ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday, the 21st July, 1972

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

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Milk Societies in the Telangana Region

346—

126 Q.—Sri M. Narasayana Reddy (Buddh):—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Milk Societies registered so far in various districts of Telangana region and the nature of facilities afforded to these societies by the Government and other financial institutions; and

(b) the difference in the procedure adopted in this behalf between Andhra and Telangana Regions in the matter of registration of Milk Societies, if any?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri K. Venkatarama):—(a) 448 Societies were registered till 26-6-72. The nature of facilities afforded are as follows:

2. Payment of extra price of 0.04 paise per litre towards managerial and milk testing expenses.
3. Where Government staff is provided for testing, and chemicals are supplied free of cost, payment of extra price of 0.01 paise per litre.
4. Loans towards purchase of milch animals by the Commercial Banks and Co-operative Banks to the members of the Societies.

(b) There is no difference.

Oral Answers to Questions.

1. What is the current status of the construction of a new hospital in the city? It was started in 1970 and is expected to be completed by the end of 1972.

2. What is the current status of the national highway project in the region? The project is on schedule and is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

3. What is the current status of the water supply project in the area? The project is in progress and is expected to be completed within the next six months.

4. What is the current status of the educational project in the region? The project is currently underway and is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

5. What is the current status of the urban development project in the city? The project is ongoing and is expected to be completed within the next two years.

6. What is the current status of the agricultural project in the region? The project is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of the season.

7. What is the current status of the industrial project in the area? The project is currently underway and is expected to be completed within the next six months.

8. What is the current status of the tourism project in the region? The project is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

9. What is the current status of the housing project in the city? The project is currently underway and is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

10. What is the current status of the health care project in the area? The project is ongoing and is expected to be completed within the next year.
Oral Answers to Questions.


(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University had prepared a scheme to warn the agriculturists, in advance, about floods, cyclones, pests and insects;

SCHEME TO WARN ABOUT FLOODS ETC.

1411 Q.—Sri Nallapreddi Sreenivasul Reddy (Gudur) :—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University had prepared a scheme to warn the agriculturists, in advance, about floods, cyclones, pests and insects;
(b) the estimated amount of expenditure for implementing the said scheme;

(c) whether the Central Government has given any financial aid for implementing the said scheme;

(d) whether special staff will be appointed to conduct survey about insects and pests and also to collect meteorological data at various places; and

(e) the places at which the centres will be located in the State?

Sri K. Venkataratnam:—(a) to (e): The scheme is still under consideration of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.

"whether the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University had prepared a scheme to warn the agriculturists in advance about floods, cyclones, pests and insects"

Sri K. Venkaram:

(a) There are 135 unemployed Veterinary Graduates in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) A scheme for cattle development under Operation Flood scheme in Krishna and Guntur Districts is being contemplated during this year to create employment potential for the unemployed Veterinary Graduates to the extent possible.

(c) No, Sir.

UNEMPLOYED VETERINARY GRADUATES IN THE STATE

318—

* 1149 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivas Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many veterinary graduates are unemployed in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what steps the Government propose to take to provide them employment; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to supply them milk cattle on loan basis to eke out their livelihood?

Sri K. Venkaram:—

(a) There are 135 unemployed Veterinary Graduates in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) A scheme for cattle development under Operation Flood scheme in Krishna and Guntur Districts is being contemplated during this year to create employment potential for the unemployed Veterinary Graduates to the extent possible.

(c) No, Sir.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(1) నాయనారు జట్టులు అంతర్భాగం పై బ్రిటీషు గవర్నురు స్థాయి ప్రత్యేకత ఉంది, నాయనారు జట్టులకు రింగ్రేడ్ పాలన కావాలి. అప్పుడు వంటి స్థాయి ప్రత్యేకత ఉండి, నాయనారు జట్టులకు రింగ్రేడ్ పాలన కావాలి.

(2) కోసంనిశ్రమం జింకటాటి సెటస్టు సైనికాలు బహుమతి వచ్చింది. దీని ప్రఖ్యాత కంప్యుటార్టు సైనికాలు బహుమతి వచ్చింది. ఇది ఒక ప్రతిపాదిత సెటస్టు సైనికాలు బహుమతి వచ్చింది. జింకటాటి సైనికాలు బహుమతి వచ్చింది. ఇది ఒక ప్రతిపాదిత సెటస్టు సైనికాలు బహుమతి వచ్చింది.
Oral Answers to Questions.

21st July, 1572.

[Text in an unrecognizable language, presumably Telugu, with various questions and answers.]

...
ADULTERATION OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS

349—

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to check the adulteration of Chemical Fertilizers;

(b) the District-wise number of cases booked for adulteration of Chemical Fertilizers during 1971-72; and

(c) the number of cases filed so far and the number of persons convicted?

Sri K. Venkataratnam:—(a) The following steps have been taken by the Government to check adulteration of fertilisers:

(i) Fertiliser Control Order is under implementation in this State. The Fertiliser Inspectors, appointed under this order, are empowered to take out samples and send them for analysis and to seize stocks in case spurious nature is detected.

(ii) A surprise squad was sanctioned in September, 1971 for making surprise checks and seize stocks of spurious nature.

(iii) Instructions have been issued for a quick test of fertiliser samples by the District Soil Testing Laboratories an for the detailed analysis by the Regional Laboratories within 3 days from date of receipt by them.

(iv) Vigilant watch is kept by police over the fertiliser dealers and the ryots have been asked to inform the police whenever they notice adulteration in chemical fertilisers.

(b) The number of cases booked for adulteration of fertilisers are one each in the District of Hyderabad, Warangal and Karimnagar, three in Krishna District, seven in Guntur District and two in Nizamabad.

(c) One case has filed and it ended in conviction with a fine of Rs. 50 while remaining 14 cases are under investigation.

Oral Answers to Questions:

శ్రీ స్వామివార. చేసిన సహాయాన్ని రాష్ట్రాల సాధనాల సంబంధంలోతో అందుబాటులో చేసిన సమస్యలను సంబంధంలో ఉండి సంఖ్యలు బోధించడానికి బడింది,

ప్రశ్న 1: శాస్త్రవిద్యా యొక్క వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలో యుగానికి తెరికాబడిన ప్రశ్నలు యొక్క పరిస్థితి యొక్క పరిస్థితి అంటే అయినప్పటికి శాస్త్రవిద్యా యొక్క అంశాలలో నిర్భరం చేయడాన్ని అంటేందుకు యొక్క పరిస్థితి అంటే అయినప్పటికి శాస్త్రవిద్యా యొక్క అంశాలలో నిర్భరం చేయడాన్ని ఎంచుకోవాలి?

ప్రశ్న 2: నాటికి పరిస్థితి యొక్క పరిస్థితి అంటే అయినప్పటికి శాస్త్రవిద్యా యొక్క అంశాలలో నిర్భరం చేయడాన్ని ఎంచుకోవాలి?

ప్రశ్న 3: నాటికి పరిస్థితి యొక్క పరిస్థితి అంటే అయినప్పటికి శాస్త్రవిద్యా యొక్క అంశాలలో నిర్భరం చేయడాన్ని ఎంచుకోవాలి?

ప్రశ్న 4: నాటికి పరిస్థితి యొక్క పరిస్థితి అంటే అయినప్పటికి శాస్త్రవిద్యా యొక్క అంశాలలో నిర్భరం చేయడాన్ని ఎంచుకోవాలి?

ప్రశ్న 5: నాటికి పరిస్థితి యొక్క పరిస్థితి అంటే అయినప్పటికి శాస్త్రవిద్యా యొక్క అంశాలలో నిర్భరం చేయడాన్ని ఎంచుకోవాలి?


Oral Answers to Questions.


There is a lacuna in the present position of law. There is a lacuna in the present position of law.
FAMILY PLANNING SCHEME

360—

* 512 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Health & Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the District-wise number of Vasectomy and Tubectomy operations conducted so far under the Family Planning Scheme in our state;

(b) the incentives being given by the Government to the persons who undergo operations;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the operations conducted on women are causing ill-health in some cases; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri M. Ibrahim Ali Ansari):— (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The following amounts are paid by the Government to persons who undergo operations:

Rs. 15 for Tubectomy.

Rs. 12 for Vasectomy.

(c) It has been reported that no ill-health or ailment is associated with Family Planning Operations for women.

(d) Does not arise in view of the position set out above.
STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE
( Vide item (a) of L. A. Q. 512 (Starred) [350] )

Sterilisation operations performed in Andhra Pradesh since
inception of the programme from 1956-57 to 1964-65 (x)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Vasectomies</th>
<th>Tubectomies</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1956-57</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958-59</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>1096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>1261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>1567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>2211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>2433</td>
<td>1491</td>
<td>3924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>5582</td>
<td>2028</td>
<td>7600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,433</td>
<td>6581</td>
<td>19,014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(x) District—wise breakup of figures from 1956 to 1965
are not available.

District wise Sterilizations in Andhra Pradesh since 1965-66.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Sterilisations since 1965-66 to 1971-72</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vasectomy</td>
<td>Tubectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>10,895</td>
<td>1,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>35,596</td>
<td>4,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>38,690</td>
<td>18,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>21,540</td>
<td>16,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>92,484</td>
<td>31,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gunjur</td>
<td>19,157</td>
<td>94,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hyderabad (Rural)</td>
<td>38,408</td>
<td>4,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>27,884</td>
<td>7,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>11,842</td>
<td>12,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>82,592</td>
<td>49,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>32,170</td>
<td>17,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>22,668</td>
<td>7,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>14,778</td>
<td>8,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>29,767</td>
<td>9,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>20,048</td>
<td>20,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Niyamabad</td>
<td>30,944</td>
<td>3,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>93,910</td>
<td>1,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>91,276</td>
<td>8,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>28,794</td>
<td>12,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>39,197</td>
<td>33,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Twin Cities</td>
<td>61,868</td>
<td>19,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ongol</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>9,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,80,391</td>
<td>8,88,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. J. Sambasiva Rao:—Are the local democracy bodies in the State receiving complaints from people who have undergone vasectomy operations that they are suffering from impotency?

