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DEATH OF M. B. B. S. STUDENT

316—

*1077 Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana (Penukonda):—Will hon.
the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have investigated into the circum­
cumstances under which Miss K. Dhanakshml, a final year M•B•B S.
student of Andhra Medical College, Vizag, became a victim of foul
play while travelling by Express Train and her dead body was found
on the Kovvur side of Godavari River;

(b) whether any persons have been arrested so far in this
regard; and

(c) what are the steps taken to prevent such murders?

The Chief Minister (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao):—‘a) A thr­
ough investigation has already been made and a few aspects of the
case have yet to be probed into further. No foul play is suspected.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As the investigation conducted so far does not indicate
that this is a case of murder, the question does not arise.

J. No. 263 (I)
3rd July, 1972. Oral Answers to Questions

Q. 1. Mrs. Bhanumathi, Raja-kumari, Umadevi, Sir Along with them, she went to Waltiar Railway Station: purchased a 3rd class sleeper ticket from Wailair to Cuntur. She got into the 37 Down Howrah Janata Express, which left at about 10:25. Her berth No. was 8. 3rd class sleeper ticket from Waltair to Cuntur.
Ora^Answers to Questions. 19th July, 1972

There was a petty coat. There were some holes in the petty coat. As the body was in a decomposed state, the viscera was sent to chemical examination. There is another point, Sir. It has been referred to the Professor of Forensic Medicine, Osmania Medical College regarding ‘super imposition’. ‘Super imposition’ is a technical term, Sir.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—They are using all the modern techniques available and applicable.

TRANSACTIONS OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE IN TELUGU

317—

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

(a) whether the Government have issued orders that the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat samithis should transact official correspondence and other correspondence which does not come under statutory provisions only in Telugu but not in English;

(b) if so, when the said orders have been issued; and

(c) the date from which the said orders will come into force.
Sri P V. Narasimha Rao: (a), (b) & (c) Yes, Sir. In respect of Panchayat Samithis orders were issued in G.O.Ms No. 1515 G.A.D. dated 22-12-1966 which came into effect from 16 January 1967 and in respect of Zilla Parishads orders were issued in G.O Ms. No. 362, G.A.D. Dated 27-2-1972, which will come into effect from 1-10-1972.

318—
Mr Speaker:—The question No. 318 is postponed to 23th since the information has yet to come.

Sri A. Saramulu:—My question was wrongly printed. I want particulars for the years 1971 and 1972 separately. If those particulars could be furnished, it may be very useful.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—1971-72 particulars are the latest. The particulars given show upto March, 1972.

Sri A. Saramulu:—Then, it is right, Sir.

LOANS FOR MARRIAGES ETC., TO N. G. OS.

319—

* 821 Q.—Sri M. Omkar (Narasampet):—Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the N. G. O's working in Warangal District are not getting loans for marriage, cycl etc., while the employees working at the State Headquarters are getting those loans;

(b) whether the Government will take steps to provide such loans to the N. G. O's working in districts also?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—(a) Loans for marriages are being sanctioned based on the proposals received from the Department and subject to availability of funds. However, no complaint has been received so far from the non-Gazetted Officers of Warangal District to this effect.

(b) The provision made in the budget for sanction of loans to Govt. servants is intended for all non-Gazetted Officers both at Headquarters. and in the Districts. Therefore, the claims of all the staff are considered. Instructions have already been issued in U.O. Note No. 69844-B/390/PPRL/71, dated 10-12-1971, reserving 0% of the budget allotment for granting loans to the Government employees residing in the Districts. Copy placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE

U. O: Note No. 69844-B/390/PPRXL/71 Dated 10th December 971

In the G. O. referred to above it was interalia laid down that Hous: Building and other advances should be sanctioned according to the date of receipt of loan applications. But there is no time limit upto which the applications have to be received and the procedure to
be followed in processing the House Building Advance loan applications. The applications are received in large numbers throughout the year for much above the amounts allocated to the Departments. The sanctions are issued severally in individual cases and the process goes on throughout the year. There are complaints from the non-gazetted Associations that due share in the loan amount allocated to the Departments is not given to the District staff. Delays in issuing sanctions are also complained of. This has resulted not only in duplication of work at Government level but also led to inconvenience to the applicants.

The matter was discussed in the Joint Staff Council meeting held on 27-1-1972 and it was decided that all loan applications from all persons in the Departments of Secretariat, Heads of Departments and Districts should be called for before the 1st December of every year and they should then be sorted out and the loans etc. should be granted in one single order by the concerned Department or the Secretariat, to the extent of the amounts allocated to them, while granting this, about 50% of the total amount allotted should be reserved for persons residing in the Districts.

Government approve the above decision and direct that the procedure laid down in para 2 above shall be followed by all the Departments of Secretariat and Heads of Departments.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I don't have the details pertaining to this marriage business. This is covered by the general procedure where the district authorities send the applications.
Sri A. Sreeramulu:—The Budget allotments made are controlled by the respective Secretariat departments, because they are the controlling authorities. Preference is being given to employees working in the Secretariats and Directorates. This question was discussed in the Staff Council one year ago and Government have agreed that this total amount would be divided in the ratio of 6 : 4. But in that orders have not been issued. Unless the allotment is placed at the disposal of the district authorities, justice could not be done to the district employees. Will the Government at least implement the said decision.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I have already stated that 50% of the Budget allotment for granting loans to employees residing in districts, not 40%, but 50%, has been given to the Districts and this note has already been sent.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—60 for Districts and 40 for City. That is the agreement. Does not matter. Even if it is 50%, if the allotment is placed at the disposal of the district authorities, some justice can be expected.

Sri P. V Narasimha Rao :—We will look into it.

Sri B. Katnasabhapathy:—Supposing their applications are not received, and if they want to make any complaint, to whom they should make the complaint?
PAYMENT OF ARREARS TO THE TOBACCO PRODUCERS

1062 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the managements of several tobacco companies have not paid arrears to the ryots who produced tobacco;

(b) whether a memorandum has been submitted to the Government during the month of May by Sri Y. V. Krishna Rao, on behalf of the State ryots association;

(c) the amount of arrears due to the ryots upto the end of April, 1972; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for immediate payment of arrears to the ryots?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri K. Venkataratnam):—

E(a) Agriculture Department is not in possession of correct information in this regard. It is however ascertained that while som
private tobacco companies pay the amount to the growers immediately on the purchase of stocks some others pay only after 2 or 3 months later. This is understood to be a normal feature in tobacco trade.

(b) Agriculture Department has no knowledge of any Memorandum submitted by Sri Y. V. Krishna Rao on behalf of the State Ryots Association.

(c) Agriculture Department has no information in this regard.

(d) In view of answer to (c) above this does not arise.

1. **Question:** What steps are being taken to improve the education system in the state?

2. **Answer:** Various initiatives are being undertaken to enhance the education system. These include the introduction of new curricula, the expansion of educational infrastructure, and the provision of teacher training programs.

3. **Question:** How is the state addressing the issue of unemployment?

4. **Answer:** Efforts are being made to promote entrepreneurship and provide vocational training to equip individuals with the skills needed for employment. Additionally, there are programs aimed at encouraging the growth of small businesses.

5. **Question:** What measures are being taken to combat poverty?

6. **Answer:** Strategies include targeted assistance to the poor, the provision of social safety nets, and the development of micro-credit programs to enable individuals to start their own businesses. Community-based projects are also being implemented to provide employment opportunities.

7. **Question:** What is being done to improve healthcare facilities?

8. **Answer:** The state is investing in the expansion and modernization of healthcare facilities. This includes the construction of new hospitals, the upgrading of existing facilities, and the enhancement of medical infrastructure. There is also a focus on expanding access to healthcare services in rural areas.

9. **Question:** How are the state's resources being utilized?

10. **Answer:** There is a focus on sustainable development, ensuring that resources are used efficiently and effectively. This includes prioritizing investments in sectors such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure, while also addressing environmental concerns.

11. **Question:** What steps are being taken to promote tourism?

12. **Answer:** Measures include the development of new tourist attractions, the improvement of tourist infrastructure, and the promotion of cultural and natural heritage. Additionally, there are efforts to enhance the safety and security of tourists.

13. **Question:** How is the state addressing the issue of water scarcity?

14. **Answer:** Strategies include the implementation of water conservation programs, the development of alternative sources of water, and the improvement of irrigation systems. There is also a focus on water management and the maintenance of natural water bodies for sustainable use.
18th July, 1972.

"Oral answers to Questions."

ఇస్తి తిరస్కరించి ఎంచుకుంటాను నందిని తయారు చేసి వచ్చిన
అంది, ఎంచుకుని నాకు పాటం చేసాం.

ప్రత్యేకంగా విషయాలను: — ఎంతప్రాంతం తిరస్కరించండి కాగా విషయాలనుండి సాధనాం చేయాలని. సాధనం చేయున్నాం నిర్ణయం చేయాలని అనుమతి చేసాను. స్థాయిలో వెలుగులు చేయ పాటం చేసాం.

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Ural Answers to Questions.


Sri K. Venkataraman:

(a) There is no proposal to start literacy Centre in Agriculture Department. However, for educating and training the farmers in improved agricultural practices, seven farmers training centres are functioning in the State at present at

1. Rajendranagar
2. Suryapet
3. Karimnagar
4. Gopannapalem
5. Bapatla
6. Nandyal
7. Srikalahasti.

(b) One Farmers Training Centre was opened at Karimnagar.
(c) There is already one farmer training centre at Srikalahasthi in Chittoor District and it is catering to the needs of the district in organising institutional and peripatetic training courses for the benefit of the farmers of the district.

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2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

322—

POST MORTEM SHED AT GUDUR

*306 Q—Sri Nallapareddy Sreenivasul Redd.—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that the Post Mortem shed is situated very near the dwelling houses in Gudur Town of Nellore District;

(b) will it not affect the health of the people residing in the surrounding areas when post mortem is conducted on the decomposed bodies in the shed; and

(c) will the Government consider shifting the said shed to the outskirts of the Town?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari):— (a) Yes, Sir. But there were no dwelling houses when the post-mortem shed was constructed. Subsequently the surrounding area of the post-mortem shed has been unauthorisedly encroached and a number of dwelling huts have been constructed.

(b) Yes, Sir. Bad odour emanating from the shed is not good to health.

(c) No, Sir. Steps are being taken to remove the unauthorised dwelling houses around the post-mortem shed and vacate the Government land.

Sri Nallapareddy Srinivasul Reddy (Gudur):—The houses are there since more than ten years. It is impossible to evict the houses. Another shed will not cost more than Rs. 150/-. It is better to shift the shed rather than evict the houses. Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to re-consider the matter and shift the shed, at an early date.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—The existing post-mortem shed is ideally located, near the banks of river, and 10 furlongs away from Headquarters hospital. We are proposing to dismantle the existing post-mortem shed and construct it as per the new design.

Sri Nallapareddy Srinivasul Reddy:—Is it not safe to construct at the outskirts of City.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—The present one is ideally located, Sir.

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Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—The dead bodies themself might have been brought in a de-composed condition.

Sri Alamgir Ansari:—The dead bodies themself might have been brought in a de-composed condition.

Sri M. Nangi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned a 30 bedded hospital with an operation theatre to Vinukonda town in Guntur District;

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

(c) when the work will be completed?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—a) It is proposed to construct one twelve bedded ward, two fourteen bedded wards, operation theatre, Nurses room, examination room, Labour waiting room, and Store room in the existing hospital at Vinukonda. No proposal is pending for the construction of a separate 30 bedded hospital at Vinukonda.

(b) Rs. 2,92,700.

(c) The Director of Medical & Health Services has submitted Plans and Estimates to the Government for according administrative sanction and it is under active consideration.
Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—As it is we have provided 50,000 in 1971-72. The work will be taken up shortly.

