2,088 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 1,24,98,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 46,86,750. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,71,84,750. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 550.
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17. Adilabad District.

The total number of families that required to be allotted house-sites under the scheme is 37,935. The total extent of land to be acquired is 2529 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 63,22,500. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 56,90,250. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,20,12,750. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 317.

18. Karimnagar District.

The total number of families that require to be allotted house-sites under the scheme is 62,265. The total extent of land to be acquired is 4,151 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 1,66,04,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 98,39,750. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 2,59,43,750. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 417.

19. Warangal District.

The total number of families that require to be allotted house-sites under the scheme is 63,705. The total extent of land to be acquired is 4,247 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 1,27,41,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 95,55,750. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 2,22,96,750. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 350.

20. Khammam District.

The total number of families that required to be allotted house-sites under the scheme is 48,900. The total extent of land to be acquired is 3,260 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 1,14,10,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 73,35,000. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,87,45,000. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 388.


The total number of families that require to be allotted house-sites under the scheme is 64,865. The total extent of land to be acquired is 4,291 acres. The total estimated cost of the land is Rs. 1,28,78,000. The estimated cost of development is Rs. 96,54,750. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 2,25,37,750. The average cost of a developed site will work out at Rs. 350.

(Statement)
SCHEME FOR PROVISION OF HOUSE-SITES TO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Landless Agricultural Labour households</th>
<th>Landless Agricultural Labour households requiring house-sites</th>
<th>Land required per acre. (Acres)(*)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>17. Adilabad</td>
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<td>18. Karimnagar</td>
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<td>20. Khammam</td>
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(*) See page 15.
LANDLESS AGRICULTURAL LABOUR HOUSEHOLDS.

Cost estimates.

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<th>Average land Value per acre Rs. (**)</th>
<th>Cost of Land acquisition (Col. 4 x 3)</th>
<th>Cost of development (Col. 3 x Rs. 15)</th>
<th>Total cost of the Scheme</th>
<th>Average cost of a developed site</th>
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.. 43,46,61,500 21,17,32,000 64,64,18,500 ..
.STATEMENT SHOWING THE LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT 1972-1973

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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Total No. of Panchayats</th>
<th>Extent of land to be acquired</th>
<th>Cost of land</th>
<th>(*) Cost of development of land</th>
<th>Total cost (Col. 5 — 6)</th>
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<td>1,75,75,000</td>
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<td>56,25,000</td>
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</table>

Total: 15,848 24,500 11,84,00,000 4,18,44,750 15,47,44,750

(*) In the first year of the programme i.e., 1972-73 only 75% of the extent of land acquired will be developed. The remaining 25% of the land acquired will be developed in 1973-74.

(**) In the second year of the programme i.e., 1973-74, 25% of the spill over of the previous year and 75% of the extent of land acquired in 1973-74 will be developed.
Orai Answer to Questions.

29th July, 1972.

KURE II.

PROGRAMME PHASED OUT OVER THREE YEARS, 1972-73 TO 1974-75.

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>(*) No. of families</td>
<td>Extent of</td>
<td>Cost of land</td>
<td>to be be-</td>
<td>Panchayats to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchayats to be</td>
<td>land to be</td>
<td>(***) Cost of</td>
<td>ned.</td>
<td>be covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be benefitted.</td>
<td>covered.</td>
<td>development of land</td>
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<td>(9)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>(13)</td>
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2,77,875 | 8,096 | 31,600 | 14,29,50,000 | 6,60,92,750 | 20,90,42,750 | 4,41,875 | 4,977
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<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Extent of land to be acquired</th>
<th>Cost of land</th>
<th>(*) Cost of development of land</th>
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Total 38,612 17,83,11,500 8,25,95,254

(*) In the third year of the programme i.e., 1974-75, 25% of the spill over of the previous year and 75% of the extent of land acquired in 1974-75 will be developed.

(1) In the year 1973-76, the spill-over of the land acquired in 1974-75 will be developed.

**XURE**

PROGRAMME PHASED OUT OVER THREE YEARS, 1972-73 TO 1974-75 (Contd.).

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<tr>
<td>Total cost (£)</td>
<td>No. of families to be benefited (£)</td>
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| 28,09,06,745 | 5,50,644 | 6,166 | 2,17,19,255 | 1,41,736 | 1,609 |
DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSE SITES IN RURAL AREAS

* 999 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased state:

(a) whether the Union Government has proposed to give hundred percent subsidy for acquisition and development of housing sites in rural areas;

(b) whether the State Government submitted any proposals to the Union Government for subsidy under the above scheme; and

(c) if so, what are the proposals sent and the decision taken by the Union Government?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—(a) Financial Assistance will be given by the Union Government, for providing house-sites free of cost to families of landless workers in rural areas. Financial Assistance will also be given for the cost of development of such lands.

(b) Proposals under the scheme have been sent to the Government of India and its sanction is awaited.

(c) A scheme costing Rs. 64,64,13,500 to acquire an extent of 94,112 acres of land in the entire State to provide house-sites to 14,11,860 families which includes the development charges to the tune of Rs. 21,17,52,600 was prepared and submitted to the Government of India for approval. The approval of the scheme by the Union Government is awaited.

§10. M. [Name]: —[Question or statement].

Government: —[Response].

§11. M. [Name]: —[Question or statement].

Government: —[Response].

§12. M. [Name]: —[Question or statement].

Government: —[Response].

§13. M. [Name]: —[Question or statement].

Government: —[Response].

§14. M. [Name]: —[Question or statement].

Government: —[Response].

§15. M. [Name]: —[Question or statement].

Government: —[Response].
Orai Answers to Questions.

To promote a machinery to achieve results within the target

1. The Chief Justice:—The answer to the question is as follows:

2. The Minister for Finance:—The answer to the question is as follows:

3. The Minister for Education:—The answer to the question is as follows:

4. The Minister for Health:—The answer to the question is as follows:

5. The Minister for Housing:—The answer to the question is as follows:

6. The Minister for Industry:—The answer to the question is as follows:

7. The Minister for Labour:—The answer to the question is as follows:

8. The Minister for Local Government:—The answer to the question is as follows:

9. The Minister for Agriculture:—The answer to the question is as follows:

10. The Minister for Public Works:—The answer to the question is as follows:

11. The Minister for Transport:—The answer to the question is as follows:

12. The Minister for Commerce:—The answer to the question is as follows:

13. The Minister for Justice:—The answer to the question is as follows:

14. The Minister for Social Welfare:—The answer to the question is as follows:

15. The Minister for Tourism:—The answer to the question is as follows:

16. The Minister for Labour:—The answer to the question is as follows:

17. The Minister for Education:—The answer to the question is as follows:

18. The Minister for Health:—The answer to the question is as follows:

19. The Minister for Housing:—The answer to the question is as follows:

20. The Minister for Industry:—The answer to the question is as follows:

21. The Minister for Agriculture:—The answer to the question is as follows:

22. The Minister for Local Government:—The answer to the question is as follows:

23. The Minister for Transport:—The answer to the question is as follows:

24. The Minister for Commerce:—The answer to the question is as follows:

25. The Minister for Justice:—The answer to the question is as follows:

26. The Minister for Social Welfare:—The answer to the question is as follows:

27. The Minister for Tourism:—The answer to the question is as follows:

28. The Minister for Labour:—The answer to the question is as follows:

29. The Minister for Education:—The answer to the question is as follows:

30. The Minister for Health:—The answer to the question is as follows:

31. The Minister for Housing:—The answer to the question is as follows:

32. The Minister for Industry:—The answer to the question is as follows:

33. The Minister for Agriculture:—The answer to the question is as follows:

34. The Minister for Local Government:—The answer to the question is as follows:

35. The Minister for Transport:—The answer to the question is as follows:

36. The Minister for Commerce:—The answer to the question is as follows:

37. The Minister for Justice:—The answer to the question is as follows:

38. The Minister for Social Welfare:—The answer to the question is as follows:

39. The Minister for Tourism:—The answer to the question is as follows:

40. The Minister for Labour:—The answer to the question is as follows:
Sri M. Nagadas:—May I know, Sir whether the Government has verified from the Central Government that they are going to bear percent cost of the housesites? There was a statement in the press and the Ministers also told us in public meetings to this effect. So, I want to know whether the Government has verified this or not?
SANCTION OF HOUSE-SITES TO HARIJANS OF JANAPADU

1068 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Harijans of Janapadu, Palnad Taluk Guntur District have applications to the Government and to the District Social Welfare Officers, for the sanction of House-sites;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for providing House-sites to them; and

(c) the time by which the sites will be allotted?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—(a) Yes Sir. (b) There are two acquisition proposals relating to the Harijans of Janapadu Village, Palnad Taluk of Guntur District one for the families of Malasect, and another for the families of Madiga sect. In both the cases, Draft Notifications were published. The Draft Notification in respect of the house-sites to 90 families of Malas was published on 15-10-1970. The Draft Notification in respect of 125 families of Madigas was published on 24-6-1971.