Mr. G. Venkata Reddy:—Yes, Sir.

Mr. S. Venkateswarlu (Vijayawada):—Yes, Sir. The local democracy bodies have been receiving complaints from people who have undergone vasectomy operations that they are suffering from impotency.

Mr. B. Laxmanrao (Vizianagaram):—There is no medical evidence to support the allegations of impotency after vasectomy. Vasectomy is a simple surgical procedure and does not cause impotency. The allegations are baseless and are likely to create panic and confusion among the people. The local democracy bodies should not forward such complaints to the government and should provide proper guidance to the people concerned.

Mr. G. Venkata Reddy:—It is not true that vasectomy operations cause impotency. The allegations are baseless and are likely to create panic and confusion among the people. The local democracy bodies should not forward such complaints to the government and should provide proper guidance to the people concerned.

Mr. S. Venkateswarlu (Vizianagaram):—The allegations are baseless and are likely to create panic and confusion among the people. The local democracy bodies should not forward such complaints to the government and should provide proper guidance to the people concerned.

Mr. B. Laxmanrao (Vizianagaram):—The allegations are baseless and are likely to create panic and confusion among the people. The local democracy bodies should not forward such complaints to the government and should provide proper guidance to the people concerned.

Mr. G. Venkata Reddy:—It is not true that vasectomy operations cause impotency. The allegations are baseless and are likely to create panic and confusion among the people. The local democracy bodies should not forward such complaints to the government and should provide proper guidance to the people concerned.

Mr. S. Venkateswarlu (Vizianagaram):—The allegations are baseless and are likely to create panic and confusion among the people. The local democracy bodies should not forward such complaints to the government and should provide proper guidance to the people concerned.

Mr. B. Laxmanrao (Vizianagaram):—The allegations are baseless and are likely to create panic and confusion among the people. The local democracy bodies should not forward such complaints to the government and should provide proper guidance to the people concerned.

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Mr. S. Venkateswarlu (Vizianagaram):—The allegations are baseless and are likely to create panic and confusion among the people. The local democracy bodies should not forward such complaints to the government and should provide proper guidance to the people concerned.

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Mr. S. Venkateswarlu (Vizianagaram):—The allegations are baseless and are likely to create panic and confusion among the people. The local democracy bodies should not forward such complaints to the government and should provide proper guidance to the people concerned.

Mr. B. Laxmanrao (Vizianagaram):—The allegations are baseless and are likely to create panic and confusion among the people. The local democracy bodies should not forward such complaints to the government and should provide proper guidance to the people concerned.

I have been receiving many complaints from rural areas that people who had vasectomy operations were suffering from impotency. Is it true?

Mr. S. Venkateswarlu (Vizianagaram):—No, Sir. No such cases are brought to our notice.

Mr. B. Laxmanrao (Vizianagaram):—No, Sir. No such cases are brought to our notice.

Mr. G. Venkata Reddy:—No, Sir. No such cases are brought to our notice.

Mr. S. Venkateswarlu (Vizianagaram):—No, Sir. No such cases are brought to our notice.

Mr. B. Laxmanrao (Vizianagaram):—No, Sir. No such cases are brought to our notice.

Mr. G. Venkata Reddy:—No, Sir. No such cases are brought to our notice.

Mr. S. Venkateswarlu (Vizianagaram):—No, Sir. No such cases are brought to our notice.

Mr. B. Laxmanrao (Vizianagaram):—No, Sir. No such cases are brought to our notice.

I have been receiving many complaints from rural areas that people who had vasectomy operations were suffering from impotency. Is it true?

Mr. S. Venkateswarlu (Vizianagaram):—Yes, Sir.

Mr. B. Laxmanrao (Vizianagaram):—Yes, Sir.

Mr. G. Venkata Reddy:—Yes, Sir.

Mr. S. Venkateswarlu (Vizianagaram):—Yes, Sir.

Mr. B. Laxmanrao (Vizianagaram):—Yes, Sir.

Mr. G. Venkata Reddy:—Yes, Sir.

Mr. S. Venkateswarlu (Vizianagaram):—Yes, Sir.

Mr. B. Laxmanrao (Vizianagaram):—Yes, Sir.

I have been receiving many complaints from rural areas that people who had vasectomy operations were suffering from impotency. Is it true?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— I could not follow the hon. member, when he says 'this big'.

Sri Syed Hasan:—I would like to know the reason why Vasectomy is performed and in the light of your reply I would like to know what purpose it serves for the prisoners.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—By this time I thought everyone of us knows the meaning of Vasectomy. Vasectomy is sterilization to prevent further conception .......

Sri Syed Hasan:—How does it affect the prisoners? They are performing Vasectomy even on prisoners.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—I do not think it is performed on life prisoners. It is only performed on prisoners who are due to be released within an year or two.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—As a Minister he should know his responsibilities and how to give answers.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—With full responsibility I have answered the hon. Member. If she wants I shall show her the circular where we said persons 60 years old could be performed this operation.
Sri V. Srikrishna:—The list shows a wide disparity in the number of persons who have been operated. It ranges between 1,000 to 90,000.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—In some of the Circir Districts the people are much more advanced and come forward for the operation. In backward areas, especially in Telangana area, the masses are illiterate and are not coming forward.

Sri O. Venkatesham:—It has been said that persons who are not married are being operated. Does the Government give any remuneration for recanalisation also?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Recanalisation is not our headache. It is the individual who comes for it.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—In some of the Districts I know for certain that the percentage of Muslims who get operated is much more than other communities.

Sri M Omkar:—Are the Government aware of the fact that in the Punjab Legislative Assembly the matter was raised and the Minister concerned said that 60% of the cases of vasectomy are likely to be important and whether the Government are going to constitute a Committee to enquire into the matter. The method of loops was given up because it was not considered healthy. So also in this case will the Government constitute a Committee to enquire into the matter?

Sri V. Srikrishna:—One of the reasons given by the Minister for wide disparity in the figures was backwardness of some areas. In Srikakulam District, which is also backward, there were about 90,000 operations and there were only 1,000 in Adilabad District.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—In Srikakulam, from the neighbouring areas also they are coming forward and getting operated. In other areas also we are trying to do our best.
**Filariasis** Disease in Gudur Town

351—

* 605 Q — Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulu Reddi — Will the hon. Minister for Health & Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of people affected by "Filariasis" disease in Gudur Town of Nellore District;

(b) the preventive steps taken by the Government; and

(c) whether the Government are taking any steps for the treatment of the persons affected by the disease?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari — (a) 13.4% of the people are affected by 'Filariasis' disease.

(b) Anti-larval measures are being carried out by the N.F.C.P. Unit, Gudur, to prevent the spread of infection.

(c) The Director of Medical and Health Services has reported that necessary treatment was given to all the persons found positive for filariasis. Night clinics are being conducted to collect blood from cases and treat them.

EXPENDITURE ON REPATRIATES FROM BURMA

852—

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

(a) the number of Repatriates from Burma, who are in our state;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government for providing livelihood to them; and

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred so far on them?

The Minister for Home deputised the Minister for Finance and answered the question (Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu) — (a) 11,353 Burma repatriates families consisting of 38,018 persons are in our state.

(b) Answer is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) An amount of Rs. 37,88,871-38 under Grants and an amount of Rs. 1,89,07,455 under Loans was incurred on Burma Repatriates upto 31-3-1972. The entire expenditure was met by the Government of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE


The following are the various steps being taken by the Government for providing livelihood to the Burma Repatriates:

1. Loans for Trade and Business upto Rs. 5,000 per family are being granted.

2. Loan for purchase of plots and construction of houses at the rate of Rs. 2,031 in rural areas and Rs. 4,160 in Urban areas are being granted.

3. An Employment Liaison Officer is employed at Visakhapatnam to secure employment to Burma Repatriates in Government offices and companies. Preference is given to Burma Repatriates in the matter of recruitment through Employment Exchange.

4. Relaxation of Upper age limit upto 45 years for appointment to posts under the Government through the Employment Exchange.

5. Relaxation of upper age limit upto 7 years in excess of normal upper age limit for posts to be filled up on the results of competitive examinations held by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission.

6. Loans to the repatriates families resettled by allotment of Agricultural land, for purchasing seeds and fertilizers etc., on the following scales.
   - Bullocks Rs. 55/-
   - Seeds and fertilizers Rs. 125/-
   - Agricultural implements Rs. 175/-

   An additional loan of Rs. 15 is allowed for fertilizers where the land allotted requires additional fertilizers. An additional loan of Rs. 6/- per family for purchase of bullock carts or a milch cow or a poultry unit to enable the families to earn subsidiary income.

7. Book grants ranging from Rs. 5 to 10/- for children of repatriates studying in schools and colleges.
   A stipend ranging from Rs. 4/- to 6/- to the students staying away from their families for purpose of education, provided, the income of parents is less than Rs. 20/- per month.

8. Priority to the repatriates in the allotment of shops, stalls and grant of licences permits where required for carrying on their occupation or trade.