HIGH HANDED BEHAVIOUR OF S. I. PORUMAMILA

824—

*1031.—Sri V. Srikrishna (Mangalagiri):—Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Government received a memorandum dated 23-4-72 from Sri K. Tirupathi Reddy of Rajah heb. et, Badvel Taluq, Cuddapah District regarding the highhanded behaviour of the Sub-Inspector of Police, Porumamilla; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken so far in this matter?

The Minister for Home (Sri V. Krishnamurth Naidu):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was enquired into by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Proddutur and in this enquiry it has not been established that the Sub-Inspector of Porumamilla, behaved in a highhanded manner. However, in the interest of maintaining law and order, the Sub-Inspector of Police and a Head Constable have been transferred from Porumamilla Police Station.

CONSTRUCTION OF GUEST HOUSES AND HAVATORIES ON THE HILL OF GUDALI, NELLORE DISTRICT

825—

*8:2 Q. Sri Nallapreddi Srinivasulu Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) who has constructed the guest houses, compound walls and lavatories on the hill at Gudali in Nellore District near Bheemeswara temple;

(b) whether the guest houses and other structures were gifted to the temple;

(c) whether prior permission of the Endowments Department has been obtained before starting the construction of guest houses;

(d) who are using the guest houses;

(e) who have repaired the steps to the hill where guest houses were constructed; and

(f) what is the approximate expenditure for the construction of guest houses, compound walls, lavatories and repairing the steps?

The Minister for Endowments (Sri Ch. S. R. V. P. Murthy Raju):—(a) Sri N. Balakrishna Reddy and his family members of Vakadu village.

(b) No, sir.
18th July, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(c) The land does not belong to the temple. Hence the question of obtaining the permission of Endowments Department does not arise.

(d) Sri N. Balakrishna Reddy and his family members are using the guest houses on the day of ‘Ardra Pakhajatra’ in every month and the pilgrims are using them on the rest of the days.

(e) Sri N. Balakrishnareddy and his family members are using the guest houses on the day of ‘Ardra Pakhajatra’ in every month and the pilgrims are using them on the rest of the days.

(f) As this is not a Departmental work, details of the expenditure will not be available on record.

STRIKE BY THE WORKERS OF COPPER MINES AGNIGUNDALA

326—

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

(a) Whether the employees working in the copper mines of Agnigundala Vinukonda Taluq, have resorted to strike during the month of March, 1972. for achieving their demands;

(b) If so, what are their demands;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for settling the demands?

The Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjaiah):—(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) Does not arise.

The Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjaiah) the Minister Labour:—
(a) There was no strike by the workers of Agnigundala (Vinukonda Taluq) Copper Lead Project, Venikonda, during the month of March, 1972.
(b) The employees numbering about 130 at the instance of Agnigundala Employees Union (ITUC) Vinukonda, went on strike from 25-4-72 protesting against the termination of the services of 9 mining workers, for non-production of medical certificates.
(c) The strike was called-off, following a Memo signed between the Management and Union, before the Labour Commissioner, (Central Hyderabad), on 12-5-1972, and the workers resumed duty on 15 5-1972.
(a) when will the 1st Unit of the Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Project be commissioned;

(b) the estimated expenditure for the 1st Unit;

(c) the amount already spent;

(d) the amount required for completion of the 1st Unit; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the Project suffered from the beginning due to very meagre allotment of funds, thereby causing delay for the completion and resulting in the increase of the cost of the Project?

The Minister for Home deputised the Minister for Power and Women Welfare and answered the question (Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu):-

(a) The first unit of the Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Project is expected to be commissioned by March, 1973.

(b) The estimated expenditure for commissioning the first unit is about Rs. 54 Crores.

(c) The total expenditure incurred to end of March, 1972 is Rs. 17.82 Crores.

(d) The balance amount required for commissioning the first unit is Rs. 35.24 Crores, out of which an amount of Rs. 9.90 Crores has been allotted for the Project for the current year i.e. 1972-73.

e) Much progress could not be achieved due to very meagre allotment to this Scheme. The cost of the Project has gone up not only due to meagre allotment of funds during the past years but also due to some changes in the scope of the project.

828—

* 700 Q. — Sri M. Nagi Reddy :— Will the hon. Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 100 school going children in Harijanpalem of Thipparupupadu, Gudur taluk, Nellore District now;

(b) if so, whether there are any proposals with the Government to open an Elementary School in the village; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs (Sri B. Srimumurthy) :— (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No proposals have been received by the District Educational Officer, Nellore from the Block Development Officer for the opening of the School.

I may add that we have recently issued instructions to the D.E.O. to go to the village and take such steps as are necessary to open a school there.

Opening of Elementary School at Thipparupupadu, Gudur Taluk
10th July, 1972—Oral Answers to Questions.

Verification of Antecedents of Teachers

VBRIPICATTON OF ANTECEDENTS OP TEACHERS

*783 Q.—Sri Nallaparedi Srinivasul Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Education and Cultural affairs be pleased to state:
Oral Answers to Questions.


(a) whether there is any proposal to dispense with the system of verification of antecedents before regularising the services of teachers; and

(b) when will it be materialised?

Sri B. Srirama Murthy :—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

...
Sri M. Nagi Reddy put the question. No. 330.

The Minister for Technical Education, Sri A. Madan Mohan was not present in the House, and no other Minister rose to answer the question on his behalf.)

Sri A Sriramulu (Eluru):—This is objectionable. The question is put on the order paper, and the Minister is not to be seen.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—There is some mistake. I do not know. He is not in town. He has gone to Delhi—this is subject to verification. I cannot quite assure whether he has gone. I am speaking subject to verification.

Sri B Ratnasabhapathi:—I take very strong objection to the manner in which the Chief Minister is answering. If he goes out of the city, it was the convention that he should inform the Speaker, take his permission and go. Where is 'anacharam'? The Chief Minister wants to hoodwink the House. The House is not at his disposal, at his feet. Let that be understood. The Chief Minister should know how to behave himself.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I take very strong objection.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—We have already taken objection to the way in which the Chief Minister is dealing with the Assembly.
Mr. Speaker:–Let me raise a point. When the issue is raised, what should I do? The question is put. The concerned Minister is absent. Then what is the procedure that I should follow for the future?

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:–Am I to understand that the Speaker is abandoning the procedure that he has been following? Why should the Speaker ask the Chief Minister for the procedure? You have to set the procedure yourself. It is not for the Chief Minister to dictate the procedure. Am I to understand that the Speaker has decided to abandon the procedure that he has been following till now?

Mr. Speaker:–Such a situation has never arisen so far.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:–You have to take the Minister to task. The Minister concerned has to apologise to the whole House for going away without asking for or taking your permission. That is the minimum that you can expect.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:–There have been occasions in the past when the Minister concerned could not be present in the House at the moment the question was put. But when he came later, he used to explain for his absence. Now, Sir, you can ask the Minister when he comes. I also will find out why he did not come. I only plased the information before the House that was brought to my knowledge some days back. If he had gone, he would have entrusted the question to somebody else for being answered. Let him come and explain for his absence. Then you can decide about the procedure.

Sri V. Srikrishna:–It is not only a disrespect to the House but it is disrespect to the Chair also. It is not only a disrespect to the House but it is disrespect to the Chair also. It is not only a disrespect to the House but it is disrespect to the Chair also. It is not only a disrespect to the House but it is disrespect to the Chair also.
Let us first know from the Minister under what circumstance he was not able to come and why he was not able to entrust the work to some other Minister. After he tells us we shall see what has to be done.

Sri Syed Hasan:—In the meanwhile let the Chief Minister apologise.

Mr. Speaker:—We do not know under what circumstance he could not come. Let us first know it.

We demand an apology from the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker:—We shall find out when the Minister comes into the House under what circumstances he was absent, and lay down the procedure.

SHORT-NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME TO THE TEACHERS OF PRIVATE AIDED COLLEGE IN TELANGANA

S. No. 330-A.

S. N. Q. No. 1517-P.—Smt. J. Eswari Bai and Sri N. Srinivasul Reddy:—Will the hon'ble the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
the reasons for denying the benefit of provident fund scheme to the teachers of private aided colleges in Telangana in spite of repeated representations when their counterparts in Andhra area have been enjoying this benefit?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—(a) The question of extending the Teachers Provident Fund Scheme to the Teachers of Private Aided Colleges in Telangana is under consideration of the Government. It is therefore not correct to say that the benefit has been denied.
S. No. 330–B.

S. N. Q. No. 1515–V—Sarvasri K. Ram Reddy, Paga Pulla Reddy and Jinna Malla Reddy:—Will the Hon'ble Minister for Power and Women Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) how many Chief Engineers are working in the Electricity Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Board has appointed advisees to each of these Engineers; and

(c) what is the salary paid to the advisers?

The Minister for Home Sri V Krishnamurth Naidu: —(a) Four Chief Engineers are working in the A. P. State Electricity Board, three on the Electricity side and one on the Civil side.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, the Board has appointed a “Technical Expert” and a “Consultant” to the A. P. State Electricity Board. The Technical Expert whose term of appointment is for a period of six months has been sanctioned a consolidated pay of Rs. 1250 per month. The ‘Adviser’ draws a daily fee of Rs. 75 for the actual days of working subject to the proviso that the total fee does not exceed Rs. 600 per month.

S. No. 330–A.


(a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Board has sanctioned the installation of 75 kw. solar plants at two localities. Kindly furnish further details.
While reviewing the Board's revised estimates for 71-72 and the budget estimate for 72-73, it was found that the operative and maintenance cost of thermal stations were increasing. The coal consumption at these stations was also increasing and the efficiency of these thermal stations was coming down.

Is the Board developing into a centre for rehabilitation of retired persons?
Is it a centre to rehabilitate the retired persons or a commercial organisation to be useful to the people?

Sri M. Narayan Reddy;—This question has to be viewed in the background of mounting establishment charges in the Board as well as the over-staffing which is well known with the Board. One retired S. E. has been appointed as technical adviser to the Chief Engineer. It would show that the Chief Engineer concerned is not competent enough. This has been done for the first time by the Board. The Board is an autonomous body. Except government issuing directions from time to time, it has nothing to do in the Board's matters. Therefore, I would ask the hon. Minister to see whether the technical Adviser, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, who has been recently appointed has had any connections with a big firm which had supplied things on contract to the Board for a long time or is there any other adviser who is now in the staff of the Board who has had any such dealings with a big firm supplying them very huge contracts and with that background whether it is desirable to continue such advisers in addition to other counts against their appointments?

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu;—He is not appointed as adviser to the Chief Engineer. He is appointed as technical expert to the Board. His services are required now by the Board. He has been appointed for a short period of months to give technical information on some matters to the Board.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy;—About his previous connections, whether the hon. Minister would look into, he has not said anything.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi;—He is an adviser, not a committee. He does not constitute a single man committee. He is an adviser
Is there any precedent to such appointment earlier?

Mr. Speaker:—I have a question:

Is there any precedent to such appointment earlier?

Mr. Speaker:—It cannot be said.

Mr. Speaker:—Let him assure the House that he will provide the particulars tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker:—I shall place those details on the Table of the House.

1. Question: What is the position of the Chief Engineers, Board and the Electricity Board? They will sit together and examine it and do whatever is necessary. 

2. Question: Which engineer has 10 to 15 years experience? He has got 10 to 15 years experience. That is accepted by the Chief Engineers.

Sri B. Sree Rama Murthy:— If that is true, it is a serious matter. We will see those things are rectified and I will also pass on the information to the Member.

(1) Mr. V. Gopalaswamy:— Is it, Sir, as you have stated, a matter of public interest? It has come to my notice that the State is not being sincere in these matters and the State is not being sincere in these matters.

Mr. V. Gopalaswamy:— Yes, Sir. It is a matter of public interest. It is a matter of public interest. It is a matter of public interest. It is a matter of public interest. It is a matter of public interest. It is a matter of public interest. It is a matter of public interest. It is a matter of public interest. It is a matter of public interest. It is a matter of public interest. It is a matter of public interest. It is a matter of public interest. It is a matter of public interest. It is a matter of public interest.

