THE ANDHRA PRADESH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: Sri P. Ranga Reddy

Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali

Panel of Chairmen: 1. Sri Kaza Ramañadharm
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
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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, the 11th 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

PLYWOOD FACTORY AT RAMPACHODAVARAM

730—

*4298 Q.—Sarvasri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi (Gudur) 8·30 a.m. and D. Rajagopal Reddy (Darsi) :—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) when will the plywood factory at Rampachodavaram in the agency area of East Godavari District start production;

(b) what is its annual production capacity; and

(c) what is the cost of the project?

The Minister for Public Works deputised for the Minister for Industries (Sri Ch. Venkata Rao) :—(a) It is likely to go into production by the end of October 1975.

(b) 15 lakh Square Meters of Plywood per annum.

(c) Estimated capital outlays is 100 lakhs.

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

J. No. 46—1 [509]
Oral Answers to Questions.


SETTING UP OF LARGE INDUSTRIES IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS

*3578 Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana (Penugonda) :—Will the
hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have determined to set up a
number of large industries in different districts of the State to solve
the Unemployment problem ; and

(b) what are the industries proposed in West Godavari
District as it is barren of Industries ?

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:—(a) Government propose to encourage
the setting up of new industries in different districts.

(b) It is not correct to state that West Godavari District is
barren of Industries. There are a number of medium and large
industries already functioning in the District. The list of industries
proposed and which are likely to come up is placed on the Table of
the House.

Answer to Clause (b) of the L. A. Q. No 3578.

(i) P. V. C. (Poly, Vinyl, Chloride).
(ii) Pesticides.
(iii) Coconut Complex.
(iv) Fruit Canning.
(v) Protein foods.
(vi) Milk Products.
(vii) Pharmaceuticals Industries.
(viii) Hose and pipes.
(ix) Furfural.
(x) Solvent extractions Plant for Rice Bran.
(xi) Bagasse News Print Plant.
(xii) Floor Mill
Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru):—Has the Government conducted any survey of the industrial potential available in each district and if so, what is the possibility of developing Small Scale and Medium Industries in West Godavari.

Mr. V. N. V. Prasada Rao:—According to the information given to me, there is an industrial potential of 21 thousand crores in the state. A sum of 300 crores is earmarked as a part of the annual budget for the year 1973-74. If the Government is going to invest such a huge amount, it will be a major breakthrough. The projects have to be completed in time, and the results should be produced as early as possible to ensure the success of the Governments action.

Mr. V. N. V. Prasada Rao:—But it seems that the Government has not given any information about the industrial potential available in each district.

Mr. N. N. Niranjan Reddy:—According to the information given, there is an industrial potential of 10 thousand crores in the state. A sum of 300 crores is earmarked as a part of the annual budget for the year 1973-74. If the Government is going to invest such a huge amount, it will be a major breakthrough. The projects have to be completed in time, and the results should be produced as early as possible to ensure the success of the Governments action.

Mr. N. N. Niranjan Reddy:—But it seems that the Government has not given any information about the industrial potential available in each district.

Mr. V. N. V. Prasada Rao:—According to the information given, there is an industrial potential of 10 thousand crores in the state. A sum of 300 crores is earmarked as a part of the annual budget for the year 1973-74. If the Government is going to invest such a huge amount, it will be a major breakthrough. The projects have to be completed in time, and the results should be produced as early as possible to ensure the success of the Governments action.

(a) whether the Government have determined to set up a number of large industries in different districts of the State to solve the Unemployment problem; and

(b) what are the industries proposed in West Godavari District as it is barren of Industries?

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:—(a) Government propose to encourage the setting up of new industries in different districts.

(b) It is not correct to state that West Godavari District is barren of Industries. There are a number of medium and large industries already functioning in the District. The list of industries proposed and which are likely to come up is placed on the Table of the House.

Answer to Clause (b) of the L. A. Q. No 3578.

(i) P. V. C. (Poly, Vinyl, Chloride).
(ii) Pesticides.
(iii) Coconut Complex.
(iv) Fruit Canning.
(v) Protein foods.
(vi) Milk Products.
(vii) Pharmaceuticals Industries.
(viii) Hose and pipes.
(ix) Furfural.
(x) Solvent extractions Plant for Rice Bran.
(xi) Bagasse News Print Plant.
(xii) Floor Mill
Oral Answers to Questions. 11th July, 1974.

(xiii) Epoxyresin.
(xiv) Bread and Biscuits.
(xv) Brewery.
(xvi) Roofing and sheets.