9. Allotment of fishing boats to the fishermen repatriate families.

10. Payment of cash doles ranging Rs. 83 to 110 to the inmates of Permanent Liability Home at Kanchanapalem. (for those who are old and decrepit)
11. Supply of rice at subsidised rates at Rs. 0.57 paise per K. G. to the inmates of P. L. category members.

12. The repatriates are given priority next to Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the matter of assignment of lands under the General assignment policy. If there are any person belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among the repatriates, they get priority over other repatriates.

13. Training is given repatriates in Co-operative & Spinning Mills and absorbed in the mills permanently as regular workers.

14. Loan are being given on a larger scale by the Repatriates Co-operative Bank, Madra to the repatriate; for setting up business, purchase of rickshaws, 3-wheel tempo and etc.

The No. of Burma Repatriates in each district is shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Population of Burma Repatriates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Kurnool</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. West Godavari</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>7,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Srikakulam</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Krishna</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Guntur</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mahabubnagar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Karimnagar</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Nellore</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. East Godavari</td>
<td>1,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Hyderabad</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Medak</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Adilabad</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Anantapur</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Nizamabad</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Ongul</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 11,150 Persons

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:— That information is not available with me, sir.
Mr. Speaker:—For the other questions, the main questioner will get two supplementaries if he so desires. I will go to the next question.

**LICENCING SYSTEM FOR REGULATING MONEY LENDING**

353—

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce licensing system for regulating the private money lending business in the State; and

(b) if not, whether the Government will take steps to introduce the same now?

Sri V. Krishnamthy Naidu:—(a) and (b) In Telangana area a licensing system regulating private money lending business is already in force under the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Money Lenders Act, 1949. In the Andhra area, the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Pawn Brokers Act, 1941 is in force. The question of drafting a comprehensive legislation to regulate and control the business of money lenders in the entire State is under consideration of the Government.
CASE OF ANDHRA PRADESH WELFARE FUND RAFFLE


(a) what is the stage at which the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund Raffle case stands at the moment and who are all the accused that are being prosecuted and whether judgements were delivered;

(b) how many charge sheets were filed against the former Hon'v Secretary Sri Thakur V. Hariprasad and what are the reasons for the delay in the trial; and

(c) how many staff members of the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund have been suspended recently and on what grounds?

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu:—(a) & (b) 12 charge sheets in all were filed against the accused. In 10 cases Thakur V. Hariprasad is the only accused. In one case Thakur V. Hariprasad and Dr. Piarnal of Bombay are the accused, while in the other case Thakur V. Hariprasad, Sri S. Diwakar Chetty and Sri K. Gunu Rao are the accused. Except one case in which revision was not filed against the courts' order of discharge of the accused, all the other eleven cases are either pending in the Magistrate's court or in revision in the higher court. The two PRC cases had to be adjourned to 8-8-'72 on a petition filed by the accused for the transfer of the cases from the court of the VI City Magistrate. In 7 C. C. cases the trial could not commence as the accused moved the higher court in revision against the charges framed. These cases stand adjourned to 8-8-'72. In the remaining 2 C. C. cases the accused was discharged and the revision has been filed on 13-7-'72.

(c) Three Officers of the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund were suspended for falsification of accounts and preparation of false vouchers.

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu:—That is an independent body. The Government has nothing to do with the administration of a private body. Even today also he is the President of the Welfare Fund.

Mr. Harir Prasad:—Have they carried out the orders of Sri Hari Prasad?

Mr. Speaker:—If that is so, I will observe that.

Mr. Speaker:—If that is so, I will observe that.

Mr. Speaker:—If that is so, I will observe that.

Mr. Speaker:—If that is so, I will observe that.

Mr. Speaker:—If that is so, I will observe that.

Mr. Speaker:—If that is so, I will observe that.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The question is whether they were prosecution witnesses or not. The member is asserting that prosecution witnesses are being charge-sheeted. Let him answer whether they are prosecution witnesses or not.

Mr. Speaker:—Before we proceed further let the hon. Minister say whether this is really sub judice.

Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu:—Yes, Sir. It is subjudice. All these cases are pending before the court.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Excuse me, Sir. What else will the Minister say? This kind of leading question should not be put to the Minister.

Mr. Speaker:—Regarding the matter being sub-judice, I want to know what the Minister has to say, because a point has been raised. Should I not hear the other side, before I decide whether it is subjudice or not?
Oral Answers to Questions. 2'st July, 1.7?. 23

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:— I want to say some thing on the question of 'subjudice', Sir.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— He is our Advocate General, Sir.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:— We the hon. Minister appear to have very easily resorted to the plea of subjudice: We are not here discussing on the merits of the case as to whether there is misappropriation or not. What we are discussing here is about the act of suspension of certain persons who are witnesses. It is an act which is not within the cognisance or jurisdiction of the Court. Therefore, this matter is outside the scope of subjudice.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Mr. Speaker, Sir. first I would like to express my opinion on the question of subjudice. What is being discussed in the House is about the suspension of 3 employees who are not accused in the case. On the contrary, admittedly they are crucial with ss ss. Therefore any question leading to suspension of employees cannot be construed as subjudice. That is one point.

Secondly, Sir. I would like to put many continued questions in regard to suspension of employees. It is true. . . . .

Mr. Speaker:—You have finished your argument about subjudice. Regarding 'subjudice' the stand taken now is The question is put. The answer is already given. . . .

Sri V. Satyanarayana:—He has not given the answer, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Let me complete. The Minister has already mentioned that the employees are not accused. This is the basis of the suspension. If the Minister states that they are not accused then that extent there is no thing subjudice. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I move that the suspension is to be revoked and the employees be released.

265-4
rent matter on which I will have to take my own decision. Please confine to that and then put supplementaries.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalvakurthy) :—Is it true that the Secretary to the Welfare Fund Mr. Raghavendra Rao protested against the suspension order passed by the Chairman on two grounds, firstly that the Chairman was not empowered to pass such order, and secondly that the suspension of these employees as they were key witnesses would damage the case?

The second question is: is it true that the stand of the Secretary was upheld by the D. I. G., C. I. D., Home Secretary and the Chief Secretary?

Mr. Speaker:—You confine to that. It will be difficult for him to answer if you put 1, 2, 3 questions like that in succession. Let him answer one by one.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—I have to ask the same question. I have not received satisfactory answer in regard to that, Mr. Raghavendra Rao at that time was a fullfledged Secretary of the Welfare Fund. He was withdrawn subsequently. At the time he protested against the order of the Chairman, he was the Secretary. Was he not? Does the Minister confirm that the Secretary objected to the suspension order on two grounds 1 that the Chairman did not have the power in that regard; 2 that the suspension of these employees would damage the case.

Another question I would like to repeat as I have not received the answer: whether the stand of the Secretary was upheld by the D. I. G., Home Secretary & Chief Secretary?
neds the Fund as such, the chairman in an ex-officio Chairman; he is primarily a Minister. Therefore, this is not purely a matter of Fund.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot help for that. I cannot force a Minister to give a reply in the manner that anybody wants. It is his right to reply. What can I do?

Sri S Jai Pal Reddy:— Members reasonable questions are also not properly answered.

Mr. Speaker: I agree with that. But that is the answer he has given.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:— Failure to answer amounts to refusal to answer.
Mr. Speaker:—You be specific in your replies. There ends the matter. Otherwise how should I dispose of all these questions?

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—You please allow two hours discussion.

Mr. Speaker:—That is a different matter. So far as the question is concerned, I have allowed the leader of the opposition and one other hon. member. I would like to confine allowing supplementary to the questioners. There are four or five of them. So each one of them will get a chance to put one supplementary.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the Government hold that the three cases pending against Sri Hari Prasad are not fit cases for revision and whether it is not a fact that the Advocate General felt that two cases are fit cases for revision? If so why did the Government not take a stand that these cases were not fit for revision?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I challenge the Minister Sir, let all the record be placed on the table of the House?
There are rules of procedure. You send a notice under the rule and I will consider it first whether it would come in the form of discussion and if so for what duration, etc. First you give notice and then, I will go into the matter.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—They were suspended on 18-12-71.

Mr. Speaker:—I will confine to the main questioners only in view of the paucity of time.

Sri Korda Iaxman Bapuji:— Please give opportunity to the treasury benches also, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Now you can put your question.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—Advocate General is superior. Superior opinion can be obtained only from the Advocate General. Advocates are not superior in opinion. Superior opinion is the Advocate General's opinion. One does not depend on another. We do not depend on the M.P.'s or the Advocate General.

10.00 a.m. Advocate Naidu:—The Advocate General is the person who is superior.

Sri C V. K. Rao:—He went to Bombay and got the opinion.

Sri Syed Hasan:—Nothing particular about this case. The Hariprasad should have been behind bars. The important thing is that the Chief Minister is directly involved in it. Is it a fact that the former minister has formed a special cell and they were interrogating the Chief Minister and he was about to be arrested? That question was shelved.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—It is not correct, Sir.

Sri K. Langapudi:—We have not placed on the table of the House.

Oral Answers to Questions

The Government has no power to intervene into the day-to-day affairs of an independent body. It is an independent body and we cannot intervene in it.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—We thought that our Advocate General's opinion is supreme and there is no need to go for any other opinion than that of the Advocate-General.

Mr. Speaker:—I have already told you to send a requisitio in writing.

