ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions. ............................................. 1
Written Answers to Questions. ......................................... 2
Announcement:
re: Conversion of uncovered Starred Questions of 1972 and later
as Unstarred Questions .................................................. 36
Message from the Governor:
re: Thanking the Assembly for the Motion of Thanks on the
Address. ............................................................................ 37
Matters under Rule 841:
re: Murder of a Harijan boy in Regimental Bazar, Secunderabad,
on 26-1-74. ...................................................................... 37
re: Purchase of King Koti Palace by the State Government. ...... 38
re: Supply of rice to Gujarat and Jowar and Maize to West
Bengal. ............................................................................. 39
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Non-functioning of Guntur Marketing Committee. ............. 40
re: Regularisation of the services of temporary employees who
completed two years as on 1-1-74. .......................................... 48
re: Collection of illegal charges towards resurvey works in
Warangal District .................................................................. 45
re: Scarcity of drinking water in Gajapathinagaram. .............. 49

(Contd. on 3rd Cover.)

PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PRINTING, GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, HYDERABAD.
1975
THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker : Sri P. Ranga Reddy

Deputy Speaker : Sri C. Jagannatha Rao

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 Secretary : Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy.

Chief Reporter : Sri K. Kutumba Rao
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS—cont’d.</th>
<th>Pages.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Introduction of uniform policy for levy and collection of
eanities on unauthorized cultivation.                                      | 51     |
| Absorption in R. T. C. of employees affected by nationalization of bus routes in Nellore, etc. | 60     |
| Enhancement of D. A. to R. T. C. employees.                                   | 69     |
| Placed on the Table:                                                          |        |
| Amendments to the A. P. Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Rules, 1961. | 61     |
| Annual Report of M/s. Republic Forge Company Ltd. for the year ending 31-8-72. | 61     |
| Placed on the Table:                                                          |        |
| Further information to reply given to Starred Question No. 529 on 14-7-1972.    | 68     |
| of the House.                                                                 | 63     |
|ement Bills:                                                                   |        |
| The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1974. (Passed)                        | 63     |
| The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1974. (Passed)        | 79     |
| (Afternoon 4-10 p. m.)                                                        |        |
| The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1974. (Passed)                    | 98     |
| The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1974. (Discussion Continued) | 116    |
| (Point of Order re: Conditional Assent to the Bill by the President)          |        |
| The Andhra Pradesh Districts (Formation) Bill, 1974. (Passed)                 | 119    |
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Thursday, the 31st January, 1974.

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

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

OPERATION FLOOD SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

136—

*28(7) Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana (Penukonda):—Will hon. the Dy. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Operation Flood Scheme is implemented in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari and Guntur districts are covered by the said scheme; and

(c) whether a sum of Rs. 1 crore will be spent for this purpose?

The Deputy Chief Minister (Sri B. V. Subba Reddy):—

(a) Being implemented, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Indian Dairy Corporation has offered an assistance of Rs. 246 crores to this State under the ‘Operation Flood Programme’ and another sum of Rs. 58 Lakhs will be spent by the Indian Dairy Corporation in that area. They have released so far Rs. 23.37 Lakhs. A provision of another Rs. 55 Lakhs has been made in the State’s Fifth Plan for this purpose.

INCLUSION OF HYDERABAD CITY UNDER OPERATION FLOOD SCHEME

137—

*1514 (M) Q.—Sri K. Ram Reddy (Pargi):—Will hon. the Dy. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

An asterisk before the name indicates correction by the Member.

(a) whether the State Government has sent any proposals to Government of India to include Hyderabad City under Operation Flood Scheme;

(b) whether the Government of India has rejected the proposal;

(c) if so, what are the steps taken by the State Government;

(d) is it a fact that the Telangana Regional Committee passed a resolution to include the Hyderabad City under ‘Operation Flood’ Scheme;

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government on the same; and

(f) whether the State Government, asked the Centre to supply Milk Powder and Butter on payment basis to Hyderabad Dairy to meet the scarcity of milk during the lean period till the Hyderabad City is included under ‘Operation Flood Scheme’?

The Deputy Chief Minister (Sri B. V. Subba Reddy) :-

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has stated that it is not possible for them to include Hyderabad City in the Operation Flood Programme as there is no prospect of obtaining further commodity assistance from the World Food Programme.

(c) The Government of India have suggested to provide sufficient funds in the Fifth Five Year Plan towards expansion of Hyderabad Milk Scheme, and necessary action is being taken in this regard.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The answers to clauses (b) & (c) cover this clause.

(f) Yes, Sir. The Government of India and the Indian Dairy Corporation were addressed. The Indian Dairy Corporation have replied that it is not possible to agree to the request.

The milk of the four districts:—

4 districts of Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and West Godavari. Buttermilk and skimmed milk— they are now supplied to the 4 metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. When these two towns are combined it becomes regular milk. Madras covers Andhra Pradesh State also. This combined milk is being sold in Madras City and under this scheme the 4 districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur and Krishna are covered. The milk produced here is also being sent to Madras for sale and the proceeds again sent to the Indian Dairy Corporation. They distribute to the several states different milk scheme.

మీ అప్పుడు ఉన్నప్పటికీ ఎంతమంది భారత విభాగాలు. ఉత్పత్తి వేగం తక్షణాలు అందుకునే గుడి పెంచుతున్నాము. అందుకు ఆహార ఉద్యోగాలు మాత్రమే. అంటే ప్రతిభా ప్రతిభా యొక్క సంహారానికి సమాధానం ఉండటానికి తగ్గం ప్రత్యేక సంస్థలు కై తీసుకుంటాయి.

స్టాండి జనవరి, 1974.

సరిప్పులు మరియు ప్రశ్నలు. తనషు మరియు బాధ్యతలు.

అతని అప్పుడు ఉన్నప్పటికీ ఎంతమంది భారత విభాగాలు. ఉత్పత్తి వేగం తక్షణాలు అందుకునే గుడి పెంచుతున్నాము. అందుకు ఆహార ఉద్యోగాలు మాత్రమే. అంటే ప్రతిభా ప్రతిభా యొక్క సంహారానికి సమాధానం ఉండటానికి తగ్గం ప్రత్యేక సంస్థలు కై తీసుకుంటాయి.

సరిప్పులు మరియు ప్రశ్నలు. తనషు మరియు బాధ్యతలు.

స్టాండి జనవరి, 1974.

సరిప్పులు మరియు ప్రశ్నలు. తనషు మరియు బాధ్యతలు.

స్టాండి జనవరి, 1974.

సరిప్పులు మరియు ప్రశ్నలు. తనషు మరియు బాధ్యతలు.

సరిప్పులు మరియు ప్రశ్నలు. తనషు మరియు బాధ్యతలు.

సరిప్పులు మరియు ప్రశ్నలు. తనషు మరియు బాధ్యతలు.

సరిప్పులు మరియు ప్రశ్నలు. తనషు మరియు బాధ్యతలు.

సరిప్పులు మరియు ప్రశ్నలు. తనషు మరియు బాధ్యతలు.

సరిప్పులు మరియు ప్రశ్నలు. తనషు మరియు బాధ్యతలు.

సరిప్పులు మరియు ప్రశ్నలు. తనషు మరియు బాధ్యతలు.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:— That is not correct; nothing has been spent from the grant which has been received from the Indian Dairy Corporation. We have not spent anything from the grant which has been received from the Indian Dairy Corporation. It is going into production in October.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:— I will find out. I take the information from the hon. Members.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:— I will find out. I take the information from the hon. Members.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:— I will find out. I take the information from the hon. Members.
Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—I don’t have the information and I will take the information of the Member and take action on that.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—Information is before us.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—I don’t have the information. Since you are furnishing the information I am thankful to the Member. I will take the information and see that necessary action is taken on that.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—We will certainly get it examined.
Milk Powder Factory at Hyderabad

138 -

*1297 Q. - Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala) and Nallapa Reddi Srinivasul Reddi (Gudu) :— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Milk Powder Factory at Hyderabad will go into production;

(b) the estimated cost of the Factory;

(c) the cost borne by the Government out of the Telangana Regional Development Fund; and

(d) the estimated quantity of production per year?

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—(a) Yes Sir, The scheme has been sanctioned and the works are in progress. It is expected that after completion of civil and mechanical works, the plant will go into production during the Flush season of 1974, i.e. October, Sir.

(b) Rs. 65.50 lakhs for both civil and mechanical works

(c) Under Special Telangana Development Funds Rs. 15.00 lakhs was incurred during 1972-73, and Rs. 14.33 lakhs are allotted during the period 1973-74. It was met both from the Telangana special funds and the Government's contribution. The Government's contribution is Rs. 36 lakhs, i.e. toward the construction of Milk Powder Project at Hyderabad.

(d) Production capacity of the factory is estimated at 3 metric Tonnes of Milk Powder per day. However the estimated quantity of production per day and per year depends on the availability of surplus milk after meeting the requirement of fluid milk to the consumers.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—Everything has been spent, Sir. It is going into production in the month of October. Now, milk is being collected from all the districts of Telangana and also from Krishna and Guntur districts. The surplus milk will be converted into milk powder after meeting the requirements of the twin cities.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy: There is a proposal to construct a Milk Powder Project somewhere under the K.C. Canal. After his visit from Delhi the Chief Minister told me that it was agreed to give to a private company (Glasgow Company). It was stated that the Govt. should take 51% of the shares and they would take 49% of the shares. It is now under examination.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—The necessity for the construction of a Milk Powder Project arises when this powder is prepared and converted into milk, it will be useful during the lean months (i.e. during the summer months). Sufficient milk will be available during the summer. During lean months when milk is not available, the milk which is now converted into powder, will be converted into milk and it will be supplied to the consumers.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—The necessity for the construction of a Milk Powder Project arises when this powder is prepared and converted into milk, it will be useful during the lean months (i.e. during the summer months). Sufficient milk will be available during the summer. During lean months when milk is not available, the milk which is now converted into powder, will be converted into milk and it will be supplied to the consumers.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—The necessity for the construction of a Milk Powder Project arises when this powder is prepared and converted into milk, it will be useful during the lean months (i.e. during the summer months). Sufficient milk will be available during the summer. During lean months when milk is not available, the milk which is now converted into powder, will be converted into milk and it will be supplied to the consumers.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—The necessity for the construction of a Milk Powder Project arises when this powder is prepared and converted into milk, it will be useful during the lean months (i.e. during the summer months). Sufficient milk will be available during the summer. During lean months when milk is not available, the milk which is now converted into powder, will be converted into milk and it will be supplied to the consumers.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—The necessity for the construction of a Milk Powder Project arises when this powder is prepared and converted into milk, it will be useful during the lean months (i.e. during the summer months). Sufficient milk will be available during the summer. During lean months when milk is not available, the milk which is now converted into powder, will be converted into milk and it will be supplied to the consumers.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—The necessity for the construction of a Milk Powder Project arises when this powder is prepared and converted into milk, it will be useful during the lean months (i.e. during the summer months). Sufficient milk will be available during the summer. During lean months when milk is not available, the milk which is now converted into powder, will be converted into milk and it will be supplied to the consumers.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—The necessity for the construction of a Milk Powder Project arises when this powder is prepared and converted into milk, it will be useful during the lean months (i.e. during the summer months). Sufficient milk will be available during the summer. During lean months when milk is not available, the milk which is now converted into powder, will be converted into milk and it will be supplied to the consumers.
Sn B. V. Subba Reddy :—So far as the figures are concerned I don’t have the information, as to how much milk we are getting every day. We are only selling standardized milk in the city which contains 4.5%. That is what is called S. N. F.

Mr Speaker :—If you want to cover the entire information relating to milk milk project, fat, non facts etc., it is very difficult.

Sri B V. Subba Reddy :—That means it contains proteins etc., and then 85% is water. This is the composition of the standardized milk that is being sold at present in the city, Sir.

Sri N. Venkataiah :—Hon. the Dy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 369 tons of ghee worth thirty eight lakhs of rupees has been accumulated with the milk factory at Vijayawada and that unless it is sold away immediately the Government is likely to sustain a loss of forty lakhs of rupees and also a monthly loss of Rs. 9,000 towards interest on that amount; and
(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter.

Sri B V. Subba Reddy: (a) Nearly 400 tons of ghee had accumulated at the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada by the end of January, 1972 but the stocks have since been sold away.

(c) The following steps were taken to clear the accumulated stock:

(i) Sale of ghee through Andhra Pradesh Government Lepakshi Emporium, Delhi.
(ii) Selecting some dealers to introduce our Ghee in the Northern India Market.
(iii) Sale of sizeable quantity of ghee to M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited.
(iv) Sale of ghee in combination with Skim Milk Powder which was in great demand in the Market.

Sri B V. Subba Reddy:—I told the Commissioner and he said he would immediately supply ghee, Sir. I will find out that. Since the member has given the information, I will try to verify whether it is a fact or not.
Sri B. V. Subba Reddi:—I will try to provide the full information to the House. Though I am new to all these things I am making a thorough study of all the things, so that I might be able to provide the full information to the House. For instance, as to when the member had sent the question I don’t have the information.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—The member can put a separate question, then I will furnish all the details. It is a matter which took place 2 years back. If the member sends a separate question, I will furnish all the information.

At that time perhaps there was no demand. I can't give you all the details as to what transpired in a period of two to three years.

Hon. Minister should read the entire question.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—The question is this: "Whether it is a fact that 369 tonnes of ghee worth thirty eight lakhs of rupees has been accumulated..."; and the answer given is:

"Nearly 400 tonnes of ghee had accumulated at the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada, by the end of January, 1972, but the stocks have since been sold away."

Sri Vanka Satyanarayan:—Hon. Minister should read the entire question.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—I am Reading out the relevant portion.

Sri V. Krishna:—Let us read the latter part of the question.

It reads:

"Whether it is a fact that unless it is sold away immediately the Government is likely to sustain a loss of forty lakhs of rupees and also a monthly loss of Rs. 9,000 towards interest on that amount".
Oral Answers to Questions.


I do not have the figures. I only said that when I ascertained whether any loss has been incurred they told me that no loss has been incurred. The question reads that "Government is likely to sustain a loss of forty lakhs of rupees but my information is that no loss has been incurred. So far as profits are concerned, I do not have correct information.

You must be very patient.

M. Speaker: You should not put that question to the chair.

Sri V. Sri Krishna:—The question put is: "that unless it is sold away immediately the Government is likely to sustain a loss of forty lakhs and also loss towards monthly interest." There is no answer for this part of the question.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—I do not have all those details. They completely cleared the stocks. There is very good demand. We are going to sell it as and when consumers come forward.

Mr. Speaker:—Shall I take up this question day after tomorrow.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—I do not know if you feel it necessary. I have no objection. But whatever information is available with me now, I have placed before the hon. Members. Day after tomorrow, the Milk Commissioner will not be available. It can be taken up in the next session, if you feel that this is a question where I should furnish more details. After all, there is no urgency about this matter.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—Now that you have decided to take up this question again during next session I would try to furnish full information. Meanwhile, I would request hon. members to pass on information to me, so that I can have an enquiry conducted.

Mr. Speaker:—So, this question will be taken up again in the next session.
Oral Answers to Questions.

