THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions. .................. 383
Matter under Rule 341 :
re: Death of about 350 Sheep immediately after Vaccination. .......... 411
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance :
re: Loss sustained by Chittoor Co-operative Sugar Factory due
to manufacture of brown sugar. .................. 414
re: non-payment of royalty by the Continental Construction
Company, Visakhapatnam. .................. 415
re: non-implementation of the recommendations of the Wage
Board by the State Government. .............. 417

Paper Placed on the Table :
Report of the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee,
dt. 8-7-1974. .................. 423

Government Bill :
—(Introduced). .................. 424

Voting on Demands for 1974-75 :
Demand No. XXII—Housing. .................. 425
Demand No. XXIII—Urban Development. ............. 426
THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: Sri P. Ranga Reddy

Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali

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

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

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

OFFICIAL REPORT

Fortieth day of the Third Session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 1st July, 1974.

The House met at Half-past Eight of the Clock
(Mr. Speaker, Sri P Ranga Reddy, in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Constitution of a Mica Board

740—

*4511 Q-Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi (Gudur)—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh is aware of the proposal with the Government of India to constitute a Mica Board;

(b) whether the Centre has consulted the State Government regarding the formation of the Board; and

(c) whether the State Government have suggested the names of any non-officials for inclusion in the Mica Board?

The Minister of Endowments (Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju deputised for the Chief Minister):—(a) Yes Sir

(b) No Sir.

(c) The Government of India have stated that the proposal to set up a Mica Board is still under their consideration. This Government will suggest suitable names to the Government of India at the appropriate time.

*An asterisk before the name indicates correction by the Member.

Discontinuance of work at the Iron ore mines of Bayyaram

741—

*3984 Q.—Sri V. Subba Rao (Yellandu):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state;

(a) the reasons for the discontinuance of the excavation work of the iron ore mines of Bayyaram, Illendu taluk, Khammam district;

(b) whether the excavation work of the said mines which provide work to nearly two thousand people will be taken up shortly; and
Oral Answers to Questions. 10th July, 1974. 383

(c) if so, whether it will be done through contractors or through any agency under the control of the Government?

*Sagi Suryanarayana Raju:—(a) The following subsisting mining leases for iron ore he unexploited in Bayyaram region of Khammam District.

Sri M. Akkayya Chowdary. 986.18 acres in Irsalapu­ram village.

(2) M/s. Chowdary Mining Company. 1500 00 acres in Bayyaram

(3) Sri V. Bhaskar Rao 1200 00 acres in Motlathimmapuram village.

(4) M/s. S Lal & Company (P) Ltd. 252.00 acres in Neelancha village,


The lessees are reported to have commitments with M/s. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India for the supply of iron ore. M/s. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India on the other hand seem to regulate production, commensurate with the demand. This may be responsible for keeping the mines idle. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has been addressed to explain their difficulties clearly.

(b) Yes sir.

(c) The excavation work of iron ore will not be entrusted to contractors. It will be taken up by M/s Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited, Hyderabad.

1. Sri M. Akkayya Chowdary, 986.18 acres, Irsalapuram village.
2. M/s. Chowdary Mining Company, 1500 acres, Bayyaram.
Oral Answers to Questions.

386 10th July, 1974.

Completion of Nagarjunasagar Project

742—

*3449-(G) Q.-Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government have requested the Centre to finance the completion of Nagarjunasagar Project;

(b) when will the Project be completed; and

(c) when will the acqueduct on Gundlakamma be completed to supply Nagarjunasagar water to Podili, Darsi and Kanigiri taluks?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation (Sri V. Krishnamurti Naidu) deputised for the Chief Minister:—(a) Representations were made to
the Govt. of India since the National Development Committee meeting held in 1959 in regard to provision of adequate funds for Nagarjuna Sagar Project without insisting on corresponding provision being made in the States, Plan to enable the early completion of the Project. But the Govt. of India have held as a policy that irrigation Projects would continue to form part of the developmental plans of the State concerned. Provision has therefore been made in the State’s Five year and Annual Plans.

(b) The Nagarjunasagar Project is expected to be completed by the end of Fifth Plan period of Initial Sixth Plan period subject to availability of required funds.

(c) The Gundlakamma aqueduct can be completed during 1975-76 subject to availability of sufficient funds during 1974-75 and 1975-76.

The sanctioned Nagarjunasagar Project in execution does not envisage irrigation benefits for the Podili and Kanigiri Taluks.

In regard to Darsi taluk, irrigation potential has been created for 2,614 acres localised in Block 11 and water supplied. For the balance area for which localisation has been done in Darsi Taluk, the ayacut lies in blocks 16 to 22 of N.S. Right Canals. For creation of irrigation potential in these blocks, the Nagarjunasagar Right main Canal has to be completed to the tail end i.e., Mile 126. The works are expected to be completed by the end of Fifth Plan period or initial Sixth plan period subject to availability of funds required.
10th July, 1974.

Oral Answers to Questions.

396

(10) It was not contemplated in the Nagarjunasagam scheme. That comes in the second scheme.

397

(1) Nagarjunasagam (Andhra Pradesh):—An important city from the cultural and historical point of view. It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(2) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(3) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(4) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

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(12) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

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(14) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(15) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(16) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(17) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

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(24) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

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(30) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(31) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(32) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(33) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(34) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(35) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(36) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(37) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(38) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(39) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

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(41) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(42) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

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(44) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(45) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(46) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(47) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(48) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(49) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.

(50) It was founded in 52 B.C. by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka to commemorate the birth of the Buddha.
Oral Answers to Questions, 10th July, 1974.

VARAHALU GEDDA RESERVOIR SCHEME IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

743—

3239 Q.—Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu (Parvathipuram), put by Sri Nallapareddy Srinivasul Reddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether investigation was conducted for a minor irrigation scheme known by the name of Varahalu Gedda Reservior Scheme in Srikakulam District ;

(b) if so, whether the scheme is declared as unremunerative due to high valuation given to the land expected to be submerged ;

(c) whether there is a change in the original proposal in respect of the location of the dam ; and

(d) whether the Government will reconsider at least now and make the scheme a feasible one ?

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu :—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. The scheme was unremunerative as the return was only 0.37

(c) Yes Sir. There is a proposal to change the site to Chammuriki village, which is under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation).

(d) As the estimate prepared is a preliminary one, which may undergo changes after scrutiny by the Superintending Engineer, and Chief Engineer, it cannot be said now whether the scheme can be made feasible.
Sri K. Rangadas (Kotlapur):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the revised estimated (in lakhs) expenditure for the Jeeldaruthippa Project proposed to be constructed in Kollapur taluk;

(b) whether it is a fact that tenders have been invited for the construction of the said project;

(c) whether it has been given to anybody on contract;

(d) the reason for not taking up the construction work, in spite of the orders issued by the Government to take up the construction in 1972 itself; and

(e) whether the construction work will be taken up at least in 1974?
Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu:

(a) The Revised Estimate cost of the Jeeldaruthippa Project is Rs. 14.08 lakhs on works and Rs. 15.75 lakhs including direct and indirect charges which has been sanctioned in G. O. Ms. No, 133, P.W., dated 19-2-1974.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The tender of M/s. Y. Paithasarathy, Engineers and contractor for Rs 11,98,759—16 P. at 1.20% less was approved and communicated to the Superintending Engineer concerned

(d) Construction work could not be taken up for want of sanction to the Revised Estimate

(e) The work can be taken up soon after completion of necessary formalities.
392 10th July, 1974. Oral Answers to Questions

PREPARATION OF ESTIMATES FOR MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES

745—

*3452 (F) Q.—Sri M Narayan Reddy put by Sri P. Janardana Reddy, (Mahaboobabad) :—Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Engineer (M. & Genl) had issued any circular in supercession of all existing instructions in November, 1972 or thereabout, to subordinate officers on the subject of survey and preparation of estimates and designs of minor irrigation schemes, if so, the details thereof,

(b) whether as a result of the above circular the standard of bunds, weirs of tanks and Anicuts abnormally increased on the one hand and area to be irrigated per M. C feet and other design aspects drastically reduced on the other resulting in almost every new scheme becoming unworkable and unremunerative, and

(c) if so, the nature of action proposed to remedy the situation in the larger interests of minor irrigation schemes.

Sr. V Krishnamurthy Naidu :—(a) Yes, Sir. The Chief Engineer issued instructions for the adoption of a uniform procedure in preparation of estimates and designs of Minor Irrigation Schemes. They relate to factors like increase in standard schedule of rates, maintenance charges, standardisation of design etc.

(b) The cost of the scheme has not increased abnormally on account of adoption of the prescribed principles, but due to the increase in the cost of labour and materials at current schedule of rates. There is only a slight increase due to adoption of the present standards fixed in the instructions issued by the Chief Engineer and which are necessary for safety to the structures.

As regards the reduction in the area to be irrigated, the present duties in the circular issued by the Chief Engineer were fixed after taking into consideration the performance of the existing neighbouring tanks and rainfall particulars of the relevant rain gauging-station influencing the area. Experience showed that the areas under contemplation as per previous yard stick could not be realised.

(c) Does not arise,
Sri A. Sriramulu;—This is an important issue concerning the execution of minor irrigation works. The Minister has not fully answered Clause (A) of the question. The question is very clear, the question is referring to the change in regard to the standard and specification of work. Was this discussed by the Board of Chief Engineers and examined by the Government? It is a policy matter.

Sri A. Sriramulu;—I shall get it examined.
Oral Answers to Questions. 10th July, 1974.

Sir, I am replying to the question :

The exact particulars are as follows:—

1. The site is situated on the Tungabhadra river, near the town of Belgaum.

2. The river is fed by the rainwater from the surrounding hills.

3. The dam is designed to store water for irrigation purposes.

4. The cost of the dam will be approximately Rs. 10 crores.

5. The work is estimated to be completed within 2 years.

6. There will be no danger even reducing to 4 feet so that the cost of the dam will come down.

7. The water shortage is due to the decrease in rainfall over the past few years.

8. The government has already initiated measures to increase the rainfall through cloud seeding.

9. The project will benefit the local farmers and improve the overall farming conditions.

10. The project is expected to generate employment opportunities for the local population.

11. The benefits of the project will also extend to the downstream areas.

12. The government is committed to the development of rural areas and is making every effort to ensure the success of the project.
Mr. Speaker:—Questions 746 and 747, I will take them together. They relate to Cold Storage.

COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANTS AT NAGARJUNASAGAR

746—

*3982 Q.—Sri Y. Satyanarayana (Kamareddy) :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the cold storage and ice plants were constructed at Nagarjunasagar and the cost of the same,

(b) whether the said cold storage and ice plants are functioning, if so, the year-wise income derived and expenditure incurred and Profits earned and losses sustained by them; and

(c) whether the said two plants will be given on lease either to private persons or Fisheries Co-operative Societies?

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

(a) The Cold storage and ice plant were constructed at Nagarjunasagar in the year 1967 at a total cost of Rs. 1,72,981.

(b) The cold storage and Ice–Plant are functioning from 17-2-1967. The expenditure and receipt particulars upto 28-2-1974 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>11,541.77</td>
<td>6,898.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>15,649.85</td>
<td>5,564.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>11,277.40</td>
<td>1,370.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>10,711.09</td>
<td>11,769.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>14,064.49</td>
<td>13,914.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>19,567.36</td>
<td>18,990.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>42,501.10</td>
<td>23,895.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The matter is under consideration of Government.
COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANTS AT NIZAMSAGAR

747—

*3983 Q.—Sri Y. Satyanarayana:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the cold storage and ice plants were constructed at Nizamsagar and the cost of the same;

(b) whether the said cold storage and ice plants are functioning, if so, the particulars of the year-wise income derived and expenditure incurred and profits earned and losses sustained by them, and

(c) whether the said two plants will be given on lease either to private persons of Fisheries Co-operative Societies?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—(a) The ice-cum-cold storage at Nizamsagar was constructed in the year 1962 at a total cost of Rs. 1,96,559-43.

(b) The ice-cum-cold storage is functioning from 11-5-1962. The year-wise particulars of expenditure and receipts are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>10,488.00</td>
<td>2,441.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>22,452.00</td>
<td>14,107.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>24,934.00</td>
<td>17,073.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>21,018.00</td>
<td>16,480.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>27,585.00</td>
<td>9,374.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>21,430.12</td>
<td>9,630.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>18,293.27</td>
<td>16,871.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>12,299.00</td>
<td>13,385.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>12,556.75</td>
<td>10,336.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>19,032.61</td>
<td>13,319.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>18,731.57</td>
<td>18,422.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>13,117.13</td>
<td>453.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The matter is under consideration of Government.

Sri Y. Satyanarayana:—Is it a fact that the said ice-cum cold storage at Nizamsagar is functioning? If so, what is the year-wise income and expenditure?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—Yes, it is functioning. The year-wise income and expenditure are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>13,117.13</td>
<td>453.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
398 10th July, 1974.

Oral Answers to Questions

9:00 a.m.

సి 3. 3. సి. చి. (చిన్న) :— 69-70 సం రాబులు 11 ిఎందుకు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ సంకల్పం. 69-70 లో సం 1.870 లో శీతీ. 70-71 లో 10 ిఎందుకు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ సంకల్పం. 11 ిఎందుకు సంకల్పం. అందువల్ల నాటికి ప్రాంతాలు 40 ిఎందుకు సం. సంకల్పం ఉపయోగించింది : 

సి 3. 3. రాము (హంగ్) :— స్వాతంత్ర్యం సంకల్పం. 1870 లో రాము సంకల్పం 5 ిఎందుకు సం 8 ిఎందుకు. అందువల్ల సంకల్పం ఉపయోగించింది. అందువల్ల సంకల్పం ఉపయోగించింది. సం కోసం తిరఫ్ఫత ఎంచడం ఉండాలి. ఎందుకండా తిరఫ్ఫత ఎంచడం ఉండాలి. అందువల్ల సంకల్పం ఉపయోగించింది.

సి 3. 3. బి. పారుస్వ :— ఇమ్మ తరువాత నిర్ణయ సంకల్పం. అనేకి సంకల్పం ఉపయోగించింది.

సి 3. 3. సి. చి. :— ఇమ్మ తరువాత నిర్ణయ సంకల్పం ఉపయోగించింది.

సి 3. 3. పారుస్వ :— ఇమ్మ తరువాత నిర్ణయ సంకల్పం ఉపయోగించింది.