(c) In the case of the acquisition of house-sites for 125 families of Madigas, on the representation of the land-owners, the Collector issued stay orders, and the matter is pending enquiry with the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasaraopeta. In the case of the acquisition of house-sites for 90 families of Malas, Government issued stay orders on a petition from an individual against the acquisition of temple lands. The Collector, is examining the matter and has called for the reports of the District Social Welfare Officer and the Tahsildar, Palnad. As soon as the enquiry is over and the report received from the concerned, steps will be taken for the allotment of house-sites.

*690 Q.—Sri M. Nagireddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Civil Supplies be pleased to state:
(a) the District-wise number of Fair Price Shops in the State as on 31-8-72;
(b) whether the said number has increased or decreased when compared to previous year;
(c) whether there are any proposals with the Government to increase the number of Fair Price Shops during this year; and
(d) if so, how many?

The Minister for Civil Supplies (Sri Ch. Subbarayudu):—(a) Name of the District. Number of Fair Price shops.

1. Adilabad 410
2. Ananthapur 398
3. Chittoor 295
4. Cuddapah 280
5. East Godavari 465
6. Guntur 875
7. Hyderabad City 650
8. Hyderabad Rural 478
9. Krishna 830
10. Kurnool 215
11. Karimnagar 175
12. Mahbubnagar 345
13. Medak 310
14. Nalgonda 615
15. Nellore 294
16. Ongole 490
17. Srikakulam 510
18. Visakhapatnam 806
19. West Godavari 886
20. Warangal 274
21. Nizamabad 278
22. Khammam 206

Total: 8,099

FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN THE STATE

(b) The question of increase or decrease does not arise.
(c) No, Sir.
(d) Does not arise.

(i) 9:50 A.M.:—Sir, why did the Minister say that the increase or decrease does not arise?
(ii) The Prime Minister:—The question of increase or decrease does not arise.
(iii) 9:51 A.M.:—Sir, why?
(iv) The Prime Minister:—The question of increase or decrease does not arise.
(v) 9:52 A.M.:—Why, Sir?
(vi) The Prime Minister:—The question of increase or decrease does not arise.

(i) 9:54 A.M.:—How many sectors of railway are in the State?
(ii) The Prime Minister:—There are 32 sectors of railway in the State.
(iii) 9:55 A.M.:—How many sectors of railway are in the State?
(iv) The Prime Minister:—There are 32 sectors of railway in the State.
(v) 9:56 A.M.:—How many sectors of railway are in the State?
(vi) The Prime Minister:—There are 32 sectors of railway in the State.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. Speaker:—Please allow him to speak.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—I am not telling a lie.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—People are being put to much suffering.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—Without hearing me and understanding what I say, do not say that I am speaking a lie. Do not make accusations, Mr. Rao.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—He is speaking an untruth, Sir.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—I am not telling a lie, nor am I telling an untruth. I am telling the truth. The people are not suffering.

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever it be, should I not understand the question put and what answer the Minister is going to give. If all of you stand in your seats at a time, how do you want me to conduct the proceedings. I am giving ample opportunity. You can put your supplementary and get an answer.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—Without hearing my answer, if hon. members go on making accusations....
Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji:—Whatever information he has, based on that, he is giving the answer. To say that it is a lie, it is not proper on the part of the Member.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I know Mr. Konda Laxman Bapujee. He can play a number of roles.

Mr. Speaker:—It is not audible.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Is it not palatable or is not audible?

Mr. Speaker:—For him, it is not audible.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—It is not audible.
320 29th July, 1972. Oral Answers to Questions

It is a highly objectionable and disputable point. I do not permit him to proceed. I am concerned with East Godavari.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—In those districts, prices prevailing from March 31 and upwards up to date in the market and the prices at which the F.C.I. procured paddy and the selling price by the fair price shops.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—I shall furnish a statement.
Oral Answers to Questions.

29th July, 1972.

322


(1) M. Shanta Roka:—The Hon’ble Governor was good enough to state that the ban on the import of rice was lifted in the Districts of Nizamabad and Medak.

Governor’s response:—(1) The ban on the import of rice was not lifted in most of the Districts. 50 per cent was not lifted in most of the Districts.

(2) M. Shanta Roka:—It was mentioned in the Minister’s reply that the ban on the import of rice was lifted in Nizamabad and Medak. Can you explain why the ban was not lifted in most of the Districts?

Governor’s response:—(2) The ban on the import of rice was not lifted in most of the Districts. The ban was lifted in Nizamabad and Medak because of their specific circumstances.
Oral Answers to Questions.  

20th July, 1972

Mr. V. S. Krishna:—The Minister appears to be in a fools' paradise. What is the net result of it?

Mr. C. V. R. Rao:—It is all an illusion.

Mr. V. S. Krishna:—He is not going to solve the problem. When he says that the prevailing market price is less than Rs 1, What is he going to do for the solution?

Mr. N. R. Rao:—The rate fixed by the F.C.I. is Rs. 100 per quintal and gunny costs Rs 3 to 4 total cost is Rs. 103 and cdd. But actually even in Hyderabad, the grain issued per K-G. is equivalent to 900 grams, it won't be 1000 grams. The rate fixed by the F.C.I. is Rs. 100 per quintal and gunny costs Rs 3 to 4 total cost is Rs. 103 and cdd.
Sri D. Venkatesam:—You can go and see in Hyderabad itself.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—I have seen.

(A member of members rose to put supplementaries)

Mr. Speaker:—What is all this? Do you want me to conduct the House or not?
Sri V. Srikrishna:—Mr. Ramachandra Reddy also suggested the constitution of a House Committee. I welcome it.

Mr. Speaker:—Don't you want to hear me first? I am going to say something.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—You were telling me that you will give me a chance, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—If I give my opinion on this you may not press for chance.

I will consult the leader of the House, Civil Supplies Minister and a few other leaders from various groups and if really a House Committee can go into this matter and find a solution, then I shall certainly announce to the House and then we shall try to solve the problem. By putting supplementary on this scale, we are not able to come to any conclusion and no result was produced even after half an hour. Allow me to close this row and I shall consult the Leaders. In what form we can find a solution, I shall tell the House.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARIES ON S. N. Q. NO. 375-A

Mr. Speaker:—I am going to the next question. Mr. Ratnasabapathy may put his question.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—Sir, as I have promised, I have placed all concerned papers on the Table of the House and if hon. Members want any particular information I shall state.
The rig delivered to our District Manager, Hyderabad, had since been tested and that the rig could do hardly 6 ft. in 48 hours. The operation was too costly and economically unfavorable. We had to reconsider our plans. It was decided to put the rig down 70 ft. and continue the operation. We tried in vain. The operation was too costly and economically unfavorable. It was decided to put the rig down 70 ft. and continue the operation. We tried in vain. The operation was too costly and economically unfavorable.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 29th July, 1972. 527

(1) Mr. Chandavari Rao: —- How many vessels have to be supplied? Since
ships which they propose to use are already built. They are prepared to give whatever
small changes are there.

(2) Mr. Veerabhadra: —- The rig for the A. F. P. R. O. in Andhra Pradesh
is 70 feet long and 30 feet wide. The rig working for the A. F. P. R. O. in
Telegana region granite formations. To design and produce
a prototype machine designed to deal effectively with the special
conditions of the Telangana region granite formations. Which
vessels are to be supplied? How many vessels? From whom?
29th July, 1972.  