INTRODUCTION OF S.N.F. TESTING OF MILK IN THE STATE

*2120 Q.—Sri M. Baga Reddy (Zaheerabad) Put by Sri P. Ramachandra Reddy:—Will hon. the Deputy, Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that S. N. F. testing of milk has been introduced only in certain areas of the State;
(b) if so, the reasons for not introducing the said system in other areas of the state; and
(c) whether the Government will consider to adopt the same system throughout the State?

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—(a) S. N. F. (Solids not fat) testing of milk has been introduced in all the Milk Schemes in the State.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—The composition is like this: Buffalo milk: fat 7%; SNF 9%; water 84%. Cow's milk: fat 4%; SNF 8.5%; water 87.5%. It is only standardised milk that is being sold in the city. That contains: fat 4.5%; SNF 8.5%; rest is water. That is being sold at Rs. 1.50 per two bottles (litre). Toned milk we are not selling; double toned milk, we are not selling; whole milk also, we are not selling. As regards prices at Vijayawada: we are purchasing at Re. 1 per litre; at Hyderabad, we are purchasing at the rate of 1.08 per litre—so far as buffalo milk is concerned. So far as cow's milk is concerned, at Vijayawada, we are purchasing at Re. 1 per litre, and at Hyderabad and surrounding areas, we are purchasing at Rs. 1.07 per litre.

We are purchasing at Rs. 1.07 per litre in Hyderabad and
surrounding areas. Then we have transport charges, etc. That is the reason why we have to sell at Rs. 1.50 per litre.

Mr. Speaker;— What she is asking is why this difference in rate? While at Vijayawada, you are paying at the rate of Re. 1/-per litre, in Hyderabad and surrounding areas, you are purchasing at the rate of Rs. 1.07. Why should there be this difference in the purchase price?

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy;—When we purchase milk from the producer, we test the milk by an instrument. If it does not contain 7% fat, in the case of buffaloe milk, then of course, we do not buy it. For cow's milk also, I have given the position already. 7% contains fat, as I just now submitted. 7% on an average, S. N. F. —9%, and water—84%. For cow's milk also, I have given the position already.

Producers sometimes adulterate milk with water.

Mr. Speaker;—What is the reason why we have to sell at Rs. 1.50 per litre.

In this area, we are not able to secure sufficient milk. That is the reason why we are forced to pay more price in Hyderabad and surrounding areas.
Oral Answers to Questions. 


1. Will Government take up such schemes in Nizamabad District?

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:— We will consider about it.

2. Mr. Speaker:— You said you are purchasing at Re. 1/- per litre. Does it mean that it is irrespective of the fat content?

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:— It should contain 7% fat. The milk that we supply contains 4.5% fat content. The rest is taken away for manufacturing ghee. Otherwise, it will not be economical.

Mr. Speaker:— You said you are purchasing at Re. 1/- per litre. Does it mean that it is irrespective of the fat content?

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:— It should contain 7% fat. The milk that we supply contains 4.5% fat content. The rest is taken away for manufacturing ghee. Otherwise, it will not be economical.

We remove a portion of the fat in the milk purchased.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—I will find out why disparity is there between purchase and selling price. It is not as though Government is making any profit.

Mr. Speaker:—What they want to know is if you are prepared to call for an informal meeting where you can discuss this matter with them.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—I will certainly try to consult some of the members who have got information on this matter, and I will take their suggestions into consideration.

SUPPLY OF MILK THROUGH SEALED PLASTIC BAGS

141—

Sri Akkineni Bhaskara Rao:—Will hon. the Dy. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to introduce a system of supplying milk through sealed plastic bags in addition to the present bottle system;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the cost of supply and transport will be cheaper if plastic bags are used; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before the Government to set up an industry for the manufacture of plastic bags to meet the requirements?

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of supply of milk in polythene containers will not be cheaper than the bottled milk but may be about the same. Transport charges for milk in polythene sachets will be lower but this is likely to be offset by the higher cost of each plastic bags, as this is not returnable like bottles. However, some savings can be expected due to non-collection and cleaning costs of empty bottles etc.

(c) No, Sir.
Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—We have also addressed the Government of India for sanction for establishing this Plastic Factory for manufacturing plastic bottles. The whole thing is under examination. If the Government of India gives us sanction, we will certainly establish the factory. But it may take some time. But the proposal was not accepted; hence, it had to be rejected. I will order the story once again. Again they are returnable. Sir, we are getting this project examined, Sir.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—I will find out where such a thing is taking place. I do not deny it now. I will try to find out the veracity of the statement which the hon. Member is making and then take necessary action.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—There are people who are highly intelligent. They resort to all kinds of mal-practices. Just it may be possible. We are trying to control all the mal-practices which are existing. As far as possible we will try to control all those mal-practices.

Establishment of Cement Factories in the State

*2H5-Q. Dr. B. Kalavathi (Madugula), Sarvasri P.V.Ramana (Anakapalli), Vanka Satyanarayana and Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal to establish three cement factories in the State; and

(b) if so, the places where they are to be started and the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister for Industries (Sri P. Basi Reddy):—(a) & (b) Yes, Sir—The Government of India in their letters dated 18th July, 1973, have issued letters of intent to the Cement Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the establishment of three Cement Factories at Yerraguntla (Cuddapah District), Tandur (Hyderabad District), and Adilabad for the manufacture of Portland cement with an annual installed capacity of 109 lakhs tonnes each. The State Government had already requested the Central Cement Corporation of India to send the necessary requisitions to the three District Collectors, i.e., Hyderabad, Cuddapah and Adilabad for acquisition of land for the plants and townships. On receipt of their proposals, necessary steps will be taken for acquiring the lands.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—Yerraguntla—It is estimated to cost Rs. 15,64,00,000. Tandur—Rs. 17.85 Crores and Adilabad—Rs. 10.24 Crores.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—These factories are expected be completed in 1978. They are expected to come into production in 1978.

**DISTRIBUTION OF RAW MATERIALS TO THE INDUSTRIALISTS IN THE STATE**

143—

*2246 Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a distribution committee consisting of officials and nonofficials has been constituted to arrange distribution of raw materials to the industrialists in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of members of the said committee together with their qualifications?

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. Sri P. S. Krishnan, I.A.S.,
Director of Industries. Chairman.

2. Sri G. V. Dharma Reddy,
Additional Director Industries. Member.
Oral Answers to Questions

31st January, 1974

3. Sri G. V. S. Mani,
   Industrialist and President of All India Manufacturers Organisation.

4. Sri V. V. S. Raju.
   Managing Partner in Screwmans and Stan Wire Industries, Vijayawada
   and President of Industrial Estate Manufacturers Association, Vijayawada. Member.

5. Sri Sastri Akella,
   President of the Industrial Estate Manufacturers Association,
   Visakhapatnam.

6. Sri C. S. Sastry, I.A.S.,
   Managing Director, A. P. Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad.

7. Sri T. Rama Mohan Rao,
   Deputy Director of Industries, (Raw Materials).

In so far as distribution of alcohol is concerned, the Director of Health and Medical Services or his nominee and the Director of Regional Research Laboratories, Hyderabad will also be associated.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—All are there. Sri G. V. S. Mani, Sri V. V. S. Raju and Sri Sastri Akella belonging to Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and all India Manufacturers' Association.

A.P. INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL CONSULTANCY ORGANISATION

141—

* 1580 Q.—Sri K. Subba Rao (Proddutur):—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

the reasons for the delay in organising the much awaited A.P. Industrial Technical Organisation?

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—There is no delay on the part of the State Government. In June '72 the Industrial Development Bank of India has been addressed for setting up of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Technical Consultancy Organisation at Hyderabad and the matter is being pursued with them.
R. T. C. BUSES IN TWIN CITIES

2642 Q.—Sri D. Krishna Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the No. of R. T. C. buses plying in the twin cities daily;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the existing number of buses are inadequate during the peak hours; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will increase the number of city buses in Twin Cities?

The Minister for Transport (Sri J. Chokka Rao):—

(a) As on 1-1-1974 the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation is operating 449 buses in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

(b) & (c) The requirement of buses during peak hours is about 450 and against this the Road Transport Corporation is running 449 buses with effect from 1-1-1974, which meets the requirement of peak hour traffic demand.

BUS SERVICE FROM HYDERABAD TO TALUK HEAD-QUARTERS

146—

*2644 Q.—Sri D. Krishna Reddy.—Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the names of taluk headquarters which do not have R.T.C bus service from the State Capital viz., Hyderabad;

(b) whether steps will be taken to run R.T.C. Buses directly to all the taluk Headquarters from Hyderabad;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) the names of the routes proposed to be operated?

Sri J. Chokka Rao.—Clauses (a), (b), (c), and (d) The answer is placed on the Table of the House.

ANSWER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE vide
(a) (b) (c) and (d) above

(a) The following taluk headquarters are not connected with the R.T.C. bus services to the State Capital, viz., Hyderabad, at present:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICT:</th>
<th>TALUK HEADQUARTERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Anantapur:</td>
<td>1. Dharmavaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Kalyandurg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Madakasira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Rayadurg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Tadapatri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Uravakonda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chittoor:</td>
<td>1. Bangarupalem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Kalahasti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Kuppam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Satyavedu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Vayalpadu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cuddapah:</td>
<td>1. Badvel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Kamalapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Pulivendla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Sidhout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. East Godavari:</td>
<td>1. Peddapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Rampachodavaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Yellavaram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Kurnool:</td>
<td>1. Aloor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Atmakur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Nandikotkur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Paţhikonda.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Oral Answers to Questions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Taluks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **6. Nellore:** | 1. Atmakur  
2. Gudur  
3. Rapur  
4. Sullurpet  
5. Udayagiri  
6. Venkatagiri. |
| **7. Srikakulam:** | 1. Bobbili  
2. Cheepurpalii  
3. Narsannapet  
4. Palakonda  
5. Parvathipuram  
6. Pathapatnam  
7. Salur  
8. Sompet  
| **(No Taluka of this district has been connected to the State Capital)** |
| **8. Visakhapatnam:** | 1. Bhimunipatnam  
2. Chintapalli  
3. Chodavaram  
4. Narsipatnam  
5. Paderu  
| **10. Adilabad:** | 1. Boath  
2. Khanapur  
3. Mudhole  
4. Utnur. |
| **11. Khammam:** | 1. Madhira  
2. Bhurgumpadu  
3. Nagur. |
| **12. Mahaboobnagar:** | 1. Alampur  
2. Atmakur. |
| **13. Ongole:** | 1. Giddalur  
2. Addanki. |

(b) At present the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation has connected all the District Headquarters with the State Capital and some of the taluks where there is sufficient traffic. The Road Transport Corporation could not introduce direct bus service to the taluks mentioned in clause (a) above as the traffic is not much for such introduction.

(c) and (d) As and when the traffic increases the Road Transport Corporation will take steps to introduce direct bus services to these taluks.
ELECTRICITY CHARGES TO AGRICULTURISTS ETC.

147—

*174 Q.—Sarvasri D. Venkatesam and Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of Electricity Charges per Unit supplied to the agriculturists, industrialists and domestic consumption respectively in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board has increased the Power charges per Unit in respect of energy supplied to the shops and Houses; and

(c) if so, from which date and the reasons for the same?

The Minister for Power (Sri G. Rajaram):—

(a) (b) and (c) Answer is placed on the table of the House.

ANSWER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE [Vide]

(a) (b) and (c) on purpose

(a) Following are the unit rates and minimum guarantee for consumers under agricultural, industrial and domestic categories:

Agricultural consumers from 1-8-1973

L.T. Category unit rate:

The entire consumption should be charged at 15 paise per K.W.H.

Annual minimum guarantee:

Every consumer whether he consumes energy or not shall pay every year towards energy charges for each service a minimum amount of Rs. 450 per HP per annum.

H.T. Category:

The total of energy charges and maximum demand charges shall not exceed the number of units consumed multiplied by sixteen paise, but in no case shall a consumer pay less than the maximum demand charges computed according to the rates fixed for H.T. Industrial Tariff given below:

Industrial consumers from 1-6-1971.

L.T. Category: Unit rate:

First 500 KWH .. 22 paise
Balance above 500 KWH .. 20 paise

Monthly minimum Rs. 75/- per KW of contracted load
Monthly minimum for Rice Mills Rs. 7-50 per HP per month of contracted load.

H.T. Category:

(a) Maximum demand charges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly billing demand in KVA</th>
<th>Rate in Rs. per KVA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First 500</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 1,500</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in excess 2,000</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Energy charges:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly consumption of energy in KWH</th>
<th>Rate and paise per KWH of energy consumed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First 50,000</td>
<td>11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 1,50,000</td>
<td>11.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 3,00,000</td>
<td>10.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 6,00,000</td>
<td>8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 10,00,000</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in excess of 20,00,000</td>
<td>4.50 Subject to a maximum of 8 ps. calculated to two decimal places.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consumers under HT Industrial whose contracted demand is of and above 2,000 KVA, they will be charged as per the alternative tariff as follows:

(a) (i) Industries with a contracted demand of 5,000 KVA and more: Rs. 525 per KVA per year.
(ii) Industries with a contracted demand of 4,000 KVA and more up to but not including 5,000 KVA: Rs. 550 per KVA per year.
(iii) Industries with a contracted demand of 3,000 KVA and more up to but not including 4,000 KVA: Rs. 575 per KVA per year.
(iv) Industries with a contracted demand of 2,000 KVA and more up to but not including 3,000 KVA: Rs. 600 per KVA per year.

Domestic consumers (From 1-6-1972)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Consumption</th>
<th>Rate per KWh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First 50 KWH</td>
<td>35 Ps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 50 KWH</td>
<td>27 Ps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance above 100 KWH</td>
<td>22 Ps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Rs. 3/- only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Domestic bulk supply

Rates from 1-6-1972:

(i) Fixed monthly charges per service at Rs. 14 for a connected load in lights and fans not exceeding 2 KWS, and Rs. 7 for each additional KW of connected load in lights and fans or part thereof, and

(ii) Energy charges at 14 paise per each unit of energy consumed.

Monthly Minimum Charges:

In no case will the overall unit rate be higher than 35 paise per unit per month without prejudice to the fixed monthly charges.

(b) No increase for shops. Houses come under domestic supply.

(c) In order to raise necessary funds required at least to meet its own expansion programme to some extent, the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board raised domestic tariff with effect from 1-6-1972.

Even pan-shopwala is charged at Rs. 14. Are these charges logical? How can we expect a 14 rupee balance of Rs. 14 to be maintained?

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—From 1—6—72, it has been announced as a fixed monthly charge at Rs. 14 for connected load. 14 रुपये चालू है जो जमील है?

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—From 1—6—72, it has been announced as a fixed monthly charge at Rs. 14 for connected load. 14 रुपये चालू है जो जमील है?

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—From 1—6—72, it has been announced as a fixed monthly charge at Rs. 14 for connected load. 14 रुपये चालू है जो जमील है?

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—From 1—6—72, it has been announced as a fixed monthly charge at Rs. 14 for connected load. 14 रुपये चालू है जो जमील है?

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—From 1—6—72, it has been announced as a fixed monthly charge at Rs. 14 for connected load. 14 रुपये चालू है जो जमील है?