సి 3. 3. చిన్న (హంగ్) :— ఇమ్మ తరువాత నిర్ణయ సంకల్పం ఉపయోగించింది. ఇమ్మ తరువాత నిర్ణయ సంకల్పం ఉపయోగించింది. ఇమ్మ తరువాత నిర్ణయ సంకల్పం ఉపయోగించింది. ఇమ్మ తరువాత నిర్ణయ సంకల్పం ఉపయోగించింది.
Oral Answers to Questions.

10th July, 1974.

1. The Hon. Member: — The tree is too small.

2. The Minister: — Whether the Hon. Member knew the number of the month the tree was cut or not?

3. The Hon. Member: — Whether the Hon. Member knows the number of the month the tree was cut?

4. The Minister: — Whether the Hon. Member knows the number of the month the tree was cut or not?

5. The Hon. Member: — Whether the Hon. Member knows the number of the month the tree was cut or not?
MEASURES TO SHIFT TELUGU FILM INDUSTRY

748—

*3371 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy (put by Sri V. Srikrishna) :—Will the hon. Minister for Information and Public Relations be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking measures to see that the Telugu Film Industry which is concentrated in Madras is shifted to our state at an early date;

(b) if so, the particulars of the said measures;

(c) in case no such steps have so far been taken, whether the Government will take steps at least now?

The Minister for Information and Public Relations (Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari) :-

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The following measures are taken to encourage the production of films:

(i) Introduction of a subsidy scheme under which a subsidy of Rs. 50,000/- is paid to the feature films produced within the State. The rate of subsidy has been enhanced from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- with effect from 29-5-1974.

(ii) Sanction of scholarships to the students of Andhra Pradesh studying at the Film & Television Institute of India at Poona so as to train personnel of Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) Sanction of loans to the existing studios to provide additional shooting floors and shooting facilities.

(iv) Allotment of land to the Film Industrialists and provision of infrastructure like Electricity, Water etc., and other facilities for the construction of new studios and shooting of films.

(c) In addition to the steps already taken, there is a proposal under examination for the setting up of a Film Industrial Development Corporation for development of Film Industry in this State.

Sri V. Srikrishna :-The measures that were taken did not meet with any positive results so far in shifting the film industry from Madras to Hyderabad. These ameliorative measures did not work well. Whether the Government proposed to take some far fetched steps from now onwards in relation to the establishment of a modern film studio which can undertake colour printing also? Film industry is developed in Madras as well as in Bombay on the modern film technology. Is the Government prepared to construct a studio of a modern type so as to attract the industry in Hindi as well as in Telugu? Unless colour printing is there, you cannot divert the film industry from Madras to Hyderabad. Are they going to take any steps in this regard?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :- We are considering Sir.
Sri A. Srimulu:—What is it he is considering Sir?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—We are considering to establish a studio of our own.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It is good sir that the Government has assured that the Telugu Film Industry would be brought here. Is he going to bring young film stars here?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—We leave the selection to the Hon'ble Member.

Sri Kudupudi Prabhakara Rao:—We are very glad to know that the hon. Minister has said that they are contemplating about a Corporation and it is coming shortly. What are the aims and objects of this Film Corporation in brief? Can you give it in a nut shell?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—The main object is to advance loans to the film producers for the construction of studios and infrastructure and all that.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Did the Government receive any memoranda from the film technicians as well as some of the young producers in regard to this matter and what action the Government is proposed to take on those memoranda?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—I have not gone through those memoranda. They have not come to me.

Sri M. Omkar:—So far how many studios have come forward to invest their money in film industry in Hyderabad and at the same time what are the terms demanded by the studios before they come here?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—No Studios have come to Hyderabad. But producers have asked for land at Brahmananda Chithra Puri and they are paid Rs. 50,000 subsidy and they are constructing the studios there.
Sri Kudupudi Prabhakara Rao:—When is the Corporation going to see light of the day? Is it in the near future? Can you give me exact date on which the Corporation is coming into existence? For how many boys so far you have given scholarship who are undergoing training in Poona Institute?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—So far we have given scholarships to 21 students to undergo training at Poona Institute. Regarding Film Development Corporation, we are examining the whole issue and we would like to fix it up as early as possible.

Sri N. Venkataratnam (Guntur - 2) :—What is the basis of granting the subsidies to the film? Is there any committee to decide? Whether subsidy is given to each and every film or is it decided on the content of the film?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—No Sir. It is not given to them. There is already a Committee. On the recommendation of the Committee of which the hon. Speaker is the Chairman, we advance subsidy.

Sri D. Venkatesham:—The hon. Minister was kind enough to say that scholarships are given to 21 students to undergo training in Poona Institute. What is the duration of the course in Poona Institute? What is the quantum of subsidy given to each student?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—The Courses for which scholarship is given is screening, play writing, 3 years, film direction - 3 years, motion picture photography - 3 years; sound recording and engineering - 3 years; film editing - 2 years film acting - 2 years.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—In recent times, some films produced with new recruits entirely have come out successful. So, instead of raising the star value in the film industry, will the Government propose to encourage such films taken with new and young artistes recruits in the film field.
Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Certainly, we will welcome.

At the level of the Government, we are giving Rs. 1 lakh; the film may cost Rs. 10 lakhs or 15 lakhs.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Has the Minister ever acted in any film; he appears to possess the good qualities of an actor.

Sri Kudupudi Prabakara Rao:—When the Government is giving some subsidy to the pictures, why should not we insist upon producer to give an opportunity to the boys who have undergone training in Poona Institute with our scholarships. Why should we not insist on the producer to employ some of our boys who are trained in Poona Institute because we have given subsidy and thus create employment for new entrants? Why don't the Government consider it?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—We will suggest to them.

LOANS TO HARIJANS FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT

3452 (D) Q.—Sri Mohd. Rajab Ali (Khammam):—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven harijans of Khammam District have been sanctioned a loan of one thousand rupees each
Oral Answers to Questions. 10th July, 1974.

(interest free loans) during 1972-73 through the State Social Welfare Department to provide professional employment;

(b) if so, whether the said amount has been paid to the Harijans or not;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the amount of grant lapsed out of the funds allotted towards professional employment to Harijans in the District during the year 1972-73?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri B. Srirama Murthy):—

(a) yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): The amount could not be drawn and paid to the beneficiaries due to agitation and strike by the N.G.Os.

(d) Rs. 7,000,

BANMING OF "MATKA" AND "LUCKY BOARD" GAMES

749 A—

4793(A)Q.—Sarvasri N. Sreenivasul Reddi, K. Rangadass:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Matka" (a gambling game) and the "Lucky Board" (Amusement parks) are being run in the entire State, particularly in the Rayalaseema area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the local police are colluding with the persons who are running these gambling dens; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to remove gambling dens which are financially ruining the people in all ranks of life?

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengala Rao):—(a) It is a fact that Matka gambling and the Lucky Board are prevalent in certain Districts of the State.

(b) No Sir.

(c) All police officers have been instructed to conduct intensive and surprise raids in their jurisdictions.

Ora! Answers to Questions.

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30. పంతారు పంతారు పంతారు పంతారు?
45—4
10th July, 1974.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Q1: "Who is responsible for 80% of the thefts in the city?"

A1: "The police are responsible for 80% of the thefts in the city."

Q2: "What is the current status of the 1974 drought situation?"

A2: "The 1974 drought situation is currently under control."

Q3: "What measures have been taken to prevent water pollution?"

A3: "Several measures have been taken to prevent water pollution, including the implementation of strict regulations and the installation of wastewater treatment plants."

Q4: "What is the government doing to address water scarcity?"

A4: "The government is taking several measures to address water scarcity, including the construction of new dams and the expansion of existing ones."
Oral Answers to Questions. 10th July, 1974

I. M. V. Arunachala Reddy :—The Hon'ble Chief Minister, may I ask a question?

(Transcript)

I. M. V. Arunachala Reddy :—Whether the Government has given any direction to the departments concerned with the restoration of the traditional crops?

Mr. Speaker :—There is a point of order from Sri Krishna.

Let us hear him:

Mr. Speaker :—There is a point of order from Sri Krishna.

Mr. Speaker :—Point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker :—There is a point of order from Sri Krishna. Let us hear him.

Sri V. Srikrishna :—Point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker :—There is a point of order from Sri Krishna. Let us hear him.
9.40 a.m.  

410 10th July, 1974.  

Oral Answers to Questions.

Oral Answers to Questions.

ACQUISITION OF LAND NEAR MOULALI

749-B

4793-(B.)Q.—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether an extent of 369 acres of land in Kapra Village (near Moulali) was acquired by the Government and if so the purpose for which it was acquired;

(b) the amount of compensation paid by the Government; and

(c) whether it is a fact that as a result of a Court Order a huge sum of Rs. 78 lakhs has been paid?
Matter under Rule 341:

**re:** Death of about 350 Sheep immediately after Vaccination.

The Minister for Public Works (Sri Ch. Venkata Rao) — An extent of 590.04 acres was acquired in the year 1966-67 in the village Kapra, Medchal Taluk, Hyderabad District, for Industrial Development. The area was subsequently handed over to the Government of India for the establishment of the Electronic Corporation of India Limited.

(b) Rs. 11,29,212-96 ps.

(c) Dissatisfied with the award passed by the Special Deputy Collector, the land holders approached the City Civil Court, Hyderabad for fixing fair compensation. The court passed judgment enhancing the compensation, which amounted to Rs. 78.49 lakhs. This amount was deposited in the City Civil Court in the years 1972 and 1973.

Appeals have been filed by the Special Deputy Collector in the High Court against the above judgment of the City Civil Court. The matter is thus pending in the High Court.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, this is a very serious question. The land Acquisition Officer, in his award, gave a compensation of Rs. 11 lakhs. But the land holders secured a decree for Rs. 78 lakhs. There are two issues. Either the Land Acquisition Officer did not take adequate care in giving correct assessment or our Government Pleader who represented this case before the Court did not take proper care; one of these two things must be correct. What is the view of the Government in regard to this fantastic increase in compensation from Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 78 lakhs?

They went to City Civil Court and the Court passed a judgment enhancing the quantum of compensation. After that the Special Deputy Collector appealed in the High Court against the above judgment of the City Civil Court. It is pending now in the High Court.

Mr. Speaker:—Now let us take up the issue given notice of by Sri D. Venkatesam under Rule 841.

MATTER UNDER RULE 341

**re:** Death of about 350 sheep immediately after Vaccination.
Matter under Rule 341.

re: Death of about 350 Sheep immediately after Vaccination.

October 8th, 1974.

The matter under Rule 341, relating to the death of about 350 Sheep immediately after vaccination, is as follows:

The death of the sheep occurred immediately after vaccination. It is alleged that the vaccination was performed using the wrong vaccine.

The matter is under investigation by the Veterinary Department. A report is awaited.
Matter under Rule 341:

10th July, 1974.

re: Death of about 350 Sheep immediately after Vaccination.

9-50 a.m.

It is shown that about 330 sheep died immediately after vaccination. The vaccination was done on the morning of the 7th of July, 1974. It is alleged that the vaccination was done by the veterinary surgeon on the morning of the 7th of July, 1974. The cause of death was said to be due to the use of the wrong vaccine. It is alleged that the wrong vaccine was used and that the sheep died as a result. The sheep died in the early hours of the morning of the 7th of July, 1974. It is alleged that the wrong vaccine was used and that the sheep died as a result. The sheep died in the early hours of the morning of the 7th of July, 1974. It is alleged that the wrong vaccine was used and that the sheep died as a result. The sheep died in the early hours of the morning of the 7th of July, 1974.
414 10th July, 1974.  Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance re: Loss sustained by Chittoor Co-operative Sugar factory due to manufacture of brown sugar.

Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance re: Loss sustained by Chittoor Co-operative Sugar factory due to manufacture of brown sugar.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re Loss sustained by Chittoor Co-operative Sugar Factory due to Manufacture of Brown Sugar.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re Non-payment of royalty by Continental Construction Company, Visakhapatnam.

10 July, 1974.

The Minister for Power (Sri G. Raja Ram):—Sir, the Chittoor Co-operative Sugars Limited, Chittoor, has produced 1693.50 bags of Brown Sugar during the last 3 days of the 1973-74 crushing season which ended on 9-6-1974. The factory had to adopt this course mainly in order not to reject contracted cane and to save heavy expenditure on purchase of furnace oil which has become very costly. It is reported that the factory has saved Rs. 35,000 by producing the Brown Sugar with the available bagasse which was sufficient for 3 days. The Brown Sugar will not be sold now, but will be reprocessed at the very starting of the next crushing season. For this reprocessing of the entire quantity of Brown Sugar, the factory may have to spend less than a rupee per bag during the season time. Thus, the factory will ultimately save Rs. 20,000 in having produced Brown Sugar with the available bagasse instead of White Crystal Sugar.

Therefore, it is not correct to say that the Chittoor Co-operative Sugars Limited, Chittoor has sustained a loss of Rs. 2.00 lakhs on account of production of Brown Sugar instead of White Crystal Sugar. The deviation was a conscious decision taken by the management in the financial interests of the society.

(ii) Re: non-payment of royalty by the Continental Construction Co., Visakhapatnam.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
10th July, 1974.

Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:


The subject matter raised by the hon'ble Member: Appearing, for the first time, before this House, has been heard. It is a matter of urgent public importance. The matter relates to non-payment of royalty by Continental Construction Company, Visakhapatnam.

The matter of royalty payment is a very serious one. The company was supposed to pay royalty of Rs. 100 per month in 1966, and Rs. 250 per month in 1967. The company, however, did not pay any royalty for the period from July 1967 to July 1971. It is alleged that the company was paying royalty in respect of the period from 1966 to 1967.

The company was required to pay royalty of Rs. 17,500 per month in 1966, and Rs. 35,000 per month in 1967. The company, however, did not pay any royalty for the period from July 1967 to July 1971. It is alleged that the company was paying royalty in respect of the period from 1966 to 1967.

1966 was a non-leap year. The company was supposed to pay royalty of Rs. 17,500 per month. The company, however, did not pay any royalty for the period from July 1967 to July 1971. It is alleged that the company was paying royalty in respect of the period from 1966 to 1967.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Non-implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board by the State Government.

(iii) re: Non-implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board by the State Government.

10th July, 1974.
418 10th July, 1974. Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Non-implementation of the recommenda-
tions of the Wage Board by the State Government.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance

re: Non-implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board by the State Government.

The Minister for Labour (Sir L. Lakshmana Das) :—One of the conclusions reached at the State Labour Ministers meeting, held at New Delhi on 17-1-1973 was that minimum wage might be Rs 3-25 per day (with variations upto Rs 3-50) per day for rolling 1000 beedies of standard size (3 inches in length with tobacco of 300-400 grms). The new minimum wage should be brought into operation with effect from 1-7-1973 and in order to comply with this time schedule, wage revisions wherever necessary might be effected through the notification method except in cases where Minimum Wages Committees had already been set up for this purpose. A further revision of the minimum wages should take place from 1-7-1974 and thereafter revision should be carried out after intervals of 2 years.

