THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: Sri P. Ranga Reddy

Panel of Chairmen: 1. Sri Kaza Ramanadham
                  2. Sri Baddam Yella Reddy
                  3. Smt. D. Indira
                  4. Sri M. Yellappa

Secretary: Sri A. Shanker Reddy,
           B.A., LL. B.

Assistant Secretaries:
1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry
2. Sri P. Ranga Rao
3. Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy
4. Sri V. K. Viswanath
5. Sri S. Purnananda Sastry
6. Sri K. Satyanarayana Rao
7. Sri R. N. Sarma
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 20th March, 1974.
The House met at Half-Past Eight of the Clock.
(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

REINSTATEMENT OF EMPLOYEES

450—

*3446 F-Q. - Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasulreddy (Gudur):— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the State Government removed from service at the time of Andhra separatist movement;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the State Government will consider to re-instate them?

The Chief Minister (Sri J.Vengal Rao) (a) Information so far received from various Departments indicates that only one Government employee was dismissed from service. Particulars from Revenue and Judicial Departments are still awaited and if there are any such cases, information will be placed on the table of the House.

(b) It was considered that the said employee was unsuitable for retention in Government service.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

An asterisk before the name indicates question by the Member.

J. No. 8 (68)
Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru):—Having recourse to Art. 311 (2) (c) of the Constitution it is highly arbitrary and unwarranted. Even persons who swallowed lakhs and lakhs of rupees and are reputed to be corrupt are given an opportunity. What exactly is the reason, I want to know for the Government to deny an opportunity to this particular employee?

Sri A. Sriramulu:—At least, he must be allowed to know why he was dismissed from service. I cannot understand a Democratic Government not telling the man as to what he has done to merit dismissal. This is something highly authoritarian. What are the reasons for his removal. When several others responsible for the movement are on your side and you have taken them as your colleagues, why this unfortunate man alone should be dismissed from service?

Sri A. Sri Ramulu:—This is a highly evasive answer, and I cannot accept it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Chief Minister has got some good will. If he wants to keep up to that good will, will he immediately assure this House that he is going to reinstate this unfortunate employee?

Sri K. V. K. Rao:—The Chief Minister is saying it is of no use to consult the Congress. What is the reason for that? Why is it that you consult the Congress?
Oral Answers to Questions.

20th March, 1974.

(1) సిద్ధాంతం అందరి హెండ్ ప్రతిభ నివారణ నియమం. యెసు అందరి హెండ్ ప్రతిభ నియమం.

(2) అందరిది ప్రతిభ నియమం (అందరిది) అందరి హెండ్ ప్రతిభ నియమం రాష్ట్రం సాధనా నియమం ఉండాలి మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే మాత్రమే.

(3) సిద్ధాంతం రాశి: అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే.

(4) అందరిది (అందరిది): అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే.

(5) సిద్ధాంతం రాశి: అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే.

(6) అందరిది (అందరిది): అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే.

(7) సిద్ధాంతం రాశి: అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే.

(8) అందరిది (అందరిది): అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే. అందరిది అందరిది యొక్కు మాత్రమే.

Sri A. Sriramulu—There is a resolution of the Association. Because Sri Ayyapu Reddy is misusing a point which is not relevant, I have to tell him. The status does not count.
Mr. Speaker:—Sri Ayyapu Reddy wants to know whether Rama Krishna Rao has requested the Government to reinstate him. Let the Chief Minister answer that.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I am just telling this in order to help the Chief Minister. There is a resolution of the Association and it has been sent to him.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—As I said, there is a resolution of the Association and it has been sent. In the resolution, the following are the points:

1. Request on behalf of the Association that the Chief Minister should reinstate Sri Ayyapu Reddy.
2. The Association has sent a resolution to the Chief Minister.

Chief Minister's announcement is there: persons detained under Misa to be released on the Ugadi Day. This really, I must say, is a 'shame' on the part of the Government.
Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that maximum age limit for seeking appointment in Government service has been fixed at 28 years; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will consider to issue orders to the effect that the maximum age limit of 28 years be reckoned as on the date of registration for employment in the employment exchanges in the State?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—(a) Yes, Sir. This is only in respect of non-gazetted posts for which age limits were 25 and more but less than 28 years prior to April, 1969.

(b) No, Sir.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Year after year, the number of educated unemployed is bloating. After registering in the Employment Exchanges they are asked to wait for 6 to 8 years for placement. Most of them have become over aged. May I know whether the Government would have a realistic view of the extraordinary situation now prevailing in the State and try to either change the date for the purposes of 25 years or increase for employing them in the Government Service?
20th March, 1974.

Oral Answers to Questions.

70 20Tb

EVALUATION OF RECRUITMENT SYSTEM OF P.S.C.

*3904–Q.–Sri M. Narayan Reddy (Bhodhan) — Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state?
Oral Answers to Questions

(a) whether the State Public Service Commission has undertaken any study to evaluate the system of P.S.C. recruitment through competitive examinations;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether there is any organization in the PSC to review the methods of recruitment followed by the P.S.C. for recruitment to various classes of State services; and
(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the P.S.C. for making changes in the scheme of examination and methods of recruitment in the context of national development and reconstruction?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) No, Sir.
(d) No, Sir.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Sir, since few years there has not been much recruitment or any examinations conducted by the Public Service Commission, the reason being that the Government on the one hand, imposed a general ban on the recruitment into Government service but at the same time temporary appointments not exceeding three months were made every year at lower levels in all the Departments running into several thousands. After the lapse of three years, these appointments have been continued from year to year indefinitely. This resulted in the avoidance of the Public Service Commission in the matter of recruitment. The latest report of the Public Service Commission mentioned all these aspects. In view of this, I would request the Hon'ble Chief Minister to go into this aspect as to why thousands of posts are being filled on the plea of temporary appointments and continue from year to year for several years, even at the gazetted level in Marketing and other Departments and thereby avoiding Public Service Commission and to see that such appointments are not made in future by the Officers at the lower level and also appointments that we refer to the Public Service Commission for recruitment.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I put it to the Chief Minister that this is a system of recruitment by the Public Service Commission which is out-dated one. It is an old British system which is continuing still, Sir. Would he consider that in view of the present circumstances, at least, apart from the static attitude he takes, that necessary changes be made in the system of recruitment?

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Sir, since few years there has not been much recruitment or any examinations conducted by the Public Service Commission, the reason being that the Government on the one hand, imposed a general ban on the recruitment into Government service but at the same time temporary appointments not exceeding three months were made every year at lower levels in all the Departments running into several thousands. After the lapse of three years, these appointments have been continued from year to year indefinitely. This resulted in the avoidance of the Public Service Commission in the matter of recruitment. The latest report of the Public Service Commission mentioned all these aspects. In view of this, I would request the Hon'ble Chief Minister to go into this aspect as to why thousands of posts are being filled on the plea of temporary appointments and continue from year to year for several years, even at the gazetted level in Marketing and other Departments and thereby avoiding Public Service Commission and to see that such appointments are not made in future by the Officers at the lower level and also appointments that we refer to the Public Service Commission for recruitment.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I put it to the Chief Minister that this is a system of recruitment by the Public Service Commission which is out-dated one. It is an old British system which is continuing still, Sir. Would he consider that in view of the present circumstances, at least, apart from the static attitude he takes, that necessary changes be made in the system of recruitment?
FIVE DAY WEEK

453—

*3516 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurazala):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has advised the State Government to consider about 'Five-day week to conserve energy; and
(b) if so, the decision of the State Government?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—(a) The answer is in the negative.
(b) Does not arise.

STATUTORY RATIONING

454—

*8265 Q.—Sri V. Sri Krishna:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to introduce statutory rationing in the twin-cities & Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada towns and informal rationing in the other major towns;
(b) if so, whether the Government would open cheap grain depots in all the panchayat areas;
(c) whether the Government propose to have adequate stock to meet the full requirements of the population in these areas; and
(d) if so, what is the quantum of rice required for this purpose?

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu (Deputising the Chief Minister):—
(a) No, Sir. The entire State is covered only by informal distribution of Foodgrains through Fair Price Shops.
(b) There is no question of opening cheap grain depots in all Panchayat areas but Fair Price Shops have been opened in Urban and rural areas depending on the local situation and the population. Rice, wheat, wheat products and Sugar are being distributed through these shops at the rates fixed by Government.
(c) The rice procured through the Food Corporation of India is being released by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies after assessing the requirements of various districts.
(d) Since statutory rationing has not been introduced, the question of releasing a particular quantity of Rice does not arise.
Ora1 Answers to Questions. 20th March, 1974.

(1) 3. 2500 విశేషాలు ఉంటాయి తదే తాజ్యంపదారు సంచాలనం చెందింది నీచి విశేషాలు ఉంటాయి?