Sri B. Sree Rama Murthy:— If that is true, it is a serious matter. We will see those things are rectified and I will also pass on the information to the Member.
Mr Speaker:— I think it is coming up tomorrow. Even otherwise, I will give opportunity to you to speak.

There is one postponed question. I shall take it up now. Smt- Vijayaramanujam to put the question.

NATIVITY CERTIFICATES FOR ANDHRAS LIVING IN OTHER STATES

300—A

* 1516 O.—Smt- Vijaya Ramanujam (Guntur) :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is necessary that domicile Andhras living in other States should produce nativity Certificates for prosecuting higher education in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the facilities created by the Government in this State for such Andhrs?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—Sir, I will read out the answer.

(a) According to the existing rule, domicile certificate from the District Collector is necessary for admission into Colleges, Collegiate institutions in the Telangana area. No such restriction exists in the Andhra Region.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present there are no special facilities for Andhras domiciled in other States.

Smt- Vijayaramanujam :—The problem is that the Andhras settled in other States are finding it very difficult to continue their higher education in those States. Even though, they are born there, they were not given preference because of their language. Can the Government allot some seats for them to come over here for continuation of higher studies in our State, Sir?
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I am afraid, Sir, that is not the proper solution to it. While we are giving seats to people from other language groups in our State, it is the duty of the other State Governments also to see that Andhras are not discriminated merely because they are Andhras and they do not belong to that State. This will have to be taken up as a matter of importance with the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities and we shall take up the matter if there is any genuine difficulty like that.

The Minister for Technical Education (Sri A. Madan Mohan):—I am extremely sorry, Sir. I never meant any disrespect for having caused inconvenience because of my absence. Because of personal reason I could not reach the House. I am now ready with the Answer. If the hon. Member puts the question, I will answer the question, Sir.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

AGNIGUNDALA MINES

330—

* 342 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names and quantities of minerals that will be available from the mines at Agnigundala, Guntur District;

(b) to what extent investigation has been completed; and

(c) whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Central and State Governments to start factories for purifying the minerals available from those mines?

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—(a) Lead and Copper.

(b) Exploratory mining is still in progress.

(c) The Government of India are examining possibilities for setting up a smelter plant.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—I will have to examine.
ANNOUNCEMENT

re : BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—I have to make an announcement.

I am to announce to the House that the Assembly will sit in the evening also on 20-7-72 from 4.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. to take up discussion on the following subjects:

Differential Levy Sugar Price fixed by Government of India. 

... two hours

Soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene in the State 

... two hours

Mr. Speaker:—The procedure I am following about 341 is, immediately after you give the notice and where I feel that it should be raised in the House, I am sending it to the concerned Minister to obtain the information the next day. If they fail to get the information by the next day, I will have necessarily to take it only on the day the information is readily available with the Minister concerned.

Mr. Speaker:—The position is this. It was disallowed under 41. However, I have requested the Chief Minister to obtain the information and communicate to the Member direct.

Mr. Speaker:—To make the position very clear, direct contact is always better.

Smt. J. Easwari Bai:—Not that Sir. (Laughter)

Sri. B. Ratnasabhapathi:—It is only good when both the people like it, Sir.
Matters under Rule 341

re: Scarcity of Water in Paleru Reservoir.

38 19th July, 1972.

Matters under Rule 341

re: Scarcity of Water in Paleru Reservoir.
Matter under Rule 314.  

Matter re: Murder of a Woman in Chinnayapeta, Palakonda Taluk.


Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Mr. Speker, Sir, the Nagarjunasagar Left Main Canal crosses the Paleru reservoir between miles 85 and 87. The Paleru Reservoir acts as a level crossing. The crops that are being raised now are in the ayacut under Paleru reservoir. If the waters of Nagarjunasagar are to be let into the reservoir, the excavation of the Left Main Canal has to be completed upto mile 85. So far excavation has been completed upto mile 72. The works beyond mile 72 are in different stages of progress. Under the programme drawn up by the Chief Engineer with reference to the availability of funds, the canal excavation upto mile 85 can be completed in all aspects by July, 74 and earlier. But in view of the severe summer and as the ayacut under Paleru reservoir is affected due to drought condition last year, it was proposed during my inspection in May, 1972 that the canal excavation be done atleast for a truncated section to allow the water to pass through and fall into the Paleru reservoir to fill it up thereby stabilise the ayacut under Paleru reservoir. The works are accordingly pushed through. But there are still some ridges in it and excavation has to be done to allow flow of water. Most of these works are being executed by the contractors. Every effort is being made to get the balance of work done speedily and completed by the end of this month. The work-sites are proposed to be handed over back to the contractors to continue their work after filling up of the reservoir in August, 1972. Where the contractors express inability to do the work within the time. It will be got done departmentally and completed to allow flow of canal water into the Paleru reservoir. The Joint Secretary, P. W. D. (Projects Wing) was deputed to personally inspect the works and look into the cases. The Government are aware of the anxiety of ryots and agricultural labour in the area and it is the earnest desire of the Government that water flows into the Paleru reservoir by 1st August, 1972.

Matter re: Murder of a Woman in Chinnayapeta, Palakonda taluk.

On 18th July, 1972 a day-light murder took place in the Chinnayapeta village in the Rajam Police Station limits, Palakonda taluk, Srikakulam District. A female was murdered and cash and gold worth Rs. 60,000 were looted. Public in the surrounding villages are fearstricken. So far the culprits were not traced.
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, on 13th July, 1972 one old woman Vavillapalli Ramamma, aged 63 years was found dead in her house in Chinnayypadu village. On a report from Yrdla Suramma, the niece of the deceased a case in Crime No. 61/72 under Sec. 396 I. P. C. was registered at Rajyam Police Station. It appears that the cause is the result of a family dispute. The deceased was throttled to death by the accused. It is suspected that her own relatives had committed this. All the six suspected accused are absconding and police parties have been sent to apprehend them. About sixty tulas of gold, Rs. 1,500 in cash and a bundle of documents are reported to have been taken away. This is reported to be not a Naxalite offence. The case is under investigation.

re: Supply of the Administration Reports.

(re) S. V. Narasimha Rao:— Sir, on 13th July, 1972 one old woman Vavillapalli Ramamma, aged 63 years was found dead in her house in Chinnayypadu village. On a report from Yrdla Suramma, the niece of the deceased a case in Crime No. 61/72 under Sec. 396 I. P. C. was registered at Rajyam Police Station. It appears that the cause is the result of a family dispute. The deceased was throttled to death by the accused. It is suspected that her own relatives had committed this. All the six suspected accused are absconding and police parties have been sent to apprehend them. About sixty tulas of gold, Rs. 1,500 in cash and a bundle of documents are reported to have been taken away. This is reported to be not a Naxalite offence. The case is under investigation.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:  
re: Unemployment of Dental Surgeons.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Let us not go into other matters—
ently. I am sorry to say that the Osmania Dental College graduates have been turned out in large numbers. Osmania University Dental College, Hyderabad is the sole Dental college for the entire Andhra Pradesh established in 1959 with a student strength of 30 only. So far the College produced 175 Dental Surgeons out of whom 153 are unemployed. During the last twenty years and four Five-year Plans only 25 Dental Surgeons are being absorbed with Government Medical Service leaving 158 unemployed whereas in the adjoining Southern States like Tamilnadu, Mysore and Kerala, all the trained Dental Surgeons are being utilised. And the Central Government aid of Rs. 2 lakhs for establishment of Dental clinics was not utilised by our State. And what is more, Rs. 8 lakhs Central aid for Dental and Medical Post Graduate Education is also not being utilised, which should be now diverted for establishment of Dental clinics.

Dental hygiene and care is of highest importance for school-going children including grown ups and the old and as such the Government should bestow attention to this and start 50 Dental clinics in Taluk Headquarters hospitals which need about Rs. 3½ lakhs initial investment and a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 3½ lakhs which is not much and which will give a boon to the people of the State. Therefore I would request the Government to absorb these unemployed Dental Surgeons and it is of highest importance. I hope the hon. Minister will make a favourable announcement now, Sir.

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari):—Sir, a sum of Rs. 10 crores had been provided in the New Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-70) and it was proposed to open 16 Dental Clinics in some of the important Taluk Headquarters Hospitals in the State. But subsequently in view of the limited financial
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re : Unemployment of Dental Surgeons.

resources of the state, the plan provision had pruned. However a sum of Rs. 80 (0) lakhs had been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1969-70 for the medical and health schemes. During the year 1969-70 three dental clinics were opened in the following Taluq Headquarters Hospitals.

1. Taluq Headquarters Hospital, Gudivada,
2. Taluq Headquarters Hospital, Suryapet.
3. Taluk Headquarters Hospital, Adoni.

During the year 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 115.09 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1971-72 for the Medical and Public Health Schemes. The question of opening a Dental Clinic in the Government Hospital, Ongole is still under consideration of the Government.

The Government of India have offered a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs to be sanctioned as loan to unemployed B. D. S. Graduates, but details of the schemes have not been worked out. The Director of Medical & Health Services has also sent proposals to Government in his letter dated so and 10 for the sanction of loan assistance to the Dental Graduates for establishing Private Dental Clinics in the Rural areas. The Government in the Planning and Co-operation is examining the principles to be followed in sanctioning the loans. The amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has not so far been released by the Government of India. The matter will be vigorously pursued.

No offer has so far been received from the Government of India for the establishment of Government Dental Clinics in the State. As such, the question of non-utilisation of the amount of Rs. 2. lakhs does not arise.

A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was allotted by the Government of India to Andhra Pradesh for the creation of post graduate Departments in the Medical Institutions in the State. The Government have accordingly created the following Post Graduate Departments in the Medical Institutions:

(i) Pathology Department in the Osmania Medical College,
(ii) Forensic Medical Department in the Osmania Medical College,
(iii) Microbiology Department in the Osmania Medical College,
(iv) General Medicine Department in the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.

The amount of Rs. 8 lakhs has been utilised for opening the above four Departments in the above Medical Institutions. The amount of Rs. 8 lakhs is not meant for opening of Dental Clinics in the Taluq Headquarters Hospitals in the State. As such, the question of utilising the amount of Rs. 8 lakhs for opening of Dental Clinic in the Taluq Headquarters Hospitals in the State does not arise.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:  

re: Unauthorised operation of private enterprises in the twin cities and districts for accepting “Racing bets” outside the Race Club.

There are no proposals with the Government for the establishment of Dental Clinics in the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals in the State, in view of the acute Financial position of the State. The Director of Medical & Health Services has estimated that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs would be required for the establishment of 50 Dental Clinics in the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals in the State, and not Rs. 3 lakhs as stated by the Member.

Certain Dental Graduates have submitted a Memorandum to the Government to open Dental Clinics in some important Taluk Headquarters Hospitals in the State as to enable them to get employment. The matter will be examined in consultation with the Director of Medical and Health Services. It should be pointed out however that educated unemployment is not confined to Dental Graduates and that the efforts of the Government will be directed primarily towards increasing employment for a large number of trained and qualified personnel in all fields, rather than for providing employment for a few graduates in the Government itself.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The hon. Minister’s answer is not hot and cold. The fact is 153 unemployed had been there. It is only very small minority that had been absorbed since Osmania University Dental College had at random 175. Now it is 153 unemployed are there. It is a pleasant business. After all dental care is of highest importance. If the mouth is healthy body also will be healthy and the mind will be healthy. He knows very well. His evasive and apologetic way of giving the answer is not fair. What I want him is let him as the House that at least 10 Graduates may be taken into service this year which is within the purview of the Government. There should be some final reply. This reply does not serve anything. Therefore I request the Minister to be sympathetic and take 10 graduates into service and work out for the rest to be taken at a later period by various schemes. I would like that the hon. Minister would give a  assurance.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—We are sympathetically considering.

re: Unauthorised Operation of Private Enterprises in the Twin Cities and Districts for accepting “Racing bets” outside the Race Club

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—I draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the unauthorized and irregular “Racing bets” between the outsiders and Race Clubs. There are three such private enterprises operating in the twin Cities and some more in the districts. They are (1) Manjeera Enterprises in Fatnha Maidan, (2) Turfkins of Hyderabad and (3) Hanuman Enterprises in Secunderabad. Under Section 12 of the Hyderabad Horse Race and Betting Act, a licence is to be obtained by private enterprises if they accept any profits on betting on the totalisers’ tickets for a particular race.
Called attention to a matter of urgent
public importance:

*ie*: Unauthorised operation of private
enterprises in the twin cities and
districts for accepting "Racing
bets" outside the Race Club.