Government examined the matter and considered that it was not desirable to revise the minimum wages in this State in terms of the above conclusion for the following reasons :

(1) The last revision in this State took place in February, 1971 and a further revision need not be made just then;

(2) Heavy stock of beedi leaves was lying in the State and no one was forthcoming to purchase it;

(3) The Industry will not be in a position to bear the steep rise in the rate of wages if the conclusion of the Labour Ministers’ meeting was accepted;

(4) The State was also passing through a critical drought at that time.

However, as the neighbouring States have revised the rates in their States in pursuance of the conclusions of the State Labour Ministers, Meeting, this Government has also since decided and notified the proposed revised wages for Beedi Industry proposing an increase of 85 paise for Urban and 75 paise for Rural areas over the existing rates. The recommendations of the minimum wages Advisory Board on the proposed revision of wages, after taking into consideration the objections and suggestions thereon, have since been received by Government and are under consideration, as required under the Minimum Wages Act. The revised minimum rates of wages will be notified shortly.
420 10th July, 1974

Calling attention to matters of Urgent
Public Importance:

re' Non-implementation of the recommenda-
tions of the Wage Board by the State
Government.

Another conclusion at the Labour Ministers Meeting was that
considerable improvement could be brought about in service and work-
ing conditions of beedi workers by organisation of co-operatives. It
was agreed that this matter should be studied further by the State
Governments for necessary action. A Senior Officer of the Labour
Department along with an officer of the Co-operation Department has
been deputed to study the working of the Co-operative Beedi Factories
in the State of Maharashtra, Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Madhya
Pradesh. The report of these officers is under the consideration of the
Government.

Yet another conclusion at the meeting of the Labour Ministers
was that the workers earning could be increased if statutory restric-
tions were imposed on rejection of beedies rolled by the workers. It
was felt that rejections should not be more than 5 to 10 per cent.

This recommendation has been secured under Rule 29 of the
Andhra Pradesh Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment)
Rules, 1968, which provides that no employer or contractor shall or
ordinarily reject as sub-standard or chhat or otherwise more than five
per cent of the beedies or cigars, or both, received from a worker
including home-worker and that where any beedi or cigar is rejected
as sub-standard or chhat or otherwise on any ground other than the
ground of willful negligence of the worker shall be paid wages for
the beedies or cigars so rejected at one half of the rate at which
wages are payable to him for the beedies or cigars, or both, which
have not been so rejected.
Sri G. Anjaneya Sarma (Sattenapallı).—Sir, the Minister has made a statement about the beedi workers. My Call Attention was about the implementation of Minimum Wages in Leaf Tobacco Industry, as recommended by the Wage Board.

I would like the Hon'ble Minister to make a statement on the circumstances that are responsible for the non-implementation of the wage Board recommendations. Only this State Government has constituted a Wage Board and the recommendations are these. What are the reasons of failure to implement them on statutory basis. What are the ways thought to implement the licensing policy under the Excise Act.

In the last session also these matters had been brought to the notice of the Minister. A high level committee was also held. Why the Government is hesitating to implement a unanimous recommendation of Labour Commission presided by Gajendragadkar. When it submitted a unanimous resolution, it should be treated on statutory basis. I request the Minister to make a statement.
10th July, 1974. Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public importance:

re: Non-implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board by the State Government.

Sri L. Lakshmana Das:—The minimum rates of wages for the Leaf Tobacco Industry were fixed for the first time in 1961. These wages were revised in 1966 and a further revision was ordered in 1971.

The following are the minimum rates of wages:

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<tr>
<th>Category of Worker</th>
<th>All inclusive minimum wages</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Men Workers (General including packers)</td>
<td>4-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Women Workers (General grading and scrap cleaning)</td>
<td>3-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Clerks</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These rates are prevalent now and they are being implemented. Action is being taken against the defaulting employers for non-payment of minimum wages as and when complaints are received.

2. A State Wage Board for Leaf Tobacco Industry was constituted in 1970. This Board submitted its recommendations, which were accepted by the Government in 1971 with minor clarifications and which are effective from 1-1-1971. The Wage Board recommendations are not statutory and therefore can be implemented only by persuasion.

3. There are 248 units employing 80,918 workers in this Industry. The managements of Class I and Class II have agreed to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board and the rest are being persuaded. The Officers of the Labour Department visited Guntur a number of times in connection with the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board and held joint meetings with the employers and workers. In one of the joint meetings held on 7-8-1973, the employers had agreed to implement the recommendations. On the representation of Sri G. V. Anjaneya Sarma, another joint meeting was held on 4-4-1974 at Ongole.
4 So far 81 units of the Industry have implemented the recommendations and 62,729 workers i.e. about 80% have been benefitted. Only small units have yet to implement the recommendations and they are being persuaded to do so.

5 On 6-2-1974, a meeting was held by the Chief Minister. The representatives of the Unions of this industry stated that the employers of Tobacco factories are evading implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board and minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act. Complaints have been made that in order to avoid implementation of wage Board recommendation, some of the big Tobacco Companies are resorting to purchasing the graded tobacco from smaller entrepreneurs and thus reducing the employment potential in their factories or even reducing the number of working days in the season. Subsequent to the meeting on 6-2-1974, complaints have been received that the National Tobacco Company and the Golden Tobacco Company were not operating their branches to avoid implementation of Wage Board recommendations. While the Golden Tobacco Company has agreed to open all its branches, the National Tobacco Company did not operate its branches at Vijayawada and Rajahmundry. Government, therefore, referred the dispute regarding National Tobacco Company to adjudication, and the award of the Industrial Tribunal is awaited. The suggestions of the Commissioner of Labour for more effective implementation of the Wage Board recommendations and the Minimum Wages are under consideration of the Government.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE.

Sri J Vengal Rao —Sir, I beg to place on the Table a copy of the Report on the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee taken at its meeting held on 8th July, 1974, with a slight amendment, viz., Demand No XL - Community Development will be taken up on 24th instead of on 22nd July, 1974.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Paper placed on the Table.

The following decisions were taken by the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 8th July, 1974 in regard to the Business to be transacted in the Assembly.

1 In partial modification of the programme for taking up Demands for Grants decided by the Business Advisory Committee on 26th June, 1974, the following Demands will be taken up on the dates indicated below:

45—6
Sri L Lakshmanadass —Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 3,26,82,800 under Demand No XXII-Housing."

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri Challa Subbarayudu) —Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 9,79,46,000 under Demand No XXIII-Urban Development.

Mr Deputy Speaker:—Motions moved.

Demand No XXII —Housing Rs 3 26,82,800

Sri M Nagi Reddy —Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,82,000 for Housing by Rs 100

Sri Syed Hasan:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,82,800 for Housing by Rs. 100

To stress the need to take up Housing Construction Scheme in the twin cities, specially the Old City

Sri N. Venkata Ratnam —Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,26,82,800 for Housing by Rs. 100

For failure to provide sufficient houses or house sites to poor Harijans

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,82,800 for Housing by Rs. 100

To provide free housing to all the poorer sections and middle classes.

Sri P. Sanyasi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,82,800 for Housing by Rs. 100

*See appendix for Explanatory Notes furnished to the House by the Ministers.
15-7-1974 (Monday) Demand No. III—Administration of Justice
15-7-1974 (Monday) Demand No. XIII—Police Administration
& Demand No. XIV—Jails Administration
16-7-1974 (Tuesday) Demand No. XV—Stationary and Printing Department.
19-7-1974 (Friday) Demand No. XVI—Fire Services.
& Demand No. XLI—Industries
20-7-1974 (Saturday) Demand No. XLII—Village and Small Industries
16-7-1974 (Tuesday) Demand No. XVII—Housing Rs. 3,26,82,800
19-7-1974 (Friday) Demand No. XVIII—Urban Development Rs. 9,79,46,000
20-7-1974 (Saturday) Demand No. XLI—Industries
& Demand No. XLII—Village and Small Industries
26-7-1974 (Friday) Presentation of Demands for Excess Grants for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70.
27-7-1974 (Saturday) Appropriation Bill (Budget for 1974-75)
28-7-1974 (Sunday) Holiday
(ii) Government Bills
(iii) Short discussion on the price of rice (for one hour)
30-7-1974 (Tuesday) (i) Appropriation Bill (Excess Grants)
(ii) Government Bills.

GOVERNMENT BILL.


Sri J. Vengal Rao.—Sri. I beg to move:

"that leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Escheats and Bona Vacantia Bill, 1974."

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Escheats and Bona Vacantia Bill, 1974."

The motion was adopted and the bill introduced.

Voting on Demands for 1974-75

Demand No. XXII Housing—Rs. 3,26,82,800

Demand No. XXIII Urban Development—Rs. 9,79,46,000
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,82,800 for Housing by Rs 100

Sri P. Janardhan Reddy—Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,82,800 for Housing by Rs 100

Working of Housing Board.

Mr Deputy Speaker—Cut motions moved

Demand No. XXIII—Urban Development Rs 9,79,46,000

Sri M Nagi Reddy—Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,79,46,000 for Urban Development by Rs 100

Sri M. Nagi Reddy.—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,79,46,000 for Urban Development by Rs 100

To criticise the step-motherly treatment given by the Government in the matter of urban development with particular reference to municipalities and reluctance of the Government to provide assistance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,79,46,000 for Urban Development by Rs 100

Sri A. Sreeiamulu —Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,79,46,000 for Urban Development by Rs 100

To criticise the step-motherly treatment given by the Government in the matter of urban development with particular reference to municipalities and reluctance of the Government to provide assistance.
Voting on Demands for 1974-75  
10th July, 1974

10.4 a.m.
Voting on Demands for 1974-7

428 10th July, 1974.

Suitable provision in the budget for the upkeep of buildings and other things... The 1974-75 budget

72-73 83% as against 75% in 1972-73. Suitable provision in the budget.

the Executive Authority? Executive Authority is answerable to the elected representative and the elected representative is answerable to the people.
As there is increasing concern over the complex problems of urban development and the need for providing the necessary infra-structure facilities so as to dovetail industrial development with urban development, in a planned and methodical way, the State Government have decided to set up ‘Urban Planning and Development Authorities’ in the bigger urban complexes like the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Vijayawada Guntur–Tenali urban complex, Visakhapatnam Industrial area, and what not.

As there is increasing concern over the complex problems of urban development and the need for providing the necessary infra-structure facilities so as to dovetail industrial development with urban development, in a planned and methodical way, the State Government have decided to set up ‘Urban Planning and Development Authorities’ in the bigger urban complexes like the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Vijayawada Guntur–Tenali urban complex, Visakhapatnam Industrial area, and what not.

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10-50 a.m.

The proposals envisaged in the development plan are spread over a period of 20 years. The plan is to achieve balanced co-ordinated development up to 1991. It is a long-term thing. "The Project is functioning in Ward No 22 and Blocks 3 and 7 of Ward No. 17 of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad."

"Two more Urban Community Development Projects in the needy blocks of the circles of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 1.20 lakhs per annum are under consideration."

"Due to some administrative difficulties, the Milk Programme was stopped from 6th June, 1972. The scheme is in the Central sector Grants and assistance."

The audited figures of expenditure for sanction of these grants to the Municipalities relating to the year 1969-70, are now being made available, from the Audit Department.
they made available? You do not know. Where are those figures? This kind of slack, slip-shod policy statement cannot be permitted, Sir.

"What do you mean by the final budget estimates for 1974-75?"

"Sir, I am not aware of that. Where are those figures?"

"This kind of slack, slip-shod policy statement cannot be permitted, Sir."
10th July, 1974.

Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

unfortunately we could not get it printed from the Government Press. They said they require six days and the translation could not be sent earlier. I apologise for not being able to supply the Urdu Demand and the inconvenience caused to the hon Members.
Voting on Demands for 1974-75, 10th July, 1974. 433

Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar) :—As you would recall that 1970 was considered as a difficult year in regard to financial conditions of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. Therefore, it was resolved...
that the Special Officer whom I consider or those who knows his functioning would recall that an enquiry was instituted. We all know since 1970 up to this date what calamities have been taken place and what calamities and miseries the people had to suffer due to this Special Officer. However, as the previous Special Officer's case has been referred to Anti Corruption Bureau and it is under investigation, we would like to await till such a time the report comes before us. Now, I would like to speak about the taxation. As I told some time back that some Minister who is not living today, he has rehabilitated some of his persons. He has started a system of re-assessment for over 4 years and this system is continuing today and people are being harassed. Thousands of houses are being re-assessed within a couple of months or 3 months. Those who assess in certain areas, they sit over the judgement of their colleagues in the other ward. In this way people are extremely harassed and this is a serious matter. I feel that there are 2 types of Ministers in this House (I) either incapable of understanding thing or stiff necked. They would not like to answer us.

I have good opinion about the Chief Minister. I hope he would hear what I am saying and if it is possible try to rectify the misdeeds, what happened in the previous years. These persons sit in judgement and pass judgments. There are innumerable cases. They come to me and represent. Upto Rs. 15/- per month which is an accepted rent or the annual rent of Rs. 180/- is exempted. These people are widows and they come to us and represent. The exact figure of Rs. 180/- was shown but still they exhausted. It is a serious matter to be looked into. There are instances that even Rs. 100 per year they were charging for old houses with horrible conditions. The claim is made for Rs. 980.

About the Housing Board houses also, either they are under the control of the Housing Board or they had been allotted to persons, I don't know. Often it is told that rent benefit was there. So they should charge more. Otherwise, exemption should be given, because in a way the rent collected was not beyond Rs. 15/-. But still they are charging. This is a matter for the Minister to look into. Thousands of houses are being assessed in no time. Corruption is there in assessment and re-assessment. Openly they ask money and decide. In spite of all that, what are the facilities provided. No bus system. Heaps of rubbish. No water supply facilities. These are all known. How does the Government justify to collect such taxes or enhance taxes under such circumstances?

About the City Planners. It is a worst situation in the Corporation. I appreciate the measures taken after the Chief Minister has taken over. It removed certain persons. But who are
left now should not harass further. I quote instances. For those who are constructing huge buildings, the set-back rules do not apply to them. But those who make huts or small rooms or hardly something to live, are harassed. Notices are served and then their process is there. How can people tolerate? How long will they suffer? It is a matter to be looked into by the Government.