Sri A. Srimulu (Eluru) — Has the Government conducted any survey of the industrial potential available in each district and if so, what is the possibility of developing Small Scale and Medium Industries in West Godavari.
512 11th July, 1974.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I want copies of these booklets prepared for each district may be supplied to all Members so that we can make efforts to encourage entrepreneurs to start industries in the Fifth Five Year Plan. According to the survey conducted what are the industries that are proposed to be set-up in West Godavari, because the question is very specific. What is the proposal of the Government to set-up Small and Medium scale industries in West Godavari?
Oral Answers to Questions. 11th July, 1974.

Sri D. Venkatesham:—Regarding Chittoor district . . .

Mr. Speaker:—It is a question relating to West Godavari. 8.40 a.m. You are asking about Chittoor. How can he answer when you are asking about your constituency and the entire State? Please resume your seat.

GRANT IN AID TO PROMOTE INDIAN MEDICINE

752—

*3894 Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu :—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant-in-aid given to the institutions and individuals to promote Indian Medicine and nature cure during the year 1972-73;

(b) whether a list of the recipients of those grants will be placed on the Table of the House; and

(c) whether the accounts of these institutions are being audited; and if so, by whom?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri K. Rajamallu):—

(a) Rs. 38,706 Grant-in-aid to the institutions of Indian Medicine including Nature Cure and Yoga Institutions.

Rs. 81,000 grant-in-aid to Rural Medical Practitioners (individuals).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, sir, by Chartered Accountants and also by Departmental Audit.

LIST OF INDIAN MEDICINE INSTITUTIONS AND RURAL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS TO WHOM GRANT-IN-AID WAS SANCTIONED (1972-73)

[vide item (b) of L.A.Q. (Starred) No. 3894]

1. Ramkrishna Prakruthi Ashram—Nature Cure Bhimavaram (West Godavari) Rs. 10,000 P.A.
2. Gandhi Nature Cure Clinic, Bapatla Nature Cure Guntur @ Rs. 120 p.m. Rs. 1,440 P.A.
3. Nature Cure Hospital, Penamalur, Dist. Krishna—Nature Cure @ Rs. 80 p.m. Rs. 960 P.A.
4. Nature Cure Hospital, Visakhapatnam—Nature Cure @ Rs. 3.00 P.M. Rs. 3,600 P.A.
5. Nature Cure Hospital, Thammadpally—Nature Cure Warangal @ Rs. 90 p.m. Rs. 1,080 P.A.
6. Nature Cure Hospital, Kakatiya—Nature Cure Warangal @ Rs. 100 p.m. Rs. 1,200 P.A.
7. Nature Cure Hospital, Ameerpet—Nature Cure Hyderabad. Rs. 6,000 P.A.
8. Prakriti Chikitsalaya—Nature Cure Shivarampalli, Hyderabad @ Rs. 90 p.m. Rs. 1,080 P.A.
9. Dr. C.L. Modi's Charitable (Homoeo) Homeo Dispensary, Himayatnagar, Hyd'bad. Rs. 8,000 P.A.
10. Sri Ramakrishna Math (Homoeo) Begumpet, Hyderabad @ Rs. 150 p.m.  
   Rs. 1,800 P.A.

11. Sri Ramakrishna Ashram (Homoeo) Ashoknagar, Hyderabad @ Rs. 150  
   Rs. 1,800 P.A.

12. Yoga Prakruthi Health Centre (Yoga) Vidyanagar, Hyderabad @ Rs 150 p.m.  
   Rs. 1,800 P.A.

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Oral Answers to Questions. 11th July, 1974. 517

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| 2 "" G. Narasiah | .. 45 |
| 3 "" Sitha Ramaiah | .. 58-50 |

| KHAMMAM DISTRICT: | |
| 1 Sri C. Ranga Rao | ... 45 |
| 2 "" C. Krishna Murthy | .. 45 |
| 3 "" D. Sesharata Ram | .. 45 |

| MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT: | |
| 1 Sri M. A. Raof | .. 50 |
| 2 "" Mohd. Abdul Aziz | .. 45 |
| 3 "" T. Venkata Swamy | .. 45 |
| 4 "" V. T. Ranga Ramanja | .. 76-50 |
| 5 "" Mohd. Ghouse | .. 45 |
| 6 "" S. Eshacharyulu | .. 43 |
| 7 "" P. Venkata Reddy | .. 45 |
| 8 "" G. Chandra Reddy | .. 45 |
| 9 "" K. C. Syalanna | .. 45 |
| 10 "" N. Pentaiah | .. 45 |
| 11 "" M. A. Samad | .. 45 |
| 12 "" M. Rachaiah | .. 76-50 |
| 13 "" P. Ramulu | .. 50 |
| 14 "" Jameefunnisa | .. 50 |
| 15 "" K. Pullaiah | .. 50 |