(2) 3. కొరింటింటి: ఉద్యమం చెందింది నీచి ఉడుద్యమం చెందింది తాజ్యంపదారు సంచాలనం చెందింది నీచి ఉడుద్యమం చెందింది తాజ్యంపదారు సంచాలనం చెందింది నీచి ఉడుద్యమం చెందింది.

(3) 3. పొలిషింగ్‌స్‌ విషయం (రాష్ట్రసానీయం): ఉపయోగాలు కలిగి ఉండాలి సంచాలనం చెందింది నీచి ఉపయోగాలు కలిగి ఉండాలి సంచాలనం చెందింది నీచి ఉపయోగాలు కలిగి ఉండాలి సంచాలనం చెందింది నీచి ఉపయోగాలు కలిగి ఉండాలి.

(4) 3. పొలిషింగ్‌స్‌ విషయం (రాష్ట్రసానీయం): ఉపయోగాలు కలిగి ఉండాలి సంచాలనం చెందింది నీచి ఉపయోగాలు కలిగి ఉండాలి సంచాలనం చెందింది నీచి ఉపయోగాలు కలిగి ఉండాలి సంచాలనం చెందింది 

(5) 3. 18,820 రాష్ట్రసానీయ విషయం ఉంటే సంచాలనం చెందింది నీచి ఉంటే సంచాలనం చెందింది

(6) 3. పొలిషింగ్‌స్‌ విషయం (రాష్ట్రసానీయం): ఉపయోగాలు కలిగి ఉండాలి సంచాలనం చెందింది నీచి ఉపయోగాలు కలిగి ఉండాలిసంచాలనం చెందింది నీచి ఉపయోగాలు కలిగి ఉండాలి సంచాలనం చెందింది నీచి ఉపయోగాలు కలిగి ఉండాలి 

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(8) 3. పొలిషింగ్‌స్‌ విషయం (రాష్ట్రసానీయం): ఉపయోగాలు కలిగి ఉండాలి సంచాలనం చెందింది నీచి ఉపయోగాలు కలిగి ఉండాలి 

(9) 3. 18,820 రాష్ట్రసానీయ విషయం ఉంటే సంచాలనం చెందింది 

(10) 3. పొలిషింగ్‌స్‌ విషయం (రాష్ట్రసానీయం): ఉపయోగాలు కలిగి ఉండాలి 

(11) 3. 18,820 రాష్ట్రసానీయ విషయం ఉంటే సంచాలనం చెందింది


1. 1. ప్రశ్నాసమ్యం:
- ఎందుకు ప్రక్కలు పనిచేసేందుకు కారణం ఉండటం కారణంపై వాటిని అంశంచించండి? 
- వాటిని అంశంచించండి ఎందుకు కారణం ఉండటం?

2. 2. ప్రశ్నాసమ్యం:
- కేంద్ర సరఫరా సంస్థ కార్యక్రమానికి అందరించిన సమాధానం కారణం ఉండటం కారణంపై వాటిని అంశంచించండి? 
- వాటిని అంశంచించండి ఎందుకు కారణం ఉండటం?

3. 3. ప్రశ్నాసమ్యం:
- పినియంత అవసరంతో మరచేందుకు కారణం ఉండటం కారణంపై వాటిని అంశంచించండి? 
- వాటిని అంశంచించండి ఎందుకు కారణం ఉండటం?

4. 4. ప్రశ్నాసమ్యం:
- పినియంత అవసరంతో మరచేందుకు కారణం ఉండటం కారణంపై వాటిని అంశంచించండి? 
- వాటిని అంశంచించండి ఎందుకు కారణం ఉండటం?
20th March, 1974.

Oral Answers to Questions.

1. నాడు సాగే క్రింది ఉంటే అంటే అంటే నాడు కాలాపాటం మరియు సత్యానికి ఉంచాలా?

2. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

3. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

4. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

5. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

6. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

7. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

8. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

9. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

10. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

11. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

12. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

13. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

14. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

15. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

16. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

17. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

18. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

19. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?

20. ఎవరు వెండి ఉంటే అంటే ఉంటే ఆ వెండి తప్పం?
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Mr. Subbarayudu:—Will the Hon’ble Member please tell:
(1) whether the Government have issued notices to ryots for supply of levy paddy;
(2) whether the notices are issued to even those owning 5 acres and less; and
(3) whether the demand takes into account of the dependent members of the family of the ryots and also the acreage owned?

Mr. Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Yes. Government have decided to implement the paddy supply for the crop year 1973-74, namely the Collected rice mill owners to the ryots for supply of paddy.
(b) According to the slab prescribed by Government producers who cultivate less than 2 1/2 acres of land whether on their own land or on leased land are exempted from the producers levy Scheme. Farmers who have got 2 1/2 acres or more have to fulfill their levy paddy according to the rates prescribed by the Government.

(c) The demand under producers levy scheme is not based on family structure of farmers. It is based on the acreages of a farmer on his own land or of leased land.
Oral Answers to Questions.

20th March, 1974.

79

అతిసమర్పించిన సమాచారాలు? గుడి ప్రేమికరు. అనుపాతానికి సమాచారాలు అందరిని ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేయడం జరిగింది. ప్రయత్నమాత్రమే ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేయాలి.

1. మామలలేదా సమాచారాలు: — గుడి ప్రేమికరు. అనుపాతానికి సమాచారాలు అందరిని ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేయడం జరిగింది. ప్రయత్నమాత్రమే ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేయాలి.

2. సమయానికే ఎందుకు జరిగింది? — ఎంపుడు! మామల్లో రేంటకు జరిగింది.

3. మామలలేదా సమాచారాలు: — ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేయడం జరిగింది.

4. ప్రయత్నమాత్రమే ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేయాలి.

[ మరో సేవ పట్టిక ]

5. ఎందుకంటాం? — మామల్లో ప్రేమికరు. ఎందుకంటాం మామలలేదా సమాచారాలు. భార్తి ప్రేమికారు. మనం ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేసిన మామల్లో ప్రేమికరు.

6. ఎండు కొంతం? — మామలలేదా సమాచారాలు. మనం ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేసిన మామల్లో ప్రేమికరు.

7. ఎండు కొంతం? — మామలలేదా సమాచారాలు. మనం ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేసిన మామల్లో ప్రేమికరు.
పల్లె రామారావు: మిషన్ సిటీకు వర్గ వేదికలు మేనేజ్మెంట్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రంలో ప్యారముగా ప్రారంభించబడింది. కొంత పరిస్థితుల్లో ఇది మతాంశాలు మరియు వైద్య సాంస్కర్తిక తల్లిని ప్రతిష్ఠించ ప్రామాణికంగా ఉంది.

ముందు వెనియర్ కార్యకర్తలు: మిదా రామారావు తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రంలో మిదా రామారావు తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రంలో ప్యారముగా ప్రారంభించబడింది. కొంత పరిస్థితుల్లో ఇది మతాంశాలు మరియు వైద్య సాంస్కర్తిక తల్లిని ప్రతిష్ఠించ ప్రామాణికంగా ఉంది.

హైదరాబాదు ప్రభుత్వం: తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రంలో ప్యారముగా ప్రారంభించబడింది. కొంత పరిస్థితుల్లో ఇది మతాంశాలు మరియు వైద్య సాంస్కర్తిక తల్లిని ప్రతిష్ఠించ ప్రామాణికంగా ఉంది.

ప్రభుత్వ సంస్థలు: తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రంలో ప్యారముగా ప్రారంభించబడింది. కొంత పరిస్థితుల్లో ఇది మతాంశాలు మరియు వైద్య సాంస్కర్తిక తల్లిని ప్రతిష్ఠించ ప్రామాణికంగా ఉంది.

(Several members rose to ask supplementaries)

Mr. Speaker:—I have allowed so much time for this Question. I am now going to the next question.

ప్రభుత్వ సంస్థలు: తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రంలో ప్యారముగా ప్రారంభించబడింది. కొంత పరిస్థితుల్లో ఇది మతాంశాలు మరియు వైద్య సాంస్కర్తిక తల్లిని ప్రతిష్ఠించ ప్రామాణికంగా ఉంది.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Please allow 2 hours discussion on food distribution system.

ప్రభుత్వ సంస్థలు: తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రంలో ప్యారముగా ప్రారంభించబడింది. కొంత పరిస్థితుల్లో ఇది మతాంశాలు మరియు వైద్య సాంస్కర్తిక తల్లిని ప్రతిష్ఠించ ప్రామాణికంగా ఉంది.

456—

*S37Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to constitute a Civil Supplies Board with Members of the State Legislature, and the Union Parliament;

(b) if so, the functions of the Board and when it will start functioning; and

(c) in case the Board has already been constituted the names of the members?

Sri Challa Subbarayudu (Deputising the Chief Minister) :

(a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal with the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

457—

*S326Q.—Sri V. Srikrishna:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether our state was allotted Rs. 10 lakhs worth of Jawar during 1972-73 from the stocks supplied by a foreign country; and

(b) whether the same was diverted to other states on the ground that there was dislocation of transport due to the separatist agitation?