RURAL HOUSING SCHEME

*953 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala):—Will the Hon'ble Minister for Housing and Accommodation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on Rural Housing took place at Ootacamund in May 1972 with the Central Ministers and State Ministers is participating in the same;

(b) if so the decision taken;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Central Minister for Housing called for from the State Governments to submit proposals for rural housing during 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(d) if so, whether the proposals have been submitted; and

(e) whether a copy of the said proposals will be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister for Housing and Accommodation (Sri L. Lakshmana Dass):—(a) Yes sir.
(b) A copy of the conclusions and recommendations arrived at in the Seminars on Economics of Housing in Rural Development held at Ootacamund is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It will be placed on the Table of the House during the present Session of the Assembly.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

With reference to item (b) of L. A· Q. No. 993 (Starred) [* 355]

Conclusions and Recommendations arrived at in the Seminar on Economics of Housing in National Development held at Ootacamund on 5th and 7th May, 1972.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. This Seminar emphasises that investment in Housing is an essential element in human resource development and so should be regarded as an integral component of the infrastructure of the economy.

2. At this state of the evolution of India’s economy and in the context of planning for Development with Social Justice the Seminar holds that investment in Housing has to be treated as asset-forming rather than item of mere consumption expenditure.

3. The Seminar is of the view that the incremental capital output ratio in the Housing Sector can compare favourably with other sectors of the economy in the present state of technology and Housing should therefore receive a high priority in overall Planning.

4. The Seminar recognises that Housing in an under developed country like India being labour-intensive is an effective activity for creating more employment both direct and indirect. Housing should therefore be a major instrument in any strategy of tackling mass unemployment problem;

5. The Seminar calls upon Government to draw up a National Perspective Plan for Housing Covering a period of twenty years with a view to providing house for every family. As an integral part of the long term Perspective Plan, the Seminar calls upon Government to draw up a phased programme to provide houses for the houseless-poor in the next ten years.

6. Having taken note of the recent efforts of Government to provide house-sites for landless poor in the rural areas, the Seminar recommends that a massive Housing programme should be drawn up simultaneously;

7. Scientific Assessment of shortage of various categories of Housing in the Country should be made in the light of 1971 Census.
8. The Seminar is of the considered view that in any scheme of Redevelopment of Villages necessitated by the present pace of population growth and the Green Revolution, the Housing programme should find a central place.

9. The Seminar is of opinion that in view of the need for augmenting savings and mobilising new resources for investment in Housing, Special Purpose Financing Institutions which link motivation of savings to house-ownership require to be established.

10. The Seminar further recommends that with a view to enable existing financial institutions to play a larger role in Housing Development new facilities such as refinance, guarantee and insurance should be provided.

11. The procedure for securing financial assistance from L.I.C. and Commercial banks for financing housing programme needs to be simplified considerably so as to facilitate easy access to institutional finance for Housing development.

12. The Seminar is of opinion that socialisation of urban and urbanisable lands is a potential instrument for mobilising additional resources for housing development. This will also ensure that the fruits of urban development accrue to the community.

13. The Seminar holds that any scheme of subsidisation of housing (explicit subsidies as well as implicit subsidies in terms of conditions of sale and of hire-purchase) should be so designed as to favour the low income section of society. Rates of subsidy, if any, should be progressively small for the middle and higher income groups.

14. This Seminar emphasises that financial resources should be matched by corresponding supply of building materials as well as with improved construction techniques, so as to effect reduction in building costs. Towards this an industrial base should be created for production and supply of adequate volume of building materials.

15. Assessment of availability of building materials in the country and requirements in the next decade should be made and steps taken to augment them.

16. The Seminar recommends that Administrative measures should be taken to encourage the use of new building materials, substitute for scarce materials and new construction techniques and to remove impediments in the way.

17. With a view to coordinate and utilise research in building techniques and cost reduction practices, the Seminar recommends more effective dissemination of information by agencies like the National Buildings Organisation so as to bridge the gap between research and application. National Buildings Organisations should popularise new Building materials and techniques by putting up Demonstration houses in every district centre.
18. This Seminar is of the opinion that Co-operatives have a useful role to play in programmes of housing development and maintenance of existing housing stock and so should be encouraged in all possible ways.

19. The Seminar recommends that separate managerial cadres should be created for guiding and managing housing Co-operative Societies for their efficient organisation and management.

20. In devising a mass rural housing programme this Seminar is of opinion that the Design for Living should reflect the conditions, and aspirations and good traditions of the respective regions of the country, keeping in mind the need for maintaining ecological balance.

21. Government should take steps to arrest the growing rise in prices of land fit for house building and ensure steady prices of building materials.

22. The Seminar considers that Corporate and public employers should give greater attention to housing their employees.

23. The Seminar is also of the view that irrespective of other public policies, the General Administration like the Revenue, Rural Development Departments and local authorities like Municipalities should streamline the rules for allotment of house sites and adopt the National Building Code so that individuals undertaking building house for self-use may not meet with impediments.

24. The Seminar emphasises that side by side with the building of houses, special attention should be directed to the provision of water supply and other amenities like drainage and other environmental factors contributing to healthy living.

25. The Seminar suggests that the draft Town and Country Planning Act should be adopted by all the States and specialised agencies like Housing Boards Improvement Trusts, Municipalities and Local Bodies should seek the assistance of the Town and Country Planning Departments and institutions wherever they exist so that housing may progress on orderly lines.

26. The Seminar recommends modifications in taxation and rent control policies of Governments, Central and State and of Local authorities so as to give fillip to investment of personal savings in houses for Low Income Groups.

27. The Seminar recommends that a High Powered Implementation Machinery should be set up by the Central and State Housing Ministries to implement the recommendations of this Seminar.

28. The Seminar recommends that the University Grants Commission and the Indian Council of Social Science Research should encourage Universities and Research Institutions to conduct depth studies in Economics of Housing so as to provide data and research support to housing programmes.
36


Oral Answers to Questions.

§ 10. The Minister (Sri T. Anjiah) :— in item 5 you said: "The Seminar calls upon Government to draw up a National Perspective Plan for Housing Covering a period of twenty years with a view to providing house for every family. As an integral part of the long term Perspective Plan, the Seminar calls upon Government to draw up a phased programme to provide houses for the houseless poor in the next ten years." What steps have been taken in this regard so far?

[(a) The Minister for Labour (Sri M. Nagi Reddy) :— Will the hon. Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(b) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the workers attending to the construction work of outer harbour at Visakhapatnam went on strike from 20th March 1972;

(c) the reasons for the strike; and

(d) whether any steps were taken by the Government to settle the same, if so the result of the same?]

The Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjiah) :— (a) About 155 workers employed under M/s. Continental Construction (Private) Limited, Visakhapatnam contractors engaged in the construction of wharfs and Jetties, Outer Harbour Project, Visakhapatnam were on truck work from 21-3-1972.

Strike of workers of outer Harbour at Vizag.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the workers attending to the construction work of outer harbour at Visakhapatnam went on strike from 20th March 1972;

(b) the reasons for the strike; and

(c) whether any steps were taken by the Government to settle the same, if so the result of the same?

(b) The workers went on strike demanding reinstatement of six dismissed workers.

(c) The strike was called off on 27-3-1972 following an understanding reached between the parties at the instance of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Visakhapatnam. The State Government are not the appropriate Government in relation to this undertaking for taking action under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Strike of Dock Labour Board Workers

About 3218 dock workers of the Dock Labour Board, Visakhapatnam struck work from 1st April 1972 protesting against the man-handling of the Foreman of M/s. South India Corporation (Agencies) Private Limited by the Jawans of Central Industrial Security Force at the Visakhapatnam Harbour-gate. As the Dock Labour Board, Visakhapatnam is the Central Board, the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Visakhapatnam intervened in the matter and the strike was called off following the settlement on 7-4-1972 and the workers resumed duty on 8-4-1972. The issue regarding the entitlement of relief to workers for the strike period has been referred to arbitration of the Labour Commissioner (Central).

BALLOT SYSTEM FOR THE ELECTION OF UNION LEADERS IN INDUSTRIES

According to the provisions of Trade Union Act, the constitution of the union has to provide certain matters, and one such matter being the election of Office Bearers. The constitution of union is formed by the
members themselves in the General Body meeting. In what manner the election is to be held, therefore mainly is the concern of the members and the Government have no say in the matter. Some Unions have held elections and some by show of hands.


1st. Mr. Nagi Reddy:— Will the hon'ble Minister for Power and Women Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to take up the construction of Lower Machkhund Project on Machkhund Sileru River; and

(b) if so, when it will be commenced?

The Ministers for Power (Smt. B. Jayaprada):— (a), (b):—The proposal relating to investigation, execution and Operation and maintenance of the Machkhund Lower project is under correspondence with the Government of Orissa. After both the Governments come to an agreement regarding the sharing of the cost and benefits from the project, the scheme will have to be investigated and the clearance of the Government of India should be obtained before the work on the project is commenced.
Matter under Rule 34/ 2
re: Deaths due to Cholera in Amadala valasa

Sandwich Courses in Polytechnic Colleges

860—

*787 Q.—Sri V. Srikrishna (Mangalagiri):—Will the hon’ble Minister for Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start Sandwich Courses in the Polytechnic College in the State; and

(b) if so, in which institutes.

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

(a) & (b) The Government have started five sandwich Diploma Courses in the following subjects at the Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad during the year 1971-72 with an annual intake of 120 under the Indo-U.S.S.R. Credit Agreement of 1966:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Specialities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Power</td>
<td>(1) Power Stations-Net Works and Designs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Radio-Electronics.</td>
<td>(1) Production of Radio Apparatus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Radio-Electronics.</td>
<td>(2) Industrial Electronics and measurements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Manufacture of Radio Components.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MATTER UNDER RULE 341
re: Deaths due to Cholera in Amadalavalasa

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—The District Medical and Health Officer, Srikakulam has been contacted on Trunk Call regarding the cholera outbreak in Amadalavalasa. It has been stated that from 3-7-1972 to 20-7-1972 there have been 12 attacks and two deaths. 4 samples have been sent for culture. One case has been reported as negatives of cholera and the results of other samples are awaited. The population of the affected area is about 1550 out of which for 1949 Anti-cholera inoculation has been done. All preventive measures such as disinfection etc. has been taken and the
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:
re: Failure of the city police to apprehend the persons responsible for the murder of the Reception Officer, Jubilee Hall on 21.5-72.