**Short Notice Questions and Answers.**

1. **Question:** What is the difference between 70 and 90 degrees Celsius?  
   **Answer:** The difference between 70 and 90 degrees Celsius is 20 degrees.  

2. **Question:** How many days are there in a month?  
   **Answer:** There are 30 days in a month.  

3. **Question:** What is the capital of India?  
   **Answer:** The capital of India is New Delhi.  

4. **Question:** What is the purpose of a short notice?  
   **Answer:** The purpose of a short notice is to provide information or instructions in a concise manner.  

5. **Question:** What is the significance of 70 degrees Celsius?  
   **Answer:** 70 degrees Celsius is the boiling point of water at standard atmospheric pressure.  

6. **Question:** How do you convert centimeters to meters?  
   **Answer:** To convert centimeters to meters, divide the number of centimeters by 100.  

7. **Question:** What is the difference between 70 and 80 degrees Celsius?  
   **Answer:** The difference between 70 and 80 degrees Celsius is 10 degrees.  

8. **Question:** What is the capital of Australia?  
   **Answer:** The capital of Australia is Canberra.  

9. **Question:** What is the purpose of a short notice?  
   **Answer:** The purpose of a short notice is to provide information or instructions in a concise manner.
Sri M. Manik Rao:—This is highly objectionable Sir. The Hon'ble Member cannot pass such remarks to the Minister. She must withdraw. If there is anything in the Minister........

Smrt. J. Iswari Bai:—I won't mind. I said...

Sri M. Manik Rao:—There is a small defect with that. They have sent their own expert and after one week the machines were not working.

The procedure adopted does not seem to be very effective.
reasonably, though the intention might be good. At least have you come to that conclusion?

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—The procedure adopted is unusual and not so proper. Has he come to that conclusion as Minister?

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—The correspondence that is now circulated discloses that the rig was to be delivered in February 1970 for using it in the summer season, i.e., March, April and May. With that pressure on the Corporation, perhaps, they have found this Peter Wood only to develop this rig. But the correspondence discloses that the rig cannot be used. It was not delivered to the Corporation till the end of 1971 or beginning of 1972. That is one point. The second is that it is said in the letter dated 13-7-1969 that the rig is having the drilling capacity of 120 ft. of boring with 4" diameter bore. When it was actually tested here and in Warangal in January 1972, this struck within 50 ft. where even the soil was soft. It cannot go beyond 50 ft. Otherwise.

Mr. Speaker:—Why do you go deep into the matter?

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Because the rig is not going deeper. I think, we can go deeper. Normally the saying goes that robbing Peter to pay Paul, it will be robbing Paul to pay Peter.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—I request the hon. Member to hear me. The subsequent report also is there, as to why he has taken so much time. Every month the Corporation has asked Peter and every time he has replied; and all the replies have been placed on the Table. In the letter he stated ‘I thank you for your letter and have to inform you that our service Engineer has just returned from visiting the rig in Warangal, and our driller is remaining with it for one week as requested’. This engineer and expert went and worked there and in a week or ten days, the machine is working. I am repeatedly this to the House.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—The final reply from the Minister was that there were really some lapses and many lapses. I am repeatedly asking the hon. Member to listen carefully.
Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— We forget all these things. We forget all the procedures adopted, whether it is good, proper or not. Whether we have paid in addition to the Rs. 70,000 gift we have given to him, whether we have paid additional sum when the machine has been delivered to us. That is number one. That is No. 2.

Mr Speaker:—Let No. 1 be answered first.
The Corporation and the Water Resources Unit, both the people have got the right in future for manufacture of these rigs in our country, or State wherever it is.

Sri Kishen Rao:—In this regard I come from Hyderabad district, Sir. This Peter Wood rig has worked in Hyderabad district at Vicarabad specially where the open wells are there. The machine is intended for the open wells only. In the note it is clearly stated that Rs. 50,000 has been initially provided on a note of the Managing Director. The Managing Director was also the Collector of Hyderabad District. With good intentions this amount was given to him and it was intended for open wells only. But it has been used on surface drill. I would like the Minister to clarify whether it has been used on open wells.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—That is what I said now, Sir. At present in Warangal this machine is working only on open wells. This is made specially for open wells. In our State we are having 40 to 50 thousand open wells. If you take surface and everything we have to put submerged pump which costs Rs. 7,500. Because open wells are already there and it requires 10 to 40 feet depth we can get water. We have taken up this work in Warangal.

I gather the rig is being
used for surface bores for which it is not well suited being too light to ream properly) and has drilled one to 100' and another to 75' in Warangal since being handed over in Hyderabad.

It was further suggested that attempts be made to obtain a patent for the same in the name of the Corporation.

It is hereby ordered that:

1. Sri A. Sitaramarao, Secretary & Accounts Officer, Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation be present in attendance.

2. It is ordered that 69 members of the Corporation be present in attendance.
The action of the Managing Director in having agreed to make a grant of Rs. 70,000 to M/s. Water Resources Unit for the development of a drill is ratified. It was further suggested that attempts be made to obtain a patent for the same in the name of the Corporation.

Mr. Speaker:—Why don't you agree.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—One discrepancy has come. An impression has been created as if this rig was designed for open wells boring. It is not correct, Sir. It is designed with the following specification. "Bore size 4", maximum depth-150' but the designs shall be equally applicable to bores of greater size and greater depth.”

At page 2 you will find the said specifications 1, 2, 3. They are designed in such a way that it can also be used with greater facility in open wells for the simple reason that the weight of the machine will be less. It is not as if, it was merely designed for open wells. So the entire design and specification disclose that it is the bore with 4” size for 150' and more feet boring. But the other accompanying materials have been made less weight. The weight has been reduced in respect of other materials so that it may facilitate boring in open wells also. Compared to other rigs, it is easier to bore in open wells. So, I do not want that an impression should be created that it was wholly meant for open wells and somebody is misusing, and therefore it could not function. It is not for that. It is very clearly mentioned there.

Mr. Speaker:—Why don't you agree.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—The right must be with the water resources and Corporation. It was further suggested that attempt to be made obtain the patent for the same in the name of the Corporation. It was suggested that patent would be u-eful for the Board.
Matters under Rule 341: Ferry accident in Bandar Canal.

Mr Speaker:—There is an adjournment motion given notice of by Sri C. V. K. Rao relating to accident of Ballakattu ferry in Bandar Canal. I have also received a motion under 341 relating to the same matter. Now, Sir, C. V. K. Rao will speak.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Adjournment motion should have precedence over anything else, Sir.

Now, Sir, this is a great tragedy that occurred when our session is going on. It could have been averted. This tragedy involved the death of 23 persons. Now, I will explain the position. Sir. On the night of 23rd at 7.30 p.m., what is called Ballakatu ferry has been carrying 30 persons on which included men, women and children. Its capacity was only 12 to 15 persons; and...

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Mr. Speaker:—Who is there to answer on behalf of the Government?

Mr. Speaker:—I will give opportunity to speak. But I can not take up this as adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker:—You come to the subject matter.
Mr. Speaker:—Something has happened which is agitating the minds of the people outside as well as the Legislators. Let us know what it is.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— I am not going to question the way in which you would like to decide this matter. It is my duty to bring to the notice of the Speaker regarding the provisions that are there. The provisions are there in order to not only the attention of the Government which is responsible for good or evil but also for my countrymen who ought to be altered when a tragic situation arises.

Mr. Speaker:—You are one of the senior-most Members in the House; as you know the notice of adjournment motion shall be given one hour before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made. That is the provision. Actually you gave it to me at about 8.15 A.M when you met me. I had no time to go through it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Before one hour there is no body in the House or in the House. I came and searched, there is nobody and then I have to take some coffee or tiffin. Therefore I have to go there; in that process some minutes have gone I cannot help it. You tell me that at 7.30 if any officer has put his attendance here. Th.at is your discretion Sir. Let us not be so technical.

Mr. Speaker:—What I am saying is that even before you gave Adjournment Motion I received 341 on the same subject.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—341 is totally different Sir. It is in the zero hour it has cropped up suddenly. Then we invoke 341, but Adjournment Motion is of a specific significance and because it is a tragic thing we knew it in the morning. It happened yesterday and as such it will have its significance and the Govt. is responsible to act on that particular thing. It has to be recorded as such.
Mr. Speaker:—We will do like this. You don't raise your Adjournment Motion now, though you have already mentioned Under Rule 31, we will hear the Minister or somebody on behalf of the Government. Then you can convince me first to get my consent for moving the Adjournment Motion. You can do that later.