Sri Challa Subbarayudu (deputising the Chief Minister) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE VI TH FINANCE COMMISSION FOR THE STATE RESOURCES

458—

*3450—Z. Q.—Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

2—3
Oral Answers to Questions.

(a) whether the Sixth Finance Commission has made any recommendations regarding the enhancement of the resources of the State; and

(b) if so, what are those recommendations and whether the State Governments proposals for improvement of State resources were accepted; if so what are they?

The Finance Minister (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy):—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Minister is pleased to state that 6th Finance Commission has not made any recommendation regarding enhancement of the resources of the State. I would like to know whether the Government is fully satisfied with its present resources and how is it that the Government has not put it before the 6th Finance Commission with means and measures to enhance its resources; if not what type of resources that the Government is trying to get from the 6th Finance Commission?

Not fully.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—In the Budget Speech, the hon. Finance Minister stated that the Sixth Finance Commission has been asked that the Grants-in-aid under Art. 275 of the Constitution should not be treated as a residuary form of assistance. Has the 6th Finance Commission accepted this proposition?

Not fully.
Sri C.V.K. Rao :—There is a contradiction in what the hon’ble Minister had stated. In his report he stated that under Art. 275, the Sixth Finance Commission has given Rs. 776.01 crores. How is it that the figure given is not tallying?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—Rs. 570.05 + 205.96 = Rs. 776.01 crores.

Sri A. Sreeramulu :—The Sixth Finance Commission made certain recommendations in regard to passenger fares, additional Excise Duties and suggested that it should be discussed in the National Development Council.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—All the points were discussed.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—I would like him to clarify this particular position i.e., the Government has asked the Sixth Finance Commission that the Pre-Fourth Plan pattern of Central Assistance was that the State accumulated a heavy debt burden which impaired the growth potential of the State in no small measure. Did the Sixth Finance Commission assist the State Government in this aspect?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—To some extent.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—I would like to have a clear answer. If he is prepared to send me the answer later on, I am glad. What is the point in giving not enough information?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—If the member wants I can give in writing. I request the member to go through the recommendations which have been supplied to the honourable members.

**Operation Theaters in Gandhi and Osmania Hospitals**

459—

*3196 Q—Sri K. Ranga Das :—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the number of operation theaters in Gandhi and Osmania Hospitals;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of operation theaters in these hospitals are less than compared to the Surgeons working in the hospitals and the number of operations conducted daily; and

(c) whether the Government will take steps immediately for the construction of at least three more operation theaters in the said hospitals for the convenience of the public?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri K. Rajamallu) :—(a) There are four operation theatres in the Gandhi Hospital. In Osmania General Hospital there are 3 operation theatres and one emergency operation theatre.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Three new operation theatres in the Osmania General Hospital have been constructed and they are being commissioned shortly.
The question of providing three or more operation theatres in the Gandhi Hospital will be considered as and when adequate funds are available.

(a) Dr. Sita Ramiah:— Sir, may I urge that the question of providing three or more operation theatres in the Gandhi Hospital be considered as and when adequate funds are available.

(b) K. Rajamallu:— Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

There is a National T.B. Control Programme at district level for diagnosing and treating of T.B. patients. The National T.B. Control Programme as envisaged by Government of India is present in every District of Andhra Pradesh State.

(a) Diagnosis of T.B. is primarily mode by sputum examination by Microscope.

(b) Referral system:—Either for diagnosis or treatment.

Tuberculosis Control Programme at District Level

460—

* 3406 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana (Anakapalli):—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is a National Tuberculosis control programme based on research and training to implement the Tuberculosis control programme at district level; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme?

K. Rajamallu:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.
(c) Mainly aims at oral ambulatory Chemotherapy.
(d) Maintenance of district case index.
(e) Integrated T. B. Services with general health services.

2. The National T. B. Control Programme has been evolved by Government of India, based on certain research projects namely, the domiciliary T. B. treatment. It is as efficacious as Sanatorium treatment, injections and drugs combination. It is as efficacious as oral Chemotherapy, and sociological studies viz., that majority of T. B. patients will seek medical aid provided health facilities are nearer to their residence and also the patients will be regular in collecting their drugs if the treatment centres are nearer to their residence. The Government has formulated this programme taking into consideration the basis of health facilities (Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres) that are already available in our country with limited financial resources.

3. The programme has been implemented in our State from 1960 onwards and the first district was Ananthapur and the last one is, Prakasam (Ongole) District. The Government of India assists the State Government fully (cent percent) for building construction purposes and staff salaries etc., The UNICEF (Voluntary Organisation) assists the programme by supply of X-Ray machines, X Ray films Microscopes, Drugs and vehicles in two numbers-One for T. B. and another for B. C. G. Programme, with a pre-requisite condition that the above equipment etc., will be released when the building is ready with three phase current supply and NTI trained key personnel are present.

4. The Drugs and films will be supplied for only two years and the State Government should provide the budget after two years.

5. The Government of India also supplements the programme by X-Ray films and drugs. Recently Government of India have communicated a circular to the effect that they will not supply X-Ray films from March 74 onwards.

6. For the proper functioning, guidance, supervision and help, a State T. B. Centre is functioning at Hyderabad. The Director of State T. B. Centre, Hyderabad supplies the District T. B. Programmes at various districts the NTI forms and other requisites. The Assistant Director of Medical and Health Services (T. B. & B. C. G.) is in over all charge for the entire programme of the State being the State T. B. Control Officer also.

7. For three or four States a regional centre has been set up to guide the State Centres. Southern Regional Centre, Bangalore is for our State. Over the Regional Centres and NTI (National Tuberculosis Institute) the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi (T.B. Adviser to Government of India) is supreme authority for T. B. Programme.

**Q. 6. Q. ఎది: అభివృద్ధి విశేషాలు ఏంటే చిత్రాలు మాత్రమే? ఎందుకు ఏమిటం, కొనారి మిగిలిన సుందరమైన పెద్ద పండు మంది ఆధారాన్ని లేదా కథలపై పండు మంది రూపాన్ని విస్తరించడానికి ప్రస్తుతం?**
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT CHARGES

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Urdu and Hindi</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dailies</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Weeklies</td>
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<td>Weeklies</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*3470—Q.—Sri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi. (Yakatpura):— Will the hon. Minister for Information and Public Relations be pleased to state:

(a) the number of English, Urdu and Telugu daily and weekly-news papers which were given advertisements during the years 1972 and 1973;

(b) the names of the said newspapers and the advertisement charges paid to them during the above period; and

(c) the policy adopted for giving advertisements?.
(b) Statement showing the particulars of newspapers and periodicals to which advertisements were issued and advertisement charges were paid during 1971-72 and 1972-73 is placed on the table of the House.

(c) The State Government follow the advertising policy of the Government of India generally for issue of advertisements. A copy of the Government of India advertising policy, which is followed by the State Government, is placed on the table of the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Particulars Showing the total value of Advertisements issued during the year 1971-72.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No. and name of the Newspaper or Periodical</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Deccan Chronicle</td>
<td>Rs. 81,648.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Daily News</td>
<td>Rs. 60,427.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Indian Express</td>
<td>Rs. 3,31,365.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Hindu</td>
<td>Rs. 2,98,902.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Mail</td>
<td>Rs. 36,149.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Times of India</td>
<td>Rs. 28,490.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Free Press Journal</td>
<td>Rs. 7,458.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Stateman</td>
<td>Rs. 7,029.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Amrit Bazar Patrika</td>
<td>Rs. 6,897.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Hindustan Standard</td>
<td>Rs. 2,838.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Hindustan Times</td>
<td>Rs. 4,139.52</td>
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<td>12. Deccan Herald</td>
<td>Rs. 614.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. National Herald</td>
<td>Rs. 1,155.00</td>
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<td>14. Indian Herald</td>
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<td>1. Pledge</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Leader</td>
<td>Rs. 5,016.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Anti-Corruption</td>
<td>Rs. 8,455.80</td>
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<td>4. Thrill</td>
<td>Rs. 719.40</td>
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<td>5. Screen</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>Urdu Dailies</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
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<td>-----------------------------</td>
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<td>1. Siasat</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Milap (Urdu)</td>
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<td>4. Rehnuma-e-Deccan</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Naya Karwan</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urdu Weeklies</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. President</td>
<td>372.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Bang-e-Sahar</td>
<td>907.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Naya Adam</td>
<td>305.25</td>
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<td>638.35</td>
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<td>9. Nizam Gazettee</td>
<td>211.35</td>
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<td>10. Shararay</td>
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<td>14. Barg-e-Awara</td>
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<td>17. Syed-ul-akbar</td>
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<td>20. Sun-Shine</td>
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<td>21. Ajanta (Hindi)</td>
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**Total:** 1,88,213.93