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—From 1—6—72, it has been announced as a fixed monthly charge at Rs. 14 for connected load. 14 रुपये चालू है जो जमील है?

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—From 1—6—72, it has been announced as a fixed monthly charge at Rs. 14 for connected load. 14 रुपये चालू है जो जमील है?

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—From 1—6—72, it has been announced as a fixed monthly charge at Rs. 14 for connected load. 14 रुपये चालू है जो जमील है?

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—From 1—6—72, it has been announced as a fixed monthly charge at Rs. 14 for connected load. 14 रुपये चालू है जो जमील है?

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—From 1—6—72, it has been announced as a fixed monthly charge at Rs. 14 for connected load. 14 रुपये चालू है जो जमील है?

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—From 1—6—72, it has been announced as a fixed monthly charge at Rs. 14 for connected load. 14 रुपये चालू है जो जमील है?

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—From 1—6—72, it has been announced as a fixed monthly charge at Rs. 14 for connected load. 14 रुपये चालू है जो जमील है?

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—From 1—6—72, it has been announced as a fixed monthly charge at Rs. 14 for connected load. 14 रुपये चालू है जो जमील है?

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—From 1—6—72, it has been announced as a fixed monthly charge at Rs. 14 for connected load. 14 रुपये चालू है जो जमील है?

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—From 1—6—72, it has been announced as a fixed monthly charge at Rs. 14 for connected load. 14 रुपये चालू है जो जमील है?

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—From 1—6—72, it has been announced as a fixed monthly charge at Rs. 14 for connected load. 14 रुपये चालू है जो जमील है?

Sri D. Venkatesam:—It is not mentioned that it is yearly charge. It is monthly charge.

Electricity lines to Potupalem and Pambaleru Pumping Schemes

143—

*311 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Electricity Board is insisting on voluntary loan contributions for laying Electricity lines to Potupalem Pumping Scheme and Pambaleru pumping Scheme in Thikka-varam, Nellore District;
(b) whether the Government will consider to relax this condition while implementing lift irrigation schemes in non-delta areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri G. Rajaram;—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) No, Sir.

(c) The prevailing constraint on the finances of the Board imposed owing to paucity of funds does not permit to take up schemes involving additional transformers and extensions of more than two poles for supply of power to the lift irrigation schemes. However, since the Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation) has made advance payment in the shape of loan to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for extending H. T. lines to the sites of the Pumping schemes taken up under Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has taken up this work for execution under 100% Voluntary Loan Contribution Scheme Programme in the current year 1973-74 and the work is also in progress.

TRANSFER OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS WORKING IN MUNICIPALITIES FROM ONE MUNICIPALITY TO ANOTHER

149—

*S713 Q.—Sri M. S. V. Prasada Rao (Alluvaram—Put by Sri Vijaya Sikhamani);—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals with the Government to transfer Primary School Teachers working in Municipalities from one Municipality to another;

(b) if so, whether the proposals will apply to the Teachers working in High Schools; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken on the above proposals and if so, when?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri Ch. Subba Rayudu) —(a) At present there are no such proposals.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

1) Hon'ble Member (Dr. S.):— Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether municipal powers are also delegated to the Director of Municipal Administration, 1972 9th 14 August, (pamphlet file).

(b) whether the Director of Municipal Administration, 1972 9th 14 August, (pamphlet file).

(c) powers are also delegated to the Director of Municipal Administration, 1972 9th 14 August, (pamphlet file).

(d) whether the Director of Municipal Administration, 1972 9th 14 August, (pamphlet file).

2) Vanka Satyanarayana:— Whether the powers are also delegated to the Director of Municipal Administration, 1972 9th 14 August, (pamphlet file).

3) Vanka Satyanarayana:— Whether the powers are also delegated to the Director of Municipal Administration, 1972 9th 14 August, (pamphlet file).

4) Vanka Satyanarayana:— Whether the powers are also delegated to the Director of Municipal Administration, 1972 9th 14 August, (pamphlet file).

5) Vanka Satyanarayana:— Whether the powers are also delegated to the Director of Municipal Administration, 1972 9th 14 August, (pamphlet file).

6) Vanka Satyanarayana:— Whether the powers are also delegated to the Director of Municipal Administration, 1972 9th 14 August, (pamphlet file).

CONSTITUTION OF APPEALS COMMITTEE FOR EACH MUNICIPALITY

150—

*S2247 Q——Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:— Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:
Whether Government have any proposal to constitute an Appeals Committee in each Municipality composing of Chairman, one elected Councillor and the Commissioner?

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—Yes, Sir. It is under consideration of the Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
(IN STARRED QUESTIONS)

PH. D. COURSES IN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT RAJENDRANAGAR

153-C Q.—Sarvasri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi, D. Venkatesam and Vanka Satyanarayana;—Will Hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Ph. D. courses in Agricultural College at Rajendranagar; and

(b) if so when the said courses will start?

A.—(a) The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University decided pending clearance from I.C.A.R. to introduce Post-graduate courses leading to an award of Ph. D. Degree in the following subjects in the Faculty of Agriculture at the College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar

(1) Extension.
(2) Entomology
(3) Plant Pathology.

(b) The courses in the above subjects will be introduced as and when the necessary clearance from I.C.A.R. is received.
EMPLOYEES ON DEPUTATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY.

47—

1587-D Q.—Sarvasri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulu Reddi and D. Venkatesam :—Will Hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the State Government employees who have been working on deputation in Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University under different categories since its inception;

(b) the number of the said employees who have opted to Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Service; and

(c) whether the State Government employees who have opted to the said University service will be treated as Government employees.

A.—(a) Eight employees, Sir.

(b) Seven.

(c) After they are absorbed in the University Service, they will become University Employees.

LAND ACQUIRED BY ANDHRA PRADESH AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY.

48—

1537-B Q.—Sarvasri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulu Reddi and D. Venkatesam :—Will Hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land acquired by Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University at Rajendranagar since its inception;

(b) the expenditure incurred for the said purpose;

(c) whether the entire land is put to use;

(d) whether any part is left uncultivated; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) 1090 Acres, Sir.

(b) Rs. 46.30 lakhs including enhanced compensation awarded by the Courts, Pleaders fees and appeal costs.

(c) About 874 acres is put to use.

(d) 216 acres comprising tank beds, hilly areas and pastures for sheep and dairy animals are left uncultivated.

(e) Out of the area of 1,090 acres, an area of about 216 acres comprises tank beds and hills and so uncultivable. This area is being used as grazing lands for the Dairy Farm and other Farm animals.

GUEST-HOUSE AT TIRUMALAI HILLS.

49—

1313 Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu :—Will the Hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:
(a) the cost of the Guest-House recently constructed at Tirumalai Hills and the details of accommodation available; and

(b) whether the Guest-House is available for the accommodation of pilgrims?

A.—(a) The cost of the Guest-house is Rs. 7,89,444.00 including the cost of furniture is Rs. 81,942.00. The Guest-house contains 16 suites i.e., 8 large suites, 4 small suites and 4 single bed suites.

(b) Yes, Sir.

SALE OF THE LANDS BELONGING TO "SHRI BRAHMACHARI BAVAJI" MATH IN VJAYAWADA

50—

1522-V Q.—Sri D. Krishna Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Endowments Commissioner, in his R.C. No. M4/17465/69, dated 21-12-1969 has decided to sell away the lands belonging to the "Shri Brahmachari Bavaji" Math situated in Satyanarayanaapuram, Vijayawada to the present occupants at the rate of Rs. 14 per yard as house sites on which houses have already been constructed;

(b) whether the said land has been sold away and registered to the residents;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

A.—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Director, Town Planning Hyderabad was requested to exempt the subject institution from the operation of the Town Planning Act, and rules framed there-under declaring the old Bhavajipeta as a slum area so as to facilitate the sale of sites to the encroachers and his reply is awaited.

HOUSE-SITES TO THE RESIDENTS OF VENKATESWARA MANYAM VJAYAWADA.

51—

1522-W Q.—Sri D. Krishna Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to State:

(a) whether the representation dated 12-9-1970 from the residents of Venkateswara Manyam, Vijayawada town was sent to the Commissioner of Endowments requesting that the land in T.S. No. 713, Ac. 2-89 should be sold to them for house-sites as they have been residing there since two decades; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the said representation?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orders have been issued by Government to sell away the land other than by Public action at the rate of Rs. one lakh and fifty thousands per acre if the interested parties are willing to purchase the said land at that rate.
TOURIST CENTRES IN ANANTHAPUR DISTRICT

52—

1911 Q.—Sri B. Basappa :—Will the hon. Minister for Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any places in Ananthapur District have been selected as tourist centres,

(b) if so, the names of those places and

(c) whether the famous Pinna Hobala Nrusimha Swami pilgrim centre will be included in them?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Lepakshi where a large number of tourists visit, has been selected.

(c) No, Sir. Due to paucity of funds, it is not possible to take up the scheme.

KOTAPPAKONDA AS TOURIST CENTRE

53—

1524-L. Q.—Sri D. Krishna Reddy :—Will the hon. Minister for Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to develop "Kotappakonda" in Narasaraopet Taluk, Guntur District, as a Tourist Centre,

(b) whether any representations were received by the Government from the Narasaraopet Panchayat Samithi in this regard: and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for the development of Kotappakonda?

A.—(a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not possible to take up the scheme in view of paucity of funds.

KONDAVEEDU AS TOURIST CENTRE

54—

2314 Q.—Sri Peter Paul Chukka :—Will the hon. Minister for Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals with the Government to make Kondaiveedu of Guntur District, a Tourist Centre;

(b) if so, when it will be finalised: and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
(c) Due to paucity of funds it is not possible for the information, Public Relations and Tourism Department to develop all centres with Tourist potential.

NYLON NETS TO NON-COASTAL FISHERMEN

55—

1260 Q.—Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether nylon nets were supplied to non-coastal fishermen; and

(b) if so, the number of nets supplied to Parvatipuram Taluk in Srikakulam District?

A.—(a) No Nylon and Nylon nets were supplied departmentally. One thousand and eight hundred rupees worth of Nylon and Nylon rope were supplied to coastal fishermen from the grants sanctioned by the District Collector, Srikakulam to five victims, Burma repatriates and other poor fishermen in Srikakulam District.

(b) No Nylon yarn and nets were supplied to fishermen of Parvatipuram taluk.

HOUSES SITES TO HARIJANS OF REDDIPALEM

56—

1519-Z Q.—Sri D. Krishna Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals pending with the Government to sanction house-sites to Harijans of Reddipalem H/o Vipparla Village, Narasaraopet Taluk, Guntur District since the year 1969-70;

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present;

(c) the reasons for the delay; and

(d) whether the Government will take immediate action in the matter at least this year?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Notifications under Section 4 (1) and 6 of the Land Acquisition Act have been published.

(c) The land owners have put in an objection petition against the acquisition of the land which has been referred to by the Collector, Guntur to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasaraopet for enquiry.

(d) Further action will be taken soon after the receipt of the reply of the Collector, Guntur.

FISHERMEN OF GUMMALADIBBA

57—

1521—W Q.—Sri Nallapareddy Srinivasulu Reddy.—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

130—5
(a) whether it is a fact that cent percent of the population of Gummaladibba in Kota Panchayat Samithi of Nellore district are professional fishermen:

(b) how are they exporting sea fish and to which places;

(c) whether the Government will consider to form a road to Gummaladibba under Fisheries Development Programme;

(d) what are the facilities provided to the said fishermen by the Government for catching fish in Bay of Bengal for the last five years; and

(e) whether any facilities are provided to the professional fishermen at Tuplipalem, Kondurupalem, Vadapalem, Vytukuppaam and other fishing villages in Kota Panchayat Samithi during the last five years for catching fish?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir, other than children and Women.

(b) They are not directly exporting the sea fish from Gummaladibba village but selling it at landing centres to wholesale merchants who in turn are selling the same in Nellore Market.

(c) The construction of a road from Gummaladibba to Momidi has been included under the World Food Programme:

(d) Loans were sanctioned to the Fishermen by the Panchayat Samithi, Kota for purchasing logs (Catamarans) and nylon yarn. In addition, subsidy was granted to fishermen who purchased new catamarans during 1970-71 and 1971-72. The particulars of loans sanctioned and subsidy disbursed are as follows:

### LOANS SANCTIONED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of loan sanctioned.</th>
<th>To whom loans sanctioned.</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>Rs. 6,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>To purchase logs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>Rs. 3,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>To purchase logs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>Rs. 2,800</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>To purchase nylon yarn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUBSIDY DISBURSED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of subsidy disbursed.</th>
<th>Number of beneficiaries.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td></td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>Rs. 2,125</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>Rs. 2,300</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) Yes, Sir. The required facilities have been provided to the fishermen of the above villages during the last five years to the extent possible.
Written Answers to Questions. 31st January, 1974.

HOUSE-SITES FOR THE HARIJANS OF KOLACHANAKOTA

58—

1528-N Q.—Sri Areti Kotaiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though the Maddipadu Samithi and the Zilla Parishad, Prakasam District recommended the proposals for house-sites for the Harijans of Kolachanakota Village, the hon. Minister for Social Welfare has given stay orders;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the action taken so far in the matter?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) The land owner submitted an objection petition.
(c) Government have dropped the acquisition proceedings on the recommendation of the Collector, Prakasam District. The Collector Prakasam District has been requested to send alternate proposals early.

SUBSIDY TO FISHERMEN

59—

1529 F Q.—Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been granted as subsidy to the fishermen in the State, for the purchase of indigenous fishing crafts; and

(b) the amount of subsidy granted to each of the fishermen in Kakinada.

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned for 1971-72 towards subsidy to smaller fishermen for purchase of indigenous craft and tackle as detailed below:

| (a) Costal Andhra | 1.85 lakhs  |
| Rayalaseema | 0.65 lakhs |
| Telangana | 1.00 lakhs |

(b) towards coracles, rafts and nets

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SEATS IN THE HOME FOR DISABLED, HYDERABAD

60—

1334-F Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

whether the number of seats will be increased in the Home for the Disabled, Hyderabad.

A.—

No, Sir.
ANNOUNCEMENT

re:—Conversion of uncovered Starred Questions of 1972 and later as unstarrred Questions.

Mr. Speaker:—Questions are over. Before I go to the next item I would like to inform the House there are still large number of questions given during 1972, whose answers have come to the office. But, we will not be able to put them here in the House in the next two days, i.e., 1st and 2nd. Therefore, I would like you to consider whether you will accept to place these questions also with answers on the Table to-morrow and day after so that it might facilitate to take up new questions which you have given after the President's rule was lifted.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I think it will be better because whatever answers are there for the old questions before the Governor's rule, it is better they are placed on the Table. We are in a very embarassing situation with the type of questions that are coming. The questions of much importance are put aside and the House is not being felt very interesting from one angle. And how many questions that are given have been furnished with answers by the concerned ministerial departments, we do not know. You have got to enquire into it. There are good number of relevant questions. During one year much water has flown under the bridge. So, I would request that relevant questions may be brought before the House during these two days.

Mr. Speaker:—I have no objection. They will all be treated as unstarrred Questions.
MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

re: Thanking the Assembly for the Motion of thanks on the Address.