| MEDAK DISTRICT: | |
| 1 Sri R. Krishna Murthy | .. 45 |
| 2 "" K. Mallaiah | .. 45 |
| 3 "" Vipen Biharilal | .. 108 |
| 4 "" Rajeshwara Sharma | .. 45 |
| 5 "" Shaik Subhanuddin Barki | .. 45 |
| 6 "" S. Sathaiah | .. 45 |

46—2
SIR A. SIRAMULU:—Sir, we have a list giving details of amounts that are paid to institutions and also to individuals. What is the purpose for which these amounts are paid and as the Government has made any analysis in regard to whether this is resulting in any service to the people. We see here that different amounts are given to different individuals. In one case Rs. 45, in another case Rs. 105. In West Godavari, for example, Sri Venkayya and Sri Appala Raju. What is the basis on which these amounts are being given monthly?

SIR K. RAJAMALLU:—Those who are practising hereditary, are uneducated, for them we are paying Rs. 45. Those who are Graduates but still unemployed, they are being paid between Rs. 75 and Rs. 105. The discretionary powers are with the Director of Indian Medicine.

SIR A. SIRAMULU:—My question is whether the Department had made any assessment in regard to the service that has been rendered to the people by the village practitioners. My information is there is a big fraud. If the Government is really interested in providing some service for Ayurveda medicine and the people in

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rural areas either the scandal has to be increased or this has to be dispensed with. There cannot be via media.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—Sir, I dont think it was done on the basis of any scientific study. I will certainly go into the details on what basis these payments were being made. I will certainly place on the table of the house all the information, by next time.

Sri C.V.K. Rao (Kakinada):—What is this nature cure Sir? Are they want to cure nature itself? Nature Cure Hospital, Ameerpet, and Nature Cure Hospital, Hyderabad, were given Rs, 6,000. Were they able to cure the nature by Rs. 6,000 p.m.? Who is this wonderful man Sri D. Appalaraju. He was given Rs, 105 p.m. whereas others were given only Rs- 45 to Rs, 30. Why this discrepancy? Can the Minister tell us?
520 11th July, 1974.  

Oral Answers to Questions

FILLING UP OF THE POST OF STATE MALARIOLOGIST

753—

*3714 Q.—Sri P. Sanyasi Rao (Visakhapatnam) — Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of State Malariologist is vacant for want of suitable candidate;

(b) whether there are any W. H. O. trained Chief Entomologists of Malaria working in our State; and

(c) if so, whether the Government is considering to post one of them as State Malariologist?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—(a) Yes Sir,

(b) There are four world Health Organisation trained Entomologists.

(c) There is no such proposal and the qualifications for these posts are different.
Sri K. Rajamallu:—I am receiving these informations that there are some qualified people and why not fill up posts. I did not mean to say anything to Sri Sanyasi Rao.

Mr. Speaker:—The Minister has given a satisfactory reply on the point raised. Secondly, about the point raised by Sri N. SrinivasulReddy, it is a fact that I find such things happening in the House. This is not exclusively with the Ministers, but I find some
more Members indulging in the same manner. I hope the Members and the Ministers will bear this in mind, and my earlier advice too

* 3861 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the amount accumulated with the Tirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanams; and

(b) the proposals with the Trust Board to utilise the accumulated funds?

*The Minister for Endowments (Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju):—(a) An amount of Rs. 8,30,17,818-15 Ps. is accumulated with the Tirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanams as reserved fund only.

(b) Since it is a reserved fund the question of utilisation of it does not arise.

AMOUNT ACCUMULATED WITH T. T. D.

754—

754—
Oral Answers to Questions. 11th July, 1974.

523

వల్లు తెచ్చాని చెందిన జాతీయదళ 77,479 ప్రాంతాల విస్తృతి సంఖ్య 85 ఆడాలు. వాటిల్లి కొంతం శాతం అందుగా నిలిచిపోయాయి. జాతీయదళ సంస్థ యొక్క ఎంపిక మండల 8,45,740 ఎంపిక విస్తృతి ప్రతిష్ఠించింది. అది ఆస్త నిష్ఠ నిక్కడ నిలిపిన పదవీ విభాగానికి 2 ఎంపిక, ఎంపికానిక పదవీ విభాగానికి 18 ఎంపిక కలుపుతుంది. ఇది లేదా ఏకాంత పదవీ విభాగానికి 3,58,121 ఎంపిక నుండి 8,80,17,818 ఎంపిక కలుపాలి ఏదైనా కూడా విస్తృతి చెందింది.