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telugu Dailies</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Andhra Patrika</td>
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<td>2. Andhra Prabha</td>
<td>1,10,735.88</td>
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<td>3. Andhra Janata</td>
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<td>4. Andhra Bhoomi</td>
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<td>5. Visalandhra</td>
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<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Telugu Dailies—contd.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Andhra Jyothi</td>
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<td>36,159.48</td>
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<td>7. Samacharam</td>
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<td>3,993.12</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Telugu Weeklies:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Krishna Patrika</td>
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<td>2. Praja Patrika</td>
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<td>5. Praja Radham</td>
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<td>6. Bahujana</td>
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<td>7. Jagrithi</td>
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<td>9. Mundadugu</td>
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<td>3,337.95</td>
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<td>10. Chandrasila</td>
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<td>457.05</td>
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<td>11. Prajamora</td>
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<td>501.40</td>
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<td>12. Telugu Vidyarthi</td>
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<td>1,083.30</td>
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<td>13. Jaya Sree</td>
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<td>498.30</td>
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<td>14. Guntur Patrika</td>
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<td>370.92</td>
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<td>15. Aruna</td>
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<td>17. Renadu</td>
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<td>19. Vedika</td>
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<td>20. Nirmanam</td>
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<td>22. Zamin Ryoth</td>
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<td>26. Prajamitra</td>
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<td>536.25</td>
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<td>27. Pidugu</td>
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<td>314.05</td>
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<td>28. Mahodaya</td>
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<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
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<td>4,07,694.59</td>
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2-4
PARTICULARS SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF ADVERTISEMENTS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1972-73.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No. and name of the paper.</th>
<th>Amount.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>Rs. 1,09,717.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Express</td>
<td>Rs. 2,05,306.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mail</td>
<td>Rs. 13,806.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deccan Chronicle</td>
<td>Rs. 1,04,661.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily News</td>
<td>Rs. 82,595.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Herald</td>
<td>Rs. 88,439.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindustan Standard</td>
<td>Rs. 1,630.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Times of India</td>
<td>Rs. 9,394.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patriot</td>
<td>Rs. 545.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deccan Herald</td>
<td>Rs. 547.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amrit Bazar Patrika</td>
<td>Rs. 8,592.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindustan Times</td>
<td>Rs. 3,198.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statesman</td>
<td>Rs. 4,899.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Press Journal</td>
<td>Rs. 8,332.40</td>
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</table>

**English Weeklies:**

| 1. Current Times                 | Rs. 519.20 |
| 2. State Adviser                 | Rs. 750.75 |
| 3. Pledge                         | Rs. 5,562.49 |
| 4. Anti-Corruption               | Rs. 4,997.10 |
| 5. Leader                         | Rs. 13,611.50 |
| 6. Thrill                         | Rs. 2,512.65 |

**Total:** Rs. 6,69,620.60

**Telugu Dailies:**

| 1. Andhra Bhoomi                  | Rs. 44,541.24 |
| 2. Visalandhra                    | Rs. 19,277.65 |
| 3. Andhra Jyothi                  | Rs. 49,660.41 |
| 4. Andhra Prabha                  | Rs. 78,956.32 |
| 5. Andhra Patrika                 | Rs. 77,458.81 |
| 6. Andhra Janata                  | Rs. 41,991.09 |
| 7. Samacharam                     | Rs. 1,574.01 |
### Oral Answers to Questions.
20th March, 1974.

<table>
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<th>(2)</th>
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**Telugu Weeklies:**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bahujana</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Telugu Dharma</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Jayasree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Aruna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Youth Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kasyapi</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Guntur Patrika</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Chichulapidugu</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Janadharma</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Mundadugu</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Congress</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Jaminroyat</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Kala-chakram</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Prajamitra</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Snehalata</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Telugu Vidyarthi</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Andhra Vani</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Krishna Patrika</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Vedika</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Jagriti</td>
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<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
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**Urdu Dailies:**

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<td>3.</td>
<td>Angaray</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Rahnuma-e-Deccan</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Musheer-e-Deccan</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Naya Karnan</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Milap (Hindi)</td>
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**Urdu Weeklies:**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>President</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Siasi Iqtedar</td>
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<td>Khateeb</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Bar-g-e-Awara</td>
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<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
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<td><strong>Urdu Weeklies—contd.</strong></td>
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<td>6. Hyderabad Gazettee</td>
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<td>7. Munsif</td>
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<td>8. Gulzar</td>
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<td>10. Shararey</td>
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<td>11. Khoon Nasb</td>
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<td>14. Districts News</td>
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<td>16. Rahnuma-e-Waqt</td>
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<td>18. Lalkar</td>
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<td>19. Nizam Gazettee</td>
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<td>29. X-Ray</td>
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<td>30. Rang-e-Zamana</td>
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<td>37. Iqdam</td>
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<tr>
<td>40. Ajanta (Hindi)</td>
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**Total**: 2,86,323.73
ANSWER TO CLAUSE (C) OF L. A. Q. NO. 3470.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING POLICY

(c) The policy adopted for giving advertisements:

The directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity which is the centralised publicity organisation of Government of India places advertisements in various newspapers and periodicals on behalf of all the Ministries of Government of India and their attached and subordinate offices (except Railways) and a number of autonomous bodies. All the Central Government Department etc. are required to route their display as well as classified advertisements through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. The considerations on which the advertising policy is based are as follows:

1. To secure the widest possible coverage within the funds available.
2. To cover the readers from all walks of life particularly in case of the national campaigns where the message is meant for all the citizens of our country.
3. To reach only a certain section of society in case of the campaigns that appeal to restricted class of readers.
4. In selecting newspapers and periodicals for different Government campaigns due regard is paid to:
   (i) Effective circulation (normally papers having paid circulation below 500 are not used).
   (ii) Regularity in publication (a period of six months uninterrupted publication is essential).
   (iii) Class of readership.
   (iv) Adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics.
   (v) Other factors such as pulling power, production standards, the languages and areas intended to be covered within the available funds.
   (vi) Advertisement rates which are considered suitable and acceptable for Government publicity requirements.

Like all press advertisements, Government Advertisements are also meant to reach a particular class of people and fulfill certain basic objectives. Each of the Government campaigns has a specific purpose to perform. The Government advertisements are also, therefore, not essentially or primarily a measure of financial assistance to newspapers.

No newspaper is considered for Government advertisement unless it has been in existence for a period of at least six months and been regular in its publication. This limit is fixed so that a paper
can establish itself, has gained a stable and effective paid circulation. While using a paper, however, other considerations such as journalistic ethics etc. as outlined above are kept in view.

The political affiliation of a newspaper is not taken into account in placing Government advertisements. Papers belonging to all political parties and supporting different shades of political opinion are used for Government advertisements. The advertisements are not issued, however, to propaganda, inciting communal passions or preach violence, or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals, thus undermining the basic national interests.

For each campaign or for that matter for each single release, the newspapers and periodicals are selected keeping in view the area and the class to be covered subject to limitation of funds. Obviously, therefore, it is not possible to draw up a uniform schedule of insertions even for the newspapers which may have similar circulation and belong to the same class of readership. However, within the limitation imposed by these factors, a balanced and equitable distribution of advertisements is aimed at. Advertisements are staggered and released in suitable rotation in order to ensure the use of as many papers as possible. This method also ensures that papers with big circulation or members of chains and groups do not get the lion's share of Government advertisements.

The Government have announced decisions on various recommendations made by the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers in respect of Government Advertising. Under the new classification, papers having circulation not exceeding 15,000 are treated as small.

Another notable feature of the advertising policy pertains to acceptance of advertising rates by the Director, Advertising and Visual Publicity. There will be no negotiated settlement of tariff and the newspapers and periodicals are free to fix their own advertisement rates, but the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity will make use of only such papers whose rates are suitable and acceptable to him from the point of view of publicity requirements.

Government continue to pay at a uniform flat rate both for display and classified advertisements, and for display advertisements a 15% commission as service charge is allowed by publishers.

Distribution of Advertisements:-- The other main recommendations of the Committee regarding distribution of advertisements in relation to the advertising revenue were also accepted in principle by the Government. In accordance with one of the decisions, the big papers will not get more than 50% of the advertisement allocation spent on mass educational campaigns.

(Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari)
Minister for Information and Public Relations,

Shri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—There is no particular policy taken into consideration.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Due to the abnormal price of newsprint small papers are facing some difficulties. Will the Information Department come to their rescue by supplying them with newsprint? In the place of advertisement charges would it be prepared to supply newsprint, because it is a very big problem which the newspaper world is facing to day.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—As far as supply of newsprint is concerned our hands are tightened up. It is the Government of India which has to take up the matter.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—If the hands of the Information Department are so tightened, no information would percolate to the public. After all the Information Department can take certain steps. In view of the grave situation which the small newspapers are facing, let him take a sympathetic view, Sir.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—We are trying our best to relieve the situation.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—As per the note supplied to us, there are about 40 Urdu Weeklies and 20 Telugu Weeklies. The funds that are allocated for the advertisement charges for 40 weeklies are given as Rs. 2,86,323-73. Are there any applications pending with the Government requesting for advertisement charges on behalf of any Telugu Weeklies?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—It is a separate question. I don’t have the information on hand, but all the same I could say that some applications were received.