Mr. Speaker:—I have now to read out a Message from the Governor.

"Dear Mr. Speaker:—I write to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your D.O. Letter 682/73/4 dated 24-1-1974 with which you were kind enough to send me a copy of the Resolution adopted by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly thanking me for my Address to the Joint Session of both the Houses of Legislature on the 18th January 1974. I am extremely grateful to the House for the Resolution."

MATTERS UNDER RULE 341

re:—Murder of a Harijan boy in Regimental Bazar, Secunderabad, on 26-1-1974.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Arjun Rao, aged about 25 years is a resident of Regimental Bazaar. He had five brothers, all living jointly. The accused B. C. Das and some others, all Harijan Tamil Christians are residents of the locality and are all often found playing cards under the tamarind tree in front of the house of the deceased. Padmarao, the elder brother of the deceased, who is a heavy gambler is in the habit of playing cards along with the said four persons and losing his money heavily. On several occasions when Padmarao was found gambling along with the accused at the same place there were quarrels and the residents of locality objected. Thus the relationship between the families of the deceased and the accused was strained.

On 26-1-1974 at about 1-80 P. M. Padmarao was found again gambling in the company of the accused. Ratnaswamy another brother of the deceased warned the brother of the accused and there ensued a wordy duel between the accused and Ratnaswamy, but it was pacified on the intervention of the neighbours. The same day about 6 P. M. the deceased was getting ready to go to the All India Industrial Exhibition keeping the morning incident in view. The accused collected themselves under the Tamarind tree and began hurling abuses at the family of the deceased. The diseased who could not tolerate the abuses rushed forward to warn the accused. No sooner the deceased came nearer them, E. C. D. as stabbed him on the chest with a knife and all the accused made good of their escape. The deceased fell down with the bleeding injury on the chest. He was immediately removed to the Gandhi Hospital where he has succumbed to injuries. On receipt of the information, the Police registered a case under Crims No. 15/74 under Sec. 302 I. P. C., Gopalapuram Police Station and arrested all the accused and remanded them to judicial custody.

The investigation of this case has been completed and chargesheet will be laid shortly. Police pickets have been posted in the area and the situation is normal.

Matters under Rule 341:

re: Purchase of King Koti Palace by the State Government.

13. - Purchase of King Koti Palace by State Government.

28. (a) Whether the purchase of King Koti Palace by the state Government is in accordance with the provisions of Rule 341?

(b) Whether the purchase of King Koti Palace by the state Government is in accordance with the provisions of Rule 341?
re: Supply of rice to Gujarat and Jowar and Maize to West Bengal.

Sri Syed Hasan (Chairman):—King Koti is a centrally located area; Previously the Government offered Rs. 40 lakhs. If it is Rs. 25 lakhs, it is worth going for this deal. Most of the officers can be located there.

Sri Jalagam Vengala Rao:— That is the view of the Government.

re: Supply of rice to Gujarat and Jowar and Maize to West Bengal.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—It is seen from the newspapers that Gujarat is facing difficult food situation and the Government of India after taking into consideration the situation prevailing there has permitted the Government of Gujarat to obtain supplies directly
Calling attention:
re: Non-functioning of Guntur Marketing Committee.

from other States. As a good gesture for Gujarat State at this
difficult time it was proposed by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh
to offer 5000 tonnes of rice to Gujarat. It was also decided that
this entire quantity of 5,000 tonnes of rice may be made available
directly by the millers without touching the procured stocks. For
working out the details the Chief Minister of Gujarat was requested
to depute a responsible officer is deputed by the Government of
Gujarat. As it is proposed to give rice directly from the millers
without touching the State buffer of 3 lakh tonnes or Central pool
the State supplies will not be affected.

With regard to the supply of jowar to the Government of West
Bengal tee Commissioner of Civil Supplies when he had been to
Calcutta in connection with the A. P. Paper Mills meeting was
contacted by the former Adviser to the Governor of Andhra Pradesh
Sri H. C. Sarin and was asked to spare some coarse grains to West
Bengal. This request was considered by the Chief Minister and it
was agreed to give 1000 tonnes of jowar (which is already with the
F. C. I. on State Government account and not being consumed locally
even when it is released to the districts) and 4000 tonnes of Maize,
latter to be supplied from the open market. As a result of alloting
this quantity of jowar and maize to the Government of West-Bengal
the consumers in the State of Andhra Pradesh will not be affected.

The rice that is procured is reserved for meeting the demands
of the State during lean months. It is proposed to build a stock of
3 lakh tonnes to meet the demands of the consumers in the State
during lean months.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Non-functioning of Guntur Marketing Committee.
Calling attention; 31st January, 1974.

re: Non-functioning of Guntur Marketing Committee.

Sri B. Srirama Murthy:—On behalf of the Chief Minister I make the following statement;

As per the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act, 1966 and the rules made there under, the Agricultural Market Committee, Guntur shall consist of 16 members, representing the following interests:

1. Representatives of Growers 9
2. Representatives of Traders 4
3. Representative of Cooperative Marketing Societies 1
4. Chairman, of Municipality 1
5. Representative of Agricultural or Animal Husbandry Department 1

Total 16

Except the trader representatives, other members will be nominated by Government. The trader representatives are to be elected from among the licenced dealers in the notified area. In case the
Calling attention:

re: Non-functioning of Guntur Marketing Committee.

Committee is to be constituted for the first time, the trader representatives will also be nominated by the Government.

The Agricultural Market Committee, Guntur which was constituted for the first time, in the year 1969 began functioning from 2-6-1969. It usual term of three years expired on 1-6-1972. For re-constitution of the committees, the trader representatives are to be elected. Since elections were not conducted by that time, Government in G. O. Ms. No. 836 Food & Agriculture (Agri. IV) Department, dated 30-5-1972, granted extension of the term of the committee of three months. Elections of trader representatives were held on 21-7-1972, and the following four traders were elected.

1. Sri Majeti V. R. K Mutyalu, (Guntur)
2. Sri Killa V Koteswara Rao, (Guntur)
3. Sri Kota Venkatarama Murthy, (Chiravoor)
4. Sri Goraviavolu Panduranga Rao, (Guntur)

In August, 1972, the Director of Marketing submitted proposal for re-constitution of the committee. The matter was under consideration of the Government. In the meanwhile, the extended period of three months also expired on 1-9-1972 Therefore orders were issued in G. O. Ms. No. 1284 Food and Agriculture (Agri. IV) Department, dated 30-8-1972 appointing Assistant Director of Marketing, Guntur as Person-in-charge to manage the affairs of the Agricultural Market Committee, Guntur after the expiry of the extended term. The Person-in-charge is still continuing in office: When the proposal for re-constitution of the committee was under consideration, the President’s Rule was imposed in the State. During Adviser’s regime, it was decided not to make nomination of member to Market Committees, and that the same may be left to the popular Ministry. Soon after the popular Ministry has taken charge, action has been initiated to bring the panels up-to-date in consultation with Director of Marketing. Regular committees will be constituted, as early as possible, for all the committees including the Agricultural Market Committee, Guntur which are now functioning under the charge of Persons-in-charge.

The term of the Market Committee is three years from the date of election of the Chairman. Though the traders members for the Agricultural Market Committee Guntur have been elected already they will have the benefit of participating in the affairs of the Market Committee. Guntur for full three years period from the date of election of its Chairman.
Calling attention:  


re: Regularisation of the services of temporary employees who completed two years services as on 1-1-74.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:- Speaker Sir, regularisation of the services of temporary employees is not effected automatically, merely with reference to the length of service of an employee; for this purpose, it is essential that he is selected by the Public Service Commission or by the competent authority, as the case may be.

In March, 1969, Sec. 3 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 and the rules made thereunder, were struck down by the Supreme Court as ULTRAVIOLETS of the Constitution. Consequently, the reservation of posts in subordinate services in the Telangana area including in the Secretariat and the offices of the Heads of Departments, for candidates with domicile qualification which had been in force till then, became invalid; and the Commission and other recruiting authorities, for that reason, could not proceed with recruitment to various services to which the said rules were applicable.
Pending a decision on the recommendation of the Backward Classes Commission, the Government issued orders in G.O. Ms. No. 682, G.A. (Ser. A), dated 18-8-1970, banning direct recruitment. Though the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission were finally upheld by the Supreme Court in January, 1972 and though the Mulki Rules were held valid by the Supreme Court in October, 1972, the ban imposed on direct recruitment in G.O. Ms. No. 682, G.A. (Ser. A), dated 18-8-1920, was not lifted as orders could not be issued in regard to the implementation of the now repealed Mulki Rules.

During these years when there was no direct recruitment to various categories of posts, the appointing authorities had to fill up the posts on a temporary basis in order to carry on day administration. Temporary employees working for several years in Government offices as also the various Services Associations represented to Government in 1971 for the regularisation of the services of temporary employees, so that they might have security of service. Government took a decision on 3-8-1973 to regularise the services of the temporary employees by holding a Special Qualifying Test subject to the following conditions:

1) that the employees should have put in two years of service with or without breaks as on 1-1-1973;
2) that they should be in service on the date of issue of orders;
3) that they should be within the prescribed age limit after deducting the entire length of temporary service put in by them.

In pursuance of the decision taken on 3-8-1973, orders were issued in G.O. Ms. No. 443, G.A. (Ser. A), dated 14-8-1973 for the conduct of a Special Qualifying Test by the District Collectors for the temporary employees working in the subordinate offices in their respective districts. The Collectors accordingly conducted the test.

As regards posts falling within the purview of the Public Service Commission, similar orders were issued with the concurrence of the Public Service Commission for holding a Test/Interview, as the case may be, for regularising the services of the temporary employees working in the Departments of Secretariat, offices of Heads of Departments and other field posts in the subordinate services stipulating the conditions mentioned above.

A reference has been made in the notice that a ban will be imposed on the recruitment to all categories of posts upto four years. No such orders have been issued. As and when the ban on direct recruitment imposed in August, 1970, will be lifted, the Public Service Commission and other recruiting agencies will conduct the competitive examinations or selections, as the case may be, in the normal course. Such of the candidates as are not qualified to appear for the Special Qualifying Test due to their not having two years of service as on 1-1-1973, can appear for these examinations or tests. Even if these candidates become overaged, they can avail themselves

re: Collection of illegal charges towards resurvey works in Warangal district.

of the age concession made available in G.O. Ms. No. 827, G. A. (Ser. A), dated 21-10-1970, according to which the maximum age limit prescribed in the Andhra Pradesh State and Subordinate Services Rules or the relevant Special Rules for direct recruitment to services and posts under the State Government to be made by the Public Service Commission may be raised uniformly by a period not exceeding the period during which recruitment to the posts fell due but was not made since the date of the last recruitment to the posts. In the circumstances, it is considered not necessary to modify the orders already issued and change the date from 1-1-1973 to 1-1-1974.

re: COLLECTION OF ILLEGAL CHARGES TOWARDS RESURVEY WORKS IN WARANGAL DISTRICT

26-10-73 is now amended to 21-10-78.
Calling attention:
re: Collection of illegal charges towards resurvey works in Warangal district.

Sir,

"I am a pattedar in Kalleda village of Warangal Taluq. I was served with a notice "No. 1 Form—Section VIII—Order of Attachment" for Rs. 192/64. From the contents of the notice it is seen that it is probably in respect of some arrears of land revenue, it is not very clear what exactly the notice is intended to cover. It was ascertained from the Patwari that the demand probably relates to resurvey charges under section VIII of the Survey and Boundaries Act. Even if this be so, both in equity and law, I should have been first served with a demand notice giving particulars of the area surveyed etc., before I became a defaulter necessitating attachment orders by the Revenue Inspector."

Sir, I would read the relevant paragraph from the G.O. Ms. No. 473 Dated 20-5-71, Revenue (R) Department, (Part II):

Para 18 Resurvey of Telangana under D & O System.

"The Government direct that the extension of operation relating to re-survey of the villages in Telangana area under D & O System be suspended. Action should however be taken expeditiously to complete re-assessment and mapping operations in respect of villages in the Telangana area in which measurement operations under the re-survey scheme have already been completed. The work relating to the re-assessment and mapping work may be entrusted to the respective District maintenance units on to other units by any special arrangement that may be approved by the Board of Revenue."
Calling attention : 31st January, 1974. 47

re: Collection of illegal charges towards resurvey works in Warangal district.

Sir subsequently to the formation of Andhra Pradesh State, the Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923 which was previously in the Andhra Region, was extended to the Telangana Region of this State with effect from 1-8-1959 and the Government have ordered for the re-survey of the entire Telangana Region under D & O (Biaosnel and Offset) System. On this basis only the resurvey under D&O System was taken up in the Villages of Warangal and Narsepeth Taluks of Warangal district under the Survey & Boundaries Act, 1923, and the Rules framed thereunder.

According the above provisions of the Act, the cost, if any, of the labour employed and the Survey marks used in any survey notified under Section 5 of the Act, shall be determined and apportioned in the prescribed manner among the persons who have any interest in the land or in the boundaries of which the survey has been ordered and shall be recoverable from such persons as an arrear of land revenue. The Survey marks used and labour employed shall be supplied in the first instance at the cost of the Government. The total charges advanced for any Government village or part thereof, shall be apportioned on the lands surveyed in proportion to the area thereof in the manner prescribed.

It is presumed that the objection for recovery may be due to the fact that the recovery is being made before the implementation of the resurvey records. As per the existing rules under the Survey & Boundaries Act, 1923, the rate per acres for the recovery of cost of Survey Marks and hired labour should be worked out when a substantial area has been surveyed in a Taluk and then demands sent. The same rates is to be applied for the Villages completed subsequently in the Taluk. A supplemental rate will have to be worked out after all the villages in the Taluk are completed. The rules therefore provide for the recovery of the charges without waiting for implementation of the resurvey records, which will only be done after all the formalities such as hearing of land complaints etc. are completed and final notification Under Section 18 of Survey & Boundaries Act is issued. Thus the Collection of Survey charges from the ryots i.e., cost of hired labour and survey marks incurred in the resurvey of the villages which was done under the provisions of Survey & Boundaries Act is legal.
Calling attention:

re: Collection of illegal charges towards resurvey works in Warangal district.

In this connection Government have since suspended the operation relating to resurvey of villages in the Telangana Region under the D&O System. Government have also decided that the work relating to Final Check Operations has to be taken up at the time of undertaking 'Record of Rights Operations'. No steps can therefore, be taken at present to validate the Survey of the villages done under the D&O System in Narsampeth and Warangal Taluks of Warangal Districts under the Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923.

Survey and Boundaries Act is legal.
Calling attention:

re: SCARCITY OF DRINKING WATER IN GAJAPATHINAGARAM.