... The first two have been operating for the
last four to five years with enormous profits without any licence or
regulation over them. What they are doing now, is, that they are charging service charges at the rate of Rs 2
for a single ticket and Re 1 for a combination and making huge
profits. Then they are also accepting bets with respect to races that
are held in Bangalore, Bombay and Madras by keeping their own
agents and firms there. Under Section 12 of the Racing Act, this
kind of enterprises without any licence obtained from Race Club or
so, are prohibited. I wish to bring to your kind notice that it is also
prohibited under the Hyderabad Gambling Act under the provisions
of Sections 3 and 4. Then what about the losses that we are incurring
apart from other assets. If these betting of the people who bet,
are taken inside the Race Club, 25% of the admission tickets go to
the Government Revenue. Really we are losing this on account of
the unauthorised profits outside the race club. The second thing,
Sir. On the tickets shown, Government would get by way of tax
6 1/4%, as well as 12 1/2%. That revenue also we are losing during
the last four to five years. That is as far as the Government is
concerned. As far as betters are concerned, on account of their being
irregular and unlicensed character, if somebody has got or wins lakhs
and if that huge money is to be paid, his ticket number is not corres-
dpondingly concerned in the concerned register of other State. There
is an element of cheating. Cheating is inherent in that unlicensed
bookmaker. If he did not want to pay, there is nothing that can be
done against him. Why lakhs of rupees from our State, from middle
class and other people should be sent without getting anything.
Therefore we are also learning that some more agencies are also
operating in Andhra Region also. In view of these, what action has
been taken by the Government so far for regulating these under the
Act or prohibiting them completely in the public interest.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—The following 5 private enter-
prises and agencies were accepting racing bets outside the Race-clubs
in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

1. Manjeera Enterprises,
2. Turfkins,
3. Hanuman Enterprises,
5. Govardhan and Satyanarayana Co.,
  Kurshid Ahmed, c/o Govardhan.

The Inspector-General of Police has reported that in so far as
Districts are concerned there are no unauthorised enterprises accepting
racing bets except in Nellore town where there are two agents accept-
ing racing bets on behalf of Manjeera Enterprises and Turfkins of
Hyderabad.

Since Manjeera Enterprises, Turfkins and Sri Hanuman Enter-
prises having their branches at Hyderabad Secunderabad were accept-
ing bets on each race and also purchasing jackpot tickets for the
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Unauthorised operation of private enterprises in the twin cities and districts for accepting "Racing bets" outside the Race Club.


races being run in Bangalore City and other places contavening section 4 of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Gambling Act and Section 12 of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Horse Racing and Betting Regulation 1938 Fasali the City Police conducted raids simultaneously on all the above firms on 25-6-72 both in Hyderabad and Secunderabas. Altogether an amount of Rs. 10,300 was seized by the Police and 24 persons were arrested. Ujjagar Singh & Co., was raided on 10-6-72 an amount of about Rs, 5,300 was sized. In the above said 36 persons were arrested. The firm Goverdhun & Satyanarayana & Co., was raided by the Police in 1971 as well as in the year 1972 and an amount of Rs. 5,300 and over Rs. 800 was seized in the two raids respectively. Three persons were arrested in each of the two raids.

Except Manjeera Enterprises who along with Turfkins and Sri Hanuman Enterprises has been granted interim stay order by the Andhra Pradesh High Court pending disposal of the Writ Petition filed by them, no other firm or agency is continuing its business. Action has been taken to file a counter affidavit to vacate the stay orders given by the High Court.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Sir, in the first instance the High Court had granted stay. The final arguments were over yesterday in this matter. We need not wait for the outcome of the High Court decision in which particular sections are challenged. Those sections were put there in the 1305 Fasli by the late Nizam by a regulation or Firman. Irrespective of the High Court decision and even without giving thought to that, whether the Government propose to bring an amendment to cover the same and bring the whole transaction within the ambit of this law and within this session in the larger interest, we have shown such leniences during the last four years.
19th July, 1972

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Non-merger of D. A with pay for calculation of pension of the employees of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.

Sri V Krishnamurthy Naidu:—I shall keep that in view. Any action can be taken only after the High Court decision is known.

re: NON-MERGER OF D. A WITH PAY FOR CALCULATION OF PENSION OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF HYDERABAD.

Sri Syed Hasan:—In service matters the Local Administration Department is identical with that of the State Government. The pension rules and conditions are same as in the case of Government. In G.O.M.- No. 178, dated 26th May, instructions were issued stating that for pension purposes allowances should be included in the salary and that the pension be issued on that basis. Similarly the Municipal Corporation had sent the pension papers of their employees to the Accountant General, but the Accountant General had returned them saying that unless another G. O. is issued by the Government they will not be able to do that. Again the Municipal Corporation had referred to the Government and so far the G.O. has not been issued. Those who had to get their small pensions are suffering on account of that.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—Sir, the Government have already issued orders in G.O.Ms. No. 277, M.A. dated 3-3-1971 extending the concessions granted to the Government servants to the employees of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad also for treating a portion of the admissible dearness allowances drawn by the employees as "Dearness Pay" for purpose of pension and gratuity. The Accountant General has requested the Government to clarify whether the benefits of reckoning "Dearness Pay" can be extended to the Family Pension, admissible under Family Pension Rules 1944. It has since been decided that the dearness pay shall count as ‘Pay’ for purpose of the Family Pension under the Family Pension Scheme 1944 to the employees of the Corporation also on par with the Government employees. A clarification in this regard has since been issued to the Accountant-General.

In G.O. Ms. No. 178, Finance (PC) dated 20-5-1971, Government have issued orders granting certain further concessions to the Government employees who retired within three years from the crucial date. The Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, who is of the view that the orders issued in the said Government order will automatically apply to the employees of the Corporation also, sent the pension papers to the Accountant-General. As the pension papers of these employees were returned by the Accountant-General for want of separate orders extending the above concessions to the Corporation employees, the Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has requested the Government to issue separate orders extending the further concessions granted in G.O.Ms. No. 178, Finance (PC) dated 26-5-1971. Orders in this regard have since been issued in G.O. Ms. No. 501, M.A. dated the 18th July.
Cliaing attention to matters of urgent Public impartance:


re: Request of the Andhra Pradesh Government to the Centre for Neyveli power and the attitude of the Centre thereon.

Sr. V. Krishnamurthy Naidu (Deputising the Minister for Power):—Sir, with your kind permission I would like to state that the installed capacity of the Neyveli Generating Station in Tamilnadu is at present 400 M.Ws. and it is being further expanded from 400 M.Ws. to 600 M.Ws. in third stage. The first generating Unit on Neyveli was commissioned on 23-5-62. In the year 1965, the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board took up with the Government of India for allocation of 25 M.Ws. from Neyveli project to meet power situation in the State. Sri N. Sanjive Reddy, the then Chief Minister had addressed the Union Home Minister Sri G. L. Nanda to consider the question of allotting power from Neyveli to this State. The matter was subsequently taken up at the third meeting of the Southern Regional Electricity Board held in April, 1965. At that meeting the Members of Andhra, Kerala and Mysore indicated in principle their agreement to the sharing of the benefits of the Central Project. The Chairman, late Sri Lallubhadur Shastri had agreed to the above principle but the Madras representative stated that such sharing might only be considered after satisfying the need of the local region where such a project was situated. In December, 1967, however, the Government of India, the Minister of State, Mines and Metals wrote to this Government stating that the capacity of the power station at Neyveli was being expanded and as a result of a review carried out by them in consultation with the Minister for Irrigation and power it was found that it might be possible to make available power upto 100 M.Ws. from Neyveli to Andhra Pradesh subject to availability of necessary transmission facilities. They, therefore requested the Government to intimate to them the firm requirements of the power in Andhra Pradesh during 1969-70 and whether this Government would be interested in utilising a portion of the power available in Neyveli so that the Government of India might take a decision in the matter.

The State Government intimated its intention to obtain supply of the power from Neyveli to the extent of 150 M.Ws. from 1969 onwards. Therefore the matter was again taken up with the Government of India in August pressing for the need for allocation of power from Neyveli. On 15-2-69 the matter was taken up with the Prime Minister by the Chief Minister for helping this State to secure a part of the Electricity generated at Neyveli.
Sri D. Venkatesam:—Is the Minister aware that these people have passed L Ts. and undergone teaching training and that they have been deprived of their promotions?

Mr. Speaker:—Now, the hon. Minister for Co-operation will move the Demand under Co-operation.

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1972-73**

**VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS**

DEMAND No. XXIII—CO-OPERATION—Rs. 2,67,83,000.

Sri B. Subba Rao:—Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,67,83,000 under demand No. XXIII—Co-operation.”

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

“To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,67,83,000 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.”

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, I beg to move:

“To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,67,83,000 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.”

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

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

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,67,8,000 for Co-operation by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
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The Co-operative Agricultural Credit Sector is in dolldrums. 13 out of 25 District Co-operative Central Banks are considered as operationally weak. Out of 14,914 agricultural credit societies, only 528 are viable. The Co-operative Agricultural Credit Sector is in dolldrums.
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

Co-operative credit has practically stagnated. Bad debts have mounted up to the extent of Rs. 2.3 lakhs. To save the movement, no amount of palliatives will do; the surgeons' knives are called for. As on 30-4-1972, a sum of Rs. 28 crores were overdue from the 25 District Co-operative Central Banks in the State out of 40 crores. The farmers in the State need 200 crores annually for seasonal agricultural operations of which the co-operatives have barely met to the extent of 23 crores. In Tamil Nadu a sum of Rs. 79 crores was drawn, a relatively small State, Tamil Nadu was able to draw Rs. 79 crores and it is our misfortune, misfortune of our farmers that we were able to draw only Rs. 25 crores. Why is it so? Why is it our Co-operative Department is not able to draw more money - I want the hon. Minister to answer when he replies.

In our State the people's deposits are Rs. 9.36 crores as on 31-3-1972, whereas in Assam, a comparatively smaller State, the deposits have gone up to Rs. 12.24 crores. Much more backward and smaller, Assam State has been able to collect Rs. 12.24 crores from the people. It is a matter of shame that the co-operative movement in our State was able to collect only Rs. 9.86 crores by way of deposits from the people.

It is our misfortune that the State Co-operative Bank has not been utilising to the full extent the generous credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India. Only Rs. 8 crores have so far been utilised, thus driving the honest small farmer into the clutches of money-lenders. I ask, 'Why?'. Why is it that the co-operative Bank in our State was able to utilise only Rs. 3 crores? The marginal farmer of whom the Government has been so much talking is driven into the clutches of money lenders. This is a matter of shame, and we have not been told why the situation was like that. What happened to our credit facilities and credit worthiness? Is the Co-operative movement so weak and the State co-operative Bank so bankrupt? Could it not get more from the Reserve Bank of India? I will let you know why - why we have not been able to utilise the credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank to the fullest extent. It is a matter of
shame that the co-operative movement in the State could meet the requirement to the extent of only Rs. 25 crores out of the annual requirement of Rs. 200 crores.