**TAKING OVER ALL THE AIDED COLLEGES IN THE STATE**

462—

*3448 (1) Q.:—Sri Nallapareddy Srinivasul Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government at present to take over all the aided colleges in the State; and

(b) if so, when will it materialise?

The Minister for Education (Sri M. V. Krishna Rao):—(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. Speaker:—Your question is different. Your question is whether there is any proposal with the Government to take over all the aided colleges.
Oral Answers to Question.

20th March, 1974.

Mr. Speaker:—It is a general question which relates to the colleges.

Mr. A.:—It is a general question which relates to the colleges.
M. Nallapareddy Srinivasul Reddy :—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal at present with the Government to take over all the educational institutions run by the Municipalities; and

(b) if so, when will it materialise?

Sri M. V. Krisha Rao :—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

TAKING OVER ALL THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS RUN BY MUNICIPALITIES

463—

*3448 (J) Q.—Sri Nallapareddy Srinivasul Reddy :—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal at present with the Government to take over all the educational institutions run by the Municipalities; and

(b) if so, when will it materialise?

Sri M. V. Krisha Rao :—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
Sri K. Subba Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works Department be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government have sent proposals to the centre for upgrading the Cuddapah-Renigunta road from K.M. 1/3 to 110/6, the Chittoor-Kurnool State Highway road from Mydukur on Nellore-Bombay road and the Nellore-Bellary-Bombay road from K.M. 101.3 to 220.0 into National Highway; and

(b) if so, whether the said roads have been included in the Vth Five Year Plan?

The Minister for Public Works (Sri Ch. Venkat Rao):—(a) The State Government have sent proposals to the Government of India, Ministry of Shipping and Transport for improvements to the Cuddapah-Balapalli Road (Cuddapah-Renigunta Road) for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan under the programme of State Roads of Inter State or Economic Importance and not for upgrading it into a National Highway. The Nellore-Bellary-Bombay road has been proposed to the Government of India for being upgraded into a National Highway in the Fifth Five Year Plan. For the present, there is no proposal for upgrading the Chittoor-Kurnool State Highway road from Mydukur on Nellore Bombay road, into a National Highway.

(b) The decision of the Government of India on the proposals in respect of the Cuddapah-Balapalli Road and the Nellore-Bellary-Bombay Road is awaited.
NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION

re: Strike by Junior Doctors.

Mr. Speaker:—I have received notice of an adjournment motion relating to the strike of junior doctors, given notice of by Sri C. V. K. Rao, Sri V. Srikrisna, amongst others. Earlier, I have also received a number of calling-attention motions on the same subject. I want to know whether the Minister for Health is prepared to make a statement or answer. If the Minister is prepared, I will allow the members to move it.

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri K. Rajamallu):—Sir, I am not, in a position to make any statement immediately. Kindly postpone the motion for two days, because we are having negotiations with the student leaders, and the negotiations also are cordial and fruitful. I am hopeful of coming to a final decision within a day or two. I would therefore request you to postpone it for 2 days. Day after tomorrow, I will make a statement on the floor of the House.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Let me place before the House the purpose of my adjournment motion. Under the Rules.

Mr. Speaker:—As I said, I have received a number of calling attention motions and also an adjournment motion. I will take it up day after tomorrow, when I will give an opportunity to every one of you and then I will ask the Minister to make a statement.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, an adjournment motion has got a specific priority. The entire State is very much worried about this problem; and when the House meets—as it has met now—it would be most fit and appropriate that we should thrash it out now. The Minister is at the job and I do not deny that. He could enlighten the House the state at which the matter stands. It is not just a matter between the Minister and the Junior Doctors or the Government and the Junior doctors; it is a matter concerning this House, worrying the entire State. Therefore, when once the adjournment motion has come here, I would request you to give us an opportunity straightway, so much so, at a later stage, the further aspects of the issue could be taken up, otherwise, its import, its significance would be lost. That is my submission. I would therefore request you, Sir, to allow me to read the adjournment motion to the House, and the Minister may explain to the House the state at which the matter stands and later on, further discussion could proceed. After all, it should not get complicated. In the entire country, things are getting complicated for the simple reason that timely attention is not paid to them. As such, I request you that this adjournment motion may be dealt with to some extent now. Permit me, Sir, to read out the notice of motion given by us.
Matter under Rule 341. 20th March, 1974

Mr. Speaker:—I quite concede your point and the importance of the subject. I will allow you to this extent to read out the motion.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—I will do it, Sir. If the Minister explains the stage at which the issue is, we will be able to help him.

Mr. Speaker:—You read it out. I will then ask the Minister what he wants to say. With that, we will leave the matter I shall take up the whole thing on 22nd.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—This is the adjournment motion, given notice of by Sarvasri C.V.K. Rao, Ch. Parasurama Naidu, A. Sriramulu, Shaifiur Rahman, B. Hariappadu, P. Ravindra Reddy, N. Venkataratnam, P. Janardhana Reddy, Md. Rajab Ali, V. Srikirshna, Basappa and Dr. N. Chakradhara Rao. The notice reads as follows:

"We hereby give notice of our intention to ask for leave to move a motion for the adjournment of the Business of the Assembly under Rule 63 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely:

'The Junior Doctors in the State, namely, House Surgeons, Post-Graduates, Senior House Surgeons, have been on strike since February 20th and some have resorted to indefinite hunger-strike, demanding the Government for fulfilment of their demands like increase in their stipends etc., quite long-pending demands, which grievances, if not redressed soon by the Government will not only continue to dislocate the essential medical services for the people but also will not be it good in a welfare State to create unnecessary economic and sociological hardship to a cadre of medical young men'.

We would like to know the stage at which the matter stands.

Mr. Speaker:—Does the Minister want to say anything?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—I have already requested you, Sir, to give me time till day after tomorrow. As I said, we are having meaningful dialogue with the students and I hope to arrive at good results. I want time till day after tomorrow, when I will make a statement. I request this may be taken up on 22nd.

Mr. Speaker:—We shall have this on 22nd:

Matter under Rule 341
re: Derecognition of Medical Colleges by the All India Medical Council.
20th March, 1974.

Matter under Rule 341.

re: Derecognition of Medical colleges
by the All India Medical Council.

Sri M. Narayana Reddi:—A wrong impression has been created. Because the matter has been referred to here elaborately I only desire that a further wrong impression may not be created by a wrong coverage of the proceedings. It is merely a recommendation of the Indian Medical Council made to the Central Government to derecognise the institutions, on which the Central Government has not taken any decision as yet. Secondly, mere taking over of these colleges by the Government would not solve the problem because two Government Colleges in Mysore are also in our company. Therefore, the deficiencies that are pointed out by the Medical Council have to be remedied. So, at present, there is no derecognition as such. This should be clarified, and this impression of derecognition should not be carried too long.

Sri V. Srinivasarao:—...
Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Under Rule 341, the Chief Minister has to make a statement. While making a statement he has not stated the background. For what reasons it has to be derecognised and is the Government prepared to take it up or not? The Medical Council which itself is responsible for encouraging this type of education is trying to take them out and as such what are the valid reasons for these institutions to be taken over; these nests of corruption are teasing the parents and students—that is the valid reason and as such the Government must come to the rescue of the boys and parents and not leave them in the lurch. The Chief Minister has got to make a statement. I request through you, Sir, let the Chief Minister make a categorical statement as to what are the reasons for which this has to be de-recognised—whether the Government will step in and remedy the situation.

Mr. Speaker:—When 341 motion is given, I immediately send it to the Minister and then pass it on the agenda. This is a particular thing you have suddenly raised. In view of the importance, a member wanted to raise an issue. How can I pull the Chief Minister? He may or may not be having the full information. Had he given more information I would have been happy. You must allow some time. I shall take the earliest opportunity of getting the information to put on the agenda. Then you can ask for information whatever you like.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—The Chief Minister said the Government is already aware of the situation and it is already taking steps. The information is at his finger tips. Why should he hide that? I request the Chief Minister to be frank and bold and put the cards on the table; then he will be a good Chief Minister.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Sri N. Ramaiah:—The decision has been taken but the concerned Minister, i.e., the Deputy Chief Minister is not available. If the hon. Member wants I can read the statement.

Mr. Speaker:—The Chief Minister has gone out. I will take it up day after tomorrow.