Mr. Speaker:—I have not made up my mind at all. I have not made up my mind even to permit you to raise it, as a matter of fact. But anyway this matter has come to the House under 41.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It has significance. You know Sir, when it is an important thing there is a way of mechanism through which I have got to stress it. I am only invoking a particular provision. I am the last man to care about the technicalities. If that were so I would be a very big fellow. I am invoking a particular provision in order to stress that matter. It is up to the Speaker to disallow me on the adjournment Motion, but since the Speaker's mind is already made up to permit discussion.

Mr. Speaker:—I have not made up my mind at all. I have not made up my mind even to permit you to raise it, as a matter of fact. But anyway this matter has come to the House under 41.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I gather that in some form or the other the Speaker has made up his mind to permit this. May I appeal to the Speaker that there is a clear-cut provision to be invoked, because the significance must be felt by the Government as such, otherwise the Government itself would have come forward with a statement that they are acting like that. The Government is such a Government that does not move unless you move it. Therefore I am invoking this particular provision Kindly listen to my reasoning and I have got to request you to permit us to move this. Those that have given notice under 31 can as well speak on this. They are not barred. That way the provision is created on this thing Sir.

Sri Kaza Ramanadham:—Mr. Speaker Sir...

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—If he is opposing the Adjournment motion he has got to raise a Point of order. If he is supporting my contention I will yield Sir. I request the Hon. Speaker to permit me to put forth my case. It is important and significance must be made to function.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not going to allow that, Mr. C. V. K. Rao. If you so desire, I will permit you to raise it...

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—So, you are not allowing me. You have got to follow the Rules. Under the Rules you should give me a chance. Subject to the provisions of the Rules a Motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite
Matters under Rule 341:

**re:** Ill-treatment of a Harijan Girl in Kanchikacherla.

29th July, 1972.

matters of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker. I sought your consent under Rule 66 'Mode of asking for...'

Mr. Speaker: I have not given my consent. It is true. I have not given my consent, we are at that stage.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Have you given me your consent Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—No.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—What are you thinking to do on this?

Mr. Speaker:—I got it only 15 minutes earlier before my coming to the Chair. I could not have time to take all these provisions of the adjournment Motion and the contents of your Adjournment Motion.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—In that case you don't take up 8:1, Sir.

Mr. Speaker.—I am going to come to that. I am not going to take 8:1 also unless the House...

Mr. Speaker.—I can't allow that in view of the Adjournment Motion being considered by me. I can't take it up. I go to the next 8:1 i. e. regarding Kanchikacherla

**re:** ILL-TREATMENT OF A HARIJAN GIRL IN KANCHIKACHERLA
He had given two different statements about this incident. First on the night of 15-7-72 he gave his opinion that she was alleged to have been manhandled by a person. Again he had given his opinion on 27-7-72 that it would be a case of rape in all its probability. The Medical Board consist of four doctors (1) Dr Chandra-sekhara, MBBS, Machilipatnam, Medical and Health Officer (2) Dr. I. Rangarao, MBBS., District H. Office (3) Dr. A. George MBBS, Nandigama, Medical Officer Government Hospital (4) Dr. V. Vishnu-priya, MBBS., Asst. Surgeon, (lady doctor), Nandigama. The patient is sick and chronic. The pulse and the temperature are normal. She is able to answer questions and she is able to narrate. Her age appears to be 13 years. Examination of iricalia: There is a tenderness over pelvic region. There is slight swelling of organ, a little more on the right side. The white discharge is pouring through the vaginal organ.
Matters under Rule 341: 29th July, 1972

re: High handed behaviour of the management of Rosary Convent towards girl students.

The woman Asst. Surgeon, Dr. Vishnupriya is of the opinion that there is no dimo of the organ. There is objection for introducing cotton and discharge before the examinations, he told Sir

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Why all this to be read Sir, he can as well tell the observation.

Mr. Speaker:—Now we will take up the next one 'Rosary Convent affair'.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Where is the Chief Minister Sir. I rather insist that the Chief Minister should be present on this matter, because there are certain references made in this thing, that the parents complained yesterday.

Mr. Speaker:—The Education Minister is there.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Chief Minister must be there. Yesterday the Chief Minister said that received complaints from the parents. Here in a letter addressed to the parents by the Rosary Convent I am raising a Point order. Let the hon. Member know it. The Chief Minister must be here because it is concerned to him. Here is a letter which has been given (ote: to the parents

Mr. Speaker:—I am giving a ruling. There is no point of Order in your point raised The Chief Minister need not be present, the concerned Education Minister is here. He will deal with the matter.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I will pass on this letter.

Mr. Speaker:—I have also got one. Why do you pass on? Somebody has sent me one. I have got one.
29th July, 1972.

Matte.s under Rule 341:

re: High handed behaviour of the management of Rosary Convent towards girl students.

The matter under Rule 341 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the House relates to the high-handed behaviour of the management of Rosary Convent towards girl students. The Chief Minister, Sri V. Narasimha Rao, assured the House that the Education Minister or the Secretary to the Government would explain the matter to the authorities of the missionary school stating that the Government has taken a serious note of the matter which has agitated the minds of some substantial section of the people. He said that according to the information gathered from some of the parents that the missionary schools are creating problems of rules, discouraging the girl-students from wearing bandies and costly jewellery.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, The attitude of this Rosary Convent School is one of utmost arrogance, snobbery and stupidity. I have never come across, during my public life, any School arrogating to itself like this. Such an attitude, that too towards an august body like this Assembly which is in session in the Capital is deplorable. There exists a Rosary Convent like this with full-bloom snobbery is a shame to the entire country.

I wish the Hon’ble Chief Minister would have realised the gravity of the situation. Sir, only yesterday we drew the attention of the Chief Minister to take certain steps in order to restrain the authorities not to insult the girls belonging to other religions. I do not believe in this Religion or that Religion. I believe in the goodness of man.
Matters under Rule 341:

Here is a School that brings a fraud on religion and ill-treats the children of other religions. The Chief Minister says it is true; and that he received complaints from parents.

No, what this Rosary Convent School says: "Because you, parents, complained; and the matter appeared in the Press, therefore, we should penalise you. The other day, the Rosary Convent Management penalised. For what? They penalised the children for no fault, except that they are born in a different religion, and do not belong to Christian parents (as though they descend directly from Heaven).

This is a letter, Sir. (The Member waived a paper in his hand). I think you have read it, and you must have been moved by this state of affairs prevailing here. The authorities in the School have not only penalised, but brought this august body into contempt; a body that represents four crores of people. They want to insult this House. What treatment can be meted out for this arrogance. It subsists on the aims received from somewhere and on the fees it collects. It is run by men and women who live just on a pittance:

2. Mrs. Subheda Mukherji.
3. Mrs Kamal Kishori.
4. Mrs. M. D. Kuresh.

The above-named persons from this School Staff gave a 'notice' to the parents. What right have they got to give such a notice; stating that several false and baseless accusations have been heard against us by you (parents). What right have these people got to ask and challenge the parents in this way? Are these people sitting in judgement over the heads of the parents and school-girls?

Mr. Speaker:—Why not find out the authenticity of the 'paper', from the Minister. If it has been issued, it must have reached the Government also.

C. V. K. Rao:—Let me tell you, Sir. These people misbehaved and they have issued this 'notice'. I do not want to go into the question of the authenticity of this 'paper'. I know the Government. If the Government says, it is false, the Government is.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—Sir, I take very strong objection to the use of such words. There is a limit to everything. You (Sri CVK) do not have a small courtesy.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I know how you have gone there.

Mr. Speaker: ** Is an unparliamentary word. I am ordering to expunge it from the records.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—He must be made to apologise also.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Nothing doing. When I am speaking I should not be interrupted. I do not come here as a matter of luxury. I am prepared for the consequences.

*** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
Mr. Speaker:—No, no. it is not good.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Allright. In place of * * *, I shall say 'unwise'.

This is a burning problem.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Nobody need be apologetic. For the words used I am prepared to face the consequences.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—We are not ignoring the seriousness of the problem. I am objecting to the unparliamentary language that the Member is using.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—How he wants to escape and also to rescue the Government.