Now, I will confine myself only to one District to show how woefully neglected this movement was and how the movement has been thrown into the hands of self-centered persons who are exploiting. I refer to the Guntur Co-operative Central Bank. The drafts issued by the Guntur Co-operative Central Bank on other Banks were dishonoured. If the Co-operative Central Bank, Guntur, should issue drafts, it has to issue them only on another Bank either in the Guntur District or elsewhere, and if the drafts issued by the Central Bank are being dishonoured, it only shows that the Guntur Co-operative Central Bank has no creditworthiness. Further depositors were denied payment of their monies. Under Sections 18 and 24 of the Banking Regulation Act statutory minimum cash reserves and liquid assets have to be maintained to meet the due payments of depositors. In this, the Bank failed miserably even after manipulating its accounts. I wish to draw your attention to this particular point with reference to this Bank-manipulating of accounts. When the liquid assets were only actually 61 thousand, it was manipulated to 6 lakhs by adding a zero to it. It is clear fraud. It is a mischief done by those people who are now in power in the Guntur Co-operative Central Bank and the figure 60 thousand has been manipulated to 6 lakhs. I want the Minister to tell the House who are the people who are responsible for such manipulation of accounts and who are thus playing fraud on the people’s money. Then, liquid assets were diverted towards payment of overdues to the State Co-operative Bank. This is a big question to be answered.

Under the rules a director of the State Co-operative Bank ceases to be as such if the District Co-operative Bank of which he is a representative defaults to the State Co-operative Bank. The Guntur District Co-operative Central Bank of which Sri Kasu Vengala Reddy is the representative was in danger of defaulting. The previous Chief Minister’s corrupt regime hoovers us and the present Government is also working under the traditions of its predecessor Government. Traditions are not being changed. So, if this was allowed to happen, namely, the Guntur District Co-operative Central Bank of which Sri Kasu Vengala Reddy is the representative defaulting in payment to the State Co-operative Bank—then he loses his position as President of the State Bank. This Bank had therefore to choose either (1) to pay its depositors and have its drafts honoured, or (2) to clear the overdues to the State Bank just to keep its representative Sri Vengal Reddy as the President of the State Bank. It chose the later, and thus violated the Banking Regulation Act.

The Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank debentures to the extent of nearly Rs. 70 crores are guaranteed by the Government. It cannot invest even a rupee of its funds without the permission of the trustee, the Registrar of co-operative Societies. But it chose to invest a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs as a call deposit in the Guntur District Bank without permission. I ask the Minister to tell me how the Registrar was a party to such a thing and how he allowed this violation.
tion of the rules and the provisions of the Act. It is clear that loot was deliberately indulged by these people—people in high office—the Registrar, the Secretary and everybody colluded and that is how this loot was going on.

The State Co-operative Bank on its part generously made a loan, donation, of Rs. 10 lakhs which was meant to cover the liquid assets without which the District Bank had to close its shop and which in turn would have cost the life of the President, State Co-operative Bank, Sri Venkai Reddy. I again draw your attention to the fact that the Vice President of the Central Land Mortgage Bank is no other than the Vice President of the State Co-operative Bank when Mr. Kasu Veerla Reddy was the President. He is Chadras Khara Reddy. So the whole thing is something like a legacy being handed down from father to son.

So, so long as these two persons enjoy the friendship of each other, they work handing love in playing fraud on the people. All this was done deliberately for a different purpose to perpetuate an individual as President of the State Co-operative Bank all his life, and this is how the co-operative movement has been functioning in our State.

Therefore in order to keep himself in power, he has committed all sorts of acts which violated the rules, which violated the regulations, and which violated the morals. Had all this been done in the interests of the Bank and the thousands of agriculturists in Guntur, one could view this leniently. But it was all done deliberately for a different purpose to perpetuate an individual as President of the State Co-operative Bank all his life.

I shall now read out a letter from the Reserve Bank of India, Agricultural Credit Department, Ref: No 2-19 7/71 dated 29-12-71, marked secret to the President State Co-operative Bank. This is a very interesting letter. If this letter is read and if the members under the import of it they will understand also to which extent the concerned persons have gone:

“The affairs of Guntur District Co-operative Bank have been under our observation for some time. And we have viewed with grave concern the consistent failure of the Bank to maintain statutory cash reserves and liquid assets as required under Sections 18 and 24 of the Banking Regulation Act. We have also noted with equal concern that some drafts issued on other Banks were dishonoured and that some depositors have been persuaded to wait for the refund of their deposits. The position of over-due has been steadily deteriorating so that at the end of October the overdues amount to Rs. 513 lakhs with the societies. This has naturally made it impossible for the Bank to honour its commitments to the State Co-operative Bank. With a view to keeping the defaults to the apex to the minimum, the Central Bank has ignored its liquid assets cash reserves.”

Sir, this para of the letter is much more important:

“Please acknowledge receipt of the letter and inform us of the action taken by the State Co-operative Bank in the
matter. Copies of the letter are being sent to the Secretary to Government, Co-op. Department, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Chairman of the Guntur District Central Cooperative Bank for their information and necessary action. We are also advising our Deputy Chief Officer to make a detailed study of the bank's working with a view to suggesting a concrete programme of action to put the Central Bank's functioning on a normal footing and will revert to the subject on his report."

This Sector is one on the brink of bankruptcy under one item alone. Amounts due to Government on account of supply of fertilizers; the position is as follows: As on 30-9-70 a sum of Rs. 11 crores 41 lakhs was overdue to Government of which a sum of Rs. 6 crores 24 lakhs has been misused by the Federation. In my own district Cuddapah, I suspect crores of rupees have been misappropriated and I demand a thorough enquiry into the matter.

It is of interest to know that there are more criminals in the Co-operative Movement than outside. If an honest and strict enquiry is conducted into the whole activities of the Department, I would be surprised if the number of cases that have to be booked would go beyonds thousands. As it stands today, there are 821 criminals pending before the Judicial Magistrate. All these pertain to misappropriation, out of which my own District Cuddapah accounts for 166 cases under various stages of investigation and enquiry.

When this is the fate of two important sectors (Agricultural Credit and Marketing) one need not be surprised that the Co-operative Movement had not made any headway. And who are running the movement today.
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1. Sri Kasu Vengala Reddy, President, State Co-operative Central Bank;
2. Sri T. Chandrasekhara Reddy, President, Central Land Mortgage Bank;
3. Sri V. Raghunatha Reddy, President, Federation of Consumers' Co-operatives;
4. Sri M. Ramgopal Reddy, President, Co-operative Sugar Factories;
5. Sri M. Bhoj Reddy, President, State Co-operative Union;

I am now asking the Government, the Chief Minister and the Minister concerned whether they are prepared to face an enquiry by the people, whether they are prepared to appoint a Committee of this House to probe into the whole matter or whether they would follow the previous practice of wallowing in corruption, wallowing in nepotism, wallowing in all that is bad in the Co-operative Movement.
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 19th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 19th July, 1972.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
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Sardar with Sai, President. After the ratification of the previous meeting, the meeting proceeded with the agenda.

The President pointed out that the budget for the year 1972-73 was presented and discussed. The members agreed on the budget as proposed.

In conclusion, the President thanked the members for their active participation and promised to take the necessary action on the points raised.

The meeting adjourned.

Sardar with Sai, President.

[Signatures]

[Date]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 19th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The annual financial statement for the year 1972-73 includes the voting of demands for grants. The details of the budget for the year are as follows:

- Budget for 1972-73:
- Voting of Demands for Grants.

The budget includes various allocations for different departments and programs. The details of the allocations will be discussed in the meeting. The budget is presented for approval and discussion.

Sri G. V. Anjaneya Sarma (Sattenapalli):—Sir, I rise to support the demand on Co-operation and I would like to make a few observations on the demand. The philosophy of Co-operation or the principles of co-operation which the Government is trying to implement, is not in question to-day in this House. Even the Members of
the Opposition feel that this is the right philosophy and these are the right principles to be adopted. But the only question is how far they are being actually implemented. Several Members of the Opposition have pointed out the lapses here and there, in one institution or another institution and especially some institutions of my own district, which they are taking very much interest in those matters and I am very glad about it. But individual lapses here and there will not show that either the system or the implementation is generally bad.

I would like to make one submission in this matter, Sir. The origin of Cooperative movement in India being an attempt to meet the rural indebtedness has gone into the hands of landlords in the first instance, unlike in U. K. where the Co-operation has been used by the working class to better its lot. Co-operatives are the most powerful institutions in U. K. and that is the main component part of the Labour Party. Here the historic process was different; when it was intended to meet the rural indebtedness naturally the organisations have gone into the hands of peasantry and landlords and they had come to the view as positions of patronage and power.

I would like the Government to send a Study Team to Sweden and Denmark, where the Co-operative system is accepted to be functioning in success. The Government should not think about the cost; they must immediately send a delegation. They must make a study as to how the institutions are working, what types of people are manning the Co-operative Societies etc. The reason for failure of cooperative movement here is politicalisation. De-politicalisation is only the remedy and towards de-politicalisation, I suggest that all the politicians i.e. Members of the Legislature, Presidents of Panchayat Samithies, Presidents of Local Boards, and other institutions should be barred from participating in the working of cooperatives. For that, rules can be amended. I also suggest to the Hon'ble Minister for his serious consideration the constitution of Control Commission in every district consisting of Legislators of the district to meet periodically and make concrete suggestions to the Government for action, instead of coming in Legislature and making allegations against one or the other. If the Legislators also take the responsibility of supervising the co-operative institutions that would be better.

The Governmental control and non-official autonomy are the two conflicting things here. Some Members felt that the Government should have greater control and some others said that autonomy should be there. How both can reconcile in Co-operative System? What I would like to suggest is that non-officials must be whole time participants and others can be part time participants, if so necessary, in the cooperative system.

Non-officials only should be whole time people and they must take the responsibility both in implementing the policies and carrying on the administration. Workers participation in co-operative movement is insignificant. We cannot expect a real sense of cooperation unless there are radical reforms thought of by the Government. Beneficiaries of the co-operative movement should be
given the power to govern the co-operative institutions; otherwise it will be of no use. With these few words, I resume my seat, Sir.

(continued)
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 19th July, 1972.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
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1972-73 याच्या भुज्यावर दर्शविलेल्या माहितीनुसार आयशी व खर्चांची गणना करण्यात आलेलीला हे ज्युड्जी-प्रकारचे म्हणजेच भुज्ये आहेत. त्याच्या माहितीमुळे निष्क्रिय असणारे 90 दिवसीय अनुक्रमातील माहिती व त्याच्या विद्युती त्याच्या गणनेनुसार उपलब्ध करून दिलेलें. इतर विभागांच्या अनुसार या माहितीची चेष्टा करण्यात आलेली आहे. त्यांच्यासाठी या माहितीचे विश्लेषण केलेले आहे. विचारांकन करून त्यांना अनुभवांचा मोठा महत्त्व दिले आहे. त्याच्याद्वारे कृपया या माहितीच्या आधारावर कर्मचाऱ्यांना माहिती दिली जावे.


(Continued)
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 19th July, 1972.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Shri Satsan Sarabjeet Singh—Secretary—Economic Affairs in his capacity as Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, has presented the draft of the following schedule of demands for grants:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Agriculture
4. Industrial Development
5. Housing
6. Water Supply
7. Roads
8. Public Works
9. Law and Order
10. Local Bodies

The demands are for the financial year 1972-73 and are subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly.
Voting of Demands for Grants.
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and the accounts from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973. All items have been
revised, and the budget has been assented to. The budget has been
approved by the State Government, and the following demands for grants have been
approved by the State Government:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Housing
4. Agriculture
5. Industry

The accounts for the year 1972-73 have been
published in the official gazette. The accounts have been
approved by the auditors, and the budget has been
presented to the State Assembly for consideration.

The budget for the year 1974-75 has been
prepared, and the demands for grants have been
submitted to the State Assembly for consideration.