Calling attention:

re: SCARCITY OF DRINKING WATER IN GAJAPATHINAGARAM.
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—Sir, Due to inadequate rainfall received during the crucial months in year 1273 many parts in Visakhapatnam district have been affected. The meagre rainfall received was also scattered and not wide-spread. In the result, the seasonal conditions are not satisfactory and particularly the scarcity of drinking water is at present being felt in 121 villages in the district. It is feared that in the coming summer months, this figure may go up to 250 to 300 villages. The question of under taking the relief operations to combat the scarcity conditions in the district in general and relieving the problem of drinking water in particular was considered in detail at a meeting convened 11-1-1974 by the Commissioner for drought Relief (Member, Board of Revenue) and attended, among others, by the Collector of Visakhapatnam and concerned Heads of Departments. The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for relief works and Rs. 1.5 lakhs for drinking water facilities in the district in addition to Rs. 1.73 lakhs available with panchayati Raj Department under Special Coastal Andhra Development Schemes and have also ordered deployment of two mechanical rigs immediately to the district by diverting them from other districts. The position will be reviewed after a fortnight.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—The Collector has discretion to spend the amounts given to him wherever it is necessary. As specific facts have been brought to our notice, the Collector will be asked to look into the matter.
Calling attention: 81st January, 1974

re: INTRODUCTION OF UNIFORM POLICY FOR LEVY AND COLLECTION OF PENALTIES ON UNAUTHORISED CULTIVATION.

The Department of Agriculture, Calcutta: February 3, 1974

Re: Introduction of Uniform Policy for Levy and Collection of Penalties on Unauthorised Cultivation.

We have been informed that in some of the districts, particularly in the eastern and northeastern parts of the State, the process of levy and collection of penalties on unauthorised cultivation is not being carried out uniformly. There is a wide variation in the rates of penalties and the methods of assessment.

It is, therefore, proposed to introduce a uniform policy for the levy and collection of penalties on unauthorised cultivation. This policy will be based on the following principles:

1. The rate of penalty will be uniformly fixed at 10% of the gross value of the land cultivated in excess of the authorised area.
2. The method of assessment will be based on the actual area of cultivation ascertained by field measurement.
3. The procedure for levy and collection will be simplified and made more transparent.

These proposals are being forwarded for your early consideration and approval.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Additional Secretary
Department of Agriculture
Government of West Bengal
Calling attention:

re: Introduction of uniform policy for levy and collection of penalties on unauthorized cultivation.


...
Calling attention: gist January, 1974, 53

re: Introduction of uniform policy for levy and collection of penalties on unauthorized cultivation.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Uniform water rates are being charged under Nagarjunasagar Right and Left Canals from Fasli 1377 (1967-68) on crops raised on lands to which water was made available for the first time in F. 1877 or earlier, and from Fasli 1378 (1968-69) to which water was made available for the first time during that Fasli. The question of levy of penalties for unauthorised irrigation therefore arises only from F. 1377 1967-68 or later under Nagarjunasagar canals.

As per the amendments issued to the rules for the levy of enhanced water cess for irregular irrigation from a Government source or work in G.O.Ms. No. 1131, Revenue, dated 20-11-67, the enhanced water cess (penalties) for irregular irrigation is levied in Andhra Area at the following rates:

Dry lands - Ten times the normal water cess (inclusive of the rate of water cess)

Wet lands - Nine times the normal water cess in addition to the wet assessment.

In regard to the Telangana area enhanced water tax is also chargeable in such cases in terms of notification II issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1131, Revenue department dated 20-11-67.

It will thus be seen that enhanced water cess for irregular irrigation is being levied in accordance with well laid down rules, on the subject. On receipt of a number of representations in 1970 stating that the penalties levied for irregular irrigation at high rates were causing hardship to theryots, the Government carefully examined the matter and decided to grant the following concessions in respect of cases of penalties for irregular irrigation levied since 1376 Fasli upto and inclusive of Fasli 1379 and issued orders accordingly in G. O. Ms. No. 1426, Revenue dated 18-12-1970.

(1) In all cases where there has been no tampering with any irrigation source and the irregular irrigation has not resulted in a diminution of supply so as to adversely affect the regular ayacut, the penalty shall be waived in full and only the normal charge for water shall be collected; and

(2) In other cases, the quantum of penalty shall be determined by the District Collectors having regard to all the circumstances of the case, but such penalty shall not exceed twice the normal charge for water (in addition to the normal charge).

The Board of Revenue and all Collectors were requested to dispose of all cases and appeals in the light of the above orders.
54 51st January, 1974.

Calling attention:

re: Introduction of uniform policy for levy and collection of penalties on unauthorized cultivation.

Later Government received representations during 1972-73 starting that heavy penalties were levied for unauthorized irrigation under N. S. Project, K. C. Canal Project and Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal, even on the lands lying in the midst of localised lands and after carefully examining the question relating to waiver of penalties issued the following orders, among others, in G. O. Ms. No. 598, Revenue, dated 3-7-73.

Cases of inevitable irrigation through percolation of water which is not due to any deliberate attempt on the part of the beneficiary to divert waters through his fields are also subject to penalty. In view of the hardship involved in such cases the District Collector concerned was authorised to review such cases with a view to reduction or even total waiver of penalties after satisfying himself about the inevitableness of irrigation.

Subsequent to the issue of the above orders, on receipt of a number of representations, Government have issued orders in G. O. Ms No. 88 Revenue, dated 23-1-1974, granting following further concessions from F. 1380 up to the Fasli ending 30th June, 1973:

(a) In all cases where the irregular irrigation has not resulted in diminution of the supply of water so as to adversely affect the regular ayacut, the penalty shall be waived in full;

(b) In other cases, the penalty shall be reduced to three times the normal water rate (in addition to normal water rate) if the penalty already levied is higher; and

(c) These concessions at item (a) and (b) above will be applicable only when there has been no tampering with the irrigation source and the dues are paid by 31-3-1974.

From the above it is clear that Government have been considering the issues relating to levy of penalties and granting concessions either for reduction or total waiver of penalties levied in general, wherever necessary from time to time, on a uniform basis.

As regards the collection of paddy levy, it is collectable from all the producers, who come under the purview of the levy order and it bears no relation to the question of penalties for irregular irrigation.
Calling attention:

re: Introduction of uniform policy for levy and collection of penalties on unauthorised cultivation.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— There might be some genuine cases; it is true—

Mr. V. C. Reddy:— I think the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has some

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— Well, it is true.
Calling attention:

re: Absorption in R.T.C. of employees affected by nationalization of bus routes in Nellore, etc.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— I will pass on this information to the Chief Minister. If he has made an assurance there, certainly I will request him to convene a meeting of some important legislators who are very much involved in this matter and they can be considered.

re: Absorption in R. T. C. of employees affected by Nationalization of Bus Routes in Nellore, etc.
re: Absorption in R.T.C. of employees affected by nationalization of bus routes in Nellore, etc.

...
Calling attention:
re: Absorption in R.T.C. of employees affected by nationalization of bus routes in Nellore, etc.

Mr. Chairman:—You need not answer that question. It is asked without my permission.
Calling attention: 31st January, 1974

re: Absorption in R.T.C. of employees affected by nationalization of bus routes in Nellore, etc.

Why don’t you take action against the concerned for having given the licence?

You can put a separate question and get information on this.

 Interruptions

Sri Kudupudi Prabhakara Rao:—Let me get that answer. What is the fun in asking a question and not getting an answer?

Mr. Chairman:—It is your business to bring the matter to the notice of the Government. That is all. We must have a clear understanding on the Call Attention, otherwise it would be difficult.

Sri Kudupudi Prabhakara Rao:—If we do not get the requisite clarification, the very purpose of the Call attention is defeated.

Sri D. Venkatesham:—The licencing authority is the same.

Mr. Chairman:—You please send another question.

Sri D Venkatesham:—No, no, Sir. Whether it is for the R. T. C. Bus or for other vehicles, the licencing authority is the R. T. O. Therefore, the authority who issues the licence should be held responsible.
Calling attention:

re: Enhancement of D.A. to R. T. C. employees.

S'l&S' ^)o^)&) ^)<3b^or^ -5-^^ccr° a^o^o ^o^)cs^^§

re: Enhancement of Dearness Allowance to R.T.C. employees.

60 31st January, 1974.

S'l&S' ^)o^)&) ^)<3b^or^ -5-^^ccr° a^o^o ^o^)cs^^§
Papers laid on the Table. 31st January, 1974.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(1) Amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Rules, 1961.


Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

(2) Annual Report of M/s Republic Forge Company Ltd., for the year ending 31-3-1972.


Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.


Sri J. Chokka Rao:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under Sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 (A. P. Act 5 of 1963) a copy of the Notification issued in G. O. Ms. No. 1486, Home dated 16-11-'73 and published in the
62  31st January, 1974

Presentation of the Report of the Ad hoc Committee on Amenities to legislators.

Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated 20-12-1973 under sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the said Act.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON AMENITIES TO LEGISLATORS

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—I beg to present a copy of the report of the Committee on Amenities to the Legislators.

Mr. Speaker:—Report presented.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—You have not given anything in writing. I was also present in the meeting and several suggestions were made by several members and all those things were taken into consideration and these decisions were arrived at. But, you did not give anything in writing.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—Minutes of proceedings is there. These are the decisions taken in the Committee.

Mr. Chairman:—These are only the decisions taken in the Committee. Minutes of records will be there.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—Whenever any Member want to give any minute of dissent he will give in writing. It will certainly be incorporated in the report. Nothing given in writing. Minutes of proceedings were recorded. Mr. Speaker also knows that we had discussed several amenities to be provided to Members. It is not as though if you have given a minute of dissent, we have not incorporated in the proceedings.

Mr. Speaker:—What you have expressed that must have been there in the proceedings on that date. Even if that is not there, you have expressed now sufficiently. Let us now close the matter.
Government Bills: 81st January, 1974

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE

(1) REPORT OF THE HIGH POWER COMMITTEE ON PANCHAYATI RAJ HEADED BY SRI C. NARASIMHAM

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I place on the Table a copy of the Report of the High Power Committee on Panchayati Raj headed by Sri C. Narasimham.

(2) FURTHER INFORMATION TO REPLY GIVEN TO STARRED QUESTION No. 529 dated 14-7-1972

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister, I place on the Table a copy of the statement containing further information to the reply given to Question No. 529 (Starred) on 14-7-1972.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy (Panyam):—Before we go to the next item, I just want to bring the attention of the Government to the report that has been published in Hindu with regard to abolition of Single Food Zone and that the Government is contemplating or thinking to go back to the multi-food zone system.

It is a fact that the single food zone system will be abolished and it is replaced by the old system. This is reported in "Hindu." May I know whether the Government is contemplating in going back to the old system.

(Many members rose up)

Mr. Speaker:—I am not permitting all these things. You should either give notice under R. 341 or if it is an urgent matter, you should take the permission of the Chair and move. How can you get the reply now when the Minister for Food is not here. If it is a matter to be raised send notice before hand, so that we can see to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

(1) THE ANDHRA PRADESH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1974- (PASSED)

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

"That the Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1974 be taken into consideration." **

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

* Printed as Appendix.
** Published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, Part-IV-A Extraordinary, dated 30-1-1974.

Government Bills:


65

Government Bills.
Government Bills:


...
Government Bills:


Government Bills:


68 31st January, 1974. Government Bills:


Sixty-One more are to be introduced to enable the Government to redeem its obligations and meet any unforeseen exigencies that may arise.


The State Government has proposed to amend the existing laws to facilitate the execution of various projects and programs.


The Act seeks to provide for the acquisition of land for public purposes and to make provision for the compensation of persons affected by such acquisition.


The Act aims to provide for the establishment of a State Agricultural Credit Corporation to extend credit facilities to farmers.


The Act seeks to provide for the development of urban areas and to make provision for the regulation of the use and occupation of land in such areas.


The Code seeks to provide for the regulation of employment conditions and to make provision for the protection of workers' rights.


The Act aims to provide for the regulation of public health and sanitation in the State.


The Act seeks to provide for the regulation of education and to make provision for the establishment of educational institutions.


The Act aims to provide for the regulation of forests and to make provision for the protection of forests and wildlife.


The Act seeks to provide for the regulation of housing and to make provision for the establishment of housing boards.


The Act aims to provide for the regulation of roads and to make provision for the maintenance of roads.


The Act seeks to provide for the regulation of water supply and sewage systems and to make provision for the establishment of water boards.


The Act aims to provide for the regulation of electricity and to make provision for the establishment of electricity boards.


The Act seeks to provide for the regulation of police and to make provision for the establishment of police forces.


The Act aims to provide for the regulation of transport and to make provision for the establishment of transport boards.


The Act seeks to provide for the regulation of agricultural co-operative societies and to make provision for the establishment of co-operative societies.


The Act aims to provide for the regulation of industrial co-operative societies and to make provision for the establishment of co-operative societies.


The Act seeks to provide for the regulation of small industries and to make provision for the establishment of small industries.


The Act aims to provide for the regulation of co-operative audit and to make provision for the appointment of auditors.


The Act seeks to provide for the regulation of co-operative credit societies and to make provision for the establishment of co-operative credit societies.


The Act aims to provide for the regulation of co-operative marketing societies and to make provision for the establishment of co-operative marketing societies.


The Act seeks to provide for the regulation of co-operative societies and to make provision for the establishment of co-operative societies.

V. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act, 1974 (Amendment).
Government Bills:


Government Bills:
Government Bills:


[The text in Telugu is not provided in the image.]
政府法案


Government Bills:  

[Text content]

130—10
Government Bills:


Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—I think, instructions have been issued. If they have not been issued, certainly telegraphic instructions will be issued.

Government Bills:

సు ప్రతిందలగా ఉన్న ఒక సమాచారం ఉంది, ఆటోధారి ఆటోధారి పదార్థాలు ఉన్నాయి.

ఇది ప్రతిందలకు ఉంది, ఆటోధారి ఆటోధారి పదార్థాలు ఉన్నాయి.

ఈ సమాచారం ఉన్నాయి, ఆటోధారి ఆటోధారి పదార్థాలు ఉన్నాయి.

ఈ సమాచారం ఉన్నాయి, ఆటోధారి ఆటోధారి పదార్థాలు ఉన్నాయి.

ఈ సమాచారం ఉన్నాయి, ఆటోధారి ఆటోధారి పదార్థాలు ఉన్నాయి.
Mr. Speaker.—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill 1974 be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.


Clauses

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That Clause 2, Clause 1; Schedule. Enacting Formula and the Title of the Bill do stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted and Clause 2, Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title of the Bill were added to the Bill.

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

"That the Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1974, be passed'.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

'That the Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1974, be passed' The Motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—Before going to the next Bill, viz., the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill 1074. I would like to tell the House one thing. There are three more Bills which we will have to complete to-day. So we will sit at 4 p.m. to-day.
Mr. Speaker:—It is you that accepted that. I placed it before the Business Advisory Committee and you agreed.

Mr. Speaker:—Now, the House will meet at 4 p.m. to-day.
(The House re-assembled at 4 p.m. with Mr. Speaker in the Chair).