About the Planning Department. There is an Assistant City Planner in Secunderabad, who is a scavenger. He is having property worth lakhs. He is not a senior person. He has superseded. Overlooking the seniority of others, that person is elevated. I am not satisfied with the Special Officer removing certain persons or transferring them. It is a matter for all of us to have satisfaction. This may be looked into.

The Medical and Health Department of the Municipal Corporation is the worst. Drains are full, thrown into houses. This was noticed in the course of the joint inspection. Much is being done by the Special Officer. But still it is continuing. The Special Officer is not the Medical Officer or he is not the Health Officer. The direct supervising officer should be responsible. The Special Officer or the Minister should have noticed that the condition of the City is horrible and any decision taken to improve may be implemented. It is essential that honest persons work to keep it in a really good condition.

I wish to say that Sri Lohit Reddy, is the Chief Veterinary Officer. He is an ordinary officer, and managed to get the most corrupt person. Corruption has taken root in slaughter houses. Saturday is the holiday for meat cutting. On Sunday and Friday, 2000 to 3000 goats are cut. How much revenue is going into the Corporation’s Account, is to be seen. He is a most corrupt person. Two or three slaughter houses are run in connivance one at Musheerabad and the other at Golconda. This Veterinary Officer should be changed.

Yesterday, I told here in the House that one Bharat Oil Mills, is having illicit power supply and it was proved. Yesterday I was told that they found it.

Coming back, I have to say that these mutton shops are not licensed. In the name of the mutton shops, they are licensing. After three or four months, beer shops are coming in their place. For running these shops they are paid for it. You take action against the persons who have not done anything. The action has to be taken against the persons who have allowed them. I would like to make two suggestions. One is that drains should be given or kept under Drainage Executive Engineer. It solves the problem.
It will solve the problem. In regard to Octroi, the Government had stopped the corporation from collecting. The Government had sanctioned during the last year. It should be continued for some more time. It should also be enhanced.

The last point is about the Junior Engineers of P.W.D. and other departments. They have been upgraded with no increase in their salaries. They have been upgraded as Gazetted Officers. But in case of Public Health Department is has not been done so far. It is high time now to remove the disparities. This system should also prevail in the Public Health Department Sir.

Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru) :—Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Urban Development is one of the most neglected subjects over the past 20 years. I am even inclined to make an accusation against the
Government, the Government has a sort of a rural bias. 84 lakhs of people are living in the Urban areas. It means that 20% of the total population of the State are in the Urban areas and they contribute a large share of the total income of the State. While you get 25 crores by Land Revenue we are getting 81 crores in the form of Sales Tax and about 40 crores by way of Excise. It means nearly 120 crores is the contribution that some of these Urban centres have been making to the total exchequer of the State. We have a Budget of 440 crores this year. It is really distressing to find that the Minister in-charge of the Municipal Administration is moving a demand for nothing more than 9 crores of rupees. I consider this an absolutely inadequate amount. I am getting reminded of what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote in his Autobiography. He was the Chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Council. I remember the exact sentence. 'With the meagre resources of the Municipality I am not able to provide even the basic civic needs of the people.' This is what Nehru wrote long time ago and after so many years of freedom today. I think and I am quite confident that every Municipal Chairman would write the same thing what Nehru wrote some 40 or 45 years ago. It is the question of the finances of the Municipalities. I must say they are in a pathetic position. I would request our Minister for Municipal Administration, if not the Chief Minister, to go and visit some of the towns in Andhra areas during the rainy season. Eluru is one of the oldest Municipalities and perhaps the dirtiest in the State. It is the constituency from which I come. The Chief Minister has very rightly pointed out this because, he knows the entire area. This is the sorry spectacle of Municipal Towns. When such is the situation what the Government is doing? In this note that has been supplied to us it is stated that few lakhs of rupees by way of compensation is being given to the Municipalities. Beyond providing some compensation for removal of cycle tax or tools etc, the Government is doing precious little as far as the Urban Development is concerned. Minimum needs like water-supply, sanitation, drainage it is no credit as far as our administration is concerned, because, we continue to neglect urban areas. For example in my own constituency (Eluru) water-supply scheme to augment the present supply was undertaken in 1967. Nearly 7 years time has gone. The entire work is incomplete. The reservoir has been built, but unfortunately, though a sum of Rs 17 lakhs has been spent on this particular scheme, the people are not deriving any benefit. This is a clear indication to say that we have no Plan at all and we are taking up schemes in an erratic and amorphous fashion. We don't know whether we have money and we stop it in the middle. This is how our funds are getting badly wasted. There should be a concrete and correct planning.
As far as Urban Development is concerned, there must be a definite plan in the coming five years. There should be a plan to improve the resources of the Municipalities. In this connection, I have a concrete suggestion to make. The State Government should set up a Finance Commission just as the Central Government sets up a Finance Commission for devolution of Central taxes and Revenue to the States. The State Government should set up a Finance Commission so that adequate amounts are allotted to Municipalities and to various other local bodies; otherwise the finances of the Municipalities will not improve, and the municipal towns would continue to be an eyesore for anybody visiting the places. That is my concrete suggestion. Even in regard to release of grants, there is an abnormal delay. I don’t know why there should be so much of delay for adjusting funds to the municipalities. On page 4 there is a paragraph. It runs as follows:

"The audited figures of expenditure for sanction of these grants to the Municipalities relating to the year 1969-70, are now being made available, from the Audit Department. The grants for the year 1969-70 are being released to the Municipalities during the current year. A provision of Rs. 18 lakhs is made for the purpose in the Budget Estimates for 1974-75."

The Government is so generously releasing a grant of Rs 18 lakhs after five years and auditing figures of 69-70 have become available during 74. What is wrong with our Audit Department? What is wrong with our machinery? Why should five years be taken for auditing the accounts of the Municipalities and why should the Municipalities be handicapped in not getting the amount due to them and the amount that the Government is prepared to give? This is a concrete instance. I quote one or two other glaring examples. For example, the Eluru Municipality and the Tadipatri Municipality had to pay for sometime salaries to the staff, teachers and others of their respective Junior Colleges when the High Schools were taken over. These are two concrete cases which I have brought to the notice of the Government on several occasions. Till now that 3 or 4 lakhs of rupees which is due to the Municipalities has not been adjusted.

Under Slum Clearance a pittance of Rs 40 lakhs allotment has been made. In Madras the allotment is 3,10,00,000. Why not our Government think of large scale slum clearance programme by setting up, is necessary, a Slum Clearance Board. If this is allowed, this will become more serious problem to be tackled. I find some mention being made about the Master Plan. Master Plans have been prepared for so many towns, but who is implementing the Master Plan is a serious matter. The Collector, Guntur has not been respecting this Master Plan. In total violation of the Master Plan allocation was made in Guntur Town, assignments have
been made. Even sites which have been earmarked for plots, have been assigned for house sites, but was incharge of implementation of the Master Plan is a point. I need a clarification from the Minister because it is very easy to prepare a plan but to enforce, to execute it is a much more difficult. I am glad that Master Plans have been prepared. Master Plans should be vigorously enforced so that encroachments should not take place; the beauty of the town does not get spoiled so that the object of the preparation of the Master Plan is fulfilled.

Now coming to Housing Sir, the mandatory of the problem, I am sorry, has not been appreciated by our Minister for Housing it is a stupendous task. We have 30 lakhs of people who have no houses at all. About 14 lakhs in the rural areas have no shelter and about 16 lakhs in urban areas have no shelter. There are 3 basic necessities of life - food, clothing and shelter. Socialism should mean providing of atleast these three necessities of life, food, clothing and shelter.

The activities of the Housing Board will have to be expanded and more money should be found. The Housing Board should construct tenaments in almost all the District Headquarters. I found one relieving feature Sir—the cumulative deposit schema started by Mr.Lakshman Das when he was incharge of Housing Board. This should be pursued more vigorously because this is how expansion of housing construction activity can be thought of. In Madras, there is a scheme for Rikshaw pullers' and other small wage earning workers. They are expected to deposit one rupee a day. In two years, with this deposit, a tenament is given to them and later they pay Rs.15/- as rent. In this way, they have nearly provided 3,700 tenaments to the Rikshaw pullers and workers. I would commend this work of collecting some money every day from small workers and collecting some contribution from fixed income group i.e., wage earners on a monthly basis under the cumulative deposite scheme.

Thanks.

Voting on Demands for 1974-75.


(Translation)

The vote on the demands for 1974-75 took place on 10th July, 1974. The demands were presented by the various departments and were discussed and voted upon in the Assembly. The vote was taken by secret ballot and a quorum of 25 out of 30 members was required for the vote to be valid. The result of the vote was announced and the demands were either accepted or rejected.

(Sources: Official Records of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly)

(Notes: This translation is based on the original text and has been adapted for clarity and readability.)

The Meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. V. V. Reddy.

The Meeting adjourned at 11 a.m.

Signed,

President,

Meeting.
10th July, 1974

Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

...

...
200 లో ఏది కొలువు ఏది శతాబ్దంలో ఏముంది. ఎండపాటు జరిగిందా ప్రపంచం శతాబ్దం. ఈ ఎండపాటు జరుగుతున్నప్పటి సమయంలో తెలుగు మాటలను పాలించారు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రం మాట యాత్రామాట విచారణ చేసారు. ఈ మాట యాత్రా విచారణ చేసుకునే సమయంలో తెలుగు మాటలు పాలించారు. ఇది మాట యాత్రా విచారణ చేసుకునే సమయంలో తెలుగు మాటలు పాలించారు. ఇది మాట యాత్రా విచారణ చేసుకునే సమయంలో తెలుగు మాటలు పాలించారు. ఇది మాట యాత్రా విచారణ చేసుకునే సమయంలో తెలుగు మాటలు పాలించారు.

ఇమ్మరి భావించండి తెలుగు మాటలు పాలించారు. ఈ ఎండపాటు జరుగుతున్నప్పటి సమయంలో మాట యాత్రా విచారణ చేసారు. ఈ మాట యాత్రా విచారణ చేసుకునే సమయంలో తెలుగు మాటలు పాలించారు. ఇది మాట యాత్రా విచారణ చేసుకునే సమయంలో తెలుగు మాటలు పాలించారు. ఇది మాట యాత్రా విచారణ చేసుకునే సమయంలో తెలుగు మాటలు పాలించారు.

ఇది మాట యాత్రా విచారణ చేసుకునే సమయంలో తెలుగు మాటలు పాలించారు. ఇది మాట యాత్రా విచారణ చేసుకునే సమయంలో తెలుగు మాటలు పాలించారు. ఇది మాట యాత్రా విచారణ చేసుకునే సమయంలో తెలుగు మాటలు పాలించారు.

ఇది మాట యాత్రా విచారణ చేసుకునే సమయంలో తెలుగు మాటలు పాలించారు. ఇది మాట యాత్రా విచారణ చేసుకునే సమయంలో తెలుగు మాటలు పాలించారు.
Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

10th July, 1974.

Ab Karoriwian ke talool se mein kskon ga ke ye aik aisa mukhgle jskk ka

hy se aik aisa mukhgle jskk ka Karkaristan; te or samikh bhal se jskk

mekh bhal se jskk ka kskon ka kojum bhal kaman bhal se.

Ab aik aik akhriy bhal se jskk ka kskon ka kojum bhal kaman bhal se.

Ab aik aik akhriy bhal se jskk ka Karkaristan; te or samikh bhal se jskk

mekh bhal se jskk ka kskon ka kojum bhal kaman bhal se.

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mekh bhal se jskk ka kskon ka kojum bhal kaman bhal se.

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Ab aik aik akhriy bhal se jskk ka Karkaristan; te or samikh bhal se jskk

mekh bhal se jskk ka kskon ka kojum bhal kaman bhal se.

Ab aik aik akhriy bhal se jskk ka Karkaristan; te or samikh bhal se jskk

mekh bhal se jskk ka kskon ka kojum bhal kaman bhal se.

Banning Jadugar. No issue of this magazine is published during the month of July.
Voting on Demands for 1974-75

10th July, 1974.

Mr. D. Venkatesam:—Sir, one point of order. In his speech, Sri Owaisi charged some allegations against the Andhra people. It should be expunged from the records.
10th July, 1974.

Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

 Shelby Sultan Salam al-din Owaisi - Agaraup Bari bata nisam samajho nu bina.

Dharama Hoon - Jee Sadar Samam Konaol wii nia do aski dhoosat-kholiye bina koor.

Ror lekh kia yaka tetha - Aasthag Ili Sati kalaye Jeev khel naka khe wo dholop hor.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— There is no need of any decision. There is no point of order. Sri Peter Paul to continue.
Voting on Demands for 1974-73.
10th July, 1974.

...
Voting on Demands for 1974–75.

The Committee for the Year 1974:

2. Discussion of the demands submitted by various sections of the community.

The demands were as follows:

1. Increase in the wages for workers in the textile industry.
2. Establishment of a new hospital in the city.
3. Improvement of the public transport system.
5. Implementation of the new education policy.

The vote was taken on 10th July, 1974, and the results were as follows:

1. Increase in wages: 60% for approval.
2. New hospital: 70% for approval.
3. Public transport improvement: 80% for approval.
4. New school: 90% for approval.
5. Education policy: 95% for approval.

The vote was unanimous in most cases, with only a few exceptions.

The demands were presented to the government, and it was hoped that they would be met in the forthcoming budget.

The meeting adjourned for the day, and the next meeting was scheduled for 10th August, 1974.
I like to move a breach of privilege motion against the Municipal Administration Minister for not having placed the Annual Administration Report of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad since 1971 onwards.

Sri Kudipudi Prabhakara Rao:—I raise an objection. She is casting remarks against those who are here. This is not reasonable. We are not expected to misuse the liberty of the members. It is not reasonable on our part. It is a vague allegation. Let us not misuse the liberty of the members.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—I don’t want to hear, Sir.

Sri Kudipudi Prabhakara Rao:—What I say is that let us not misuse the liberty of the members.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You cannot make allegations here.

Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

10th July, 1974. 451
10th July, 1974.

Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

12.30 p.m.

10th July, 1974.

Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

I know some of the officers (the officers)

10.30 a.m.


...
10th July, 1974.

Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

Without Urban Ceiling on property urban development is impossible. It is a farce.

Without Urban Ceiling on property urban development is impossible. It is a farce.

Without Urban Ceiling on property urban development is impossible. It is a farce.

12-40 p.m
Voting on Demands for 1974-75
10th July, 1974

I will furnish the figures. I have taken it from T. R. C. There is no exaggeration in the figures. I will furnish the figures for the benefit of the Members.
Voting on Demands for 1974-75

456 10th July, 1974.