The budget for the year 1974-75 has been
approved by the State Government, and the demands for
grants have been approved by the State Assembly.

The accounts for the year 1973-74 have been
published in the official gazette. The accounts have been
approved by the auditors, and the budget has been
presented to the State Assembly for consideration.

The budget for the year 1975-76 has been
prepared, and the demands for grants have been
submitted to the State Assembly for consideration.

The budget for the year 1975-76 has been
approved by the State Government, and the demands for
grants have been approved by the State Assembly.

The accounts for the year 1974-75 have been
published in the official gazette. The accounts have been
approved by the auditors, and the budget has been
presented to the State Assembly for consideration.

The budget for the year 1976-77 has been
prepared, and the demands for grants have been
submitted to the State Assembly for consideration.

The budget for the year 1976-77 has been
approved by the State Government, and the demands for
grants have been approved by the State Assembly.

The accounts for the year 1975-76 have been
published in the official gazette. The accounts have been
approved by the auditors, and the budget has been
presented to the State Assembly for consideration.

The budget for the year 1977-78 has been
prepared, and the demands for grants have been
submitted to the State Assembly for consideration.

The budget for the year 1977-78 has been
approved by the State Government, and the demands for
grants have been approved by the State Assembly.

The accounts for the year 1976-77 have been
published in the official gazette. The accounts have been
approved by the auditors, and the budget has been
presented to the State Assembly for consideration.

The budget for the year 1978-79 has been
prepared, and the demands for grants have been
submitted to the State Assembly for consideration.

The budget for the year 1978-79 has been
approved by the State Government, and the demands for
grants have been approved by the State Assembly.

The accounts for the year 1977-78 have been
published in the official gazette. The accounts have been
approved by the auditors, and the budget has been
presented to the State Assembly for consideration.

The budget for the year 1979-80 has been
prepared, and the demands for grants have been
submitted to the State Assembly for consideration.

The budget for the year 1979-80 has been
approved by the State Government, and the demands for
grants have been approved by the State Assembly.

The accounts for the year 1978-79 have been
published in the official gazette. The accounts have been
approved by the auditors, and the budget has been
presented to the State Assembly for consideration.

The budget for the year 1980-81 has been
prepared, and the demands for grants have been
submitted to the State Assembly for consideration.

The budget for the year 1980-81 has been
approved by the State Government, and the demands for
grants have been approved by the State Assembly.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 19th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual financial statement for the year 1972-73.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The annual financial statement for the year 1972-73 is presented. The demands for grants are being considered. The details of the budget and the demands are being discussed.

The budget for the year 1972-73 is being presented for the conference. The demands for grants are being considered in detail. The allocation of funds is being discussed.

The conference has approved the budget for the year 1972-73. The demands for grants have been considered in detail. The budget has been approved for the year 1972-73.

The conference has approved the budget for the year 1972-73. The demands for grants have been considered in detail. The budget has been approved for the year 1972-73.

Annual Financial Statement Budget

for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

…”...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.
19th July, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
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[Document content in Telugu script]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 19th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

As per the instructions, the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1972-73 is presented. The details of the voting of demands for grants are as follows:

- Demand No. 1: [Details of demand 1]
- Demand No. 2: [Details of demand 2]
- Demand No. 3: [Details of demand 3]
- Demand No. 4: [Details of demand 4]

The financial statement for the year 1972-73 includes the budget for various demands. The details of each demand are provided with the corresponding vote allocations. The statement is presented in a structured format, highlighting the financial implications and allocations for each demand.
Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu (Parvathi Puram):—Sir, while I have a good word for the present Minister for the energy and sincerity he is bringing forth, I have every pity and sympathy for him for he is asked to preside over a department which is inherently ineradicable. It is impossible to make it a working proposition. I would like every hon. member sitting here to examine and review what has taken place all through the years that the department had come to function. For the last 50 or 60 years, this department is developing day by day and crores of rupees have been allotted. My hon. friends sitting here have given a narrative, instance by instance, of the innumerable instances of misappropriation—every sort of crime.

The Department of Cooperation is exactly a ‘Neti Birakaya’. There is absolutely no ‘Neyf’ in it. It is totally devoid of co-operation. I just want to bring to your kind notice the marketing society that is function, the co-operatives stores that is functioning, the Super Bazaar, that is really functioning. What is the meaning by co-operative department? What is the cooperation that they are drawing from the public? Are there any funds drawn by way of deposits from the public? After all Government money is given. Instead of a co-operative society, a Tahsildar may attend to that work. He will be an official who will be afraid, who can be subject to disciplinary action. The Reserve Bank is giving some money. Then it goes—

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1973-74:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
the Central Bank. That money is given again to the different societies. They are giving them freedom and scope for any amount of misappropriation that a man is capable of misappropriating. Misappropriation is limited to a man’s capacity to grab. One of my friends said that the definition of this co-operative socialism is the capacity of a man to grab. After all there is what is known as individual selfishness. There is a conflict between individual selfishness and the social need. He may no doubt start with a social motive. These three cannot be bridged up. The Communists have a method of it. I can understand it. It is a straight course of nationalisation. But what is it here? This is something of a hybrid system. It is a hybrid maize that can be tasted well. It is hybrid of ideas which are not clear. I do not think any officer can ever say straight that this department is a success. This department is a waste of public finances. I demand that this amount shall not be sanctioned, that this waste shall be prevented. I say it is a social crime that this money belonging to the public has been distributed at various levels for purposes of undersood freedom. It is understood. I go to very fundamentals of it and say that the word: ‘co-operation’ is a misnomer. It is not co-operation. You can call it a credit aid body. Numerous corporations are functioning. Therefore this department shall be scrapped branch, root and leaf and the department shall be disbanded.
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(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

...
Voting of Demands Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 19th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sir, I. Minister: — Honorable, we have already passed the demands for 30 lakhs
serving the purpose of the institution. Now, it is a matter of policy to provide
voting. I request to vote the demands. I think we should vote 30 lakhs. I have
an idea of the institution. I think we should vote 30 lakhs because we want both of our
officials and co-officials to work with a high sense of duty, service, integrity,
honesty and dedication.

Sir, I. Chief: — Sir, we have already passed the demands for 30 lakhs
serving the purpose of the institution. Now, it is a matter of policy to provide
voting. I request to vote the demands. I think we should vote 30 lakhs because we want both of our
officials and co-officials to work with a high sense of duty, service, integrity,
honesty and dedication.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.


The Financial Statement for the year ending 30th June 1972 includes the demand for grants for various purposes. The budget has been prepared to meet the financial requirements of the year and to ensure the smooth functioning of government departments.

For the year 1972-73, a total demand for grants has been proposed, including the following:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Housing
4. Water Supply
5. Road and Transport
6. Agriculture
7. Industries
8. Social Welfare

The government has taken steps to increase the allocation for education and health, as these sectors are considered to be priorities for the development of the country. The budget also includes a provision for the construction of new roads and the expansion of existing transportation facilities.

The government has also allotted funds for the development of agriculture, industries, and social welfare programs. These allocations are aimed at enhancing the economic growth of the country and improving the standard of living of the people.

Overall, the budget for 1972-73 is designed to address the challenges faced by the country and to make progress towards its development goals.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 19th July, 1973

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text in Telugu script]

[Translation]

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text in Telugu script]
19th July, 1972. Annual Financial Statements (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Mr. Speaker — This is not the practice.
Sri C.V.K. Rao — Since the matter has come up.
Mr. Speaker — Then there is no end for it.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,67,83,010 for Co-operation
by Rs. 100

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,67,83,000 for Co-operation
by Rs. 200

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,67,83,000 for Co-operation
by Rs. 100

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding
Rs. 2,67,83,000 Under Demand No. 23 Co-operation."

The motion adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned till 8.30 a.m.
tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned till Half-past-Eight of the clock
on Thursday the 20th July, 1972)
CO-OPERATION.

The co-operative movement which originally was conceived as a means of providing credit to farmers has now embraced several aspects of our economy, though its largest sphere of activity continues to be agricultural credit of different types. It is necessary to give a new dimension to the movement and improve the operational efficiency of the movement so that the cooperative organisations may become effective and dynamic instruments of Social and economic progress.

The financial assistance provided by the Government year after year from out of the public exchequer to co-operative organisations in the State is mainly in the nature of contribution to the share capital, loans and subsidies. This assistance has necessarily to be supplemented by the co-operative organisations with funds which they should be able to muster on their own. It will, however, be the policy of the Government to provide maximum assistance to co-operative organisations formed for the economic betterment of the weaker section of the society.

It is against the above background that "Demand XXIII—Co-operation" is now before this House for consideration. The progress of the Co-operative movement so far and the future co-operative policy of the Government are discussed in the paragraphs that follow:

Co-operative Credit:

Besides the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank and the 25 Co-operative Central Banks, there are 15,040 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies functioning in the State with a membership of 22.60 lakhs and a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 10.57 crores as on 30th June, 1971. It is programmed to increase the membership in primaries to 24.89 lakhs before 1972-73. With a view to strengthen the internal resources of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies for enabling them to undertake increased lending programmes and improving their business in non-credit activities, the State Government contributes towards the Share Capital of the Societies up to a limit of Rs. 10,000 for each Society. Government have contributed up to 30th September, 1971 a sum of Rs. 67.625 lakhs in respect of 791 Societies. During 1971-72 share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. 21-74 lakhs was sanctioned by Reserve Bank of India to 284 Societies. It is propose to extend Government share capital contribution to the tune of Rs. 1.00 crore during 1972-73 for Central Banks and Agricultural Credit Societies.

Issue of Loans by Co-operative Central Banks:

During the year 1971-72 (1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972) the Co-operative Central Banks issued short-term and medium-term loans for agricultural purposes to the extent of Rs. 27.91 crores (Rs. 27.30 crores under short-term and Rs. 0.61 crores under medium-term) as against the target of Rs. 82 crores. The main reason for the stagnation of co-operative credit is the accumulation of overdues on account of frequent failure of crops due to cyclones and the drought conditions. However, action is being taken to collect the overdues quickly.

It has been brought to notice that in spite of instructions issued by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies from time to time in the matter of sanction and disbursement of short-term loans by the Co-operative Central Banks there have been delays and irregularities in the disbursements of loans to the members of the Societies concerned. It has also been brought to notice that in some cases, the loans are not actually reaching the members to whom they are sanctioned. In order to remedy the situation, it has been decided that the member concerned should be informed by post individually of the amounts of the loans sanctioned to them and released to the office bearers of the societies for disbursement as soon as the drawal statements are sanctioned so that the members may approach the societies in proper time and obtain the loan.

All the Co-operative Central Banks have been advised to send individual intimations to the members of the Societies concerned by post informing the members the details of the name of the Society, the name of the member, loan amount sanctioned etc. The Co-operative Central Banks have also been advised to ensure that the intimations are sent by post on the same day of sanction of drawal statements of the societies and that there is no complaint whatsoever of any non-receipt of intimations by the member to whom loans are sanctioned.

The Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies have also been advised to publish on the notice boards of the societies and also in the village chavadies, the names of the members and the amount of the loans sanctioned etc., as soon as the societies draw loans from the Co-operative Central Banks so that the members concerned may know in proper time the loan amounts sanctioned to them. They have also been advised to issue the loans by cheques in the case of societies which are within a read of 10 Kms. of the branch of Co-operative Central Banks.

*Share Capital of Co-operative Central Banks and Rehabilitation of Weak Co-operative Central Banks:*

The State Government have so far contributed a sum of Rs. 68 lakhs towards the share capital of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Banks and Rs. 246.75 lakhs towards the share capital of the Co-operative Central Banks. This will increase the borrowing power of the Co-operative Central Banks and at the same time improve their own funds position.