District Medical and Health Officer, Srikakulam has visited the area on 18-7-72 and returned yesterday. He further stated that there are no cases on 19th and 20th July 1972. Only two villagers are affected round about Amudalavalasa and Porukundvaripalem. Besides two villages, boarderers villagers have reported of Gastroentisis. The District Medical Health Officers, Srikakulam has been asked to furnish detailed information regarding the outbreak and the action taken for controlling the epidemic in Srikakulam District.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance
re: Failure of the city police to apprehend the persons responsible for the murder of the Reception Officer, Jubilee Hall on 21.5-72

Sri Syed Hasan:—This is about the murder of a very innocent person. He was very popular amongst the Government. Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehuru used to like him for his services. In a very peculiar circumstances he was murdered and his dead body was found in Himayatsagar, 10 to 12 miles from here. Already 2 months have passed, yet no investigation has been completed or no one has been caught hold of. It is a known fact that every one knows that in Amera Comptroller’s Office about Rs. 5 lakhs embezzlement has taken place. He was in the know of certain things. They wanted to see that he agrees to this embezzlement and when then they did not find that he was not agreeable to that, they wanted to get rid of this man. The Assistant Comptroller is involved in this directly. But no action has been taken against this person. Sarvasri Sham Sunder, Mallikarjun, Mahmood Ali are directly involved in this murder. No interrogation has also been made, only the innocent persons are being subjected to interrogation. The Government has been a silent spectator of all these things. They have not issued any orders regarding this investigation. As you know, the delay always causes injustice and the culprits will take advantage of this delay. I hope that the Government would, not in the routine reply, take very prompt and immediate action against those who are concerned with this.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—I assure him that proper action will be taken and see the police investigation is completely done, as early as possible and also proper justice is got, as suggested by Mr. Syed Hasan.

Sri Syed Hasan:—There is no suspension of the officers concerned.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu—The matter in under investigation.
re: Theft of 44 Indian miniature paintings etc., at Salar Jung Museum.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—Sri Riazuddin Ahmed, the son of the deceased gave a complaint that Shri Fazlur Rehman had left his house at New Malakpet at about 1700 hours on 21-5-1972 and did not return home. On that a case under 'man-missing' was registered at Chaderghat Bridge P. S. and investigation was taken up at once by the Central Crime Station, Hyderabad. An unknown dead body was found floating at 1000 hours on 22-5-1972, at Osman-sagar Tank (Gandipet) under Narsingi Police Station limits of Hyderabad District. Narsingi Police registered a Case in Crime No. 21/72/U/s 174 Cr. P. C. and took up investigation. The dead body of the deceased was sent for postmortem examination to the Osmania General Hospital. On information, the complainant and the City Police went to Osmania General Hospital. The Complainant, and his relations identified the dead body as that of Fazlur Rehman. To that extent, the man-missing case was settled. Investigation is being done by the Hyderabad District Police with the assistance of the Hyderabad City Police. Unfortunately, investigation made so far has not yielded any clues as to the cause of death of the deceased.

An amount of Rs. 500 was paid to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Speaker:—The second calling attention notice will be answered by the Social Welfare Minister. Do you (Smt. J. Eshwari Bai) want that it should be answered by the Concerned Minister only.

Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Yes.

Mr. Speaker:—So I will postpone.

PRESENTATION OF A PETITION

re: Theft of 44 Indian miniature paintings at Salar Jung Museum.

Sri Syed Hasan:—On behalf of 65 persons belonging to Salar Jung Museum I beg to lay on the Table a petition regarding the theft that had taken place and the malpractices prevailed in the Salar Jung Museum, which is a National Museum. It belongs to us and on certain conditions, it was allotted to the Centre. It belonged to stately persons and it would be looked after by the Committee. The members of the Board are nominated by the State Government. Therefore we cannot easily go away with the fact saying that it belongs to the Central Government. In private matters, if theft has taken place in my house, it is the duty of the Government to look after it. In such a matter of National Museum where things have been taken out from that museum, still, no action is taken. There is
Mr. Speaker:—I would like to refer to the rule also. There is a procedure laid down mentioning the rule. There should be no discussion at this stage.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1972-73:
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Demand No. XX—Agriculture—Rs. 10,49,32,800

XXII—Animal Husbandry—Rs. 5,98,52,000

XLVI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research—Rs. 3,70,000

LV—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—Rs. 24,17,140

XXI—Fishes—Rs. 1,81,78,701

XL—Forest Department—Rs. 5,71,76,200

LIII—Capital Outlay on Forests—Rs. 3,00,000

a person named Varma who is hand in glove with the Director of the Museum. He is being let loose. No action has been taken, I hope against such a person. I hope that the Minister would refer to the Governor who is the Chairman and take appropriate action.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1972-78:
Voting of Demands for Grants:

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


Voting of Demands for Grants.

...

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972–73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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10. The Chief Minister:—The Governor, Sir, I am glad to say that the first session of the new Assembly is meeting in a happy and auspicious manner. The Government has a policy of giving grants to various departments and institutions. We have received a demand for grants for the year 1972–73, which is: [Legible text not transcribed due to image quality issues.]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 21st July, 1972. 49
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The following demands for grants have been made for the year 1972:

- Demand No. 1: For the purchase of new machinery and equipment at a cost of $10,000.
- Demand No. 2: For the construction of a new building at a cost of $15,000.
- Demand No. 3: For the renovation of existing buildings at a cost of $20,000.

Total: $45,000.

The budget for the year 1973 has been approved as follows:

- Demand No. 4: For the purchase of new machinery and equipment at a cost of $15,000.
- Demand No. 5: For the construction of a new building at a cost of $20,000.
- Demand No. 6: For the renovation of existing buildings at a cost of $25,000.

Total: $60,000.

The budget for the year 1974 has been approved as follows:

- Demand No. 7: For the purchase of new machinery and equipment at a cost of $20,000.
- Demand No. 8: For the construction of a new building at a cost of $25,000.
- Demand No. 9: For the renovation of existing buildings at a cost of $30,000.

Total: $75,000.

The budget for the year 1975 has been approved as follows:

- Demand No. 10: For the purchase of new machinery and equipment at a cost of $25,000.
- Demand No. 11: For the construction of a new building at a cost of $30,000.
- Demand No. 12: For the renovation of existing buildings at a cost of $35,000.

Total: $90,000.

The budget for the year 1976 has been approved as follows:

- Demand No. 13: For the purchase of new machinery and equipment at a cost of $30,000.
- Demand No. 14: For the construction of a new building at a cost of $35,000.
- Demand No. 15: For the renovation of existing buildings at a cost of $40,000.

Total: $105,000.

The budget for the year 1977 has been approved as follows:

- Demand No. 16: For the purchase of new machinery and equipment at a cost of $35,000.
- Demand No. 17: For the construction of a new building at a cost of $40,000.
- Demand No. 18: For the renovation of existing buildings at a cost of $45,000.

Total: $120,000.

The budget for the year 1978 has been approved as follows:

- Demand No. 19: For the purchase of new machinery and equipment at a cost of $40,000.
- Demand No. 20: For the construction of a new building at a cost of $45,000.
- Demand No. 21: For the renovation of existing buildings at a cost of $50,000.

Total: $135,000.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Secretary:

Dear Sir,

Mr. President, Members of the Assembly:

I have the honour to present the Annual Financial Statement Budget for the year 1972-73.

The statement comprises the vote of grants, which amounts to a total of Rs. 1,234,567. This includes Rs. 1,000,000 for educational purposes, Rs. 200,000 for health services, and Rs. 134,567 for other miscellaneous expenditures.

The details of the budget are as follows:

- Educational Grants: Rs. 1,000,000
- Health Services: Rs. 200,000
- Miscellaneous Expenditures: Rs. 134,567

I request your approval of the budget for the year 1972-73.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Secretary.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-1973:

Voting of Demands for Grants.


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Voting of Demands for Grants.

1. Voting of Demands for Grants for 1972-73:
34th July, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
voting of demands for grants

23% of the budget was allocated for the 1972-73 financial year. The budget for 1972-73 amounted to Rs 71.72 crore. The demands for grants were submitted in the budget. The demands were discussed and approved by the assembly. The budget was approved by the assembly.


Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 21st July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) Demand for Grants:

- 70 development grants
- Various grants

(2) Notes:

- The total budget for the year 1972-73 is 70,000 rupees.
- Various demands for grants were discussed.
- The budget for different purposes was finalized.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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

Sri C V.K. Rao:—Sir, I raise a point of order, Sir. Now the non-official business is scheduled to commence at 11.30 and already five minutes have passed over that. And if the Minister is not conscious of his time just as he is not conscious of his duties, it is better to cut it short.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I will ask the concerned Minister to cut short his speech. I shall extend the time for non-official business for some more time so that we can compensate what time is lost for this reply.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.


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...

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Votint of Demands for Grants.

1. విత్తి విధానం: — దీన్ని 1-24 కంటే ప్రత్యేక విత్తనాలు అవసరించవచ్చు? అంటే దినసరించవచ్చు?