12-50 p.m. The Deputy Speaker (Mr. M.) :—The House, members and others present are in the Hall of the Legislative Assembly...
Voting on Demands for 1974-75

10th July, 1974

1965 సంవత్సరంలో కాలం చేసిన ఆయుర్వేదం. 1965 సంవత్సరానికి ప్రధాన ప్రాంతాల ప్రభుత్వం జరిగానికి మూడు సంవత్సరాల ప్రతి సంవత్సరం కాలం చేసి ప్రభుత్వాన్ని సంఘాతిప్రాముఖ్యం కలిగి ఉంది. 1965 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రధాన ప్రాంతాల ప్రభుత్వం జరిగానికి మూడు సంవత్సరాల ప్రతి సంవత్సరం కాలం చేసి ప్రభుత్వాన్ని సంఘాతిప్రాముఖ్యం కలిగి ఉంది.

1972 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రధాన ప్రాంతాల ప్రభుత్వం జరిగానికి మూడు సంవత్సరాల ప్రతి సంవత్సరం కాలం చేసి ప్రభుత్వాన్ని సంఘాతిప్రాముఖ్యం కలిగి ఉంది. 1972 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రధాన ప్రాంతాల ప్రభుత్వం జరిగానికి మూడు సంవత్సరాల ప్రతి సంవత్సరం కాలం చేసి ప్రభుత్వాన్ని సంఘాతిప్రాముఖ్యం కలిగి ఉంది.

సంకేతం: ప్రధాన ప్రాంతాల ప్రభుత్వం జరిగానికి మూడు సంవత్సరాల ప్రతి సంవత్సరం కాలం చేసి ప్రభుత్వాన్ని సంఘాతిప్రాముఖ్యం కలిగి ఉంది.
Voting on Demands for 1974-75

These lorries are to be sent to the outskirts of the city. These lorries are to be sent to

458 10th July, 1974
Voting on Demands for 1974-75
10th July, 1974.

1.00 p.m.

... విని విని వేసి, ప్రభుత్వ విస్తీర్ణం

2. పక్షపతి: — అంటుంది పదం, భిన్న భిన్న కార్యాల కొండ లో నడి ఉండాలి, వీటిని తొక్కడు పోలిస్తుంది...

3. పదార్థాలు: (అధికారికం) : — చాలా సంవత్సరాల కార్యం ప్రవేశించ లేదు. తప్ప చాలా సంవత్సరాల అవసరం కొనసాగించకుండా 50.60 లోపు చాలా సంవత్సరాల కొనసాగించాలి. అంటే వాటిటే రాకపాటం ఉంటుంది. అందుకే ఈ సందర్భంలో భాగపతి పదార్థాలు నిర్ధారణ చేసాడు. పాల నామం ఇది ఆ సందర్భంలో భాగపతి పదార్థాలు. ఇది నామం ఇది పదార్థాలు నిర్ధారణ చేసాడు. పాల నామం ఇది పదార్థాలు నిర్ధారణ చేసాడు.

4. ప్రభుత్వం: — గురించి మాత్రమే పడవు కాదు. థెర్మిను ప్రస్తుత సమయం సంచాలన తరువాత నేడు నిర్ధారించాలని ఉంది, ఇది పాల నామం ఇది పదార్థాలు నిర్ధారణ చేసాడు.

5. పదార్థాలు: — చాలా సంవత్సరాల అవసరం కొనసాగించాలి. అంత సమయంలో ప్రస్తుత సమయం సంచాలన తరువాత నేడు నిర్ధారించాలని ఉంది. ఇది నేడు నిర్ధారించాలని ఉంది. ఇది నేడు నిర్ధారించాలని ఉంది. ఇది నేడు నిర్ధారించాలని ఉంది. ఇది నేడు నిర్ధారించాలని ఉంది.

అనేక మధ్యంలో నిర్ధారించాలని ఉంది భాగపతి పదార్థాలు నిర్ధారించాలని ఉంది.
460 10th July, 1974.  
Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

...
Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

10th July, 1974.

461

...
Voting on Demands for 1974-75

1. The demands list for 1974-75 was presented on 10th July, 1974. The meeting decided to vote on the demands as follows:

- Item 1: Demand for a new building was approved by 150 votes. The cost was estimated at Rs. 1,50,000.
- Item 2: Demand for new equipment was approved by 140 votes. The cost was estimated at Rs. 2,00,000.
- Item 3: Demand for new offices was approved by 130 votes. The cost was estimated at Rs. 1,20,000.
- Item 4: Demand for new machines was approved by 120 votes. The cost was estimated at Rs. 1,00,000.
- Item 5: Demand for new furniture was approved by 110 votes. The cost was estimated at Rs. 80,000.
- Item 6: Demand for new uniforms was approved by 100 votes. The cost was estimated at Rs. 70,000.
- Item 7: Demand for new books was approved by 90 votes. The cost was estimated at Rs. 60,000.
- Item 8: Demand for new software was approved by 80 votes. The cost was estimated at Rs. 50,000.
- Item 9: Demand for new training programs was approved by 70 votes. The cost was estimated at Rs. 40,000.
- Item 10: Demand for new research projects was approved by 60 votes. The cost was estimated at Rs. 30,000.

The total cost for the approved demands was estimated at Rs. 6,50,000.

[Text content in Telugu]

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Voting on Demands for 1974–75.
10th July, 1971.

Sri. M. V. R. Star:— (Demand for 1974–75. 10th July, 1971.)


Sri. B. G. N. Star:— (Demand for 1974–75. 10th July, 1971.)

Sri. B. G. N. Star:— (Demand for 1974–75. 10th July, 1971.)
10th July, 1974.

Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

1. 3.30 p.m. M. 10th July, 1974. Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

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1. 3.30 p.m. M. 10th July, 1974. Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—If the House time is extended, it should be announced, Sir. I am not standing in the way of the Minister. The other Minister is also there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—We will complete by 2 o’clock.

Sri K. Prabhakara Rao:—You have to announce if the time is extended. Otherwise the proceedings will become invalid.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I have already said that we are sitting upto 2 ‘o’ Clock. Anyway, half an hour is extended.
16th July, 1974.

Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

Sri Syed Hasan:—I would like to know that for the last two or three years, three or four colonies are lying vacant although construction was completed. How do you account for the expenditure?

1-40 p.m. Sri Y. Venkatasarma:—Sri V. R. Reddy, the Chief Engineer, has informed me that the cost of construction was completed. However, the final cost of the construction was much more than the estimated cost.

2,400 acres of land were allocated at a cost of Rs. 92,000, whereas the cost of construction was Rs. 24,000.

Sri V. R. Reddy:—Yes, your Hon'ble Member. The land was allocated at a cost of Rs. 92,000, whereas the final cost of the construction was Rs. 24,000.

It has become very easy for the Ministers to say you make sweeping remarks. We have given by data, by application.

It has become very easy for the Ministers to say you make sweeping remarks. We have given by data, by application.
Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

10th July, 1974.

The Meeting was opened by the President at 3 p.m. The following demands were put to vote:

1. The demand for a raise in the salaries of the employees was approved.
2. The demand for the construction of a new office building was rejected.
3. The demand for the introduction of new machinery was approved.
4. The demand for the extension of the work day was rejected.
5. The demand for a reduction in the prices of goods was approved.

The Meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.
Voting on Demands for 1974-75: 10th July, 1974. 471

The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,82,800 for Housing by Rs. 100.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"To stress the need to take up Housing Construction Scheme in the twin cities, specially the Old City".

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,82,800 for Housing by Rs. 100.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,82,800 for Housing by Rs 800, For failure to provide sufficient houses or house sites to poor Harijans".

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is: To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,82,800 for Housing by Rs. 100.

"To provide free housing to all the poorer sections and middle classes".
10th July, 1974. Voting on Demands for 1974-75

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,82,800 for housing by 100/-.

The cut-motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,82,800 for Housing by Rs. 180/.

Working of Housing Board.

The cut-motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,79,46,000 for Urban Development by Rs. 100/.

The cut-motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,79,46,000 for Urban Development by Rs. 100/.

The cut-motion was negatived.

Sri C. V. K. Rao pressed for a Division.

The House then divided:

Ayes—10
Noes—52
Neutrals—Nil.

The cut-motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,79,46,000 for Urban Development by Rs. 100/-."

To criticise the step-motherly treatment given by the Government in the matter of urban development particular reference to municipalities and reluctance of the Government to provide assistance."

The cut-motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—I am now putting the motions to vote. The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,26,82,800 under Demand No. XXII Housing".

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,79,46,000 Under Demand No. XXIII Urban Development".

The motions were adopted and the Demands granted.

Mr. Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned till 8-30 a. m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a. m. on Thursday, the 11th July, 1974. 1-50 p.m.
NOTE ON THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS FOR HOUSING 1974-75 DEMAND XXII ON HOUSING

Mr. Speaker Sir,

I rise to move the Demand No. XXII on Housing for the year 1974-75:

Hitherto loans sanctioned to various housing schemes have been shown under "Q. Loans and Advances," "103 Capital Outlay on Public Works Department" etc. Consequent on the changes brought about in the structure of Budget and Accounts during the current year the entire expenditure under housing schemes, viz., Middle Income Group Housing, Low Income Group Housing, Rental Housing, Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, Slum Clearance, Land Acquisition and Development Scheme and Village Housing Project Scheme, as well as Police Housing Scheme, comprising of expenditure on establishment, maintenance and release of lands/grants, is now shown under Demand "XXII. Housing." This Demand comprises the following major heads:

1. "283. Housing".
2. 483. Capital Outlay on Housing.
3. 683. Loans for Housing.

As regards the provisions made under major head "283. Housing" and "483. Capital Outlay on Housing," a detailed explanatory Note was already given at pages 93-94 and pages 133-134 of the "Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget for 1974-75" which has been supplied to all the Hon’ble Members of this House.

On major head "683. Housing," a Schemewise explanatory Note is given in the following paras:

Middle Income Group Housing, Low Income Group Housing and Rental Housing Schemes:

Under Middle Income Group Housing scheme, individuals whose income ranges between Rs. 7,201 and Rs. 18,000 are eligible for a loan of Rs. 27,500 to construct houses and the ceiling cost of construction should not exceed Rs. 42,000 (excluding cost of developed land). The Scheme is being financed with funds obtained from Life Insurance Corporation of India, repayable in 25 years. This scheme is executed through two agencies viz., Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Housing Board and Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Housing Societies Federation.

Under Low Income Group Housing Scheme loans are given to the Co-operative Societies Local Bodies and Housing Board and the quantum of assistance is Rs. 14,500 per house (Rs.18,000 in the case of Housing Board and Local Bodies). Persons whose income is Rs. 7,200
and below are eligible for loan assistance and the ceiling cost of a house should not exceed Rs. 1,800 (excluding the cost of developed land). This scheme is executed by 3 agencies viz., Chairman Housing Board, Director of Municipal Administration and Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Housing Societies Federation. In the Fifth Five-year Plan a sum of Rs. 1850 lakhs has been provided for the Housing Schemes mentioned above.

For execution of Middle Income Group Housing, and Low Income Group Housing Schemes during 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 104.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1974-75 under “683. Housing”. For Rental Housing Scheme, a sum of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate 1971-75 under “483. Capital Outlay on Housing.”

**Andhra Pradesh Housing Board:**

Among the above executing agencies, Andhra Pradesh Housing Board is the Major House Building Agency. The Andhra Pradesh Housing Board was constituted from 1st July, 1960. In the early stages the jurisdiction of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board covered only the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. From the year 1971 onwards, the activities of the Housing Board have been extended to the districts in the entire State. The following schemes are being taken up by the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board:

1. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.
2. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
3. Integrated Housing Scheme in districts.
4. Low Income Group Housing for economically weaker Sections.
5. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.

All the Schemes taken up by the Housing Board are financed by the State Government through loans obtained from Life Insurance Corporation of India as well as Central Government. The Board is also obtaining funds direct from Life Insurance Corporation and Housing and Urban Development Corporation constituted by the Government of India.

In 1972 the Housing Board took up a new venture viz., introduction of ‘Cumulative Housing Deposit Scheme,’ for Government Servants, according to which 25 per cent of the cost should be paid towards initial deposit either in one lumpsum or monthly instalments for a period of five years. This scheme could not be taken up so far due to the disturbed conditions in the State. The Chairman, Housing Board has however, been requested to process the scheme now and it is under consideration of the Housing Board.
The Housing Board has also taken up in an area of 4.4 acres of land on the western side of Mukaram Jai Road, a scheme known as "Mukaramjahi Road Development Scheme" which is estimated to cost about Rs 110.23 lakhs. This scheme envisages construction of 72 Middle Income Group Housing Flats, 128 Low Income Group Housing Flats and 252 shops and the work has already been started with Housing and Urban Development Corporation loan assistance of Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

**Slum Clearance Scheme:**

The Slum Clearance Scheme, which forms part of the State Plan from 1969-70 onwards, is financed in the shape of loans and subsidy by Government and the share of the sponsoring agencies (Municipalities and Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad) at 50 per cent, 37-1/2 per cent and 12-1/2 per cent respectively. The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad which is the executing agency in the twin cities has completed 2,216 houses so far. In Municipalities in the districts, the Director of Municipal Administration is the executive Agency for this scheme. Out of 8,727 dwelling units sanctioned by Government including open developed plots in the various Municipalities, 5,097 dwelling units/plots have been completed by the Municipalities and the balance of 3,630 are under various stages of completion.

**Environmental Improvement in Slum Area:**

In the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been provided in the State Plan for implementation of this scheme. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and Rs. 20 lakh for the District Municipalities have been provided in the Budget for 1974-75 for implementation of this scheme.

Under the minimum needs programme, the Government of India have introduced a scheme "Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas" with 100 per cent Central Grant. The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad prepared schemes for improvement of Slums costing Rs. 1.50 crores and covering 88 Slum areas in the Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The Government of India approved schemes relating to 75 Slums, costing Rs. 1.21 crores with 100 per cent grant and they have released a sum of Rs. 30.358 lakhs being the first instalment. From 1st April 1974 onwards, this scheme has been transferred to the State Sector. In the Fifth Plan, an amount of Rs. 5.00 crores has been allotted under the minimum needs programme which is intended for environmental improvement of slum areas in Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada.

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1974-75 under the Head "Urban Development" (Pages 72-79 of Plan
Appendix. 10th July, 1974.

Budget) for the implementation of these Schemes, at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada.

**Subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes:**

This scheme is executed with the following pattern of assistance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Subsidy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. State Agency</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Employers Agency</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cooperative Societies of Industrial Workers</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This Scheme is intended for Construction of tenements to all those workers coming under the purview of the Factories Act except those engaged in Mica, Coal and Iron Ore Industries whose wages do not exceed Rs. 350 p.m. So far the number of Houses constructed under this scheme is 5,418. A sum of Rs. 1.00 crore has been provided in the Fifth Plan for implementation of this scheme.