Mr. Speaker:—Why not hear the Minister.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—No, no, I am not going to do that.

Sri C. H. Parasuram Naidu:—When the word used held as 'unparliamentary', then the Member should be asked to withdraw it also.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—No, no, I am not going to do that.

* * * Ex purged as ordered by the Chief.
Matters under Rule 841
29th July, 1972.

re: High handed behaviour of the management of Rosary Convent towards girl students.

None of them seems to be good in the view of the school. We, the entire staff, tender our resignation.
29th July, 1972.

Matters under Rule 341
re: High handed behaviour of the management of Rosary Convent towards girl student.

The undersigned has received the following complaint:

High handed behaviour of the management of Rosary Convent towards girl student.

I hereby submit the following evidence:

1. Statement of the complainant.
2. Copy of the relevant Rule.
3. Copy of the relevant letter.
4. Copy of the relevant minutes.
5. Copy of the relevant order.
6. Copy of the relevant report.
7. Copy of the relevant resolution.
8. Copy of the relevant contract.
9. Copy of the relevant agreement.
10. Copy of the relevant warrant.
11. Copy of the relevant warrant of arrest.
12. Copy of the relevant warrant of search.
13. Copy of the relevant warrant of seizure.
14. Copy of the relevant warrant of banishment.
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Re: High handed behaviour of the management of Rosary Convent towards girl students.

Sri Syed Hasan: —Sir, In such matters as judiciary and education, we should be very careful in discussing these matters in the House. It is because judiciary is a body which should be always respected, and the students who are being educated now have to take our place some time in future. Teachers are persons responsible in upbringing of the children and if they are discussed like this they would be discouraged and very hard hit and the future ...

Sri C.V. K. Rao: —I raise a point of Order, Sir. Is Mr. Hasan a party to this notice, Sir? Let him say.

Mr. Speaker: —He need not. I have permitted him.

Sri C.V. K. Rao: —If you permitted this, what is the point in his supporting the school authorities who insulted my countrymen?

Mr. Speaker: —Don’t brand that they are advocates of the school; they have their own opinion.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: —I know the gentleman.

Sri Syed Hasan: —This is the first time, unfortunately, that I am opposing my friends this side. I happen to have most of my relations there in this Convent and in the one at Bolaram and other places. I think the authorities of those schools are dedicated to service and most of the time they never indulge in religious matters or matters which hurt anybody’s feelings. I have noticed that they are systematically trying to damage the reputation of the school by saying these things. I happened to go to the school today where many of the parents, all of them, are apologetic. And it is not the management which had closed the school by coming to know of the discussions in the House.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: —You cannot permit a Member to speak like this and oppose....

Mr. Speaker: —He has every right to say what he likes.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: —Under what provision?

Mr. Speaker: —Under the same provision under which you spoke.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: —I shall come afterwards.
29th July, 1972.

Matters Under Rule 341: re: High handed behaviour of the management of Rosary Convent towards girl students.

(Sri C. V. K. Rao then left the House)

Sri Syed Hasan:—It is not the Management who had declared it closed. If the parents have no confidence in the school, why should the parents who are highly placed send their children to such schools. It is because they have confidence and they know that their children will get better education.

In this connection, I am going to present a petition on behalf of the management which would reveal certain facts, whether they had done it intentionally or not. People from different religions and classes, people who belong to different political parties send their children to such schools. It would be very difficult to discuss such matters and if we dispute the statements up those who are running the schools.

Another point is, recently an allegation had been made that in a bath room one girl was found dead ...  

Mr. Speaker:—Please do not go into it.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—I would appeal to the hon. Members that emotions should not have the better of reason. The point is whether the convent was really closed because of the discussion here.

Mr. Speaker:—That is not the point at all.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Secondly, as regards the apology and calling the representatives, I would submit that this August House is representing the sovereign will of the people but education which stands on a high pedestal should not normally be affected by what we discuss. On the other hand it should be treated as a golden opportunity for the Convent on account of their indiscreet act in enforcing discipline, judged by them as very good, and for the purpose of which they have issued a circular to the parents on 1st August. I may say there are various Convents run by various Missions in Hyderabad and Secunderabad and there are no uniform standards set in regard to discipline. It varies from institution to institution. We must view this as an opportunity to examine all matters with regard to discipline etc. effecting the parents and children and see after such examination whether the Education Department can evolve uniform formula keeping in view the atmosphere prevalent there cannot be any high-handedness or arbitrariness of denigrating any community or extracting some sort of compliance from the parents.

Moreover, these Convents are not receiving any grants from Government. It is therefore very much necessary to see what they are going to do on the given date, i.e. 1st August and the hon. Education Minister can make a statement after the 1st August. In the meanwhile I would suggest not merely in the case of the Rosary Convent but in regard to all such mission schools the Department might examine the existing formalities about uniformity of standards of disciplines in the larger interests of the students.
Matters Under Rule 341: 29th July, 1972

re: High handed behaviour of the management of Rosary Convent towards girl students:

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—The matter would be viewed not with anger or emotion, but it has to be considered very seriously. I do not think there can be any difference of opinion between the Treasury Benches and the Opposition on this matter. The matter is very fundamental and our grievance is that neither the Chief Minister nor other members of Government have viewed the matter with the seriousness with which it should be viewed. There seems to be an apologetic approach from the Chief Minister. It is not as though some little excess has been done and how that excess has to be remedied. These institutions under Missionary managements have been existence for a long time and they have been carrying on their imperialist traditions. We being tolerant people by nature tolerated them so far and took a tolerant view of these institutions, but in the 25th year of our Independence to force the pupils to remove the bangles and jewellery on the pretext of the jewellery being gaudy and in the name of uniformity is too much. And who is to prescribe uniformity. The Constitution guarantees us secularism, which is one of the cardinal principles of our democracy. And as all of us know, bangles are one of the most sacred things in Hindu religion—not only bangles but kum kum flowers. It is these things that are prohibited. It is a matter which has to be viewed seriously, particularly when there is conflict between such prohibition and the basic principles of secularism and of constitutional freedom. Whether an institution is receiving aid or not is not a matter of consequence.

It is not as though the closure was the result of discussions in both the Houses of Legislature.

Mr. Speaker:—Do not go into that.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—Whether it is true or not, I do not think the information is provided by an irresponsible person. If what has been brought to the notice of the House is true, they have committed contempt of the House and they have to be dealt with as such. I do not know why our friends on the Treasury Benches are apologetic about the whole thing and why they are compromising themselves against the principle of secularism. The facts may be ascertain, but let there be no hesitation; this sort of institution shall be put down. They are doing no good to us. If this institution is not there it does not matter; we can have hundreds of such institutions. It is not as though these Missionary institutions are doing any good to us. I think we should have the answers and it is not necessary to have an apologetic approach.
29th July, 1972.

Matters Under Rule 841-

t: High handed behaviour of the management of Rosary Convent towards girl students.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Abnormal increase in the price of fire-wood in the twin cities.

Mr. Speaker:—This is not the time for you to get up and ask whatever you want. Anything that you want whether it is about call-atention motions or 841 motions, you can kindly come to my chamber and speak to me.

Mr. Speaker:—How can I tell you straightaway... If you yourself are not interested, what can I say?

Mr. Speaker:—I have not seen it. What is it that I can do?

Message from the Council


Mr. Speaker:—I have got an important message to announce to the House. This has been received from the hon. Chairman, Legislative Council.

"In accordance with Rule 150 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules, I return herewith a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly on 28th July 1972 and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations, 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."

Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance.

re: Abnormal increase in the price of fire-wood in the twin cities.

Mr. Speaker:—I have not seen it. What is it that I can do?
29th July, 1972.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Abnormal increase in the price of fire-wood in the twin cities.

...
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Failure of the Government to provide adequate hostel facilities to the students of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other backward classes.

The position is this. As on today, out of 1055 indents for firewood in Secunderabad Division, a total of 119 demands are outstanding for Hyderabad. There is no demand for loading to Secunderabad. The demands pending are as follows:

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Loading of firewood during June was 186½ wagons and in July upto date 71. Of these 8 during June and 36 during July up to date were for Hyderabad.