(2) The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1974

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

“That the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be taken into consideration.” *

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

There are two amendments given notice of by Sri C. V. K. Rao and another official amendment:

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move

“That the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon.” /

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved,

Government Bills:
The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1974

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy (Minister for Finance):—Sir, I beg to move:

In the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1974 (L. A. Bill No. 5 of 1974),

In sub-clause (b) of clause 4, for

(i) is not more than fifty paise .. Fifteen paise.
(ii) is more than fifty paise but is not more than one rupee .. Twenty paise.
(iii) is more than one rupee but is not more than one rupee and fifty paise .. Twenty-five paise.
(iv) is not more than one rupee and fifty paise .. Thirty paise.

substitute the following, namely:—

(i) is not more than fifty paise .. Ten paise.
(ii) is more than fifty paise but is not more than one rupee .. Twenty paise.
(iii) is more than one rupee but is not more than one rupee and fifty paise .. Thirty paise.
(iv) is more than one rupee and fifty paise but is not more than two rupees .. Forty paise.
(v) is more than two rupees but is not more than two rupees and fifty paise .. Fifty paise.
(vi) is more than two rupees and fifty paise but is not more than three rupees .. Sixty paise.
(vii) is more than three rupees .. Seventy paise”.

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Government Bills:

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalvakurthi):—Mr. Speaker Sir, in these days of ever increasing prices and ever increasing scarcities, when particular masses are leading miserable lives, they at least need some entertainment: The only type of entertainment that is available to them is cinema. Though the level of entertainment is not high and often vulgar, there is no reason why the people should be denied even this outlet of entertainment. The only other entertainment, the people can themselves avail of is agitation, apart from cinema in this case. It is very easy for any Government to think of increasing taxes to enhance its resources, but it is hazardous to touch the tax structure. To increase tax is not to push down the price but to accenturate and generate inflationary pressures. The Bhootalingam Committee Report is often cited in taxes. We often forget that...
the report consists of two distinct parts one deals with increase in taxes another that deals with plugging of loop-holes. Our Government do not appear to have devoted its attention to the problem of plugging the loop-holes. There is no exaggeration if we say even now there is lot of leakage in the collection of entertainment tax. However, increase in entertainment tax can only lead to widening of loop-holes and increase in the leakage. It will also increase black-marketing. The increase perhaps is so steep that it is bound to hit the common man rather the commonest man. I, therefore, appeal to the Government to see that this blow which cannot be avoided, may atleast be softened. In our country, there are no rich people, strictly speaking, there are three classes of people—(1) poor people who comprises the broad masses of our people; (2) middle class; (3) tax evaders. By increasing the taxes, we are only increasing the number of tax evaders and the extent of tax evasion. The Government instead of increasing taxes, should on the contrary devote its energies to collect the present taxes properly and economise its extravagant non-plan expenditure.

With these few words. I take your leave, Sir.

Government Bills:

84


Government Bills:

The last straw on the camels back is now the camel. The last straw on the camels back is now the camel.

Sri Ch. Parusurama Naidu:— Mr. Chairman, Sir from the Opposition Bench, I wish to say that this is a bold step. I wholeheartedly support this Bill and the taxation. I strongly differ from the view of Sri Srinivasul Reddi and suggest that the lower class itself should be prohibited or prevented from going to Cinemas. I note, in terms of pleasure that the poorman cannot be deprived. It is a burden to the poorest man. I have seen a labourer with all his family. The lady holds a baby and another baby is taken into the other hand. All of them go to Cinema at 10 O’Clock in the night from a distance of 5 miles and again go at 2 O’Clock. By the time they go home it will be almost day break and the whole labour is lost. His work is spoiled. You see the demands of the lady. The artificial personal decoration had become so great, with the ladies. The man cannot answer. This has become imperative to bring so many artificial articles into the household by the ladies. The taxation should be very heavy in order to prevent this. The boys’ rowdism had been taught. It is really a source of menace. The cinema shows have become a social menace both in boys and ladies. Young men have been corrupt. So, the entire field is very bad. Immediately, the Government may think of nationalisation of this industry. Why the Government have not gone into this field? The cinemas are such a ‘KAMADHENU’ but—‘KAMADHENU’ is not very difficult to manage. The recreational needs are otherwise dealt with, like sports and other activities. It is necessary that the attention of the people should not be lured at these places. In the cinemas we find the same stero-typed, either they have been naked, or sami-naked. What a kind of exhibition it is. We are starting in the name of civilization. Perhaps it is a measure of degradation and it is also a measure of corruption; I urge upon the Government to take up nationalisation of this industry. If the production industry is under the control of the Centre, it should do it. One of the immediate and necessary measures for the betterment of the society is the prevention of rowdism and disorder which are rampant. Everything is born out of this. The attention of the Government is diverted. Of course, we are sure to get money in this. Even otherwise, it will be all right. With these few words, I take leave.


Government Bills:


...
Government Bills:


That is the only way of relaxing for a hard-working labour class.

Government Bills:


The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1974, was introduced in the Assembly on 31st January, 1974. The purpose of the Bill is to amend the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax Act, 1972, to provide for the collection of additional entertainments tax on various types of entertainments.

The Bill proposes to increase the rate of entertainments tax on cinema halls, theaters, and other entertainment venues. It also introduces new categories of entertainments such as electronic games and internet cafes, for which taxes will be levied.

The Bill has been introduced to generate additional revenue to the government, which can be used for development purposes. It is expected to have a positive impact on the state's economy by increasing the revenue from the entertainments sector.
Government Bills:  

It is said, "90% of the proceeds of the Entertainment Tax has been paid to the local authorities and 2% proceeds of the said tax has been spent for the purpose of promoting cinematograph arts".


It is said, "90% of the proceeds of the Entertainment Tax has been paid to the local authorities and 2% proceeds of the said tax has been spent for the purpose of promoting cinematograph arts".


It is said, "90% of the proceeds of the Entertainment Tax has been paid to the local authorities and 2% proceeds of the said tax has been spent for the purpose of promoting cinematograph arts".

Government Bills:

As observed on the 13th day of October, 35 years ago, the 12th day of
September, 35 years ago, and the 30th day of October, 35 years ago, in the
revised forms of the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment)
Bill, 1974, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced certain
amendments to the existing laws. These amendments are aimed at
improving the collection process and ensuring fair treatment of all
entertainers. The amendments have been introduced with the intent of
making the tax system more efficient and equitable.

In conclusion, the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment)
Bill, 1974, is a significant step towards modernizing the tax system
and ensuring fair treatment of all entertainers. The amendments
introduced are expected to bring about a positive change in the way
entertainment taxes are collected and administered.

Mr. Chairman:- Now, the Finance Minister will make a statement.

Mr. Chairman.-You please sit down.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—Mr. Chairman, If you do not allow me to speak, I will walk out.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—Sir, you have not given any ruling to my point of order.

(No reply)

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—Mr. Chairman, If you do not allow me to speak, I will walk out.

(At this stage Smt. Eswari Bai staged a walk out).

Mr. Chairman:—Now I have given two minutes to Sri C. V. K. Rao he will wind up. There is nothing wrong in it. He is also another opposition-party leader.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—Sir, you have not given any ruling to my point of order.

(No reply)

Matter of adjustment is something different. Another opposition leader is winding up - that is altogether a different matter.
I take strong objection to such light talks and the way in which the things are humourously dismissed. This kind of monopoly cannot be entertained here.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I am also raising a point of order. You have to give a ruling. When the Chair has given me permission no one else can stop me in this House. Are we going to be dictated to.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—Sir, my point of order has not been replied.

Mr. Chairman:—I told him in the beginning itself that it is a practice here for the Opposition Leader to give the names of the persons who are opening and winding up. That was not done. Therefore, for today I said, we have an adjustment; and that Mr. C. V. K. Rao will have it.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—Sir, I have given you the names, as to who would wound up.

Mr. Chairman:—No, no, you simply said Sri V. Srikrishna will speak. Beyond that you did not say anything. Therefore, I rule that there is no point of order.

Now, I permit Sri C. V. K. Rao to speak.
Government Bills: 31st January, 1974

3% on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st.


17,44,993.


The total amount for the year 1971-72 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1972-73 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1973-74 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1974-75 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1975-76 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1976-77 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1977-78 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1978-79 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1979-80 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1980-81 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1981-82 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1982-83 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1983-84 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1984-85 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1985-86 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1986-87 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1987-88 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1988-89 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1989-90 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1990-91 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1991-92 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1992-93 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1993-94 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1994-95 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1995-96 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1996-97 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1997-98 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1998-99 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 1999-2000 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2000-2001 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2001-2002 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2002-2003 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2003-2004 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2004-2005 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2005-2006 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2006-2007 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2007-2008 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2008-2009 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2009-2010 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2010-2011 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2011-2012 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2012-2013 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2013-2014 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2014-2015 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2015-2016 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2016-2017 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2017-2018 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2018-2019 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2019-2020 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2020-2021 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2021-2022 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2022-2023 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2023-2024 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2024-2025 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2025-2026 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2026-2027 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2027-2028 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2028-2029 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2029-2030 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2030-2031 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2031-2032 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2032-2033 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2033-2034 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2034-2035 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2035-2036 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2036-2037 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2037-2038 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2038-2039 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2039-2040 is 19,36,406.

The total amount for the year 2040-2041 is 19,36,406.
31st January, 1974

Government Bills:


...
Government Bills:


Mr. Chairman:—Since the member Sri C. V. K. Rao is not present, his amendment is deemed to have been withdrawn. The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1974", be taken into consideration.

The Motion was adopted.

CLAUSES 2 & 3

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 do stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted and Clauses 2 and 3 do stand part of the Bill.

CLAUSE 4

Mr. Chairman:—The question is:

In sub-clause (b) of clause 4, for

(i) is not more than fifty paise

(ii) is more than fifty paise but is not more than one rupee

(iii) is more than one rupee but is not more than one rupee and fifty paise

(iv) is more than one rupee and fifty paise substitute the following, namely:

(i) is not more than fifty paise

(ii) is more than fifty paise but is not more than one rupee

(iii) is more than one rupee but is not more than one rupee and fifty paise

(iv) is more than one rupee and fifty paise but is not more than two rupees

(v) is more than two rupees but is not more than two rupees and fifty paise

(vi) is more than two rupees and fifty paise but is not more than three rupees

(vii) is more than three rupees

The Motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman:—The question is:

"That Clause 4, as amended, do stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted and Clause 4, as amended, do stand part of the Bill.
96


Government Bills:

CLASSES 5 TO 8, CLAUSE 1, ENACTING FORMULA AND TITLE OF THE BILL

Mr. Chairman:—The question is:

"That Clauses 5 to 8, Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title of the Bill do stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted and Clauses 5 to 8, Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title of the Bill were added to the Bill.

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

"That the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be passed."

Mr. Chairman:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

The House now stands adjourned (1-40 p.m.) to meet again at 4 p.m. to-day.

(The House re-assembled at 4-00 p.m. with Mr. Speaker in the Chair).

(8) THE ANDHRA PRADESH EXCISE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1974 (PASSED)

The Minister for Finance (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy) (deputising for the Chief Minister):

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Now, there are three amendments given notice of by Sri C.V.K. Rao and Sri B. Yella Reddy.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon."

Sri B. Yella Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (1) of Clause 2 delete the following:

and the intimation so approved shall not the date so notified."

Sri B. Yella Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"In line 10 of the sub-clause (i) of Clause 2 for the word 'shall not be' substitute the words 'can be.'"

Mr. Speaker:—Amendments moved.

* Published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, Part-IV-AExtraordinary dated 24-1-1974
Government Bills:  
**The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1974.**  

The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1974,
Government Bills:


The Aadhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

Government Bills:


Government Bills: The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment)
Bill, 1974.

Government Bills:

అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ అస్థీ (అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ అస్థీ) బిల్, 1974.

యుగ్మంతరంగా బిల్లు అస్థీ తోం ఉండి ప్రతి పత్రం అస్థీ చేరుతుంది. ధనాంతరాయం పొలితం బిల్లు అస్థీ మార్గం కోసం అస్థీ నిర్ధారించింది. తరువాత 50 సంఖ్యలు కొనసాగింది పిల్లె భారీ. ఈ ప్రదేశంలో అస్థీ చేరుతుంది. అస్థీ తోం ఉన్న ప్రదేశంలో అస్థీ చేరుతుంది. అస్థీ తోం ఉన్న ప్రదేశంలో అస్థీ చేరుతుంది.

...


...
Government Bills:

31st January, 1974. 105


On the 31st January, 1974, the Government of India passed the Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1974. The Bill was passed after long and careful consideration by the Legislative Assembly of the State.

The Bill seeks to amend certain provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1973, to enable the State Government to control the manufacture, sale, and distribution of excisable goods more effectively.

The Bill provides for the establishment of a State Excise Commission to advise the Government on matters relating to the manufacture, sale, and distribution of excisable goods. The Commission will consist of members nominated by the Governor of the State.

The Bill also provides for the imposition of a surcharge on the manufacture, sale, and distribution of excisable goods to finance the activities of the Commission.

The Bill is expected to bring about a significant improvement in the collection of excise duties and to ensure that the revenue generated from excise duties is used for the benefit of the people of the State.

The Bill will be presented to the Legislative Assembly for its approval.

130—11

Government Bills:


Sri M. Narayana Reddy (Bhodhan):—This is a problem which is very peculiar to Telangana in view of the fact that out of Rs. 3 crores of tree tax collected in the entire State, two crores of rupees are collected from the Telangana region itself. Therefore, we are in a better position to enlighten on the provisions of this Bill.

This would result in hardship unless certain clarifications or assurances are given by the hon. Minister. The Amending Bill before us relates to amendment of Section 24 of the Act. The existing position is that any owner can apply to the Commissioner and get exemption within the notified date, i.e., on mere application, exemption will be given automatically. Now the Government wants to prescribe certain factors, certain grounds on which alone exemption will be given in future. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is mentioned that there is an unreasonable withholding of consent by the owners. This is not a correct observation to make. A fair observation to make.

In this connection, I would like the hon. Minister to note that the main reason is the lowest remuneration or compensation that is paid. Rs. 8 is charged as tree tax by the Government, while the owner gets only Rs. 1.30 or Rs. 1.40. From the private trees also Government takes Rs. 8 per tree and the owner is allowed only
Rs. 1.30. The second reason is that even this meagre amount is not paid for years together to the owners from the Tahsil office. How this money is disbursed in the Tahsil office is too well-known to all of us in this region. The main point therefore is we must increase the rate of tree tax to be paid to the owners.

Hon. Members submitted very correctly that they is hardly any toddy in Telangana; it is all synthetic chloral hydrate toddy. For what reason? For want of trees. In the forest Department, there is no afforestation programme there is no programme to plant trees in Government land or on private land. Therefore, we must provide more incentives by way of compensation to the private owners so that they may take care of the trees, do not damage the trees that come up, so that they grow like mushrooms in their land. If they do not cut, trees will grow; and when trees grow, there will be enough toddy. That is the main point. Adulteration is due to want of trees.

You may kindly see that out of the total revenue for the State on Abkari, Rs. 24 to Rs. 25 crores is derived from toddy, and out of this, from Telangana alone they are getting Rs. 18 to Rs. 19 crores. So, this is a problem, a very peculiar problem to Telangana. Adulteration is very peculiar to Telangana and the health of the people in this region is much more affected than in any other region. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister may bear in mind that this is not the proper measure to be enacted. The real measure would be to regulate proper functioning of the excise shops and for providing enhanced remuneration to the owner, and not to impose restrictions on the right of the owners to withhold consent for tapping of their trees.