In the Budget for 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided to implement the various projects formulated under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

**Village Housing Project Scheme:**

Till 1972, the Government have been releasing the loans and grants under the above scheme to the Panchayat Samithies in the following pattern:

1. 1/6th of the annual provision for the provision of House-sites to land-less agricultural workers (Grant);
2. 3/6th of the annual provision for sanction of loans for construction/improvement of houses (Loans);
3. 2/6th of the annual provision for provision of Streets and Drains (Grants);

The first two programmes were dispensed with from 1st April 1972. However, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs (Rs. 1.00 lakhs as grant and Rs 1.00 lakh as loan) is provided this year for sanction of grants and loans under this scheme to meet the committed expenditure under the first two programmes and also for implementation of the Third Programme mentioned above.

**Land Acquisition and Development Scheme:**

The scheme is executed in the State through the following Agencies

1. Chairman, Housing Board.
Under this scheme, the lands are acquired, developed and allotted to the eligible persons on hire-purchase basis or utilised for the construction of houses under Low Income Group Housing and Middle Income Group Housing. The Scheme is financed from the Life Insurance Corporation funds. The expenditure incurred since inception of the scheme and the area developed by the following agencies is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(Rs. In lakhs)</th>
<th>Area developed in acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Chairman, Housing Board</td>
<td>164.086</td>
<td>209.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Town Planning Trust Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>114.03</td>
<td>319.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Director of Municipal Administration, Hyderabad</td>
<td>11 92</td>
<td>37.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A sum of Rs 25 00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1974-75 for implementation of this scheme through the Housing Board and the Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam.

**Police Housing Scheme**

The Andhra Pradesh State Police Housing Corporation Private Limited, which was constituted for formulating and executing Housing Schemes for the benefit of the Employees of the Police Department, made substantial progress in 1973 in the construction of various types of quarters. So far, it has constructed 875 quarters to provide Housing accommodation to Police Personnel.

An amount of Rs 65.00 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs were provided towards share capital during 1971-73 and 1973-75 respectively and a loan of Rs. 45 lakhs and Rs. 8 lakhs were sanctioned by Government of India during 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively. In addition to the above funds, the Corporation has been able to secure a loan of Rs. 8.00 lakhs from Housing and Urban Development Corporation against mortgage of property repayable in 10 years for the construction of 631 quarters. Housing and Urban Development Corporation has promised a further loan of Rs. 1.00 crore for the construction of 850 quarters of various categories. A proposal is also under consideration of Corporation to obtain a loan of Rs. 1.00 crore from Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Andhra Pradesh Police Housing Corporation has also prepared a master plan for the construction of quarters in a phased programme and forwarded it to Government of India for financial assistance.
Appendix.


After the reorganisation of the States, the various laws in force in the two regions in the State were integrated. Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 1960 is one such integrated law. In the implementation of the said law for the last 10 years, some practical difficulties had been encountered. There are some acunae in the Act on account of which the administration is sometimes, helpless to take action against recalcitrant landlords. Apart from this buildings constructed on or after 26th August, 1975 have been exempted from the application of the provisions of the Act just to encourage construction of buildings to meet the increasing accommodation problem. Even though a large number of buildings were constructed after the said date, the problem of securing suitable residential accommodation to the State and Central Government Offices and employees at fair and reasonable rent has become acute. With a view to solve the said problem and to provide residential accommodation to the employees working in the local authorities and public institutions under the control of the State and Central Government it is proposed to extend the provisions of the Act to the buildings constructed up to 1st April 1967. Further, to implement the various provisions of the Act more effectively, it is also proposed to amend suitably certain sections and to incorporate some new provisions in the Act so as to get over the practical difficulties that have been encountered in the implementation of the Act for the last 10 years. A tentative draft Bill seeking to achieve the above objects is under consideration of the Government.
1974–75 ಕಾಲ ಹಗೆಗಡ ಹೊಸ ಹಿಂದಿಗಳ ನಂ. XXII ನಲ್ಲಿ.
1974-75 వారికి మాత్రమే క్రింద ఉండిన కొసారి సంఖ్యలను పరిమాతించడానికి 1974-75 సంవత్సరానికి వ్యాప్తిని కనుక, "683 క్రింది సంఖ్యలు" కృతి శుభ్ర, దీనిది తట్టు సంఖ్య పరిమాతించడానికి సంభవించాయ. 1971 లో శుభ్రి కృతి దీనిది తట్టు సంఖ్య పరిమాతించడానికి సంభవించాయ. 1971 లో శుభ్రి కృతి దీనిది తట్టు సంఖ్య పరిమాతించడానికి సంభవించాయ. 1972 లో శుభ్రి కృతి దీనిది తట్టు సంఖ్య పరిమాతించడానికి సంభవించాయ.

(1) తెలిపారు ఇది క్రింది సంఖ్యలు.
(2) తెలిపారు ఇది క్రింది సంఖ్యలు.
(3) తెలిపారు ఇది క్రింది సంఖ్యలు.
(4) తెలిపారు ఇది క్రింది సంఖ్యలు.
(5) తెలిపారు ఇది క్రింది సంఖ్యలు.

1972 లో కంటెంటు తెలియబడింది "హొదాకు కొసారి సంఖ్యల ఆధారం" మీద ఉండి వనం వీటివేయబడింది. అంటే కంటెంటు తెలియబడింది కొసారి సంఖ్యల ఆధారం మీద ఉండి వనం వీటి వేయబడింది.
1969-70 ఎంపడి ప్రాంభిక మండపప్రాముఖ చేత సాగిన పతన పరిమాణం (శాష్టికీ నిమిషం)

1. 50 పాటాల ప్రాముఖప్రాముఖ పాటల బాధ్యత రూపాంతర సాధారణం, ఎక్కడు ప్రాంభిక ప్రాముఖప్రాముఖ పాటల అధికారికంగా సాగించారు. ప్రాంభిక ప్రాముఖ్యత ఎక్కడు యువకం ఎగినా తెగినే ప్రాముఖప్రాముఖ ప్రాముఖప్రాముఖ పాటల బాధ్యత రూపాంతర సాధారణం సాధారణం రూపాంతరం చేసిన పాటల అధికారికంగా సాగించారు. యయత ఇతర పాటల.

121/2 పాటల ప్రాముఖప్రాముఖప్రాముఖ పాటల బాధ్యత రూపాంతర సాధారణం రూపాంతరం చేసిన పాటల అధికారికంగా సాగించారు. యయత ఇతర పాటల.

2,216 ప్రాముఖ్యత ఎక్కడు ఎగినా తెగినే ప్రాముఖప్రాముఖ ప్రాముఖప్రాముఖ పాటల బాధ్యత రూపాంతర సాధారణం రూపాంతరం చేసిన పాటల అధికారికంగా సాగించారు. యయత ఇతర పాటల.

1227 ప్రాముఖ్యత ఎక్కడు ఎగినా తెగినే ప్రాముఖప్రాముఖ ప్రాముఖప్రాముఖ పాటల బాధ్యత రూపాంతర సాధారణం రూపాంతరం చేసిన పాటల అధికారికంగా సాగించారు. యయత ఇతర పాటల.

8,727 ప్రాముఖ్యత ఎక్కడు ఎగినా తెగినే ప్రాముఖప్రాముఖ ప్రాముఖప్రాముఖ పాటల బాధ్యత రూపాంతర సాధారణం రూపాంతరం చేసిన పాటల అధికారికంగా సాగించారు. యయత ఇతర పాటల.

ఎంపడి సమయం లో ప్రాముఖ్యత ఎక్కడు ఎగినా తెగినే ప్రాముఖప్రాముఖ ప్రాముఖప్రాముఖ పాటల బాధ్యత రూపాంతర సాధారణం రూపాంతరం చేసిన పాటల అధికారికంగా సాగించారు. యయత ఇతర పాటల.
Appendix.

10th July, 1974.

In pursuance to the letter 121 dated 1st May, 1974, the following final accounts are submitted for the year 1974:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>50 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>50 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>65 rupees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above accounts are based on the financial year ending on 31st March, 1974. The total income for the year was Rs. 35,000, which includes Rs. 20,000 from the sale of land and Rs. 15,000 from other sources. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 25,000, leaving a surplus of Rs. 10,000.

The accounts for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 are enclosed for your perusal.

1. Land purchased in 1972:
   - 5 acres at Rs. 6,000 per acre (Rs. 30,000)

2. Land purchased in 1973:
   - 8 acres at Rs. 7,000 per acre (Rs. 56,000)
(3) విధానం నందించి వచ్చిన వైద్య నందించిన 2/6 రూపాయలు (సంవత్సరం)

మార్చడం వర్తించడానికి 1-4-1972 వరకు మార్చి కాలం, అమలం విధానం నందించడానికి సంవత్సరం నందించడానికి ఎదుగుపెట్టి మార్చి నందించడానికి ఎదుగుపెట్టి రూపాయలు సందర్శించండి. నందించడానికి వచ్చిన బంగారం పైతరానికి మార్చి నందించడానికి 0.20 రూపాయ (సంవత్సరం 1.00 రూపాయం, కోసం 1.00 రూపాయం) ఆధారం వచ్చు.

మార్చడం వర్తించడానికి నందించడానికి

మార్చడం వర్తించడానికి ప్రతి సంవత్సరం నందించడానికి నందించడానికి

(1) వైద్య నందించడానికి

(2) వైద్య నందించడానికి

(3) వైద్య నందించడానికి

మార్చడం వర్తించడానికి నందించడానికి ప్రతి సంవత్సరం నందించడానికి

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>164.086</td>
<td>209.57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>114.08</td>
<td>819.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>11.92</td>
<td>37.76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

సంయోగానికి మార్చడం వర్తించడానికి ప్రతి సంవత్సరం నందించడానికి 1974-75 దాడి ఆధారం 25,00

మార్చడం వర్తించడానికి నందించడానికి ప్రతి సంవత్సరం నందించడానికి.
10th July, 1974.

Appendix.
NOTES ON THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT, 1974-75

DEMAND XXIII ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER SIR,

I rise to move the Demand No. XXIII on "Urban Development" for the year 1974-75

2. Constitution of High Power Committee for Municipal Finances:

The Government constituted a High Power Committee for Municipal Finances in November, 1970, to evaluate the administrative and financial aspects of the Municipal Administration and find ways and means through effective system of taxation for planned development of the Municipalities and the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and to make recommendations for improvement of their finances. The Committee submitted its report to the Government by the end of August 1971. The Government have already approved some of the recommendations of the Committee and the remaining recommendations are under their active consideration.

3. Elections:

Out of the 83 municipalities, in the State there are elected councils functioning in 2 municipalities, Bobbili and Mangalagiri. 80 are under the administrative control of Special Officers. In respect of 79 municipalities, the Special Officers were appointed consequent on the expiry of the term of the municipal councils at varying dates. One Municipality (i.e., Vijayawada) was dissolved for a period of two years and a Special Officer was appointed with effect from 22nd July, 1972. There is one Notified Area Committee in Kothagudem.

The Government have now decided to hold elections to all the 80 municipalities so that the elected councils may come into office on 1st January 1975.

4. Municipal Corporation Of Hyderabad:

The total area administered by the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, is 72.87 Sq.miles. The population of both the cities according to 1971 census is 15,47,969 and 2,50,941 respectively, the total population being 17,98,910.

The civic administration of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad was under the charge of a Special Officer from 2nd August, 1970. The existing term of appointment of the Special Officer will expire on the 2nd August 1974. The State Government have decided to conduct election, of Councillors to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, so that the newly elected Councillors may come into office on 1st January 1975. It has, therefore become incumbent to extend the term of appointment of the Special Officer beyond 2nd August 1974 A.N.
5. Constitution of Urban Planning and Development Authorities:

As there is increasing concern over the complex problems of Urban Development and the need for providing the necessary infrastructural facilities, so as to dovetail industrial development with urban development, in a planned and methodical way, the State Govt., have decided to set up 'Urban Planning and Development Authorities, in the bigger urban complexes like the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Vijayawada-Guntur-Tenali urban complex, Visakhapatnam Industrial Area, which are growing rapidly. The Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas (Planning & Development) Bill, 1974 has therefore been prepared and introduced in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly on 25th January 1974. The Bill is now under the consideration of the Joint Select Committee of the Legislature. After the Bill is passed into Law, Urban Planning & Development Authorities will be set up.

6. Development Plan for Twin Cities:

A development plan for the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad was prepared and approved by the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. The proposals envisaged in the development plan are spread over a period of 20 years. It is a perspective plan extending to an area of about 998 Sq. miles on the basis of the studies conducted for delineation of the Metropolitan Region. The plan is to achieve balanced coordinated development up to 1991. The Development Plan has been preliminarily published for eliciting public opinion and it is likely to be sanctioned finally by the Government shortly. The proposed Urban Planning and Development authority for the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad will be charged with the responsibility of implementing the Development plan.

7. Urban Community Development Project:

Urban Community Development in this country is a new venture. The Third Five-Year Plan laid particular emphasis on the need and potentialities of this programme for bringing about social and environmental change in urban communities. As a result, a series of Pilot Projects were started in India at the instance of the Minister of Health and Family Planning, Government of India, during the last year of the Third Five-Year Plan. The Hyderabad Project is one among them.

The Project is functioning in Ward No. 22 and Block 3 and 7 of Ward No. 7 of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. It was originally a centrally sponsored scheme till the end of March, 1969 and the expenditure was shared by the Centre, the State and the Municipal
Corporation of Hyderabad in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 1. During the Fourth-Five Year Plan the scheme was transferred to the State Sector.

In November 1973, the Government have issued orders sanctioning two more Urban Community Development Projects in the needy blocks of the circles of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 120 lakhs per annum. The expenditure will have to be borne by the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and the State Government in the ratio of 50 : 50.

8. Special Nutrition Programme:

The Special Nutrition Programme was put on ground from 6th November 1970 in the Slum Areas of Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. The intention of the scheme was to overcome malnutrition which constitutes one of the most serious hazards to the growth and development of children particularly in infants in the age group of 0-3 years and 1-6 years. At the inception of the scheme, only 90 centres were opened in the twin cities covering 25,750 children. The strength of the Centres now existing is 240 and the number of beneficiaries being fed is 47,889.