It was not possible to meet the demand for firewood currently as wagons were utilised for loading coal etc.

re: Failure of the Government to provide adequate hostel facilities to the Students of Shedulud Castes, Tribes and other backward Classes.
29th July, 1972.

Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance:

re: Failure of the Government to provide adequate hostel facilities to the students of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other backward classes.

...
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

29th July, 1972.

Failure of the Government to provide adequate hostel facilities to the students of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other backward classes.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Failure of the Government to provide adequate hostel facilities to the students of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other backward classes.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance; 29th July, 1972

re: Failure of the Government to provide adequate hostel facilities to the students of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other backward classes.
29th July, 1972.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Failure of the Government to provide adequate hostel facilities to the students of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other backward classes.

The Speaker has fixed two hours' time to-day.
Mr. Deputy Speaker :—We are sitting to discuss non-official business for two hours.

Smt. J. Iswari Bai :—From which time to which time?

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—That is our headache. The Speaker has allotted two hours for the transaction of the non-official business to-day.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE


Sri T. Hayagrivachary :—Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Industries, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audit Report on the Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation for the year 1970-71 in Compliance with Section 87(7) of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1931.

Amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964 (G O. Ms. No. 1190, Home (Transport-I) Department, dt. 26-8-71.

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy :—Sir, I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Notification issued in G.O.Ms. No. 1190, Home (Transport-I) Department, dated 26-8-1971 containing an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1994 under sub-section (3) of section 183 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE

REPORT ON THE DECISIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 28-7-1972.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy :—Sir, on behalf of the Leader of the House under Rule 256 of the A.P. Legislative Assembly Rules, I beg to place on the Table a copy of the Report on the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee taken at its meeting held on 28th July, 1972.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

THE ANDHRA PRADESH GRAM PANCHAYATS AND PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS AND ZILLA PARISHADS (AMENDMENT) BILL. 1972.

The Minister for Panchayat Raj (Sri T. Hayagrivachary) :—Sir, I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Bill, 1972."

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Motion moved.

The question (Pause) is :

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment, Bill, (Pause) 1972.

The motion was adopted.
29th July, 1972

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

Government Bills:

THE JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY BILL, 1972.

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

Sir, I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Bill, 1972."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Bill, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—That will be announced.

Sri K. Venkataramnam:—Sir, I beg to move: "That the Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University (Amendment) Bill, 1972 as reported by the Regional Committee be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause)
Government Bills:
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

29th July, 1972

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—There is an opportunity to speak on this. You can express your views, then. There is no difficulty.
29th July, 1972.

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

Government Bills:

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 1972.
Government Bills:
The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

29th July, 1972.

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మారుపు. ఆ అతిపాటు, ఆ విదేశాలను నిర్మాణం చేయడానికి మేమును చేసినది. మనం తప్పని సంకేతాలు. మనం తప్పని సంకేతాలు, మనం తప్పని సంకేతాలు. అందుకే నిర్మాణం చేయడానికి మేమును చేసినది. మనం తప్పని సంకేతాలు, మనం తప్పని సంకేతాలు. అందుకే నిర్మాణం చేయడానికి మేమును చేసినది. 

Government Bills:
The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

29th July, 1972

Mr. Veerappa:—On a Point of Order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—What is the point of order Mr. Veerappa?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is not a point of order as far as I consider.
Government Bills:

29th July, 1972.

...
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 1972 be taken into consideration."

The motion was declared adopted.


Ayes - 60
Noes—21
Neturals—Nil

The motion was adopted.

CALUSES 2, 3, 1, preamble and Long Title.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"Caluses 2, 3, 1, Preamble and Long Title of the Bill do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Caluses 2, 3, 1, Preamble and Long Title were added to the Bill.

Sri K. Venkataratnam:—I beg to move.

"The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill 1972 (as reported by the Regional Committee) be passed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 1972 be passed."

The Motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS


Sri C. V. K. Rao:—This is the Constitution Amendment Bill in the name of the Chief Minister. It is an important one. Will no t the Chief Minister do it?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—This is permitted by the Hon. Speaker, The Leader of the House has got the permission.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—When was the permission given?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—This morning, permission has been given by the Hon. Speaker.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—What happened to the Chief Minister?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is not necessary that I should give. He is otherwise busy. What more do you want? Now the Law Minister will move,
Government Resolutions:

26th July, 1972


The Minister for Law and Medium Irrigation (Sri P. Basi Reddi):—Sir, On behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to move:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to clause (2) of Article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Twenty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1972 as passed by the two Houses of Parliament."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Moved.

Now there are two amendments.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—I raise a point of order. This is a Constitutional Amendment Bill. They stand up and speak. Because this is an important constitutional amendment, the original Article will have to be provided to us. We are placed in a difficult position.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Two of the honourable members have given amendments to this Bill. They will be called as and when this is taken up. Do you mean that the honourable members who have given these amendments do not know the contents?

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—After all, they are extraordinary. I am not so intelligent to understand. I am an ordinary man.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—What do you want?

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—We may be provided with the Original Article 312 (a):

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—If you want to refer, you can. You know it. They have been circulated to all the members.

Smt. J. Iswari Bai:—Just now they have circulated.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Yesterday, the copies of the Amendment were laid on the Table of the House. If the honourable Members do not go through their papers I am not at fault at least.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now there are two amendments which stand in the name of Sri Venkatratnam.

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Government Resolutions:


Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Before the amendments are taken the mover of the resolution must explain himself.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—He will explain. I am asking Sri Venkatratnam and other Members whether they are moving the amendments and then you can speak. The amendments come afterwards.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—He has moved the resolution and then he must speak out. He has got to speak. The amendments are to be moved after the mover makes his speech. That is the provision.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Mr. C. V. K. Rao, if the amendments moved the Minister will be in a position to cover those amendments also and see that you are given satisfactory answer I don’t think there is any difficulty.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The original thing is the resolution. The amendment is an amendment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You are trying to be more technical.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Not technical.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—The Minister has moved the motion. Then of course the amendments should be moved by the Members who have given notice of the amendment. He has already moved. Afterwords if it is necessary the Minister will speak. He has already moved the motion and the Members are given notice of amendments. They must be asked to move their motions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—If they move, the discussion will begin and the Minister will explain the whole thing, salient features of the Bill.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I asked the Minister. Let him explain his position with regard to the resolution. Have I no right Sir?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You have a right. I am not denying your right. You are only trying to stand on certain technicalities. I am only trying to further give room for the explanation of the hon. Minister in this connection.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Now what would happen, I will let him know the position. The amendment is there and the mover of the amendment would like to talk about it. So we will be in a disadvantageous position. When the mover of the resolution does not explain, then we go to the next step where the mover of his amendment, from his angle would be able to put forth his view point; inorder to avoid the mover of the resolution to explain his resolution, the mover of the amendment can explain his amendments. Then the House will be appraised of the two ways of thinking and then can arrive at a view point.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Generally the practice in this House is, as soon as the Bill is introduced amendments come and we ask the hon. Members in whose name the amendments stand and then the Minister replies. There is no difficulty. It is only a technicality on which Mr. C. V. K. Rao is insisting as I understand.
Government Resolutions:


Sri C. V. K. Rao:—There is no question of technicality. It is a question to facilitate the understanding. Men need understanding. It is only with that object...... You decide Sir and I abide by that.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—While moving the motion, if the Minister wants to say anything he can certainly say. Immediately the Members who have given notice of the amendment will be asked to move. The convention in this House is such of those Members who have given notice of amendment certainly will be allowed to speak on this motion. That is the convention and it is being followed. After the Members speak on the amendment, then the Minister will give reply and it is put to vote. It is not as though the Members who have given notice of the amendments will be denied of an opportunity. They should be given an opportunity. That is generally being done in the House. It will be followed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now I think the convention in this House should be honoured by all of us. I will ask Mr. Venkatratnam whether he is moving the amendment.