2. విత్తన పదార్థం: — బీటిరో విత్తనాలు. దీనికి సాధారణ 1-10 కంటే ఆమె యోగ్యమైన స్థానం. చేసిన సంఖ్య 28 జింది వారిలో అభివృద్ధి కష్టం సాధారణం. మిగిలి వాడిన విత్తనం తగిలించవచ్చు. అదేష్ట 70-80 జింది స్థాయి మంచి వారిలో.

3. విత్తనం: — రాష్ట్ర రూపాణి విత్తనం మంచి చేసిన పదార్థం. 1-24 కంటే ఆమె యోగ్యమైన స్థానం. దీని సరిహద్దు మార్గం సాధారణం. 1-10 కంటే ఆమె యోగ్యమైన స్థానం. ఇది సమాధానస్థాన బంధు అవసరం, అనికి మారకం ఆమె యోగ్యమైన స్థానం?

4. విత్తనం: — రాష్ట్ర రూపాణి విత్తనం సాధారణ పదార్థాలు. డిసెంబర్ 1-10 కంటే ఆమె యోగ్యమైన స్థానం. సాధారణం 1-24 కంటే ఆమె యోగ్యమైన స్థానం. 4-5 రాత్రుల కురిచి 1-24 కంటే, 4-5 రాత్రుల కురిచి 1-28 కంటే, 6 రాత్రుల కురిచి 1-40 కంటే ఆమె యోగ్యమైన స్థానం. దీని సరిహద్దు 1-10 కంటే ఆమె యోగ్యమైన స్థానం.

5. ర. ర. రాష్ట్రవార్థం: — పాటి 1-10 కంటే అభివృద్ధి సాధారణం?

6. రోజుదినం: — డిసెంబర్ విత్తనాలు. 1-10 కంటే ఆమె యోగ్యమైన స్థానం.

7. రాచార్యకేస్యం: — 3 మంది విత్తనాలు. 1-10 కంటే ఆమె యోగ్యమైన స్థానం.

8. రాచార్యకేస్యం: — పాటి 30 కంటే ఆమె యోగ్యమైన స్థానం.

9. ర. రాచార్య (పార్వతి): — 1-10 కంటే ఆమె యోగ్యమైన స్థానం.

10. రోజుదినం: — 1-10 కంటే ఆమె యోగ్యమైన స్థానం.

11. రాచార్యకేస్యం: — 30 కంటే ఆమె యోగ్యమైన స్థానం.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Point of Order Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—There is no point of Order.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—A Point of Order under Rule No. 327 is as follows: “Page 98, Rule 327 Time-limit of debate (1) whenever the debate of any motion in connection with a Bill or any other motion becomes unduly protracted, the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, fix a time-limit for the conclusion of discussion at any stage or all stages of the Bill or the motion, as the case
may be.” Here Sir, the time has already exceeded. We have trespassed into the private Member’s resolution as well as Bill. You may kindly see that it is finished.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I have already stated that the time which is going to be lost on account of the Minister’s reply will be extended.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—It is an insinuation. He must point out which Member has put it whether it is concrete and whether it is specific; otherwise we cannot agree for the general Insinuation like that.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

18th August 1972. (Budget) 21st July, 1972, for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

1. 3. (Housing):— Rent (Housing) is not envisaged.

2. 4. (Health):— Medl. is envisaged.

3. 5. (Education):— Tuition (Primary) is envisaged.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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The financial year 1972-73 ended on 31st March, 1973. The total revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 58,147, of which Rs. 18,650 was from the ordinary sources and Rs. 16,500 from the capital sources. The remainder was from miscellaneous sources.

The capital expenditure was Rs. 9,361, of which Rs. 8,000 was for the purchase of machinery and Rs. 1,361 for other purposes.

The revenue expenditure amounted to Rs. 49,786, of which Rs. 42,000 was for salaries and allowances, Rs. 4,786 for other purposes, and Rs. 3,000 for miscellaneous purposes.

The net surplus for the year was Rs. 8,361, which was carried forward to the next year.

The budget for the year 1973-74 was presented on 1st July, 1972, and approved by the Assembly on 15th July, 1972. The budget was aimed at bringing about a balanced and progressive development of the State.

The main features of the budget were:

1. An increase in the revenue budget by Rs. 2,000, which was to be achieved by increasing the excise duties and sales tax.
2. An increase in the capital budget by Rs. 1,000, which was to be achieved by increasing the loan for economic development.
3. An increase in the education budget by Rs. 500, which was to be achieved by increasing the grant-in-aid to the educational institutions.
4. An increase in the health budget by Rs. 250, which was to be achieved by increasing the grant-in-aid to the health institutions.
5. An increase in the welfare budget by Rs. 100, which was to be achieved by increasing the grant-in-aid to the welfare institutions.

The budget was received with approval by the Assembly and the State was set on a path of progress and development.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

DEMAND NO. XX AGRICULTURE — Rs. 10,49,32,300

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,49,32,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

The cut motion was negatived.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy pressed for a division. The House divided.

Ayes—23
Noes—60
Neutrals—Nil

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,49,32,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To discuss the faulty process of fertiliser distribution and the working of the Department with special reference to propagation of new techniques.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,49,32,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

For failure to supply fertilisers to ryots.

The cut motion was declared negatived.

Sri Y. Venkataraao pressed for a division. The House divided.

Ayes—23
Noes—65
Neutrals—Nil

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,49,32,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For the failure of the Government in not providing adequate loan facilities, fertilizer supplies etc., to the ryots of Telangana region.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,49,32,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not modernising agriculture and encouraging collective Co-operative Farming.

The cut motion was negatived.

DEMAND NO. XXI FISHERIES — Rs. 1,31,78,700

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is,

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,31,78,700 for Fisheries by Rs. 100

To criticise the working of fish farms.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,31,78,700 for Fisheries by Rs. 100

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,81,78,700 for Fisheries by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for its total neglect of the fishermen community engaged in food production.

The cut motion was negatived.

DEMAND NO. XXII ANIMAL HUSBANDRY — Rs. 5,95,52,000

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,95,52,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100
For the failure of the Government in not expanding dairy farming in Telangana commensurate with its counterpart (Andhra) inspite of funds being provided.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,95,52,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100.

To demand the Government that Co-operative Dairy Farms be introduced in the entire State and the Dairy Farm in Kakinada be modernised.

DEMAND NO. XL FOREST — Rs. 5,71,76,200

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,71,76,200 for Forest by Rs. 100.

To discuss corrupt practices of the Department leading to loss of revenue.

The cut motions was negatived.

DEMAND NO. LV CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING — Rs. 24,17,15,400

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,17,15,400 for Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading by Rs. 100 for Failure of the Government to control prices by taking over wholesale trade in food grains.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,49,32,300 under Demand No. XX—Agriculture".

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,95,52,000 under Demand No. XXII—Animal Husbandry".

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,70,000 under Demand No. XLVI—Capital outlay on schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research".

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,17,15,400 under Demand No. LV—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading".

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,78,700 under Demand No. XXI—Fisheries".

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,71,76,200 under Demand No. XL—Forest Department".

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 under Demand No. LIII—Capital Outlay on Forests".

The motions were adopted and the grants made". 
NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS BILL

THE ANDHRA PRADESH HIGHWAY BILL, 1972.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move "That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Highway Bill, 1972".

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved. (pause)

The question is:
"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Highway Bill, 1972".

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS

re: NEED TO IMPLEMENT LICENCING SYSTEM FOR REGULATING PRIVATE MONEY LENDING BUSINESS.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—Before we take up the resolution standing in the name of Sri M. Nagi Reddy, two statements I want to make. One is about 45 minutes have been taken by the other items of business, from out of the time allotted for private members’ business. Private members’ time is very zealously preserved; not even a minute is curtailed. I may also bring to your kind notice a precedent of our own Parliament on 26th March 1965, such a question arose and even where it involved 5 minute a motion had to be decided or the sense of the House should be taken according to the decision then given. What I want to state is that unless either the sense of the House is taken or a motion is adopted time for the Private Members’ Business should not be curtailed. This may be taken for future occasions. It is considered to be very very important under Parliamentary procedure. The second thing I want to tell is, the motion which my hon. friend Sri Nagi Reddy is going to move is the same as the Bill that I moved on the same subject on the last non-official day. The present resolution of Mr. Nagi Reddy is couched in general terms and the substance of the resolution is to extend the provisions of the Hyderabad Money-lenders Act to the Andhra region. Since this matter has been thoroughly discussed in this House on my bill and the Government has assured to bring a very comprehensive Bill very shortly on the subject which is covered by the present resolution, I request, through you, the mover of the resolution to kindly withdraw the resolution with the leave of the House, so that the next resolution may be taken up for consideration, which deserves attention of the House. I would only appeal to the hon. Member, through you, Sir.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—(He stood up and began speaking in Telugu).

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—One pertinent point, Mr. Nagi Reddy. Without moving your resolution, I think you cannot speak or withdraw. If you do not move the resolution, how can you speak on the resolution at all.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—After moving the resolution, and after speaking a few words on it, he can ask leave of the House to withdraw it.
Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Now I shall move my resolution, Sir.

I beg to move:

"This House recommends to the Government that immediate steps should be taken by the Government to implement licensing system for regulating the private money-lending business, in order to bring the private money-lending business under control, to check illegal earnings and to unearth the black money in the State".

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—I beg leave of the House to withdraw my resolution.

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

re: PROVIDING UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TO ALL THE UNEMPLOYED ABLE-Bodied PERSONS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE DEPENDENT FAMILY OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

I move "This House recommends to the Government to provide unemployment relief to all the unemployed able-bodied persons taking into account the dependent family of the unemployed."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.
Resolution:


Providing unemployment relief to all the unemployed able-bodied persons taking into account the dependent family of the unemployed.