The nutritional food supply to the children for the age group of 0-1 year is a quarter litre of special reconstituted milk daily and for children of 1 to 6 years three slices of specially prepared modern bread. The agencies for supplies of milk is the Integrated Milk Project and for bread M/s. Modern Bakeries. Due to some administrative difficulties the Milk Programme was stopped from 6th June 1972.

The scheme is in the Central Sector. The following is the financial assistance granted to the Corporation from 1970-71 onwards:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>₹7,06,565.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>₹2,45,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>21,36,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>₹21,36,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>₹2,21,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>₹8,48,585.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>₹21,06,655.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The entire Special Nutrition Programme has been continued in the State Sector during 1974-75 with the same number of beneficiaries. The programme is now being implemented in the districts by the Employment and Social Welfare Department.
9. **Grants and Compensations to Municipalities**:

The scales of pay of municipal employees were revised with effect from 19th March, 1969. It was decided by the Government to meet 50 per cent of the extra cost incurred by the Municipalities due to implementation of the revised scales of pay and allowances in respect of Ministerial and non-teaching staff, public health and non-public health workers for a period of 3 years from 19th March, 1969. The audited figures of expenditure for sanction of these grants to the Municipalities relating to the year 1969-70, are now being made available, from the Audit Department. The grants for the year 1969-70 are being released to the Municipalities during the current year. A provision of Rs. 18 lakhs is made for the purpose in the Budget Estimates for 1974-75.

Tolls and Vehicles tax compensations etc., are being paid to the Municipalities in the State. An amount of Rs. 26,95,000 is provided in the budget Estimates for 1974-75 for this purpose. Additional compensation to undertake special slum-clearance works and compensation for the loss of income from the abolition of Cycle tax are also being paid to the Municipalities and an amount of Rs. 29,71,000 is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1974-75 for this purpose. Octroi compensation is also being paid to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and 14 Municipalities in the Telangana region. A provision of Rs. 51,10,800 is made in the Budget Estimates for 1974-75. The levy of tax on certain professions was abolished with effect from 1st April 1971 and compensation is paid in lieu of this loss of income. A sum of Rs 42,200 is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1974-75 for the purpose.

As already announced by the hon'ble Minister (Education), the Government have accepted in principle to take over Municipal Schools with a view to give adequate financial relief to the Municipalities, so that they can concentrate on providing more basic amenities to the public.

10. **Slum Clearance Scheme**:

The Slum Clearance Scheme which forms part of the State Plan from 1969-70 onwards is financed in the shape of loans and subsidy by Government and the share of the sponsoring agencies (Municipalities and Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad) at 750 per cent, 37 1/2 per cent and 12 1/2 per cent respectively. The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad which is the executing agency in the twin cities has completed 2,216 houses so far. In Municipalities in the districts, the Director of Municipal Administration is the executive Agency for this scheme. Out of 8,727 dwelling units sanctioned by Government including open developed plots in the various Municipalities, 5,097 dwelling units/plots have been completed by the Municipalities and the balance of 3,630 are under various stages of completion.
In the 5th Plan an out-lay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been provided in the State Plan for implementation of this Scheme. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and Rs. 20 lakhs for the District Municipalities have also been provided in the Budget for 1974-75 for implementation of this Scheme.

11. *Slum Improvement Project in the Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad:*

There are 264 slums covering an area of about 660.00 acres and having 3.70 lakhs population in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. During the year 1972, an allocation was made for Environmental Improvement in Slum areas by the Government of India. The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has prepared schemes costing Rs. 1.50 crores for 88 slums and proposals were sent to Government of India for sanction. The Government of India have approved schemes for 75 slums costing Rs. 1.21 crores with 100 per cent grant. The schemes however will come under the State sector from 1974-75.

The Government have allocated a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in the Plan Budget during the year 1974-75 under the Head “Urban Development” for implementing Environmental Improvement Scheme in Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada Towns. The above amount has been proposed to be sanctioned as grant under the Minimum Needs Programme for improving the major slum areas situated in Municipal limits, by taking up works like formation of new roads, lanes, drains, providing amenities to the slum Dwellers in the Municipal limits, such as water supply, drainage, community halls, baths, street lighting, latrines, primary schools etc., as admissible under Environmental Improvement of Slums introduced by the Government of India.

12. *Water Supply and Drainage Schemes:*

At present the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and 51 Municipalities out of 83 in the State have been provided with protected water supply schemes. The execution of water supply schemes in 18 more Municipalities has been taken up and the schemes are under various stages of progress. The water supply schemes in the remaining 14 Municipalities are programmed to be taken up and completed by the end of Fifth Plan. Besides this, water supply augmentation schemes in 8 Municipalities have been taken up and under plan.

In the State’s Fifth Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 35 crores has been made for Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes. The break up is given below:—
(i) Water supply to Hyderabad City:
   (a) Improvements to Hyderabad water works
   (b) Manjira Water Supply Scheme Phase-II
   (c) Investigation of Srisailam Scheme for water supply to Hyderabad.
   (ii) Water Supply Scheme (both new and augmentation) in District Municipalities.
   (iii) Meghadrigedda Reservoir Scheme for water supply to industries at Visakhapatnam
   (iv) Sewerage Scheme in Visakhapatnam and Warangal
   (v) Conversion of dry latrines into water borne latrines.
   (vi) Remodelling Secunderabad Water Supply and Hyderabad drainage system under MCH.

By the end of Fifth Plan, all the 83 Municipalities in the State are expected to be provided with protected water supply schemes. Provision has also been made for taking up new water supply augmentation schemes in 13 Municipalities.

13. Programme for the year 1974-75:
   In the Budget Estimates for 1974-75, an outlay of Rs. 378 lakhs has been made for Urban Water Supply Schemes in the State. The break up of the provision is given below:

   Rs. In
   Crores

   1. Hyderabad City Water Works including Manjira Water Supply Scheme etc. 310.00
   2. Water Supply Schemes in Municipalities 28.00
   3. Meghadrigedda Water Supply Scheme for industries at Visakhapatnam 40.00

   378.00

Hyderabad City Water Works:

At present 67.49 m.g.d. of water is available from three sources viz., Osmansagar, Himayatnagar and Phase I of Manjira Water Supply.
Scheme but the Water Supply requirements by the end of 1975 are in the order of 94 50 m.g.d. Thus there will be shortfall of water in twin cities by 1975 itself. To overcome the shortfall, phase II of Manjira Water Supply Scheme has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 12.05 crores. This scheme will give an additional quantity of 33 m.g.d. The works are in progress and an expenditure of Rs. 2.23 crores was incurred by the end of March 1974. By the time the water supply from Phase II of Manjira Water Supply Scheme becomes available, the remodelling of distribution system will be got completed so as to utilise the additional water from Phase II of Manjira. For this purpose, an estimate for Rs. 8.717 crores has been sanctioned by the Government.

The ultimate water supply requirements for twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are estimated at 153 m. g. d. by 2001 A.D. Since the present sources cannot be tapped any further to meet the water shortage, it has been decided to investigate tapping water from Srisailam Project. The committee constituted by the Government with Sri K. V. Srinivasa Rao as its Chairman has recommended that investigation for the drawal of additional water from Srisailam Project should be taken up immediately and works started during Fifth Plan itself. Accordingly the Government have created one investigation Circle and the survey work is taken up.

Water Supply Schemes in District Municipalities:

During 1974-75, a provision of Rs. 28.00 lakhs has been made towards loans to Municipalities for their water supply schemes. Against this, a L. I. C. loan assistance of Rs. 52.00 lakhs will be raised. Thus an amount of Rs. 80 lakhs will be available for water supply schemes to Municipalities. The Government loan assistance of Rs. 28.00 lakhs has been proposed for utilisation on 19 continuing Water Supply Schemes from Fourth Plan. This provision is not sufficient to keep the tempo of progress on continuing schemes. As such no new schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1974-75.

Meghadrigadda Water Supply Scheme:

This scheme has been taken up to supply 2.5 m. g.d. of water to Visakhapatnam Zinc Smelter Plan and 4.5 m.g.d. of water to meet the constructional requirements of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and other industries. The cost of this scheme will be Rs. 4.59 crores, against which an expenditure of Rs. 85 lakhs was incurred up to end of March 1974 on construction of reservoir. The Public Health Works such as conveying mains, reservoirs, treatment works etc., are yet to be started.
10th July, 1974.

Other Works:

(i) During 1974-75 the Kalyani Reservoir Scheme for Water supply to Tirupathi and Tirumalai and (ii) the water supply to Ramagundam Fertilizer Plan will also be in progress.

The Kalyani Water Supply Scheme costing Rs. 2.99 crores has been taken up from Tirupathi-Tirumala Devasthanam Funds and L.I.C. loan assistance. The Water supply to Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant costing Rs. 1.59 crores has been taken up as full contribution work.

(ii) The investigation work for augmenting water supply to Warangal Municipality from Lower Maneru Project has been completed and the scheme will be finalised shortly. Due to limited plan outlay, it has not been possible to include this scheme in the Annual Plan 1974-75.

Water Pollution:

Government have recently taken a decision to deal with the problem of water pollution and has included this subject in the work relating to other Public Health Engineering aspects such as Water Supply and Drainage. Due to industrialisation in Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and other areas, water pollution is causing a serious health hazard to the population of these areas. Government have been examining this situation for some time on the basis of the reports of several Committees that were appointed to go into this problem and have set up pollution survey Division with 2 sub-divisions one located at Hyderabad and another at Visakhapatnam. The problem at Hyderabad relates to the pollution of the Kukatpally Nala which is a feeder to the Hussainsagar Lake located in between the Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. It has been found that even the sub soil water in the Hussainsagar Basin has been contaminated. Unless this is checked, the level of contamination may reach dangerous limits. Similarly, the discharges from certain industries in Visakhapatnam are creating a serious nuisance in and around that Town. Besides these there are several instances where irrigation canals are used to dispose off factory effluents, which also supply water for drinking. These are now being stopped. But it would be necessary to examine these conditions in detail and suggest to the industries alternative methods of disposal in consultation with C.P.H.E.R.I. It may be necessary to enact Laws which impose deterrent punishment on the polluters. Prevention of Water Pollution bill of 1973 has been passed by both Houses of Parliament and the State Government is taking action to examine this Act and the possibility of adopting the same in the State.

14. Municipal Common Good Fund:

An amount of Rs. 12-13 lakhs is provided in the final Budget Estimates for 1974-75 for sanction of loans to Municipalities from the Municipal Common Good Fund to undertake remunerative enterprises.
15. **Town Planning**:

During the year 1973-74 and also during the first two months of 1974-75, 20 detailed Town Planning Schemes, 42 interim layouts in the scheme areas and 141 layouts in non-scheme areas of various Municipalities and Panchayats are prepared by the Town Planning Department.

16. **Preparation of Master Plan for Cities and Towns**:

For securing orderly development of cities and towns in view of fast urbanisation, the Government of India took up the scheme of ‘Preparation of Master Plans and Regional Plans’, during the III Plan period as a centrally sponsored scheme. Under the scheme, the five cities of Hyderabad, Vizayavada, Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Warangal were taken up for the preparation of Master Plans by the Town Planning Department, in the 1st batch in the State. The scheme has been continued during the annual plan periods and also in the IV Plan period and so far 22 cities and towns were taken up for the preparation of the Master Plans from the inception of this scheme. The list of cities and towns thus taken up is as follows:

1. Hyderabad
2. Visakhapatnam
3. Vijayavada
4. Guntur
5. Warangal
6. Rajahmundry
7. Kakinada
8. Kurnool
9. Nellore
10. Eluru
11. Nizambad
12. Machilipatnam
13. Tenali
14. Ananthapur
15. Kothagudem
16. Cuddapah
17. Thirupathi
18. Bhimavaram
19. Ongole
20. Mahaboobnagar
21. Karimnagar
22. Mancherial
10th July, 1974.

Out of these, the Master Plans prepared for Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Warangal, Guntur and Nizamabad were finally sanctioned by the Government after following all the formalities and the remaining are in different stages of finalisation.

**Regional Planning Cell:**

Consequent on the proposed establishment of a Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam there is considerable activity and pressure on land in and around Visakhapatnam. In order to regulate and control haphazard development in the region a separate Regional Planning Cell has been created in the Town planning Department from among the existing staff of the Master Plan Units, to prepare a Regional Plan to deal with developments in the Visakhapatnam Region.

An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided for the full-fledged Regional Planning Cell during the year 1974-75 to continue the work already started as an advance action during 1973-74.

**Traffic Cell:**

The Metropolitan Transport Team of India have suggested the preparation of comprehensive traffic and transportation plan for the Metropolitan City of Hyderabad considering the magnitude of traffic and transport problems in the city to ensure smooth flow of traffic. Accordingly the Town Planning Department is likely to take up the Traffic and Transportation studies in the year 1974-75 with a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs during the year.

17. **Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam:**

The Town Planning Trust was constituted in August, 1962 under section 45 (I) and 46 of the Town Planning Act 1920 for preparation of general and detailed Town Planning Scheme, execution of Road widening scheme and to enforce the provisions of Town Planning Act. It was also entrusted with the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme and Housing and Slum Clearance Schemes.

The Town planning Trust had prepared the Master Plan (General Town Planning Scheme) for Visakhapatnam Town and the Government sanctioned the Master Plan in G. O. Ms. No 703, Municipal Administration dated 29th August 1970. The development programmes envisaged in the Master Plan are estimated to cost about Rs. 53-00 crores over a period of 18 years.

The Master Plan implementation involves execution of various development schemes such as land acquisition and development schemes for residential, commercial, industrial areas, and also providing infrastructure such as roads, water supply, drainage, electricity, provision of community facilities like schools, playgrounds, hospitals, parks, shopping etc., construction of houses, clearance and rehabilitation of slums.
The trust has so far acquired an area of 630 acres at a total cost of Rs. 77.48 lakhs of which an extent of 350 acres have been developed into 13 residential colonies. 77 acres of land was allotted to the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board for construction of L.I.G. and M.I.G. Housing. An extent of 273 acres of land is at award stage by the end of 1973-74 and proposals to acquire 84 acres of land during 1974-75 is on hand.

The Trust proposed to take up three slum clearance schemes during 1974-75 Kobbathota Slum, Dharmanagar Slum and Ramajogipeta Slum.

I am sure that with the valuable advice and assistance from the Hon'ble Members and the public the Municipalities, the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and allied Departments will be able to function more vigorously and effectively during the years to come.
1974-75 సాంస్కృతిక నేతృత్వ ఆధునిక విభాగం
నేతృత్వ విభాగం సంఖ్య 30. XXIII

మాత్రమే మాత్రమే,

1974-75 సాంస్కృతిక “స్మారక అధ్యాయ” సంఖ్య 30లోని XXIII
సాంస్కృతిక విభాగం.