Under the proposed amendment the factors which should be taken into consideration for according or withholding approval should be specified. We are enacting only a provision enabling the Government to frame rules and in those rules the grounds would be prescribed. But what I submit is that the Law Department must have thought of the grounds earlier and at least mentioned them in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. What are the grounds that would be mentioned in the Rules, the Minister may mention them now.

The next point is, there is no time-limit prescribed within which the Commissioner is to grant permission or exemption. He can take his own time—one year or two years. Nobody can check him. A time-limit should therefore be mentioned either in the Act or in the rules to be framed within which exemption should be granted by the Commissioner. It should be specified that, say, within a month or fifteen days from the date of submission or receipt of the application, orders of exemption or no exemption should be communicated to the person applying.

I must confess I could not follow here the provision that approval shall not be revoked during a period of 17 months from the date so notified. What is the significance of 17 months? I plainly could not follow: it could have been one year, or 18 months or 2 years. What sacrosanct is attached to this period of 17 months specified therein, I could not follow.
In passing, I would only say one thing. In the recent Suryapet Tragedy, 65 persons are reported to have died on account of methyl adulteration in arrack. That is the figure given by the Commission in its report. Many more died. The Commission held that it was on account of gross misconduct, dereliction of duty and neglect on the part of the persons concerned that this tragedy occurred. Keeping that in view, I suggest that Rs. 500 ex-gratia payment made to the families of the victims of tragedy should be enhanced to Rs. 5,000 to each family for the simple reason that the Commission has established that there was failure of duty on the enforcement department. Therefore, they are all entitled to minimum payment of Rs. 5,000 each. We have abkari revenue for this purpose. The Commission has also suggested many good measures, with regard to auctioning of stocks, storage of arrack, distribution, and so many other things. They should immediately be implemented. The Commission has also suggested action against the officers—5 officers of the Department and 5 doctors in Nalgonda hospital. So far, what action has been taken is not known. The tragedy was so shocking to all of us and many of us visited the place. Action should be taken against the officers concerned, and what action has been taken, the Minister must inform the House.

In regard to adulteration, it is much more common in Nizamabad District than in any other place. Any abkari contractor is an expert in Nizamabad whose services are really taken by contractors in other places. The Abkari Department has also conceded this point before a Sub-Committee of the Regional Committee where a motion for investigation into adulteration was made. Unfortunately, on account of the abolition of the Regional Committee, the enquiry could not be proceeded with. The observations of the Commission are there. Nearly 60 or 70 persons die on account of chloral hydrate adulteration. It is so rampant in Nizamabad District: about 3 or 4 years back the Collector there himself wrote that the evil was so rampant in the District that he must be authorised to take action as otherwise it would spread like anything. I would request the hon. Minister to instruct the Abkari Department to conduct special raids on the shops and also to have a model test van to test sendhi to find out adulteration. 2 drops of chloral hydrate should be enough but now they have become so much drug addict that in one bottle we can find so many drops of it. You can pick up any bottle from anybody and you can find more than two drops of chloral hydrate. I would take this opportunity to impress upon the hon. Minister that there is very urgent need to curb adulteration in all places especially in Nizamabad District to prevent 60 to 70 persons dying every year on account of this adulteration.

I would once again repeat that there is every need for increasing the incentive or compensation on growing trees on behalf of the Abkari Department.

The Telangana Budget is a toddy Budget.
Government Bills:

Governments Bills:

112

1. ரீதியாக இன்று தேர்தல் செய்துள்ளனர். அதில் மேற்கோள் செய்யும் செயற்கையான நிலையில் தொடர்பான மண்டலங்கள் மற்றும் உள்ளிட்டு தொடர்பான வழிசெல்வு விளக்கங்கள் செய்து பிரதிபொல்லுள்ளன. அவற்றின் பார்வைக் கோடையான பொருள்களை செய்யப்படும்.
Government Bills: 31st January, 1974. 113

enabling provision with the Commissioners approval and

accessibility to

society

enabling

provision

with

the

Commissioners

approval

and

accessibility
to

society

Government Bills:

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—The hon. Minister said 17 months period for revocation, from April. It is differently worded and requires clarification. It is coming into effect from the date of approval. The approval by the Commissioner may be in any month, on any date: but the revocation of that is said to be from the date notified. There is thus an inconsistency there.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddi:—The hon. member may read the other sentence also which is there. It reads: “Every such intimation received before the date so notified may be approved by the Commissioner subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf.”

Rules will be framed.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—The hon. Minister said 17 months period for revocation, from April. It is differently worded and requires clarification. It is coming into effect from the date of approval. The approval by the Commissioner may be in any month, on any date: but the revocation of that is said to be from the date notified. There is thus an inconsistency there.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddi:—The hon. member may read the other sentence also which is there. It reads: “Every such intimation received before the date so notified may be approved by the Commissioner subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf.”

Rules will be framed.
Government Bills:


Government Bhvs: 3ist January, 1974. 115

Mr. Speaker:—the question is:
“That the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon.”

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
“That the Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be
taken into consideration”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—I am now putting the clauses to vote. For
Clause 2, there are two amendments.

The question is:
The sub-clause (i) of Clause 2 delete the following sentence:
“and the intimation so approved shall not be notified.”

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
“In line 10 of sub-clause for the words ‘shall not be, substitute
the words ‘can be’.”

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
“That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted and Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
“That Clause I, Enacting formula and title of the Bill do stand
part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted and Clause I, Enacting formula and
title of the Bill were added to the Bill.

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

Government Bills:


"That the Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be passed."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be passed."

The motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.

(4) THE ANDHRA PRADESH LAND REFORMS (CEILING ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS) AMENDMENT BILL 1974.

(Discussion—Continued.)

The Minister for Finance (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy):—Sir,

I beg to move,

"That the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Bill, 1974 be taken into consideration."

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—While giving the Assent, they have indicated. That is why this amendment is now before the House.

Mr. Speaker:—There are two things. What the Government of India has suggested to the Government is different from what the amendment is before the House. Now, we have taken up the Bill. Are you questioning the right of the House in considering the amendment or are you questioning the Government why they have brought this amendment.

*Published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, Part IV-A—Extraordinary, dated 29-1-1974.*
Government Bills:


31st January, 1974. 117

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddi:—Sir, the President gave his Assent of course, after making certain conditions and remarks. But, we have the extraordinary case of the Andhra Tenancy Bill which was passed on a prior occasion in the previous Sessions. It has not come into effect, for the simple reason that the President did not give his consent. The Bill has come back again to this House with the remarks of the President. Therefore, there can be no denying the fact the President has such constitutional powers. Because we ourselves know of the papers laid on the Table of the House that the Tenancy Bill has come back. Tenancy Bill is not even enforced. In fact, our Government tried its best to obtain the consent of the President for the Tenancy Act but the consent was refused and the Bill never saw the light of the day.

The Government of India have stated that the Assent of the President is being given subject to the following amendment made to Act by the State Government through subsequent amendment of the Act.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—It has come in the shape of advice, Sir.
Sri C.V.K. Rao:--Sir, may I express may viewpoint? Now, according to this, the assent of the President is given subject to the following amendment being made to the act. While taking this into consideration, the Assent is not given in full. It is not full. The Assent is not full. The Act cannot come into force unless the conditions imposed by the President are fulfilled. So, we would like to know, whatever they may be, what was the communication received by the State Government from the President. In fairness, the Government should have given us the copies of that communication, so much so, we can judge the reason, the cause, the background which has led to this Bill. But we believe, Sir, that the progressive land reform legislation must be made. It is essential in the interest of the down trodden. But here there is both progressive as well as retrogressive assent. The progressive assent is that the acreage, where it has been increased by some method, by some back-door method has asked to be reduced. This is the President's suggestion with regard to item No. 2. The other item with regard to item No. 1, he has increased the ceiling limit of 18 acres in a private irrigated land by 25%. This I consider a retrograde measure. So, what is it at the Central Government is playing with the State Government. Is the Central Government playing with the State Government in order to delay a particular measure however defective it might be? Is the Central Government playing with the State Government to pose as though they are benefitting with one hand one section and with another reducing the benefit of another section.

So it is necessary that he should place on the Table the verdict as given by the President, so much so, we will be in a better position to discuss this Bill in Toşa:

Mr. Speaker:--I will take up this point to-morrow. Meanwhile I will bestow my thought on the points raised.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:--You should give us a little opportunity. This is a very vital matter.

Mr. Speaker:--I will give you the opportunity.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:--Let it be put off.

Mr. Speaker:--Yes. I am putting off.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:--Will you direct the Minister to place all the correspondence.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddi:--It is not possible to place all the correspondence, Sir.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:--Concerning this Legislation, Sir, not concerning the administrative aspect, so that we may study the consequential effects of the Act.

Mr. Speaker:--Please move the Andhra Pradesh District (Formation Bill, 1974.
THE ANDHRA PRADESH DISTRICT (FORMATION) BILL, 1974
(Passed)

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, On behalf of the Chief
Minister I move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974 be
taken into consideration.”*

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—Point of clarification, please: I request
the Hon'ble Minister to clarify the deference between a tube well and
a filter point.

(No answer)

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Mr. Speaker Sir, the Bill for the
formation of new districts, new taluks and firkas, is a very necessary
Bill in the interests of running of the administration to
the satisfaction of the people. It is a Bill, which is the result of laconic
procedure available now. When Prakasam District was to be formed,
a very invidious procedure had to be followed and when Gajapati-
nagaram was to be formed, a very difficult procedure had to be
followed. So an enactment that makes the procedure very simple and
which makes the Government respond to the wishes of the people, is
very much necessary and provisions of this Bill are certainly suited
to the needs.

In this connection, I bring to your notice one thing Sir. We,
some of the legislators representing the areas of Srikakulam and
Visakhapatnam Districts numbering about 15, have presented to the
Hon'ble Chief Minister a Memorandum requesting that Vijayanagaram
District be formed. The formation of Vijayanagaram District is a long
pending one. When Prakasam District was formed, this proposal was
under the consideration of the Government. We had all be given the
hope that the District would be formed. It had also been approved
in principal. I think it had passed almost the final stages of consi-
deration. Unfortunately, for no reasons, it had been made explicit.
The proposal had been dropped. Our demands for the formation of
Vijayanagaram District was a longstanding one. It was a demand
pending even before the formation of the Prakasam District. Why
our voices were not heard here by the Government, I don't know the
reasons. Now the area of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam Districts
represents 89 legislators. It represents a population of more than 50
lakhs. A very vast extent is there to travel. We have to cover a
distance of 130 miles in Srikakulam District to go to Ichchaparam,
The border of Paravatipuram to Srikakulam is 67 or 70 miles. From
the boarders of Visakhapatnam District, it is 140 miles. Thus it involves
vast distance.

* Published in the A. P. Gazette Part—IV—A Extraordinary
Dated 24—1—1974.
Sri, we know in this State there are districts which are less in area and which are much less in population. When the people of those districts having so ardently requested, why much request is not conceded.

Sir, originally parvatipuram Taluk, Bobbili, Salur, Chipurupalli taluks are used to be the parts of Visakhapatnam District. Visakhapatnam District was in existence for centuries. Therefore we had a very long association with them. There was a social phenomena that was built up, particularly with the areas which we have mentioned in our Memorandum wherein it is stated that Parvatipuram, Bobbili, Salur, special taluk of Chipurupalli, Vizianagaram, Sringaarapukota should be clubbed into new district. These areas have affinity when Srikakulam District was formed out of former Ganjam District and former Visakhapatnam areas, which belong to Parvatipuram Taluk, Bobbili and Chipurupalli. We know when these districts were formed. Late Sri Kala Venkataraao, when he was Revenue Minister visited our areas. It is almost decided that our areas should be retained in Visakhapatnam District. Some of my friends have certain political difference with the ruling personnel. Therefore we have lost our case. At any rate, all those considerations have been lost and the principle to form the district has been accepted and almost all the legislators representing the area sent a Memorandum. There is no controversy over it. It is a viable district, by way of revenue by way of administrative convenience and also by way of the desire of the people. On all considerations, it is a very desirable one. We request the Hon'ble Chief Minister immediately announce, if not perhaps any announcement can be made. We press for the formation of the district and while pressing for it, I commend the provisions of the Bill for acceptance.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I raise a point of order on this. The Government has not placed all relevant material that has led to this particular piece of legislation arising out of High Court's decision. It has struck down the Andhra Pradesh District Limits Act 1865, on the ground that the legislative power goes. The Government has not set up any standards or guidelines in which such power it might exercise. Now what is that High Court order. Out of it the whole thing has arisen. We have to bestow our thought and we have got to see whether there is justification, even though it was struck down. What are those standards and guidelines that the Government is expected to follow. As such, I request you to give a ruling directing the Government to place the entire judgement. After perusal of that, we will be in a better position to participate in this. Sir.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—It is stated that power cannot be delegated without specifying the limits. The earlier Act was struck down to give ample power to Government. So this Act has been brought.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Yes, Sir. The High Court struck down that particular Act on the ground that Government is not authorised. The government should have certain standards and guidelines. With the bare information, the Government is coming with this Bill. They should have mentioned about the type of standards and guidelines given in the judgment.

Mr. Chairman:—You read the Bill.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—I have no objection. It is only a remark that certain standards and guidelines, that a delegated legislation is to be brought by the Government. Specifically they did not say... Whatever it may be, let us have it, Sir.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Whatever it may be, let us have it, Sir.
Government Bills:

The Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974.


123

ప్రత్యేకంగా సిద్ధం చేసారు. బహుమతి చేసింది అప్పుడప్పుడు సాధనాంతర సంపాదించడం లావినప్పటి సమయంలో మంత్రివర్గం అనుభవించింది. అందుచే లేదు అతి బహుమతి సహకరించడం లాంటి సమయానికి మంత్రివర్గం మంత్రివర్గం మంత్రివర్గం సంపాదించడం లావినప్పటి సమయంలో మంత్రివర్గం అనుభవించింది. బహుమతి సంపాదించడం లావినప్పటి సమయంలో మంత్రివర్గం అనుభవించింది. బహుమతి సంపాదించడం లావినప్పటి సమయంలో మంత్రివర్గం అనుభవించింది.
Government Bills:
The Andhra Pradesh District,
(Formation) Bill, 1974.


...
Government Bills:

The Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974.


Government Bills:

The Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974.

1974-5-6

The Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974.


The Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974.

The Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974.

The Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974.

The Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974.
Government Bills:

The Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974.


This bill is to provide for the formation of the Andhra Pradesh District. The bill is to be read in the presence of the Governor, who is to give his assent to the bill. The bill is to be published in the official gazette of the state and is to be made known to the public. The bill is to be debated in the state assembly and is to be passed by a majority of the members present and voting. The bill is to be reserved for the consideration of the Governor for a period of six months. The Governor is to either assent to the bill or return it with or without a recommendation. The bill is to be reintroduced in the state assembly if it is passed by the Governor.

(1) The Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974.

(2) The bill is to be read in the presence of the Governor, who is to give his assent to the bill. The bill is to be published in the official gazette of the state and is to be made known to the public. The bill is to be debated in the state assembly and is to be passed by a majority of the members present and voting. The bill is to be reserved for the consideration of the Governor for a period of six months. The Governor is to either assent to the bill or return it with or without a recommendation. The bill is to be reintroduced in the state assembly if it is passed by the Governor.