Of the 25 Co-operative Central Banks in the State, 13 Co-operative Central Banks re-considered as Weak Co-operative Central Banks and as per the guidelines suggested by the Reserve Bank of India, the weak Co-operative Central Banks have drawn up rehabilitation programmes for strengthening their position. The progress is being reviewed by the District Co-operative Officers concerned, once a month. Government have also sanctioned special assistance of Rs. 127.35 lakhs by way of long-term loans and Rs. 192.35 lakhs towards share capital contribution up to 1971-72 for rehabilitating the Weak Co-operative Central Banks.
During the year 1972-73 it is proposed to sanction Rs. 87 lakhs as long-term loan assistance including subsidy to the Weak Co-operative Central Banks to improve their financial position.

_Crop Loan System:_

Under crop loan system, loans are made available in two components, viz., cash and kind.

One of the reasons for the slow progress in the issue of loans has been that in a large number of cases the members of Co-operative Societies have not been utilising the kind component. A scheme is being evolved on the lines of the scheme in operation in the Punjab State to ensure that every loanee utilises not less than 50% of the loan in kind. The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation will be supplying the required fertilisers to farmers through Co-operative Credit Societies.

_Commercial Banks:_

In the Andhra Pradesh 14 Nationalised Commercial Banks and the Andhra Bank commenced financing the agricultural sector through Co-operatives on the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India. At present there are 576 societies ceded to commercial banks under the scheme. The Commercial Banks have provided credit of about Rs. 194 lakhs to 829 Societies for Kharif, 1971. They have also advanced medium-term loans to the extent of Rs. 8.46 lakhs to 18 Societies.

_Share Capital Contribution to Co-operative Urban Banks:_

The Reserve Bank of India came forward to sanction loan to State Government for participation in share capital of Co-operative Urban Banks, under National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund and for the first time during the year it has sanctioned Rs. 8.25 lakhs 6% Co-operative Urban Banks, namely the Urban Banks at Bhimavaram, Tadpatri, Tirupathi, Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Uravakonda.

_Long-term Credit:_

The Land Mortgage Banking structure in Andhra Pradesh is a federal one with primary Land Mortgage Banks at the taluk level federated to the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Limited, Hyderabad at State level.
Appendix.  

There are 182 Primary Land Mortgage Banks in the State for the 189 taluks. Orders have recently been issued for organising two Primary Land Mortgage Banks at Addanki and Martur in Prakasam district, bifurcating the Primary Land Mortgage Banks at Narsaraopet and Ongole. The target of one Primary Land Mortgage Bank for each taluk has practically been achieved. During the year 1971-72, these banks issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1,720.44 lakhs. The loans disbursed by the Land Mortgage Banks annually were stepped up progressively from Rs. 822.54 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 1,720.44 lakhs in 1971-72. During the year 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 239.190 lakhs was invested by the State Government in the ordinary debentures of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Limited, Hyderabad. The programme for investment by State Government in the debenture of Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank under ordinary and special debentures during 1972-73 is Rs. 225.00 lakhs and Rs. 162.00 lakhs respectively.

AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION SCHEMES

Ayacut Development Schemes:

During the year 1971-72 two ayacut development schemes viz., Nagarjunasagar Project (2nd loan) scheme and T.H.L.C. (2nd loan) Scheme, were successfully completed after advancing Rs. 109.58 lakhs to 6,111 farmers for development of 84,854 acres of land and Rs. 78.02 lakhs to 2,238 farmers for development of 27,272 acres respectively. At present the following 3 ayacut development schemes are under implementation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Ayacut to be developed (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Financial out-lay</th>
<th>Amount disbursed as on 31-5-1971 (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. N.S.P. III loan Scheme</td>
<td>70,734</td>
<td>355.00</td>
<td>235.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pochampad Project Scheme</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>250.06</td>
<td>18.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. T.H.L.C. III Phase Scheme</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>9.40</td>
<td>2.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The unimplemented portion of Nagarjunasagar Project III Loan Scheme and Pochampad Project Scheme as on 31st May, 1971 and Nagarjunasagar Project IV Loan Scheme has been carried over to the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project.
sanctioned by the International Development Agency. The following is the progress achieved up to 29th February, 1972 under Land Development Schemes of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievements</th>
<th>Financial outlay</th>
<th>Financial (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Physical (Acres)</th>
<th>(Acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nagarjunasagar Project Scheme</td>
<td>213.64</td>
<td>43.31</td>
<td>11,904</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pochampad Project</td>
<td>180.90</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Area Development Scheme:

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation sanctioned 52 Area Development Schemes at a total outlay of Rs. 21 crores up to the end of May 1971. The left over programme as on 31st May 1971 in respect of 22 schemes was carried over to the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project.

So far 21 Minor Irrigation Schemes for Rs. 589 lakhs have been sanctioned by Agricultural Refinance Corporation for implementation under Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project. As on 29th February, 1972 an amount of Rs. 152.07 lakhs has been disbursed under the Project.

Twenty-five Minor Irrigation Schemes with a total financial outlay of Rs. 748 lakhs and one land development scheme with Rs. 125 lakhs are pending sanction by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

Schemes for Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers:

The centrally sponsored scheme for small farmers and marginal farmers is being implemented in the districts of Nalgonda, Cuddapah, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam. The S.F.D.A. Project for Srikakulam envisages the provision of credit to the tune of Rs. 4488.108 lakhs to 50,000 small farmers in the taluks of Chepurapalli, Bobbili, Parvathipuram, Salur and Srikakulam. The Cuddapah agency envisages provision of credit to a tune of Rs. 481 lakhs to 48,600 farmers in the entire district. The Nalgonda agency is to cover 50,000 small farmers in the taluks of Ramannapet, Nalgonda and Suryapet and 20,000 marginal farmers in the taluks of Nalgonda, Ramannapet and Nalgonda and 20,000 marginal farmers in the taluks of Nalgonda and Suryapet to ensure credit of Rs. 676 lakhs for small farmers and Rs. 256 lakhs for marginal farmers. The Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labours Agency, Visakhapatnam is to cover 21,500 marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for a credit programme of Rs. 275 lakhs.
The programmes of these agencies assist small and marginal farmers in undertaking intensive agricultural practices, through schemes for sinking wells, installation of pumps, oil engines or electric motors, and reclamation and development, raising high yielding varieties and also in pursuing subsidiary occupations, like dairy farming, poultry farming, vegetable cultivation etc.

The following concessions are granted to small farmers and marginal farmers to join co-operatives in the areas covered by the S.F.D.As. and M.F.A.L.D.As.

(i) Exemption from payment of thrift deposit on the loans advanced by co-operatives;

(ii) Exemption from payment of additional share capital on loans advanced by co-operatives:

(iii) Reduction of proportion of share holding to borrowings from 10% to 5%.

Small Farmers Development Agencies:

During the year 1970-71, the Government of India released a grant of Rs. 5.00 lakhs to the Small Farmers Development Agency, Cuddapah Rs. 7 lakhs to the Small Farmers Development Agency, Nalgonda and Rs. 5 lakhs to the Small Farmers Development Agency, Srikakulam.

During the year 1971-72, the Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs to the Small Farmers Development Agency, Srikakulam, Rs. 12.50 lakhs to the Small Farmers Development Agency, Cuddapah and Rs. 14.00 lakhs to the Small Farmers Development Agency, Nalgonda.

Upto the end of March 1972, the Small Farmers Development Agency, Srikakulam identified 18,586 beneficiaries and enrolled 1,817 persons as members of Co-operatives. It has processed 1,991 loan applications and forwarded them to financing institutions. The total amount of loans sanctioned to the farmers in the Agency up to 31st March, 1972 under S.T., under M.T. and L.T. is Rs. 9,06,000. The total expenditure to the Agency up to 31st March, 1972 is Rs. 8,93,101.

For the same period, the Small Farmers Development Agency, Cuddapah identified 11,676 beneficiaries and enrolled 2,019 persons as members of the Co-operatives. It has processed 2,508 loan applications and forwarded them to financing institutions. The total amount of loans sanctioned to the farmers in the Agency up to 31st March, 1972 under S.T., M.T. and L.T. is Rs. 15,87,900. The total expenditure to the Agency up to 31st March, 1972 is Rs. 6,79,700.

For the same period, the Small Farmers Development Agency, Nalgonda identified 21,403 beneficiaries and enrolled 5,591 persons as members of Co-operatives. It has processed 13,111 loan applications and forwarded them to financing institutions. The total amount of loans sanctioned to the farmers in the Agency up to 31st March, 1972 under S.T., M.T. and L.T. is Rs. 18,90,417. The total expenditure to the Agency up to 31st March, 1972 is Rs. 12,37,029.
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers:

During 1970-71 the Government of India released a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Visakhapatnam Agency and Rs. 3 lakhs to the Nalgonda Agency. During the year 1971-72 the Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 4.00 lakhs to the M.F.A.L.D.A., Visakhapatnam and Rs. 470 lakhs to the M.F.A.L. programmes under Small Farmers Development Agency, Nalgonda.

Up to the end of March, 1972, M.F.A.L.D.A. Nalgonda identified, 13,195 beneficiaries and enrolled 8,889 persons as members of Cooperatives. It has processed 16,880 loan application and forwarded them to financing institutions. The total amount of loans sanctioned to the beneficiaries in the Agency up to 31st March, 1972 under S.T.M.T. and L.T. is Rs. 10,79,189. The total expenditure to the Agency up to 31st March, 1972 is Rs. 6,80,332.

For the same period, the M.F.A.L.D.A., Visakhaptnam identified 5,014 beneficiaries and enrolled 1,604 persons as members of Cooperatives. It has processed 907 loan applications and forwarded them to financing institutions. The total amount of loans sanctioned to the beneficiaries in the Agency up to 31st March, 1972 under S.T., M.T. and L.T. is Rs. 7,64,388. The total expenditure to the Agency up to 31st March, 1972 is Rs. 5,20,687.

Co-operative Farming:

There are nearly 600 Co-operative Farming Societies majority of whom are on Government lands on lease basis. There are two types of schemes covering Farming Societies namely, the General Farming Scheme and Uppal Committee Scheme. Under the General Farming Scheme, a Farming Society is eligible for a share capital loan of Rs. 2,000 on a matching basis, a medium term loan of Rs. 4,000 and a sum of Rs. 5,000 for construction of a godown. The 2nd Scheme relates to Uppal Committee under which Rs. 800 per acre is provided for development of land and Rs. 750 for rehabilitation with 50% and 75% subsidy respectively and the remaining as loan. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1972-73 for this Scheme.

During the recent years, a number of Co-operative Collective Farming Societies, Co-operative Joint Farming Societies have been formed in the State under several schemes such as the scheme for reclamation of waste lands and resettlement of landless agricultural labourers, the Master Plans for Divi Seema and Konaseema. It was brought to the notice of Government that a number of these Societies have not been working satisfactorily and that some of them incurred losses. In order to go into the details of the working of these Co-operative Collective Farming Societies and Co-operative Joint Farming Societies thoroughly, the Government constituted a Committee in March 1971 with Sri G. Sivaiah, former M.L.A., as its Chairman and certain officials and non-officials including a few legislators as members; The report of the Committee is awaited,
Co-operative Marketing:

The Marketing Societies in the State are organised on a three-tier basis at Mandi or Taluk, District and State Level with 247 Co-operative Marketing Societies, 20 District Marketing Societies, 47 Single Commodity Societies and one State Level Marketing Federation in Andhra Pradesh.

Co-operative Processing Units:

For the development of Co-operative Marketing and for ensuring better return to the producer members, it is essential that processing activities should go hand in hand with Co-operative Marketing. Hence processing plants such as rice mills, groundnut decorticators, cotton ginning and oil mills etc., are being established in Co-operative sector. The Co-operative Societies were sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 314.79 lakhs up to 31st March, 1972 for setting up of different types of processing units. During the current financial year, it is proposed to obtain sanction of National Co-operative Development Corporation for implementation of schemes for setting up of small and medium sized processing units under Centr Sector Scheme such as two Vanaspati units at Anantapur and Bodhan, a fruit processing unit at Vijayawada, a cotton processing unit in Adilabad district etc. Necessary provision of Rs. 9.18 lakhs has been made in the Plan Budget towards State's share of cost of the processing units.