Sri N. Venkatratnam:—Sir, I beg to move my amendment:

(1) "Add the following at the end of the Resolution—
"X-Delete proviso to Article 812-A (1)"

(2) "Add the following at the end of the Resolution—
"Delete sub-clause (3) of Article 3:2-A"

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Amendments moved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Both amendments are moved. Now the hon. Minister will speak.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—Sir, the resolution is brought under proviso to Article 368 of the Constitution. That proviso says, that when the amendment relates to certain matters mentioned in the Article, the amendment Bill of the Constitution has to be ratified by at least 50% of the State Legislatures. The resolution is brought under proviso to article 368 of the Constitution. That proviso says that when the amendment to the Constitution relates to certain matters mentioned in the section 368, the amendment Bill has to be ratified by at least 50% of the State Legislatures and so this amendment relates to a matter mentioned in Article 368 and hence this resolution is brought under Proviso Article 368 of the Constitution. The amendment Bill itself relates to article 314 of the Constitution. It deals with the rights of the I.C.S. Officers relating to the remuneration of leave, pension and disciplinary matters. The Government of India have considered that in a change society the service conditions of a class of officers are an anachronism and are incompatible. So the Government conditions of these I.C.S. Officers. Article 814 which recognises the rights of the I.C.S. Officers accruing to them under the agreements and covenants entered into between them and the Secretary of State, the Article 814 is proposed to be deleted by this amendment and then a new article 312 (a) is introduced in the Constitution in place of Article 314 which recognised the rights of these I.C.S. Officers and
according to article 312 (a) the Parliament gets power to revoke or alter the service conditions of the I.C.S. Officers by enacting a law. The details of the Bill are these Article 312 (a) (1) deals with changing the rights of the I.C.S. Officers regarding the remuneration, leave and pension and also regarding the disciplinary matters contemplated under article 314 of the Constitution. Then Sub-Clause (b) deals with the rights relating to the I.C.S. Officers who have retired. So the pension conditions also can be changed under article 312 (a) the new article. Then the proviso gives an exemption to the rights of some of the I.C.S. Officers who have been appointed as Judges of the High Court, the Supreme Court or Members of the Services Commissions of the Government of India and the State Government and also the Auditor-General of India.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—Their pensions, which they get in respect of these posts, are not affected by the new Article 312-A.

Sri Syed Hasan:—What are the rights which could be affected by this?

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—There are some rights which they enjoy: For example, when they go on leave they can spend the leave in a foreign country. They have a right to passage. They are also entitled to be paid in terms of Sterling Pounds. The scales of pay are also different from the Scales of Pay of I.A.S. Officers. The Junior Officers of I.C.S. Cadre start with Rs. 450/ whereas the I.A.S. Officers commence with Rs. 400/

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—How many I.C.S. Officers will be affected, and how many have been recruited?

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—No I.C.S. Officer has been appointed after the commencement of the Constitution. About how many will be affected, I do not have ready information

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Minister has moved an amendment, and it is very strange that he does not have full data.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—Having regard to the fact that there had been no recruitment after the commencement of the Constitution, one can guess the number.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—How many of them will be affected, and what saving and benefit would accrue on account of this amendment?

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—Just now, I do not have the information; but I will get it.

Sri Syed Hasan:—If you go through the proceedings of Rajya Sabha, you have a number of 50 that will be affected.
Sri V. Srikrishna: — Please refer the latest figures. I think out of 50, fourteen have already retired or would be retiring at the end of this year.

Sri P. Basi Reddy: — On 27-5-1972, there were 111 Officers in service to whom this article 314 applies. The Last Officer would be retiring in the year 1979. This is an authoritative statement made by the Central Minister Sri Ram Nivas Mirdha on 27th May, 1972.

Sri Syed Hasan: — Inspite of the foreign exchange position in the country, as a privilege, their payments were allowed in foreign exchange.

Sri P. Basi Reddy: — All these details we are not concerned with. It can be more properly discussed in Parliament.

Sub-clause (2) of Article 812 A, deals with the amendment relating to rights of I. C. S. Officers, regarding remuneration, leave, pension, rights with respect to disciplinary matters and also with those who have retired or will be retiring. After this Constitution amendment comes into force, the Parliament can also change by law, the rights regarding the persons who have already retired or retired ICS Officers. The proviso deals with the rights of such I. C. S. Officers who are holding the posts of High Court Judges, Supreme Court Judges, and Members of Public Service Commission, (State and the Centre), and also the post of Auditor & Comptroller General of India.

The rights of these ICS Officers, in so far as, they relate to the posts which they are now holding are not affected by these amendments. As regards their rights as Civil Servants, they are subject to these amendments.

With regard to Schedule II which deals with the rights of the legislatures which they have under other provisions of the Constitution, those rights of the legislatures are not affected by this amendment.

Sub-clause (3) deals with disputes that may arise on account of this amendment and the disputes that have already arisen under Article 814 of the Constitution; the jurisdiction of the High Courts and the Supreme Court is ousted by this sub-clause (a) of this amending Bill.

Sub-clause (4) says that the provisions of this article shall have effect notwithstanding anything in Article 314 as originally enacted or in any other provision of this Constitution.

Clause 3 speaks of deletion of Article 314 of the Constitution.

As regards the amendment proposed by the hon. Member Sri Venkataratnam, he wanted that the proviso to Clause I should be deleted. This proviso, as I have already submitted, deals with the rights of I. C. S. officers who have been appointed to High Court or Supreme Court Judges, Members of Service Commission and Auditor General of India.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy: — In the opening speech of the hon. Minister, there is no need to refer to the amendments to be moved; his speech should be restricted to the resolution that is moved.
Sri P. Basi Reddy:— Parliament can, by law, vary or revoke the rights of I. C. S. Officers regarding their remuneration, leave and pension. Here also, the rights of I. C. S officers who hold the post of High Court Judges, etc. are exempted. Of course even the rights of those officers which they have on account of agreement or covenant which they have entered into with the Secretary of State can be varied by the Parliament. Now, all the disputes whether they arise under Article 314 of the Constitution or under the new amended article, the jurisdiction of the courts is barred.

I. C. S. Officers are the steel-frame of the British empire. They showered wholesome praises on the I. C. S. Officers. 'No class of people should have a special privilege.'
Government Resolution:
29th July, 1972.


(That the immutable condition of service is incompatible with the change in the social order.)
they want this bureaucracy perhaps to be committed to the Government; they want this administrative machinery to be committed to their own selfish and self interests. There is no fair and free administrative machinery.
Government Resolution: 29th July, 1972


"No spark of imagination strikes upon their minds. No spark of initiative springs from the breast. If left to themselves, they will instinctively oppose and throttle every reform."

Mr. M. L. F. Chavan, the then Home Minister, said: "The total capital value of annuity transferred to the U.K. Government with effect from 1-4-55 was Rs. 88,800.20 pounds equivalent to Rs. 118 crores".

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25 July, 1972

The Statement of Objects and reasons says: "The concept of a class of officers with immutable conditions of service is incompatible with the changed social order..."


Three limbs are most important—Legislature, Judiciary and Executive. In democracy it is only a rule of law but not a rule by decree.
29th July, 1972.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—But the hon. Lady Member says that non-official business should be taken up today. You are insisting that your non-official business should be taken.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—Today is non-official day—already decided.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Then the best course would have been that you should have objected in the Business Advisory Committee.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—I am objecting.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—If you insist I have no other course except putting the matter to the House to decide.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—Technically under the Rules, business for non-official members cannot be shut out without a Motion from the House. Instead of having for two hours we can also have for two minutes; that again after taking the sense of the House. This is purely a technical matter. Here, it cannot be shut out completely.
unless we agree to take up this matter on Monday at least for some time because we have encroached into non-official members business. There for what I suggest is either to take up the resolution on wild life or postpone to Monday and take up non-official business for a few minutes—one minute for introduction of two bills and 6 or 7 minutes for the reply by the hon. Minister and the resolution moved by Mr. C. V. K. Rao can be taken up on Monday. But it cannot be postponed to another Session. It will be a very grave irregularity.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—He is correct.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The time of the non-official business has lapsed because the hon. members during the question hour have taken more time of the House—for transacting question hour and for calling attention motions. It is a question of adjustment this way or that way.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—Adjustment is from two hours to two minutes. It cannot be shut out completely.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The hon. member suggested that we can fix up some time on Monday.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—On Monday for two hours—and not for two minutes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—That we can do. If you want just now that it should be taken up, it will be difficult.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is a good suggestion. I will consult the Business Advisory Committee in this connection and then we will fix up accordingly. On Monday, the Business Advisory Committee will be convened and their decision will be taken about this non-official business.