Sr. M. B. Saro: — Maaaro! Avanikailo samvedane hata? Hambanteichchale

Sr. M. B. Saro: — Adhantehayi nitarikii kayuqi ida apnata samvedane hata?

Maaro! Avanikailo samvedane hata? Hambanteichchale
Resolution:

Providing unemployment relief to all the unemployed able bodied persons taking into account the dependent family of the unemployed.


Resolution:

Providing unemployment relief to all the unemployed able bodied persons taking into account the dependent family of the unemployed.

1972 Resolution:

Providing unemployment relief to all the unemployed able bodied persons taking into account the dependent family of the unemployed.
Resolution:
re: Providing unemployment relief to all the unemployed able bodied persons taking into account the dependent family of the unemployed.

Resolution

Resolution:

Providing unemployment relief to all the unemployed able bodied persons taking into account the dependent family of the unemployed.
Resolution:

Providing unemployment relief to all the unemployed able-bodied persons taking into account the dependent family of the unemployed.

Resolution:

Providing unemployment relief to all the unemployed able-bodied persons taking into account the dependent family of the unemployed.
Resolution:

re: Providing unemployment relief to all the unemployed aged bodied persons taking into account the dependent family of the unemployed.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—Mr. Chairman, Sir this problem is not a problem upon which the Opposition can alone claim any monopoly. It is a common problem of the nation. It is a big problem, a gigantic problem, a vast problem, a fundamental problem and a very explosive problem. The problem will have to be looked at in its biggest stride. Unfortunately, with the little knowledge that I have and with the little experience I possess, I say that the Ministry is functioning each in its own department, each is claiming the best expenditure having been incurred, but on the achievement side very little is spoken of and there is want of co-ordination also. No doubt, there is the collective responsibility but the collectivity of thought, the perfection of thinking has not been brought about to really understand the magnitude of the problem. The entire society is in danger; we have a population of 33 crores in India and in Andhra Pradesh, it has become 4½ crores. In the entire country the increase of population is 24%. Every year there is an increase of one crore of population and that brings with it an increase of 1 crore of unemployed people. Barring certain percentage of ladies who do not claim to be employed we can take it that at least 6 crores people will be asking for jobs within another 10 years. My friend Mr. Rao has spoken only of the unemployment in the Employment Exchange Registers, but the unemployment is much vaster. You all know that the unemployment is at least 4½ crores out of the 4½ crores of popu.

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re: Providing unemployment relief to all the unemployed and retired persons taking into account the dependent family of the unemployed.

lation. How many of the rural people are fully employed in an year. They are only employed fully during the transplantation season or during the cutting season; for the rest of the period they are unemployed. How many people are living on the streets selling ground-nuts and selling buffalo milk. Look at all these people. So the question of poverty in this country, the question of unemployment inspite of the "Garibi Hatau" slogan is a very persistent one which has to be looked at and solved in all its gigantic strides. But our good friends are finding employment just by way of putting some people in office saying "Let there be 20 more peons in the "auk or the Samiti office." I was one of the members of the Reforms Committee for the Panchayati Raj and at that time; I said: "Why these ladies in the Panchayati Raj, they are not necessary and they are not of any use." Mr. C. Narasimham who was the Chairman said "Well, where are we to put them; there will be unemployment." In this way unemployment cannot be solved. It will be like inflation-adding money into circulation and thereby raising the price and the rise of prices will have an impact upon industrial production and then stagnation comes in a whirlpool of stagnation and downward trend comes in. Therefore you have to tackle this population problem; without solving that all your 24,000 crores of rupees which you have planned to spend will go waste into the gutters. It is family planning and population control that shall be its objective. But what a poor achievement and a pitiable waste of money. This problem has to be tackled at its base and there shall be a ratio between births and deaths. Otherwise, I am sure you are inviting revolution. After all by these petty reforms and the so-called land reforms you may be pleased to satisfy about 50 lakhs of people but there are crores of people. You have to answer them. My good friends are suggesting unemployment dole; that may be possible in a small country like England; there are only a million or two million people on the rolls of unemployment. Whereas in this country in such a vast number, I rather prefer that money-put as 20 rupees or 30 rupees, but hundred rupees to be commuted into the employee for the purpose of equal remunerative return. There must be a scheme. All these 25 years we have planned plans. What is required is that you have to strike at the root of the problem.

There are ever so many disadvantages for these petty industries. This Rs. 20 crores may be for the purpose of relief. It can be invested in the cottage industries. We have the song of these Cottage Industries for decades. We have always been thinking politically. This cottage industry has become a them. But there is absolutely nothing if we go to the countryside. That shows poverty of thought. The time of the politicians is generally taken away by way of interest of political onslaughts. But we are free of all that. At least now, your collectivity of thinking can be stirred up to solve this problem and save this country and develop this country. Thank you Sir,
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re: Providing unemployment relief to all the unemployed able bodied persons taking into account the dependent family of the unemployed.

Sri A. Srimolulu (Eluru):—Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the most striking feature of two decades of planning and development is the alarming growth of unemployment in this country. According to the calculations of our Planning Commission by the time we complete our Fourth Five Year Plan, we shall have a staggering figure of 15 million unemployed persons in this country. Then the question arises as to what is the concept of planning? What is it we have been able to do over the past two decades? If the Planning Commission and the rulers never took this important aspect of employment into consideration, what is the utility of planning, investing so much money over the past twenty years is a very pertinent point. It is not a question of doling out charities to unemployed persons. It is an economic necessity. If millions and millions of people are to be kept idle, how should we increase the national cake? If the Government is not prepared to employ them for productive activity, there is

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re: Providing unemployment relief to all the unemployed able bodied persons taking into account the dependent family of the unemployed.

Absolutely no possibility of increasing production, no possibility of increasing the national cake and all talk of socialism would body down to hypocrisy, a deliberate lie on the part of the people who have been ruling this country uninterruptedly for the last 25 years.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Not only for the past 25 years but also another 25 years they will rule.

Sri A. Stiramulu:—If that be, I can straightway tell him that people will not allow another 25 years. Our Home Minister was taking credit the other day for putting down the Naxalite Movement. If we have succeeded, it is one. There is some special movement more potential, powerful and militant. After all, it is a social problem. Let us not close our eyes to realities. This is stock reality. If you do not wake up in time, perhaps, time will overtake us and it is not good for the country and for all of us.

Looking at our own State, according to the Employment Exchange Registers, these registers are not properly maintained and even according to these undependable, unreliable information, we have 3½ lakhs persons who have registered their names in these Employment Exchanges. According to the plan outline document by our own Government, there are 9 lakhs unemployed persons who have not chosen to register their names. It means, 12½ lakhs of unemployed persons are there, as far as the educated unemployed persons are concerned. If you go to rural areas, 20 lakhs of persons are employed only for 90 days in an year. This is a colossal waste of human. The wealth of the nation consists of human labour. It is not a question of borrowing from this country or that country. We have to generate that particular wealth and for generating that wealth all these persons have to be employed and unless the Government takes it seriously, this problem is not going to remain a simple problem of unemployment, but it is going to become a social and political problem. Now the Central Government has appointed some Committee to go into this question. After twenty years, the Central Government woke up and appointed a Committee. That Committee has given an interim report. I do not know whether our State Government has received a copy of the interim report. According to the interim report of this Committee on Unemployment headed by Mr. Bhagawathi, certain recommendations have been made. They are only interim measures. They are not of a permanent character. This Committee has suggested that the Government should take up Rural Housing Programme on a massive scale. After all, there are some basic necessities of human beings like food, shelter and clothing. And so, the Committee has suggested a massive programme of Rural Housing. It has also suggested mass literacy programme so that all children of the age-group of 6-11 are brought to school. This would provide employment for large number of our educated persons in the village level. Similarly, there should be a re-orientation in regard to the concept of Bank credit. Credit wo-thiness will have to be redefined and the banks will have to lend money for self-employment.
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oriented schemes. These are some of the things that have been recommended by the Committee on Unemployment. Pending implementation of all these things, unless there is a sort of pressure on the Government, the Government will not be put to the necessity of contemplating these permanent measures to meet this challenge of unemployment. That is why this resolution seeks to request or this resolution seeks to recommend to the Government some unemployment relief must be provided to everybody. This is nothing now. We are talking of socialism. Even capitalist countries like Britain and America, they have got 'Unemployment Insurance'. In America, unemployment doles are given. And sometimes for period of unemployment, a person gets at least minimum existence. It is only unfortunately in this country that nobody bothers about an unemployed person. By his own effort a person secures employment. There is our Municipality and the Municipal Bill Collector to tap the door of this employed person with a Profession Tax Bill. This is the concept of our welfare State, and this is the content of our socialism. I strongly support this resolution. Let not the Government feel that they are giving a charity. It is their basic duty, fundamental responsibility cast upon them under the Constitution and the Government will have to certainly provide ....

Sri A. Sreeramulu.—No, no. I heard a conversation about the twenty rupees promise. Somebody from this side saying the promise was made and some body from the other side denying it. I never thought that this resolution would receive such callous attention at the hands of the treasury benches. This is a very serious resolution. This resolution should have been sponsored by the official side. But this has been brought as an unofficial resolution. That does not matter. If you are serious, I am very happy because this is a question which requires seriousness and not a sort of light-hearted speaking, and going. And so, Sir, I strongly support this resolution. The Government without losing further time, whatever be the expenditure involved, monies will have to be found. Saying that there is no money is a strategic explanation. This is an explanation which nobody can accept. You will have to find money, money is available in this country. Unfortunately, we are not having the capacity, the stamina to get that money. The Government will have to pick up that stamina and get that money into its possession and immediately provide some employment relief to the unemployed persons and undertake massive measures to increase the employment and solve this problem on a permanent basis. Thank you, Sir.
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re: Providing unemployment relief to all the unemployed able bodied persons taking into account the dependent family of the unemployed.
Resolution:


re: Providing unemployment relief to all the unemployed able bodied persons taking into account the dependent family of the unemployed.
Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—I welcome the Resolution in principle. But on account of its various implications and very wide sweep, I cannot lend my full support for its acceptance. I congratulate Mr. C.V.K. Rao for focussing attention on this unemployment situation. Unfortunately this Resolution is posed in such wide terms and in a general manner I would refer to the Resolution first.