Co-operative Storage:

In order to develop processing activities, adequate storage facilities are necessary. Financial assistance of Rs. 195.34 lakhs has so far been sanctioned to Co-operative Societies for taking up the construction of godowns (1,165) in the State, out of which 92 godowns have been dropped subsequently. Of the balance 1,073 godowns, 910 godowns have been constructed. Action is being taken to construct the remaining 163 godowns at an early date. The storage capacity of these godowns will be about 2.20 lakhs tonnes.

Procurement of paddy:

In December 1971 Government issued orders appointing the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation as its direct agent to receive mill levy from the Co-operative rice mills in the State. But due to adverse seasonal conditions this year, and rise in the paddy prices in the open market compared to notified price, the procurement of paddy by the Co-operatives had been very negligible.

Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers through Co-operatives:

The Director of Agriculture allotted a quantity of 15,500 M. Ts. of A.S. and 2,760 M. Ts. of Urea to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation to start with during the year 1971-72. Out of this, the Federation has received 2,760, M. Ts. of Urea and
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12,230 M. Ts. of Ammonium Sulphate up to 30th April, 1972 for distributing the same through the Co-operative Marketing Societies. Besides the pool fertilisers, the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation has also purchased I.F.F.C.O. complex grades worth Rs. 30 lakhs and the Madras Fertilisers Complex grades worth Rs. 10 lakhs during the Khariff 1971 and Rabi 1971-72 and distributing the same through the Co-operative Marketing Societies.

During the year 1971-72 the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank has sanctioned cash credit of Rs. 60 lakhs to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, to undertake the fertilisers trade and 10 District Co-operative Central Banks for financing the concerned District Co-operative Marketing Societies to undertake the fertiliser trade. The National Co-operative Development Corporation has also sanctioned financial assistance to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation towards margin money for the purchase and distribution of chemical fertilisers during the year. There is a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs in the Budget for 1972-73.

Consumers Co-operative Stores

To hold the price line, Government have taken a number of measures with the financial assistance provided by Government of India by organising a chain of Consumers Co-operatives in cities, urban areas and semi urban areas.

Departmental stores have been set up in Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Old City, Visakhapatnam, Kurnool, Guntur, Vijayawada Warangal, Kakinada and Rajahmundry. All the Departmental stores have been functioning except the one at Rajahmundry which is expected to start functioning soon.

Besides, there are 3 Consumers Co-operative Stores organised for the benefit of the students and staff of the 3 Universities (Osmania Andhra and Sri Venkateswara).

There is one Apex Federation called the "The Andhra Pradesh State Federation of Consumers Co-operative Stores Limited, Hyderabad" to co-ordinate the activities of the affiliated Co-operative Central Stores.

The programme during IV Plan is to consolidate and strengthen the Consumers movement.

There are twenty-four Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores in the State at the rate of one each at the 20 District Headquarters (excluding Prakasam district newly formed) and one at Vijayawada in Krishna district besides three stores in the Government Employees Colonies in the twin cities. Out of these stores, 7 stores viz., Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Vijayawada, Chittoor, Nalgonda, Adilabad and Malakpet Colony have gone into liquidation due to the mismanagement by the elected directors. Employees of Zilla Parishads,
Panchayat Samithis and Municipalities also are enrolled as members of Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores. Steps have been taken for encouraging organisation of consumer stores for employees at block and taluk level having regard to their viability. There are 797 Primary Consumers Co-operative Stores with a membership of Rs. 2.97 lakhs. Action has been initiated to rationalise and consolidate the consumers structure in the State. As a first step to wards this end, a survey of the existing primary stores has been undertaken with view to identifying the viable and potentially viable stores after which an action programme for strengthening the consumers movement will be drawn up. Consumers Co-operative Stores are functioning in almost all industrial establishments in the State, employing 300 or more workers. The employers are called upon to give financial assistance in the shape of share capital, working capital and managerial subsidy etc. So far 88 Co-operatives have been organised in the Industrial concerns.

Distribution of Consumers articles in rural areas:

The Scheme is sponsored by the Government of India through National Co-operative Development Corporation. According to the objectives of the scheme, consumers activity is to be organised on co-operative lines in rural areas as an integral part of the task of holding the price line for the country as a whole. At present, the marketing societies and village multipurpose societies or service societies are distributing the consumers articles in rural areas. About 600 village societies and 100 co-operatives are involved in this activity turning out of business of around Rs. 5 crores annually.

The Marketing Societies are being provided with subsidy of Rs. 5,000 to meet the cost of additional staff appointed by them for this purpose spread over a period of three years. Share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. 1,90,000 was also provided during 1969-70 and 1970-71 for strengthening share capital base to enable them to deal with the scheme of distribution of consumers articles in rural areas effectively. Steps are also being taken to establish an effective link between rural consumers activity and urban consumers stores by affiliation of Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies to Central Consumers Stores. So far, 46 Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies have been affiliated to Central Consumers Stores.

Strengthening of Weaker Sections of the Community:

To strengthen the socio-economic conditions of the Weaker Sections of the Community like Taxi Drivers, Rickshaw Pullers, Washermen, Salt Workers, etc., Co-operative Societies have been registered and financial assistance was given in the shape of loans, subsidies and share capital contributions, etc. While an expenditure of only Rs. 14.42 lakhs was incurred during 1970-71, the amount provided during 1971-72 was more than thrice this amount, nearly Rs. 46.63 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 22.620 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates of 1972-73 for providing financial assistance to Co-operatives formed for weaker sections. It is proposed to find another sum of Rs. 80 lakhs from other minor heads of account for the same purpose.
TAXI DRIVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

With a view to help the taxi drivers urban areas, scheme for organisation of Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies was taken up in 1964-65 and 71 societies were registered so far. In order to enable the societies to render greater service to a larger number of drivers, a Master Plan was prepared during 1969-70 to bring all the Taxi Drivers into Co-operative fold. As per the scheme, scheduled banks and Government will bear 85% and 10% cost of the vehicles respectively. Each member will contribute 5% cost of vehicles being his share capital. The State Bank on India sanctioned a total loan of Rs. 22.10 lakhs towards 85% cost of 111 Taxi Cabs. The vehicles are allotted to members on hire purchase system. Government assisted 10 Societies till 1970-71 with a total sum of Rs. 11.97 lakhs by way of loans, share capital and subsidy to enable them to purchase axes.

During the year 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 10.05 lakhs was spent. It is proposed to provide Government assistance of Rs. 1.51 lakhs during 1972-73.

Rickshaw Pullers and Auto Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Societies:

Organisation of Rickshaw Pullers Co-operation was first taken up in 1962-63. Since then 42 Rickshaw Pullers Societies were registered and financial assistance was sanctioned to 42 Societies amounting to Rs. 9.26 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made in the budget for 1972-73.

During the year 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 70,000 was sanctioned to Burma Repatriates Auto Rickshaw Drivers Co-operation at Visakhapatnam by way of loan, share capital and subsidy. A Master Plan was prepared to bring all the Auto Rickshaw Drivers into Co-operative fold. Government, sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1.80 lakhs during the year 1969-70 to meet 10 per cent cost of 200 Auto Rickshaws as a first phase of the Master Plan. The State Bank of India, Hyderabad sanctioned a loan of Rs. 17.00 lakhs towards 85% cost of 200 vehicles. As per the scheme, each member has to contribute Rs. 500 towards his share capital. The State Government released 107 Autos to 4 Auto Rickshaw Societies from taxi trade quota. Government of India released 146 Autos to the Societies, out of this, a total number of 158 vehicles are on road.

It is proposed to help Auto Rickshaw Drivers during the year 1972-73 with a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs towards 10% cost of the vehicles.

Washermen Co-operative Societies:

The scheme for organisation of Washermen Co-operatives was first introduced during 1964-65. So far 8% Societies were registered and financial assistance to the tune of 1.128 lakhs was sanctioned to 6 Societies up to 1970-71, and Rs. 1.28 lakhs during the year 1971-72 to 26 Washermen Co-operatives. The question of providing assistance during 1972-73 is under consideration.

Printing Societies:

Since 1964-65, 14 Co-operative Printing Societies including Writers' Co-operation were registered and financial assistance to the tune
of Rs. 6.964 lakhs towards loan, share capital contribution and managerial subsidy was sanctioned so far. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh to help printing societies during 1972-73.

Co-operative Societies for destitute women, widows etc.,

This scheme is newly introduced in the year 1971-72 and a total sum of Rs. 3.06 lakhs was sanctioned to 9 societies. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during 1972-73 to help destitute women, widows and handicapped ladies.

Employment and Production Oriented Co-operatives:

Co-operative Department has taken up Organisation of Co-operatives for educated un-employed as the Government and other employers will not find it possible to employ all the educated unemployed. These Co-operatives will pool persons having different talents, trainings and skills. Such pooling will be a new dimension added to the concept of co-operation. Educated unemployed persons of different professions have been approaching the Department for Organising Co-operatives for their benefit. Co-operatives of Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineers for taking up contracts for erection of machinery, execution of Civil Works etc., Co-operatives for technical personnel and other graduates for distribution of gas, diesel oil and other products as an Agent of Indian Oil Corporation, Co-operatives for persons who wish to run Tourist Cars, Taxis Cabs, Workshops, Agro-Service Centres, and Co-operatives for Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Graduates to run poultry farms etc., are under process of organisation. One society to take up contracts for erection of machinery, execution of civil works and to run service centre at Anantapur and societies to run Tourist Cars, Taxi Cabs at Suryapet and Hyderabad and one society to take up products of Indian Oil Corporation at Hyderabad are under process of registration. Another society under this scheme is the Agriculture and General Aviation Co-operative Society, Hyderabad. A total sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was sanctioned to 3 Societies registered for educated unemployed. It is proposed to help such societies during 1972-73 with a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

Labour Co-operatives:

The Programme of Labour Co-operatives is specially designed to promote the economic interests of the manual labourers, who constitute a sizeable portion of the weaker sections of the community, by securing contracts for execution of works on which they can be employed on reasonable wages. The programme envisages replacement of existing contract system gradually in the execution of Public Works to ensure adequate wages to labourers.

A Federation of Labour Co-operatives was registered with headquarters at Macherla in Guntur district to co-ordinate the activities of the Primary Labour Contract Co-operative Societies in Guntur district to facilitate the implementation of the scheme effectively. There are 492 Primary Labour Co-operatives besides 4 District Feds.

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rations at Kurnool, Warangal, Hyderabad City and Macherla Guntur district, besides a Regional Federation for the 9 districts of Telangana at Hyderabad with a membership of 0.38 lakh and paid-up share capital of Rs. 5.67 lakhs.

The following provision has been proposed under the scheme for the year 1972-73.

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Rs.} & \\
\hline
1. & \text{For staff in the Pilot district in Guntur} & 27,000 \\
2. & \text{Working Capital} & 1,48,500 \\
3. & \text{Share Capital} & 28,000 \\
4. & \text{Managerial subsidy} & 20,000 \\
\hline
\text{Total} & 2,22,500 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

**Group Insurance Scheme**:

With a view to give social security to members and employees of co-operatives, four group insurance schemes have been formulated in the co-operative sector in collaboration with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

1. Group Insurance Scheme for borrowers from the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Housing Federation.
2. Compulsory mortgage redemption insurance for borrowers of Taxi and Auto Rickshaw Drivers Societies.

The above four schemes are under implementation.

**Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies**:

At present there are about 108 Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies in the State of which 92 are working. Through these Lift Irrigation Societies about 16,000 acres of dry land have been converted to wet.

In the Co-operative Sector no assistance was made available either in the shape of loan or grant to Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies till recently. The members themselves raised loans for capital outlay.