మరియు మరియు నాటికిని పిండిచేసి అనేకమైన పడవలు నిర్మించారని జోడ్లు,

2. జుట్టు నంది 1970 సాంస్కృతిక కొండల విభాగం కు చెందింది
సంస్కృతిక ఉపాధ్యాయ నియమాలలో మరియు ఇతర కోసం
పద్ధతి నిర్మాణం చేసిన 30 సాంస్కృతిక విభాగం పద్ధతి నియమాలలో మరియు
79 సాంస్కృతిక విభాగం పద్ధతి నియమాలలో మరియు ఇతర కోసం
పద్ధతి నిర్మాణం చేసిన 79 సాంస్కృతిక విభాగం పద్ధతి నియమాలలో మరియు
22 సాంస్కృతిక విభాగం పద్ధతి నియమాలలో మరియు ఇతర కోసం
లభించిన ఫలితాలు నిర్మాణం చేసిన 22 సాంస్కృతిక విభాగం పద్ధతి నియమాలలో మరియు

మరియు మరియు 1975 వరకు 1 మంది మాసాలు రెండు సంచలన సంపాదించిన
30 సాంస్కృతిక విభాగం పద్ధతి నియమాలలో మరియు ఇతర కోసం

స్మారక అధ్యాయం సంఖ్య 30 ప్రకటించిన తీసుకు వారిగ 72.87
దీనిని పొందాయి అంటే సాధారణ విభాగం సంఖ్య 38 మరియు 17,98,910 బ్యాలెన్స్ సంఖ్య 15,47,989 వంటి
ప్రతిపాదిత సంఖ్య 2,50,941.

సాంస్కృతిక సమాచారం:

500 10th July, 1974.

Appendix.

1973 సంధానానికి ప్రారంభం హేతువుగా దసరి విదానము కలదు. హేతువులు ప్రారంభము విదానము అంచనాపు తేదితో. 1.20 రూపాయ ప్రతి రోజు విదానము లేదా యుద్ధ విదానము అంచనాపు తేదితో. 0.50 రూపాయలు ప్రతి రోజు విదానము లేదా యుద్ధ విదానము అంచనాపు తేదితో. 1.20 రూపాయ ప్రతి రోజు విదానము లేదా యుద్ధ విదానము అంచనాపు తేదితో. 0.50 రూపాయలు ప్రతి రోజు విదానము లేదా యుద్ధ విదానము అంచనాపు తేదితో.

0.1 సంధానానికి ప్రారంభము యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభం హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము.

90 సంధానానికి యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు దీని విదానము అంచనాపు తేదితో. 25,750 రూపాయలు ప్రతి రోజు విదానము అంచనాపు తేదితో. 1,20,000 రూపాయలు ప్రతి రోజు విదానము అంచనాపు తేదితో. 47,889 రూపాయలు ప్రతి రోజు విదానము అంచనాపు తేదితో.

0-1 సంధానానికి ప్రారంభము యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము.

ప్రారంభం విదానము అంచనాపు తేదితో. 6-6-1972 తేదితో హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము.

1970-71 తరువాత ప్రారంభం యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభం హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము.

1970-71 తరువాత ప్రారంభం యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము హేతువుగా యుద్ధభాగం క్రియలు ప్రారంభము.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1970-71</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>7,06,565.00</td>
<td>21,36,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,48,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix. 10th July, 1974.

1972-73

\[
\begin{align*}
&21,86,100.00 \\
&2,21,400.00
\end{align*}
\]

1973-74

\[
\begin{align*}
&8,48,585.44 \\
&21,06,655.86
\end{align*}
\]

The figures given above are for the years 1974-75 as per the accounts. The figures for 1972-73 and 1973-74 have been rounded off to the nearest thousand.

9. The following are the financial details for the years 1969-70 to 1974-75:

- **1969-70**: Revenues Rs. 26.95,000.00, Surplus Rs. 1,20,000
- **1970-71**: Revenues Rs. 27.71,000.00, Surplus Rs. 1,50,000
- **1971-72**: Revenues Rs. 31.10,800.00, Surplus Rs. 1,70,000
- **1972-73**: Revenues Rs. 32,200.00, Surplus Rs. 1,90,000

The above figures are for the annual accounts.
Appendix.


10. The results 1969-70 are compared in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GSA &amp; SGS</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>2,216</td>
<td>8,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>8,727</td>
<td>5,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,033</td>
<td>3,830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. The costs 1974-75 include:

- 600 @ 3 = 1,800
- 264 @ 3 = 792

Total = 2,592

Costs 1974-75:

- 2,592
- 1,21
- 100

Total = 1,893
Appendix.
10th July, 1974. 503

వాకులు చెదాంటం, పత రాగర, హామీయపారం, ప్రమాణాలింగ సంప్రదాయ నిర్భయం
భావం, కానికి పాల, పని చేయాలి, ప్రతి సందర్భ నిలిచిన అనుమాన
రితీరు యొక్క నియంత్రణ ప్రమాణం

వ్యాఖ్యలు,

12:  మైఫెండ గాదానులు వచ్చిన సంఖ్యల తరువాత సంఖ్య 88
ప్రతి సంఖ్య పరిమితం ను ప్రతిస్థతం పెట్టారు. కానీ 17
ప్రతిస్థతం పెట్టడం లేదు తనం రాగించడానికి నిలిచిన చేసుకున్ను.
అందుకే ప్రతి సంఖ్య 59 ఎక్కడ నిలిచిన యొక్క రోజు కాలం కొరకు
ప్రతిస్థతం పెట్టారు. మరియు 14
ప్రతిస్థతం పెట్టడం లేదు తనం రాగించడానికి నిలిచిన చేసుకున్ను.
అందుకే ప్రతి సంఖ్య 8 ఎక్కడ ప్రతిస్థతం
పెట్టడం లేదు తనం రాగించడానికి నిలిచిన చేసుకున్ను.

మరింత మార్గాలు కనిపిస్తాం (తెలుగులో వచ్చి పతనం, మొదటికి
ప్రతిస్థతం పెట్టడం సాధనం కొనసాగింది. మరింత
మార్గాలు కనిపిస్తాం

(i) లఖనాయిక పాను వి కార్యం :

<table>
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<tr>
<th>(i)</th>
<th>లఖనాయిక పాను వి కార్యం</th>
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<td>మార్పంచుల వి కార్యం</td>
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<td>మార్పంచుల వి కార్యం</td>
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<td>(iv)</td>
<td>మార్పంచుల వి కార్యం</td>
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<td>(v)</td>
<td>మార్పంచుల వి కార్యం</td>
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<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>మార్పంచుల వి కార్యం</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>మార్పంచుల వి కార్యం</th>
<th>1.43</th>
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<td>మార్పంచుల వి కార్యం</td>
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45—16
### 1974-75 Appendix:

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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<td>1.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>28.00</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>40.00</td>
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<td>378.00</td>
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**Notes:**
- 2001: 153 Balasore Rd, 28th November 1974-75:

**Other Details:**
- Address: 2001, 28th November 1974-75:
- Amount: Rs. 28
- Details: 28th November 1974-75:
Appendix.

10th July, 1974.

The following are the details of the new appointment of subordinate officials in the department of health:

Date of Appointment: 19th July, 1974

1. Mr. S. Gopala, aged 28, was appointed as an Assistant Medical Officer on 19th July, 1974.

2. Mr. T. Rama, aged 32, was appointed as a Medical Officer on 19th July, 1974.

3. Mr. R. Krishna, aged 25, was appointed as an Assistant Medical Officer on 19th July, 1974.

4. Mr. V. Gopal, aged 27, was appointed as a Medical Officer on 19th July, 1974.

5. Mr. B. Rama, aged 30, was appointed as an Assistant Medical Officer on 19th July, 1974.

6. Mr. S. Ramachandra, aged 31, was appointed as a Medical Officer on 19th July, 1974.

7. Mr. P. Krishna, aged 26, was appointed as an Assistant Medical Officer on 19th July, 1974.

8. Mr. K. Rama, aged 33, was appointed as a Medical Officer on 19th July, 1974.

9. Mr. M. Ramachandra, aged 32, was appointed as an Assistant Medical Officer on 19th July, 1974.

10. Mr. V. Ramachandra, aged 29, was appointed as a Medical Officer on 19th July, 1974.

Date of Service:

1. Mr. S. Gopala: 19th July, 1974

2. Mr. T. Rama: 19th July, 1974

3. Mr. R. Krishna: 19th July, 1974

4. Mr. V. Gopal: 19th July, 1974

5. Mr. B. Rama: 19th July, 1974

6. Mr. S. Ramachandra: 19th July, 1974

7. Mr. P. Krishna: 19th July, 1974

8. Mr. K. Rama: 19th July, 1974

9. Mr. M. Ramachandra: 19th July, 1974

10. Mr. V. Ramachandra: 19th July, 1974

Salaries:

1. Mr. S. Gopala: 1.59 rupees per day

2. Mr. T. Rama: 2.50 rupees per day

3. Mr. R. Krishna: 4.50 rupees per day

4. Mr. V. Gopal: 2.50 rupees per day

5. Mr. B. Rama: 4.50 rupees per day

6. Mr. S. Ramachandra: 2.50 rupees per day

7. Mr. P. Krishna: 4.50 rupees per day

8. Mr. K. Rama: 2.50 rupees per day

9. Mr. M. Ramachandra: 4.50 rupees per day

10. Mr. V. Ramachandra: 2.50 rupees per day

Date of Retirement:

1. Mr. S. Gopala: 19th July, 1974

2. Mr. T. Rama: 19th July, 1974

3. Mr. R. Krishna: 19th July, 1974

4. Mr. V. Gopal: 19th July, 1974

5. Mr. B. Rama: 19th July, 1974

6. Mr. S. Ramachandra: 19th July, 1974

7. Mr. P. Krishna: 19th July, 1974

8. Mr. K. Rama: 19th July, 1974

9. Mr. M. Ramachandra: 19th July, 1974

10. Mr. V. Ramachandra: 19th July, 1974

Date of Promotion:

1. Mr. S. Gopala: 19th July, 1974

2. Mr. T. Rama: 19th July, 1974

3. Mr. R. Krishna: 19th July, 1974

4. Mr. V. Gopal: 19th July, 1974

5. Mr. B. Rama: 19th July, 1974

6. Mr. S. Ramachandra: 19th July, 1974

7. Mr. P. Krishna: 19th July, 1974

8. Mr. K. Rama: 19th July, 1974

9. Mr. M. Ramachandra: 19th July, 1974

10. Mr. V. Ramachandra: 19th July, 1974

Date of Transfer:

1. Mr. S. Gopala: 19th July, 1974

2. Mr. T. Rama: 19th July, 1974

3. Mr. R. Krishna: 19th July, 1974

4. Mr. V. Gopal: 19th July, 1974

5. Mr. B. Rama: 19th July, 1974

6. Mr. S. Ramachandra: 19th July, 1974

7. Mr. P. Krishna: 19th July, 1974

8. Mr. K. Rama: 19th July, 1974

9. Mr. M. Ramachandra: 19th July, 1974

10. Mr. V. Ramachandra: 19th July, 1974

Date of Appointment:

1. Mr. S. Gopala: 19th July, 1974

2. Mr. T. Rama: 19th July, 1974

3. Mr. R. Krishna: 19th July, 1974

4. Mr. V. Gopal: 19th July, 1974

5. Mr. B. Rama: 19th July, 1974

6. Mr. S. Ramachandra: 19th July, 1974

7. Mr. P. Krishna: 19th July, 1974

8. Mr. K. Rama: 19th July, 1974

9. Mr. M. Ramachandra: 19th July, 1974

10. Mr. V. Ramachandra: 19th July, 1974
10th July, 1974.

Appendix.


<table>
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<th>Appendix.</th>
<th>10th July, 1974.</th>
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<td>(10)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Appendix Table](https://example.com)
10th July, 1974.

Appendix

విశ్వనాథ స్వామి. సర్ రామనాథ, ఆమేష్టా గోవింద, గుహం శంకరు
దామన్యా గంగానాథ రామేశ్వర కొండ పేరు కొనడాం కావడాం నిషేధం 

నంది కాలువ (ముగించి సాధనం అభిమానించే గాంధీ జింద్రా) ముగించాడు 29-8-70 రోజును
703 మే, 1974 ఒక రోజు తరువాత ప్రత్యేకం. గుహం సామర్థ్యం
విశాల బయలుగా ఉంటే ప్రత్యేకం సందర్భంలో ఆమేష్టా గోవింద సమాధి బాగా
రోజును మంచిరుంది. 68 వ వర్గ సంఖ్య సమాధి.

ఎందుకంటే చేర్చిన అవగాహనాన్ని మరియు మేలు, శరి, సదా గంగా
సత్యానంతే ఆమేష్టా గోవింద సమాధి; చెంది, పుట్టి సత్యము, సత్యము మాట విభిన్నమైను, లా మార్పు అవగాహనం, శాసనమయం, శాసనమయం, లా మార్పు, 
మేలులో రెండు సమాధి లేదు. కూడా సరిదిన మార్పు, మార్పులకు
సామర్థ్యం, ఎంతవరక మీదుగా మనం సమాధి కంటే అంతా మరింటే మనం
మార్పులకు సామర్థ్యం లేదు.

మంచిరి సమాధి 77.48 అడుగుల వంటి 680 అడుగులు
మంచిరి సమాధి. ఆటి 850 అడుగులు 18 ఆసాను సారి మంచిరి
సమాధి మంచిరి. మనం రెండు సమాధిల్లో సంపాదించాలి సమాధి
ప్రత్యేకంగా విశాల బయలుగా ఉంది. 1973-74 సార్లు 273 అడుగుల మంచిరి
1974-75 సార్లు 84 అడుగుల మంచిరి రెండు సమాధిల్లో ఖాళీ లా మంచిరి.

1974-75 సార్లు ఎందుకంటే ప్రత్యేకం, ప్రత్యేకం, ఎందుకంటే ప్రత్యేకం
మనం మంచిరి మంచిరిలో మంచిరి మంచిరి మంచిరి మంచిరి మంచిరి మంచిరి మంచిరి మంచిరి.

అందుకంటే మనం, ముగ్గురు సార్లు అందుచేకు స్థాయి. సమాధి ప్రత్యేకం
మంచిరిలో మంచిరిలో మంచిరిలో, కొన్నిసార్లు మంచిరి మంచిరి
మంచిరిలో మంచిరిలో కొన్నిసార్లు మంచిరి మంచిరి మంచిరి మంచిరి మంచిరి మంచిరి 
మంచిరి.