(3) The Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974.

(4) The bill is to be read in the presence of the Governor, who is to give his assent to the bill. The bill is to be published in the official gazette of the state and is to be made known to the public. The bill is to be debated in the state assembly and is to be passed by a majority of the members present and voting. The bill is to be reserved for the consideration of the Governor for a period of six months. The Governor is to either assent to the bill or return it with or without a recommendation. The bill is to be reintroduced in the state assembly if it is passed by the Governor.


(6) The bill is to be read in the presence of the Governor, who is to give his assent to the bill. The bill is to be published in the official gazette of the state and is to be made known to the public. The bill is to be debated in the state assembly and is to be passed by a majority of the members present and voting. The bill is to be reserved for the consideration of the Governor for a period of six months. The Governor is to either assent to the bill or return it with or without a recommendation. The bill is to be reintroduced in the state assembly if it is passed by the Governor.


(8) The bill is to be read in the presence of the Governor, who is to give his assent to the bill. The bill is to be published in the official gazette of the state and is to be made known to the public. The bill is to be debated in the state assembly and is to be passed by a majority of the members present and voting. The bill is to be reserved for the consideration of the Governor for a period of six months. The Governor is to either assent to the bill or return it with or without a recommendation. The bill is to be reintroduced in the state assembly if it is passed by the Governor.

(9) The Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974.

(10) The bill is to be read in the presence of the Governor, who is to give his assent to the bill. The bill is to be published in the official gazette of the state and is to be made known to the public. The bill is to be debated in the state assembly and is to be passed by a majority of the members present and voting. The bill is to be reserved for the consideration of the Governor for a period of six months. The Governor is to either assent to the bill or return it with or without a recommendation. The bill is to be reintroduced in the state assembly if it is passed by the Governor.


(12) The bill is to be read in the presence of the Governor, who is to give his assent to the bill. The bill is to be published in the official gazette of the state and is to be made known to the public. The bill is to be debated in the state assembly and is to be passed by a majority of the members present and voting. The bill is to be reserved for the consideration of the Governor for a period of six months. The Governor is to either assent to the bill or return it with or without a recommendation. The bill is to be reintroduced in the state assembly if it is passed by the Governor.


(14) The bill is to be read in the presence of the Governor, who is to give his assent to the bill. The bill is to be published in the official gazette of the state and is to be made known to the public. The bill is to be debated in the state assembly and is to be passed by a majority of the members present and voting. The bill is to be reserved for the consideration of the Governor for a period of six months. The Governor is to either assent to the bill or return it with or without a recommendation. The bill is to be reintroduced in the state assembly if it is passed by the Governor.


(16) The bill is to be read in the presence of the Governor, who is to give his assent to the bill. The bill is to be published in the official gazette of the state and is to be made known to the public. The bill is to be debated in the state assembly and is to be passed by a majority of the members present and voting. The bill is to be reserved for the consideration of the Governor for a period of six months. The Governor is to either assent to the bill or return it with or without a recommendation. The bill is to be reintroduced in the state assembly if it is passed by the Governor.


(18) The bill is to be read in the presence of the Governor, who is to give his assent to the bill. The bill is to be published in the official gazette of the state and is to be made known to the public. The bill is to be debated in the state assembly and is to be passed by a majority of the members present and voting. The bill is to be reserved for the consideration of the Governor for a period of six months. The Governor is to either assent to the bill or return it with or without a recommendation. The bill is to be reintroduced in the state assembly if it is passed by the Governor.


(20) The bill is to be read in the presence of the Governor, who is to give his assent to the bill. The bill is to be published in the official gazette of the state and is to be made known to the public. The bill is to be debated in the state assembly and is to be passed by a majority of the members present and voting. The bill is to be reserved for the consideration of the Governor for a period of six months. The Governor is to either assent to the bill or return it with or without a recommendation. The bill is to be reintroduced in the state assembly if it is passed by the Governor.


(22) The bill is to be read in the presence of the Governor, who is to give his assent to the bill. The bill is to be published in the official gazette of the state and is to be made known to the public. The bill is to be debated in the state assembly and is to be passed by a majority of the members present and voting. The bill is to be reserved for the consideration of the Governor for a period of six months. The Governor is to either assent to the bill or return it with or without a recommendation. The bill is to be reintroduced in the state assembly if it is passed by the Governor.


(24) The bill is to be read in the presence of the Governor, who is to give his assent to the bill. The bill is to be published in the official gazette of the state and is to be made known to the public. The bill is to be debated in the state assembly and is to be passed by a majority of the members present and voting. The bill is to be reserved for the consideration of the Governor for a period of six months. The Governor is to either assent to the bill or return it with or without a recommendation. The bill is to be reintroduced in the state assembly if it is passed by the Governor.
Government Bills:
The Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974.

31st January, 1974. 127

Sri Subbarao, Chief Justice summarised as follows:

"The constitution confers a power and imposes a duty on the legislature to make laws. The essential legislative function is the
determination of the legislative policy and its formulation as a rule of conduct. Obviously, it cannot abdicate its functions in favour of another. But in view of the multifarious activities of a Welfare State, it cannot presumptively work out all the details to suit the varying aspects of a complex situation. I must necessarily delegate working out of details to the executive or any other agency. But there is a danger inherent in such a process of delegation. An overburdened legislature or the one controlled by a powerful executive may unduly overstep the limits of delegation. It may not lay down any policy at all; it may declare its policy in vague and general terms; it may not set down any standard for the guidance of the executive; it may confer an arbitrary power on the executive to change modify the policy laid down by it without reserving for itself any control over subordinate legislation. This self-efacement of legislative power in favour of another agency either in whole or in part is beyond the permissible limits of delegation. It is for a Court to hold on a fair, generous and liberal construction of an impugned statute whether the Legislature exceeded such limits. But the said liberal constructions should not be carried by the Courts to the extent of always trying to discover a dormant or latent legislative policy to sustain an arbitrary power conferred on executive authorities.

It is the duty of the Court to strike down without any hesitation any arbitrary power conferred on the executive by the Legislature.

Sir, even here they have not taken the spirit of the whole thing; but only the shadow of it. That is what I feel. The observation was in connection with the notification issued and the petitions submitted by 174 residents against the arbitrary manner in which the Ongole District was formed.

Again the observation of the Court is:

“Sri Lakshmiah’s second submission is that the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) District Limits Act does not authorise the formation of a new District; but only empowers the Government to alter the limits of existing Districts. The Act merely says that limits of existing Districts may be altered and no more.”

So, now Sir, here actually the Government is coming through backdoor methods. Therefore, you should come with a different Act altogether.

Government should have bestowed enough over it. Even in this Judgment, they have discussed the entire background of the formation of the District in a nutshell. It says, in the result the writ petition is allowed; and the Andhra Pradesh District Limits Act is declared illegal and unconstitutional, and the respondents are restrained from taking further action in the matter of formation of the proposed district of Ongole.

Now, under cover of this proposed Bill, Government may form new districts. Already, the manner in which they acted in order to form a District like Ongole was characterised as arbitrary and
intended to suit the political convenience of the Government. It is only to suit the political convenience of the ruling party which is running the Government. Actually that is being questioned.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Here, I would like to say that the previous Act has been struck down, whatever the motive might be. Again an ordinance was made to constitute that district, and that also was taken to the High Court, and the High Court upheld that. This is for your information.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Court may strike it down, or may uphold it. That does not matter. Here the point is, men that are in power and men that work for people, have got to exercise their thinking power as to how best they should act and what is the course of action they should adopt. The Court may strike it down or finally the Court may uphold it. But the underlying principle has to be studied—the principle underlying that judgment. Sometimes, Court may give a decision in Government's favour; sometimes, the decision may be in favour of the party. But that should not mean that the authority concerned should not think over it in the correct way, in the right way.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—That is why this has been referred to the Law Commission, and the Law Commission has suggested some measures. According to the suggestions made by the Law Commission, this Bill has been prepared wherein it has been provided under Section 3 (5) for eliciting public opinion. There is a provision there according to which the opinion of the public will be obtained on the formation of the Districts. So this Provision covers the objection of Sri C. V. K. Rao.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I thank the hon. Minister for giving us the background at this stage. He should have been good enough to place before the House what the Law Commission had said, so that we can also besto some thought over it. I do not know what necessitated the new Government at this particular stage to come forward with this place of legislation. Was it pending for some time? Or is something horrible going to happen at this particular point of time if this Bill is not brought forward before the House?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—The main object is to bring in a unified legislation, because the previous Act was struck down. As the hon. Member has correctly said, it was an Act of 1865 of East India Company. We wanted to bring a unified legislation for both Andhra and Telangana regions.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—1865 Act, an old East India Company Act, and the need to bring in a unified legislation—it is there. The Act was struck down in the beginning; another ordinance to carve out Ongole District was upheld—that also is there. But my point is, when the new Government has assumed power, and when its hands are full in putting its own House in order, why should it not take some more time to bring in this legislation. That is my request to the hon. Minister.
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—His request is that the Government should wait for some more time to bring in this legislation. Even if we take some more time, say even after one year, the same arguments could be levelled by him. What is the sanctity?
The Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974.

...
The Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974.

Mr. Chairman:—The question is:
That the Andhra Pradesh Districts (Formation) Bill, 1974 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1974) be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman:—There are no amendments to clauses.
Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5, Enacting Formula and Short Title.

Mr. Chairman:—The question is:
“That Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5, and 1, Enacting Formula and Short Title do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5, Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Short title were added to the Bill.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—As and when the ways and means position improves and finances permit, that will be considered.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move “That the Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974 be passed.”

Mr. Chairman:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

The question is:
“That the Andhra Pradesh District (Formation) Bill, 1974 be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

The House now (6-30 P.M.) stands adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Friday, the 1st February, 1974.

The House then adjourned.
STATEMENT TO BE MADE BY CHIEF MINISTER WITH REFERENCE TO L. A. Q. (STARRED NO: 529 GIVEN NOTICE OF BY SHRI M. NAGI REDDY, M.L.A. ANSWERED ON. 14-7-1972.


On 28—2—1972, the Stores Superintendent (Sri Amir Mohd. Haneef) of the Government Central Press, Hyderabad reported to the Assistant Director, In-Charge of the Stores (Sri Mohd. Bin Ahmed) that one of his Stores Clerks (Sri Rafeeq Ahmed) had informed him that: he had arranged to issue 1088 reams of white printing paper (90 lbs) to some private party, fraudulently on 24—2—1972 and offered him some monetary benefit which he refused. The case was enquired into by the Assistant Director concerned and it was revealed that on 24—2—1972, a Gate Pass for issue of 1088 reams of White Printing Paper (20 lbs) costing approximately Rs. 20,000 (not Rs. 45,000, had been prepared by the Store Clerk (Sri Rafeeq Ahmed), for issue the Andhra Press, Hyderabad a fake concern. It was duly signed by the Stores Superintendent as per procedure and signatures of the Assistant Director (Sri Md. Bin Ahmed) dated 24—2—1972 were also obtained. Sri Mohd. Bin Ahmed, Assistant Director (the signatory) was on leave on 24th and 25th February, 1972.

The Gate Pass was handed over to one Shri Anil Kumar (a fake name), a representative of the Andhra Press, Hyderabad for collection of paper from Government Godowns at Kachiguda. On 25—2—1972, the paper was issued by the In-charge Paper Stores (Sri Syed Ehsanullah) from Kachiguda Godowns in two trips of 560 reams and 528 reams respectively to Shri “Anil Kumar” in Lorry No. APT—9739.

After conducting preliminary enquiry, the following employees, who had issued the Gate Pass and Paper had been placed under suspension by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Stores Purchase with effect from 1—3—1972.

(1) Shri Amir Mohd. Haneef, Superintendent (Stores),
(2) Shri Rafeeq Ahmed, Stores Clerk,
(3) Shri Syed Ehsanullah, Job-Clerk, Incharge at Kachiguda Paper Godown, Kachiguda.

(4) On a complaint by the Director, Government Central Press, Chanchalguda, Hyderabad on 2-3-1972 a case in Crime No. 138/72 under section 467; 468 and 420 I.P.C. was registered by the Sub-Inpector of Police, Chaderghat Police Station and the investigation was taken up. Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways was also directed to investigate into the case. The investigations conducted by the Crime Branch revealed the following:

130-18
Sri Rafeeq Ahmed, Store Clerk (Accused No: 1) with the concurrence of one Anil Kumar alias Khalid (Accused No: 3) an unemployed person and Mohd. Sheriff, Proprietor of Sagar Binding Works, Hyderabad (Accused No: 2) had created a Bogus Certificate in favour of "Andhra Press", a fictitious firm, which firm was not in existence for 1088 reels of White Printing paper on 24-2-1972 and obtained the signature of the Superintendent and handed over the same to Sri Anil Kumar (Accused No: 3) representing Andhra Press. As Anil Kumar presented by the gate pass on 25-2-1972 to the in-charge Godown Keeper, Kachiguda and transported 1088 reels of 20 lbs costing about Rs. 20,000 through Lorry No. APT-9739 driven by a Gaffar. The entire property was purchased by Mohd. Sheriff (Accused No: 2) Proprietor, M/s Sagar Binding & Stationery Mart, Yakutpura though he knew it was stolen.

On 9-3-1972, Sri Rafeeq Ahmed, Store Clerk (Accused No: 1) and Mohd. Sheriff, Proprietor, M/s Sagar Binding Works Accused No: 2) were arrested by the City Police. Anil Kumar (Accused No: 3) is absconding. At the instance of Mohd. Sheriff (Accused No: 2) the stolen property worth Rs. 17,000 was recovered from G. L. Rathi, Proprietor, Sri Venkateswara Paper Mart; Ronak Hussain, Proprietor of Yousuf Ali Stationery and Paper Merchants, Charminar and Mohd. Moinuddin Binder, Munir Binding Works, Hyderabad. The Proprietors of these firms were not arrested as there is no evidence to show that they have purchased the paper knowing it to be stolen property. The firms have purchased the paper from the Accused No: 2 Mohd. Sheriff at Rs 20 per reel the then prevailing the market rate and Accused No: 2 had also admitted of having received the amounts from the firms in question. The remaining paper of Rs. 3,000 could not be recovered, as it was converted into books which were unidentifiable. Some white paper was also cut and sold to various consumers who could not be traced out. The forged Gate Pass bearing No: 1098 in the name of fictitious Press "Andhra Press" was also seized. The book containing the counterfoil of the Gate Pass was destroyed by Rafeeq Ahmed, Store Clerk (Accused No: 1), Mohd. Bin Ahmed, Assistant Director Technical whose signature was found on the Gate Pass has stated that he has not signed. Gate Pass, but it was forged by Rafeeq Ahmed, Stores Clerk. A preliminary charge sheet was filed against the three accused on 17-3-1972. All the relevant documents along with the sample Handwritings of Rafeeq Ahmed were sent to the Director of Scientific Section, Hyderabad on 17-3-1972. His opinion is awaited for filing the final charge sheet in the case. Efforts are being continued to apprehend the absconding accused. The other employees of the Printing Department, who had been placed under suspension have not been arrested, as their complicity in this case has not been established.

J. Vengala Rao,
Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.