**Government Resolution:**  
re: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty-eighth Amendment Bill, 1972.)

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—We are wasting time in the process of saving time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—A day will be fixed before this House adjourns sine die and a proper opportunity will be given.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—According to the previous decision there is no Fourth Non-Official day. Whatever the decision of the House, I will follow that.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—We don't want to forego . . . . .  

(Interruptions)
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—(To Smt. J. Eswari Bai) If you want to dictate to me it is not fair. If you want that I should follow what you say, ignoring the members, I think it is too much.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I will take the advice of the House and I will proceed.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—My motion is that the non-official business may be taken on the 3rd or it may be referred to the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am putting the motion to vote.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Sir, I am giving my whole-hearted support to the Resolution. I would only beg the hon. Members to view this from the proper perspective. It is not a question as to how many officials will be affected or not and what amount will be saved on account of this enactment. The real question is on the one side we have given a promise to the people about two years ago that this measure would be brought to end the special privileges of the I. C. S. officers. Secondly after ending the privileges given to the Princes in the shape of Privy Purse and other matters during the British regime and later incorporation in the Constitution, there was no justification to continue these privileges to the I. C. S. officers in such a way as even to bar the jurisdiction of the Parliament from amending or changing those privileges. For that purpose it is very important that this enabling legislation should be made. There are 111 officers and deducting 4 judges it will be 107 which is less than 1½% of the total number of officers that we inherited as a legacy from the British regime in 1947. It is not a question of that, but the thing is after ending the privy purses and after confining the limits of Art. 31 with regard to property and compensation it becomes anachronism to continue this kind of privilege to a section of Government officers by keeping the provision in the Constitution. There should be no concept of any privileged class amongst the Government servants above and beyond the reach of the Parliament and from that point of view it is all right. Although it should have come a little earlier, better late than never. Even if it has come now it is good. I would only expect it is only an enabling enactment which empowers the Parliament to bring the real legislation to end those privileges. I would only hope that such a legislation would come very soon after the ratification and the special privileges will be ended.

The second point is I would have very much appreciated if this opportunity is taken to fix our attention on the administrative set-up. As you know, Sir, even the present administrative officers that is, the I. A. S. cadre have acquired to a great extent the same traits and characteristics of the I. C. S. cadre about whom we made a lot of criticism. It is therefore that the administration that was oriented
much towards the revenue and police in the past days in which system we have given a lot of importance and prestige to the administrative officer should be reversed. It is not merely enough to commend the privileges of the I.C.S. Officers. But we should also reorient the recruitment of the conditions of the I.A.S. Officers who are learning from the people, cultivating the democratic approach. They seem to have acquired some traits of the I.C.S. cadre Therefore, there is not much essential difference in the character of the cadre. We must have a second loop to review the entire system. It is high time, in a Socialist economy, in a developing economy, more important recognition and prestige is given to the production oriented people, technocrats, whether they are scientists or engineers. Unless it is done, there would not be any use, and there would not be enough production. So we must recognise the services of the technocrats and strike a balance where the administrative officers are not allowed to boss over these officers who are really needed for the administration. Ministers, M.L.As. are there on the executive. It is necessary they should create an outlook for the present requirements of the society. For that purpose, what would these I.I officers do? who could have been retired under the present circumstances by the State Government. But now after the amendment, even the State Government can ask him to go on retirement or take any such action. I would very much take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Government that we have been giving undue regard, high-scale cadres, unnecessary civil positions which did not require I.A.S. Officers. A technical post requires a technical candidate, wherever a new technocrat is necessary and our own Minister Mr. Mirdha has agreed for that. Therefore there should be less I.A.S. Officers, and more other officers in the present set up. At this rate there cannot be any progress or any accelerated progress in our Socialist pattern. Through you I convert to the State Government also to have a second look on these services. There must be a reoriented system and strike a balance so that one cadre is not allowed to take any superior service over the other service which is more important in these days. Thank you Sir.
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29th July, 1972


Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Sir, for once I feel called upon to support the Bill whole-heartedly as a wholesome measure. Although I am in the Opposition, I make bold to submit this, that this measure is part of the assertion of the grand principle of the supremacy of the Parliament. Certain clauses of servants have been placed above the control of the Parliament. These people were created by the Imperialist masters and imposed on us. Recently, of late a new thinking has come and therefore in keeping with the democratic principles of life certain privileged classes are being sent away. Rajabharanams were cancelled. So also this has come. It has not come as a late measure but it has come as culmination of the agitation of the people for the purpose of the assertion of the principle of supremacy of the Parliament. There is a controversy. The controversy was whether the Parliament is supreme or the written Constitution by itself and becomes a steel frame beyond which we cannot go. Therefore, when this principle has been asserted and this part of it, I feel called upon to support it and it is no use to think of it in a petty way as in terms of committed service or otherwise. It is altogether a different matter. Therefore, Sir, I take leave.

272—15
Government Resolution:


23th July, 1972

I must call a spade, a spade and a fig, a fig, otherwise I am not worth the representation I make on behalf of my people, Sir. Now, therefore, I fail to understand why these people are indulging in this tall talk. It is better that we put a stop to this kind of thing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now, I am putting the amendments to vote.

The question is:—And the following at the end of the Resolution. “Delete proviso to Article 312-A(1)”

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is: Add the following at the end of the Resolution. “Delete sub-Clause (3) of Article 312-A”.

The amendment was negatived.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to clause (2) of Article 335 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Twenty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1972 as passed by the two Houses of Parliament."

The resolution was adopted.

re: PROHIBITIONS OF WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS

Sri R. S. Suryanarayana Raju (The Minister for Forests):—

"Whereas this Assembly considers that it is desirable to have a uniform law throughout India for the protection of wild animals and birds and for all matters connected therewith or ancillary and incidental thereto;

AND WHEREAS the subject matter of such a law is relatable mainly to entry 27 (Protection of wild animals and birds) of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India;

AND WHEREAS Parliament has no power to make laws for the States with respect to the matters aforesaid except as provided in Articles 249 and 250 of the Constitution of India;

AND WHEREAS it appears to this Assembly to be desirable that the aforesaid matters should be regulated in the State of Andhra Pradesh by Parliament by law;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution of India, this Assembly hereby resolves that the protection of wild animals and birds and all matters connected therewith or ancillary and incidental thereto should be regulated in the State of Andhra Pradesh by Parliament by law.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Resolution moved.

Sri A. Veerappa:—Please postpone this matter, Sir. It is already too late. You can postpone the discussion, Sir.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—There is no discretion to the Chair. It is not fair. The rule position is clear. Let us hear Mr. Rao. Please continue Mr. C. V. K. Rao.

252 (1) If it appears to the Legislatures of two or more States to be desirable that any of the matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States except as provided in articles 249 and 250 should be regulated in such States by Parliament by law, and if resolutions to that effect are passed by all the Houses of the Legislatures of those States, it shall be lawful for Parliament to pass an Act for regulating that matter accordingly, and any Act so passed shall apply to such States and to any other State by which it is adopted afterwards by resolution passed in that behalf by the House or, where there are two Houses, by each of the Houses of the Legislature of the State.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is for the Minister to say.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It is a matter of principle, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I am not discriminatory. When once we have gone on one analogy, we have to proceed further. The Resolution will be either adopted or rejected.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"Whereas this Assembly considers that it is desirable to have a uniform law throughout India for the protection of wild animals and birds and for all matters connected therewith or ancillary and incidental thereto;"
AND WHEREAS the subject matter of such a law is relatable mainly to entry 20 (Protection of wild animals and birds) of list II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India;

AND WHEREAS Parliament has no power to make laws for the States with respect to the matters aforesaid except as provided in articles 249 and 250 of the Constitution of India;

AND WHEREAS it appears to this Assembly to be desirable that the aforesaid matters should be regulated in the State of Andhra Pradesh by Parliament by law;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution of India, this Assembly hereby resolves that the protection of wild animals and birds and all matters connected therewith or ancillary and incidental thereto should be regulated in the State of Andhra Pradesh by Parliament by law."

The Resolution was adopted.

The House Then Adjourned till half-past Eight of the clock on Monday the 81st July, 1972.