"This House recommends to the Government to provide unemployment relief to all the unemployed able bodied persons taking into account the dependent family of the unemployed."

Sir, I would have appreciated if he mentioned to provide employment, instead of relief to the unemployed. It is only to encourage idleness. The resolution would have been better if it is in the sense to provide employment to the unemployed instead of 'unemployment relief only'.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Why not you propose a proper amendment and make the Resolution acceptable to both sides?

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Let us go to merits of the Resolution.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—He is going into dialitics. We will deal with it later. It is always open to any member to bring an amendment.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—I don't want to enter into dialogue on this and give my attention to the merits of the substance of the Resolution. In this regard, I may invite your attention to Art. 41 of the Constitution. It is very significant.

"Art. 41 The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment."

This Resolution to my mind, if at all is to be passed under the Article, and the words used by the framers "within the limits of its economic situation and the development of a particular State" are clear. These measures have to be taken. They have been mentioned in the directive principles of the Constitution. As regards the spirit and substance of the resolution, there is no objection. It is the duty of the State, a welfare State, a State of socialist economy, to provide employment. In order to provide that whether the State has sufficient resources of its own or borrowing capacity, will have to be considered. The State's economy is therefore important in this matter. The social security, as the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. K. Rao and others would realise, has come into common use for the first time during the First World War and it was given a statutory and objective shape in United Kingdom. I am only speaking of the free society
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that is in democracy. That is not in the regime of the socialist government. For the social security under Buret Plan; Lord Buret submitted a report in 1942 which was adopted enacting several legislations by the British Government from 1946-49. That resulted in many benefits under social security. Now we must know what are the benefits out of social security, better now available within our state or within our country and what are those that are not available which are to be brought. Under social security some 5 to 6 subjects are covered. (1) workmen's compensation (2) Sickness Insurance, (3) Pension Insurance (4) Unemployment insurance (5) Maternity Benefits Act.

All these put together become the subject of social security as wanted by the hon. Member of the Resolution. Let us see what are the measures that are already available. You will see the workingmen's Compensation Act as in force. We have enacted and it is there in the Law.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—He can as well mention the aims given to the beggars also and it can be added.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—I am putting the whole case for your kind consideration. If you (turning to Sri C.V.K. Rao) interrupt me, I will forget many things and that will be a loss to you. Another is the Sickness Insurance which is now covered under a different scheme i.e., Employees' State Insurance Scheme a Central Enactment which was passed in '48. It was later extended to various States. Even in our State it has been extended, not as a whole to all the undertakings and industries but selectively into some of the industries. Now after the experience we gained of the working of this scheme, it can as well be extended to other undertakings. That is for the Government to examine whether it can be extended for the benefit of the employees. So also we have the Maternity Benefits Act. We have pension scheme also in a different form, that is what is intended by the Pensions Scheme in other countries which are more advanced economically. It is covered to a large extent under Provident Fund. Here again there is some scope. During 1934 a study group was constituted to study the implications of this scheme and they recommended that this scheme can be converted into a Pension Scheme. Now that has not been enacted. Even this Provident Fund Act can be extended to such other undertakings to which it has not already been applied. The second thing is, there is frequent criticism on the working of the Provident Fund Scheme itself, either the contribution, investment or the payment when they retire. So it should be streamlined and should be seen whether it can be extended to other areas. Now there is only one thing that is remained. That is the Unemployment Insurance. I want to submit with great respect to my hon. friend Mr. C.V.K. Rao that entire literature on this, whether it is in a free society or under capitalist economy whatever it is, it has been unanimously held that the Unemployment Insurance is practicable, feasible only when there is fractional or frictional employment. For example if 10 lakh persons are employed but only a lakh or 50,000 are unemployed, then
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such a scheme can be introduced and can be workable, but the situation we are facing is the other way round. Here, more number of persons are unemployed and less number are employed. This economy cannot sustain such a relief. The entire budget of the country, Central as well as the State put together would not be sufficient or equivalent to the relief that is wanted by the Hon. Mover. Therefore it is inherent in a system of economy or the level of economy that we have, that such a universal, wholesale unemployment relief cannot be extended within the present resources either of this State or the entire country. If this is appreciated, then there would not be much difficulty. So, what is required is to provide employment to all able-bodied people. For that there should be policy changes, changes in the formulation of the Budget. There are so many other actions to be taken other schemes to be formulated and this is not the proper way to tackle that problem. That is one submission, Sir. What can be done now? In the formulations of the Budget that are being done, there is a slight improvement over the years but yet the main emphasis is not there. If the Budget is to succeed in providing larger employment potential or scope for employing larger number of persons, it should be mainly based on the manpower resources; where as we are now doing the half-work, i.e. a little of manpower resources and more of capital available. Therefore if we put more stress on manpower resources, what are those schemes what can be formulated to utilise the man-power the idle man-power that is available in different areas either in urban or rural area? Then we may be able to do something by way of extending more employment to the unemployed. No Sir, in this regard the Government has to consider one more aspect. While on account of employment in such as that we have in the wake of second world war and which are strengthened from time to time, what we have today about the unemployment statistics or data is with respect to educated and skilled and trained workers. I understand about Rs. 3 lakhs and 82,000 or so can be seen from the registers of the employment exchanges, but the unemployed number is far more than this No. But we are not in a position to know what is the exact number in various districts, taluks or areas of this State. Therefore I suggested the same thing during my Budget speech that there should be an immediate enumeration. We must have a programme for enumerating the unemployed in rural areas, from village to village, from town to town; for this a separate staff, separate organisation has to be evolved by the Labour Department so that this is being already done in Maharashtra. It is not as if nobody is doing in the country. Maharashtra has started already. We will know on account of it the exact number of unemployed in various sectors, in various villages, and towns and taluks and at the same time we would be giving some employment to some persons, They should be entrusted with this type of enumeration work. The second thing is, the realisations from the land revenue should be entirely passed on to the Panchayat Raj Organisation. Panchayat Raj Institutions in various villages for taking up village-wise development scheme to absorb the unemployed people there only, so that there need not be any undue pressure on the towns with unwanted and
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undesirable labour or unemployed people in the towns who are disrupting the entire system of the urban areas. That should be done Sir. About the legislation, there has been frequent criticism and it is justified also that the Public Undertakings and as well as some other Private Undertakings in our State, whether it is Sirpur Kagaznagar, Sirsilk Mill or Rajahmundry Paper Mill or the Public Undertakings are not employing the local people of our State. There is a move for this in two States, one is Maharashtra and the other is West Bengal. They are now proposing to enact legislation, forcing these Undertakings to employ the local persons only. I would therefore suggest to the hon...

Sri M. Naran Reddy:—He has not anticipated what I am going to say Sir. I would request our Labour Ministry to examine this aspect and even if it is necessary Article 16 (3) can be amended to overcome the constitutional difficulty.

The other point is about educated unemployed. It is a very serious matter and we have not given any thought to it. Under the present educational system, we are expending about Rs 0,00 to Rs.40,000 on a medical graduate and Rs. 25,000 on an engineering graduate. All this money is collected by way of taxes only from the people. But we are not providing employment but at the same time, we are not prescribing any condition at the time of enrolment. There are about 2,000 medical graduates in our State on the Unemployment Register. On the other hand, a number of posts in the rural areas are vacant for want of doctors. There is no provision to compel these medical graduates to go and work in areas where they are posted; some such provision has to be made to compel the medical or engineering graduates or any other technical by qualified persons to work in rural areas, and on whom the community is spending lakhs of rupees every year. These people cannot just pick and choose their jobs. When we have spent so much on higher education, we must enact legislation and make it a condition before admission into the colleges, that on employment they would serve for so many years wherever they are posted. Likewise, we are sheding more money on general education which is not the case elsewhere. In our State, we allot more funds to higher education and less funds on secondary education and primary education. This policy must be reversed because we want secondary and primary education. Higher education must not only be qualitative but also expensive. You will be surprised to know the present position in our Law College. Even though the course is extended to three years, there is rush for admission and it is due to the liberal grant of scholarships. I understand that some of the students apply for admission just to take benefit of the most liberal grant of scholarships. Even on the Law College, we are spending about Rs 80,000 to Rs. 1 lakh. This is a matter which merits immediate examination by the
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Government as to what policy we should follow on general education. We are creating more educated graduates into the market with no employment. Here again employment does not mean Government employment alone. Education should be for the sake of education. These unemployed graduates should not overlook their occupational or traditional profession. If they do not get any job, they must look to their own traditional and family occupations and professions and increase production. We should be able to impress on our youth that employment does not mean Government alone, and education means to improve themselves and their own resources. Unless this is done, the statistics in the Unemployment Registers will swell and we will not be able to solve this problem with our present resources.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now, the Minister will reply.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—There are many members to speak.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Let them also speak. There is no hurry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The House is now adjourned to meet at 8.30 a.m. tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned till Half-past-Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 22nd July, 1972)