Sri N. Rachendra Reddy:—A decision has been taken but the concerned Minister, i.e., the Deputy Chief Minister is not available. If the hon. Member wants I can read the statement.
**Announcements.**

**re: Date for Election of Deputy Speaker:**

Mr. Speaker:—There are other members also who have given notice and wanted to raise this point. Why not we take it up tomorrow when the Deputy Chief Minister is present. The Finance Minister can only read the statement if you want. He may not be able to answer your questions. You are getting copies of G. O. and you be satisfied with it for the present because I am allowing. I have disallowed certain short notice questions; they will all be at a disadvantage if it is taken up.

Mr. Speaker:—Whenever anyone resigns his position he has got to make a statement. Here what are the reasons that prompted the Deputy Speaker to resign?

Mr. Speaker:—It is left to him.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—He can state the reason.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not know, he has mentioned briefly that the main reason is that he has taken up the Chairmanship of the Regional Development Committee of Telangana.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Is that Chairmanship not valid if he continues to be the Deputy Speaker?
Mr Speaker:— You will get an opportunity on the felicitations day of the newly elected Deputy Speaker. The present Deputy Speaker will also be there.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—On behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the first Annual Report on the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Police Housing Corporation Private Limited together with the Audit Report for the year ended 30-6-72 as required under sec. 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956 as subsequently amended.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
re: Decisions of the Business Advisory Committee.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to place on the Table a copy of the Report on the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee taken at its meeting held on 18-3-1974.


The following decisions were taken by the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 18th March, 1974 in regard to the Business to be transacted in the Assembly.

20-3-1974 (Wednesday) 3-00 p.m. First day of the Discussion on the Budget (Vote on Account)

21-3-1974 (Thursday) 8-30 a.m. (i) Presentation of Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure (ii) Second day of discussion on the Budget (Vote on Account)

22-3-1974 (Friday) 8-30 a.m. (i) Third day of discussion on the Budget (Vote on Account) (ii) Non-official business (last two hours) 3-00 p.m. Discussion on budget (Vote on Account)

23-8-1974 (Saturday) HOLI DAY

24-3-1974 (Sunday) HOLI DAY

25-8-1974 (Wednesday) 3-00 p.m. (i) Presentation of Demands for excess Grants
Mr. Speaker: Paper placed on the Table.

Sri A. Sreeramulu: In the Proceedings of the Business Advisory Committee we find only two days being allotted for Budget discussion—i.e., 21st and 22nd.

Mr. Speaker: Today is one day and tomorrow is the second day. On the 22nd you will have the discussion and then non-official business will be only for 2 hours. On the 22nd evening you will have the full discussion. On the 25th also I will allow few members and in the end there will be a reply of the Finance Minister.

Sri C.V.K, Rao:—Under the Rules the General Discussion on this should be for six days.

Mr. Speaker:—This is not the full Budget.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Even for this, the full Budget Rules apply. Though the Demands are not there, the same procedure should be followed as it is followed in the case of the full Budget. Therefore, we cannot violate our own Rules. On Page 50 it was stated that “six days shall be allowed for the general discussion of the Budget”. With regard to the Vote on Account, the Rules of Procedure regarding the Budget shall generally apply to the Grants called Vote on Account, Vote on Credit. Therefore the Government cannot rush through with important work like this. Therefore, there should be at least six days because many issues have got to be raised in the general discussion. Six days shall be allowed for the general discussion. It is
general discussion. I am reading Rule 161 sub-rule (3) : 'Six days shall be allowed for the general discussion of the Budget' and Rule 226 is for the voting of demands on Grants. But here Demands on Grants are not there. Under Rule 173 : "The rules of procedure regarding Budget shall generally apply to the Grants called votes on account votes of credit and exceptional grants, referred to in Article 206 of the Constitution ".

Sri A. Sriramulu ;—Because this is one opportunity for us to convey in this House the views of our Constituencies. If that time is curtailed for two days — Why should the Government demonstrate such undue haste?

Mr. Speaker :—Though it is stated, on the vote on account, the procedure regarding the Budget shall generally apply ...

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—The Minister cannot escape from it. In no circumstances, I put it, can we avoid. Generally means in all aspects, What does 'generally' mean? In all aspects.

Sri A. Sriramulu ;—What is the difficulty of the Government in having two more days? Why should they hurry through matters like this?

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—My point is, let us stick to the Rule. It is an important work Sir. Many Members who have got to represent their constituencies and our State is in a very peculiar situation, they will forego the opportunity. Of course, there are back-benchers. They cannot be denied their opportunity of expressing themselves when this discussion crops up.

Mr. Speaker :—You leave the matter. I will watch the Proceedings of the House. If still there are large number of persons who press for more time—then I will consider.

Sri C. V. K. Rao ;—What about the precedents?

Mr. Speaker :—There is a precedent in this House when General Discussion was limited to three days.

Sri C. V. K. Rao ;—That means we make another precedent. That is a bad precedent. Should we follow a bad precedent? We should follow the good precedent.

Sri A. Sriramulu ;—You have established very good traditions in the last budget. Some of the Government Bills may be postponed and two more days' time may be given for general discussion.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy ;—Under Rule 173 sub-rule (2), the Motion has been moved. After the moving of the Motion, the sub-clause (ii) says 'discussion of a general character may take place on the Motion as a whole'. Under sub-rule (iii) : "Amendments may be moved for the reduction of the whole grant or for the reduction of omission of the items of which it is composed". 'Generally' means not with respect to each and every item — the procedure other than the time; the cut motions and other things, all other provisions except the time. With respect to general budget the words are differently
used. Here it is simply mentioned that there would be a discussion on the general character on the vote on account and amendments would be moved to individual items. That would be brevity of the discussion. We need not follow elaborate discussion. That is very clearly mentioned.

Sri V. S. Ikrishna:—The Rule need not be interpreted. We can decide it unanimously. With your permission and with the Cooperation of the Leader of the House, It can be amended.

*Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: Whatever the subtleties of the interpretation might be, this point was discussed in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee and all the Hon. Members of the Opposition have agreed that in view of the fact that Ugadi festival was there, they were not prepared to sit on 23rd also. They did not like to miss the other festival, Sri Rama Navami. For their convenience this was agreed to.

Sri V. Sri Krishna:—If the Hon. Minister for Finance remembers correct, we did not have this rule before us. We thought that five days were enough and in lieu of the meeting on 23rd we decided about sitting on 22nd evening to adjust that one day within the stipulated time because some people asked for a holiday on 23rd. We did not know that there was a rule to the effect that six days time should be allotted for discussion. So, let us extend.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: The Hon. Speaker has already announced that if there are enough number of Speakers to speak, he would consider.

Sri V. Sri Krishna:—I think the Hon. Speaker will also take a decision.

Mr. Speaker:—That can be considered on 25th.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—If there are not enough members to speak on that day, should we extend the time by six days?

Mr. Speaker:—81 ఈగాయి 1 సహాదరే. All these were discussed at the Business Advisory Committee and we shall see, I shall watch the proceedings and then consider.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—On 25th we shall consider Sir—

Mr. Speaker:—The discussion will go on till 22nd evening and then we shall see. If there are still large number of members to speak, we shall consider having some speeches on 25th.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—On 26th there are Government Bills. That can be given up and we can extend by one more day.
Mr. Speaker: —All these things are important. We shall see if there will be need to have some speeches on 25th after seeing how many Members will be left to speak on 22nd evening.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—If there is need we may sit in the morning of 25th.

Sri V. Sri Krishna:—We have decided to have the meeting in the evening only to enable the Members coming from places like Vizag after the festival. It may not be possible for them to present in the morning.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—If there is need we may sit in morning and evening on 25th, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—We shall see. Now, Mr. Krishna are you going to initiate?

(Sri V. Sri Krishna rose to speak)

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—The Leader of the Opposition is going to initiate, and now it is about 5.00 P. M. It will be very difficult for the Press to cover such an important speech and publish to-day. The Leader of the Opposition may as well begin his speech to-morrow.

Sri V. Sri Krishna:—That is a valid point he has raised. If you permit, I shall initiate to-morrow, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—No, no. If you are not going to speak I will call Sri C. V. K. Rao. He is ready.

BUDGET FOR 1974-75 (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) GENERAL DISCUSSION (CONT'D).

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 178,75,14,500 in advance in respect of the essential expenditure for a part of the financial year 1974-75 as per the heads of Demands shown in the Annexure to the Notice dated 16th March, 1974."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
20th March, 1974.  
Budget for 1974-75 (Vote on Account)  
General Discussion.
Budget for 1974–75 (Vote on Account)  
20th March, 1974

General Discussion.

We have captured the Government even without winning a single bye-election.
20th March, 1974  

Budget for 1974-75 (Vote on Account) 

General Discussion.
Budget for 1974-75 (Vote on Account) 20th March, 1974.

General Discussion.

Inflation is a thing which divorces its lovers. It’s a thing that makes the poor and the rich. It’s a thing that makes the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. It’s a thing that makes the rich laugh and the poor cry. It’s a thing that makes the rich drive fancy cars and the poor ride bicycles. It’s a thing that makes the rich wear designer clothes and the poor wear second-hand clothes.

Budget should have first deficit financing as this was only a way to check a run-away expansion in money supply. It should not have been the only way. The government should have been more proactive in managing the economy. The government should have been more transparent in its financial decisions.

The government should have been more accountable for its actions. The government should have been more responsive to the needs of the people. The government should have been more committed to the welfare of the people.
20th March, 1974. Budget for 1974-75 (Vote on Account)
General Discussion.
Budget for 1974-75 (Vote on Account) 20th March, 1974.

General Discussion.

ప్రత్యేక పాటు కారణంగా మేమని నివాసమని పరివర్తనం సంఖ్యలు ఉన్నాయి. అంటే మన సాంస్కృతిక పాతికం లాంటి పాటానికి సహాయం చేసే సమాధానం కొనసాగింది. రాజధాని సంస్కృతి లోని పాలనచేసే సాంస్కృతిక ఉత్పత్తులు మానసికంగా లాంటి పాటానికి సహాయం చేసే సాంస్కృతిక ఉత్పత్తులు కొనసాగింది. అంటే మన సాంస్కృతిక పాతికం లాంటి పాటానికి సహాయం చేసే సాంస్కృతిక ఉత్పత్తులు కొనసాగింది.

ప్రత్యేక పాటు కారణంగా మేమని నివాసమని పరివర్తనం సంఖ్యలు ఉన్నాయి. అంటే మన సాంస్కృతిక పాతికం లాంటి పాటానికి సహాయం చేసే సాంస్కృతిక ఉత్పత్తులు మానసికంగా లాంటి పాటానికి సహాయం చేసే సాంస్కృతిక ఉత్పత్తులు కొనసాగింది. అంటే మన సాంస్కృతిక పాతికం లాంటి పాటానికి సహాయం చేసే సాంస్కృతిక ఉత్పత్తులు కొనసాగింది. అంటే మన సాంస్కృతిక పాతికం లాంటి పాటానికి సహాయం చేసే సాంస్కృతిక ఉత్పత్తులు కొనసాగింది. అంటే మన సాంస్కృతిక పాతికం లాంటి పాటానికి సహాయం చేసే సాంస్కృతిక ఉత్పత్తులు కొనసాగింది.
118 20th March, 1974. Budget for 1974-75 (Vote on Account)

General Discussion.

...
భారతదేశం మారుతున్నప్పుడు మనం తయారు చేసిన అంతర్మహారాజ్యాల విభాగాలని సందర్భంగా కాల్పులు చేస్తే ఈ సంఘారాయ మాత్రమే ఉండదు. అందుకే మనం తాత్కేసరంగా తాళ్ళింపగా ప్రమాదం సంభవించాలి. అందుకే, ఈ ప్రస్తావన వాడడానికి మరియు కనిపించడానికి పిండి అవసరం. పొందడానికి లాభపడానికి నిరోధించడానికి పిండి అవసరం.

ఉపాధి, వైపుల మాత్రమే ప్రామాణిక సంఘారాయ మాత్రమే ఉండదు. అందుకే మనం తాత్కేసరంగా తాళ్ళింపగా ప్రమాదం సంభవించాలి. అందుకే, ఈ ప్రస్తావన వాడడానికి మరియు కనిపించడానికి పిండి అవసరం. పొందడానికి లాభపడానికి నిరోధించడానికి పిండి అవసరం.
Budget for 1974-75 (Vote on Account)

General Discussion.

120 20th March, 1974.
Budget for 1974-75 (Vote on Account) 20th March, 1974

General Discussion.

...
20th March, 1974.  

Budget for 1974-75 (Vote on Account) 

General Discussion.

...
Budget for 1974-75 (Vote on Account) 20th March, 1974.

General Discussion.

...
20th March, 1974. Budget for 1974-75 (Vote on Account)

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The details of the budget for 1974-75 (Vote on Account) on 20th March, 1974 are discussed. The general discussion includes various points regarding the budget and its implications. The budget includes provisions for various departments and allocations for different purposes. The discussion covers the details of these allocations and the strategies behind them. The discussion is comprehensive and covers a wide range of topics related to the budget. The budget aims to address various socio-economic issues and provide a balanced fiscal framework. The discussion provides insights into the government's fiscal policy and its approach to managing the economy. The budget is expected to support the development and welfare of the population. The discussion on the budget is an important aspect of the legislative process and helps in scrutinizing the financial plans of the government.
Sri H. Sutyanarayana (Adoni):—Mr. Speaker Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for one thing. Though there is buoyancy in the agricultural sector, the Finance Minister does not run away with that buoyancy. He is very complacent. For that I will have to congratulate him. He goes very slowly but with firm steps. At the same time, I would like to point out one or two things which are absolutely essential for the improvement of industrial sector.

As the Finance Minister has rightly said there is no appreciable increase in the industrial production. As you all know, for the increase in industrial production, the most important and premedial thing is electricity. Unless we have got electricity we cannot have any industries. So I take this opportunity to request the Government to see that Projects like Srisailam which are scheduled to commission the first stage somewhere in 1977 or 1979, let them be commissioned ahead of the schedule in which case we may have the opportunity of the industrial entrepreneurs to come forward and start industries because I know a number of industrialists have gone to Karnataka because we do not have electricity. Here for that sake, I am just urging the Government to start at least mini-thermal projects in places like Rayalaseema which is industrially backward.

Further, I would like to urge the Government also to see that 15% subsidy is given to all places in Rayalaseema. There is no point of identifying certain places as industrially backward. For industry to come up it is not merely the backwardness of the area but also the factors like the nearness of the Railway Station, availability of capital and availability of industrialists coming forward all these have to be taken into consideration. If these things are taken into consideration, I feel that Adoni is the place which richly deserves this 15% subsidy from the Central Government and I urge the Industries Minister—unfortunately he is not here to recommend to the Central Government of this entitlement to 15%.

I would like to say something about the Rajolibanda Scheme. Many people know that this Rajolibanda right canal scheme was there for the last 10 years or 15 years, if I am right. When this Scheme is taken up, perhaps, we will be able to give water to the additional acreage of 13,000 acres. This will entail only about Rs. 2.2 crores. We need not spend anything on the Headworks are already there. Now that the Krishna water dispute is over, the Government can very well take up the investigation of the right side canal,
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About education, I am very happy that 7 or 8 junior colleges will be opened from the next academic year. I hope one junior college for women at least is opened at Adoni.

The Finance Minister has ensured that there will be two Dairy Farms in Kurnool District. I would like to state that there is already an enclave of Dairy Farm in the village Vanamala. This may be very usefully converted into a big Dairy Farm or at least a Milk Chilling Centre. I would like that all these issues may be borne in mind by the Hon'ble Minister and do all that can be done in this matter. Thank you very much.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Mr. Speaker Sir, I see that a very able administrator has sought to present, with all his skill, the brief budgetary provisions so as to present a picture of very hopeful future for the State. To that extent, while I congratulate him, I am really satisfied.

There is no doubt, an attempt is also made to make the best utility out of the expected financial accretions as a result of the Sixth Finance Commission Awards. There was also doubt an attempt at the utilisation of the available finances for better purposes and profits. Yet, Sir, the situation being what it is, I have to express myself in very strong terms, that the fundamental problems vitiating the entire economy of this State and of the Country have not been touched. Unless they are touched and unless they are tackled, we are not in a very safe position. The economy of the country is such that any moment we are likely to be locked up by explosive factors. Warning which is being given is already there. It is an affront in our face. Andhra Pradesh itself had given the warning. Gujarat had repeated it. Bihar has started and U. P. is also about to be ignited.

Again we have to-day, in our State, an illustration to the distemper and the disorder and disrespect for all values and they had over taken the population and over-taken the people. So, right causes have to be dealt with. Fundamental problems have dealt with.

The biggest of our problems is the population problem. The population is mounting by crores. Every year a crore of population is added. Every year a crore of persons are demanding food, amenities, cloth and all human necessities, cloth and all human necessities. Every year a crore of people are demanding employment also. What is being done to tackle this problem? Only lip sympathy is given. Unless radical measures are taken, courage of conviction is shown and unless this problem is dealt with, no other problem can be dealt with.

Employment cannot be solved. What is the investment that is being made? It is the most unremunerative investment. Merely because persons are clamouring for employment, persons are demanding employment, 5 lakhs of jobs have been created and they are all absorbing into schools and they are all absorbing to whatsoever added to the production side. When there is given amount of wealth in the country and when it is commensurate with the currency that
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has been floated, then only the prices will be under control. But what is being done, Sir? Crores of currency have been floated in the air.

Production is falling day by day and I have to say that we have commenced with a reverse process. Heavy industry is sought to be brought into picture. The basic industry in this country is agriculture. Agriculture has to be recognised as an industry. Agriculture has to be developed as an industry. Agro Industries shall have to be given the first priority. This is the real population that is acclaimed to be the backbone of this country and the real population is most ignorant.

There are the representatives of the down trodden people. They are very fissiparous and they are very strong in demanding the co-operation of the urban labour. The urban labourer, the peon of the bank, the peon of the Samithi gets 10 rupees a day. What about the labourer there who toils day in and day out, who puts forth 12 hours of work. He is not having Rs. 8, he is not having Sundays and not having all these privileges and I do not find the champions of the Proletariat taking up their cause.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—You are wrong, Sir. We are pleading about agricultural labourers also.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Very good. Your time comes. Let me have my say.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Our Chief Minister has introduced a Bill and it is passed in the Assembly.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Very well, Sir. What had been done in Kerala may not be the credit of Mr. Sri Krishna.

And there has not been an assessment of his wage. I have been often voicing this single demand. Please institute an enquiry into the standard of living of these people, into the yield that an acre gives and out of that you evolve the price policy. Let the price policy be a rational policy and the price policy be based upon statistics. We have enough statistics. We are told that there is growth of production in the agricultural sector, that 80 lakhs tons of paddy are available, that so many acres have been utilised for high yielding crops. But it was 2,000 acres and these 2,000 acres gave poor production. Inspite of all the statistics have been gathered. They have multiplied together and we have been told that 80 lakhs tons are available. It is for this sort of false figures that our calculations have gone wrong. False hopes have been given and false hopes have fallen. To-day there is a crisis of confidence, the moral image of national leadership is lost. I was at Delhi recently and I had the privilege of meeting some of the national leaders there and they were telling me that we are going to take a firm stand. We are not going to yield to violence in Gujarat. If we yield to violence in Gujarat we have to yield everywhere. Democracy is in danger. The very civilisation of our life is going to be lost. Therefore, for the first time
we well stand firm’. That was the opinion they expressed on 13th. And on the 15th when I was here the announcement is there that the Gujarat Assembly is dissolved. So, notwithstanding all your power all your authority, all your determination, the inexorable forces have been set into effect. And these forces are generated out of the failure of moral confidence. There is economic irritation, political distemper and social dissatisfaction. There is a failure of the word of promise. Your slogan-mongering has failed. Slogan-mongering has been taken to be nothing else than mere vote catching. So, Sir what is necessary is regeneration of the moral confidence of the electorlate in the word that your are offering. There should be confession of error. It does not matter. Even Mahatma Gandhi had said ‘I have committed a Himalayan blunder’. After all, we are too small beings. So, there can be a confession of errors and rectification in a small way. We have witnessed mounting tension in Andhra, there was volcanic eruption Afterwards it has subsided and a new gentleman has come as the Chief Minister. With his patience and moral fervour he was able to create confidence. To-day we have some climate of peace. I just illustrate in this way, Sir. This Chief Minister can go and hold a meeting anywhere with perfect certainty that there will be no disturbance, while his own colleagues, the other gentlemen if they hold a meeting, the public are hooting down. So, I see that moral fabric had been shattered and that has to be restored by given confidence in the blighted word.

Sir, investment shall be productive. There is any amount of circulation of money. There is any amount of waste. I had an opportunity to discuss with an eminent economist of the Planning Commission. In the budget, 50% of the figures goes towards the payment of salaries and this 30 rupees has to go towards the construction of 50 rupees. So, Rs. 50 has to go by way of salaries for being spent on a work of Rs. 50. Then I asked him whether we were getting that fifteen rupees worth. He agreed that we were getting only Rs. 25 worth and the Rs. 25 were going in to the gutters. So, 75% of the budgetary investment is being spent for a work worth 25%. What does it mean? This is bound to result in inflation, mounting prices, discontent and distemper. These must be brought down with a heavy hand. Discipline must be the first priority irrespective of any other consideration. Discipline not only by the individual Legislator but also in the entire State administration, with determination it has to be brought about. With these few words, I take leave, Sir.
Sir N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, I take exception for that. I am responsible for the Budget. I am not reading the budget prepared by the officers. We do not believe in that practice.
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[Content in Telugu language]

The discussion on the budget for 1974-75 is in progress. The minister mentioned the various aspects of the budget. The minister highlighted the measures taken to improve the economy and the steps taken to enhance the revenue. He also spoke about the initiatives taken to promote industries. The minister emphasized the importance of education and health. He concluded by expressing confidence in the success of the budget.
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The honourable member, Sanjaya Sabapathy, presented the Budget for the year 1974-75 to the assembly. He mentioned that the Budget was prepared with due consideration to the economic situation of the country. The Budget included provisions for education, health, welfare, and infrastructure development.

The discussion on the Budget was quite extensive. Various members of the assembly pointed out the need for increased funding for education and health sectors. It was also highlighted that the infrastructure development was critical for the growth of the country.

The Finance Minister, Shri. Ramakrishna Reddy, responded to the discussions and emphasized the importance of balancing the Budget with the overall development of the country.

The Budget was passed unanimously, and it was noted that the government would work towards implementing the proposals outlined in the Budget.
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சிங்கு மண்டலத்தில் காணப்பட்ட கல்வியற் றங்கான 800, 1000 பொருளாதாரம் பங்கை மாற்றும் நிகழ்ச்சிகள். குறைந்த விழாக்கள் விட்டு 1000, 1200 பொருளாதாரம் வந்த பண்டைய கல்வியற் றங்கான 800, 1000 பொருளாதாரம் மாற்றும் விழாக்கள். இது என்று செப்பேது, தன்னால் நிறைவேற்று விழாக்கள் விட்டு 800, 1000 பொருளாதாரம் மாற்றும் விழாக்கள்.

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అభివృద్ధి వివిధ రూపాల సామర్థ్యం ప్రకారం, కొలువు సమితిలో, ఉత్పత్తి లాదాదిలో, సాంస్కృతిక పరిస్థితుల రూపాన్ని, విద్యాభివృద్ధి, ఫిలింస్ నప్పుడు సాధనాలు. అసమీయ రిసర్చ్ సంస్థలు ప్రతి సంవత్సరం సాగు వచ్చు. తిరుగుతుంది వల్ల వాటా, విచారాలు సాధారణ కాంపెన్సీలీ రేట్ వచ్చాక లాంటి మొగ్గలు ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ప్రత్యేక విషయాల సంఖ్య ప్రకారం సాగుతుంది.

మందిరాల ఆధారాన్ని, తిరుగుతుంది వల్ల లాంటి ప్రతిష్టాపం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం సాగుతుంది. నిర్మాతా శక్తి విషయానికి, అందుకే కావచ్చు. భారతదేశం యొక్క వాస్తవానికి, ఇది తప్పని సాధారణ విషయానికి ఆధారాన్ని ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ప్రతిష్టాపం లాంటి మొగ్గలు సాగుతుంది. ఇది విషయానికి ఆధారాన్ని ప్రత్యేక విషయానికి సాగుతుంది.

ప్రతి సంవత్సరం విషయానికి, మొదట సాధారణ, ప్రతి సంవత్సరం విషయానికి ప్రతిష్టాపం లాంటి మొగ్గలు సాగుతుంది. మొదట సాధారణ విషయానికి ఆధారాన్ని ప్రతిష్టాపం లాంటి మొగ్గలు సాగుతుంది.

ప్రతి సంవత్సరం విషయానికి, మొదట సాధారణ విషయానికి ఆధారాన్ని ప్రతిష్టాపం లాంటి మొగ్గలు సాగుతుంది. మొదట సాధారణ విషయానికి ఆధారాన్ని ప్రతిష్టాపం లాంటి మొగ్గలు సాగుతుంది...

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దిగి సుమారు కచ్చితంగా సుమారు పుస్తకమంతమనం, సంస్కృతి విద్యా ప్రాంగణం సాధారణం. 18 ఎండు సమాధానం చేయడం పటల్లి. మందిర ప్రతి సంవత్సరం సంస్కృతి విద్యా ప్రాంగణం సాధారణం. అభివృద్ధి విషయానికి ఆధారాన్ని ప్రతిష్టాపం లాంటి మొగ్గలు సాగుతుంది. సాధారణ విషయానికి ఆధారాన్ని ప్రతిష్టాపం లాంటి మొగ్గలు సాగుతుంది.

ప్రతి సంవత్సరం విషయానికి, మొదట సాధారణ విషయానికి ఆధారాన్ని ప్రతిష్టాపం లాంటి మొగ్గలు సాగుతుంది. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం విషయానికి, మొదట సాధారణ విషయానికి ఆధారాన్ని ప్రతిష్టాపం లాంటి మొగ్గలు సాగుతుంది.
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The House then adjourned. (7-17 p.m.)