(స) మామం రెండవ సంవత్సరానికి ఇచ్చిన స్థానానికి పిలువబడిన మారంహోం ప్రభావం ఎంతటా? ఇది ఎంతటా పిలువబడింది? లేక ఎంతటా లేదు? ఇచ్చిన రెండవ సంవత్సరానికి ఎలా మారంహోం చెందడానికి ఆహారం కూడా ఉండాలి? పిలువబడిన ఎంతటా పిలువబడింది?

(స) మామం సంస్థ యొక్క సంఖ్య ఆధారంలో ఎంపిక లేదా పదవీ సంఖ్యను ఎంతటా కౌతుక లేదా ఎంతటా విస్తృతి కలుపాలి? మనకు వాటి మారంహోం పిలిచాం కాదా? అందుకు ఎంతటా పిలిచాం కాదా? లభ్యం కాదా? ఎంతటా పిలిచాం కాదా?

(స) యువరాజువు ఈ దినానికి ఎంతటా ఎంపిక కొనసాగడానికి లభ్యం కాదా? లేక ఎంతటా పిలిచాం కాదా? లభ్యం కాదా? ఎంతటా పిలిచాం కాదా?

(స) మామం లేదా మామం ఎంతటా పిలిచాం కాదా? లేదా ఎంతటా పిలిచాం కాదా?

(స) యువరాజు ఈ దినానికి ఎంతటా ఎంపిక కొనసాగడానికి లభ్యం కాదా? లేక ఎంతటా పిలిచాం కాదా? లభ్యం కాదా? ఎంతటా పిలిచాం కాదా?
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(i) S. Ramalingam:—Is it true that the state will continue to
supply the entire year's needs of fertilizers, insecticides, and
pesticides? Is the production sufficient to meet the demand, and
is the price guaranteed to the farmers? Are there any plans to
increase the supply? How can the first answer fit in with the later
answers of the Minister?

(ii) S. Rajasekharan:—Is the state supply of fertilizers
sufficient to meet the requirements? Are there any plans to
increase the supply? How can the first answer fit in with the later
answers of the Minister?
Oral Answers to Questions:

11th July, 1974.

9-00 a.m.

(స్థానానికం: సంచారం వరకు కృతిగా జరిగిన సమావేశం)

ప్రశ్నాంశాలు జరిగానికిందు, మాత్రమే సాధారణ జాతీయ సమావేశం కూడా జరిగింది. సమావేశం ముఖ్యంగా నిర్వహించబడింది.

(ప్రశ్నాంశాలు జరిగానికిందు సమావేశం కూడా జరిగింది)

(ప్రశ్నాంశాలు జరిగానికిందు సమావేశం కూడా జరిగింది)

(ప్రశ్నాంశాలు జరిగానికిందు సమావేశం కూడా జరిగింది)

(ప్రశ్నాంశాలు జరిగానికిందు సమావేశం కూడా జరిగింది)

(ప్రశ్నాంశాలు జరిగానికిందు సమావేశం కూడా జరిగింది)

(ప్రశ్నాంశాలు జరిగానికిందు సమావేశం కూడా జరిగింది)

(ప్రశ్నాంశాలు జరిగానికిందు సమావేశం కూడా జరిగింది)

46-3
DEFICIT FINANCES IN A. P. S. E. B.

755—

3450 (H) Q. — Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi: — Will the hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has run in deficit finances in the year 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Power (Sri G. Raja Ram): — (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board had a loss of Rs. 76573 lakhs in the year 1972-73 for the following reasons:

(i) Severe drought conditions and reduction in Hydro Generation;

(ii) Increase in Thermal and Gas Turbine Generation and additional expenditure towards fuel.

(iii) Introductions of restrictions in consumptions of power to various categories of consumers thereby reducing sales as well as revenue.

(iv) Increase in wages due to sanction of additional D. A. to workers.

(v) Increase in interest liability on account of increased investment on rural electrification which has a long gestation period to achieve economic results.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—There is a loss of Rs. 13 crores which Minister says is because it is a service organisation. He says the loss is inevitable. I want to know whether the Minister has at any time probed in this particular matter to see what exactly is the proportion of wasteful expenditure in this loss of Rs. 13 crores.
11th July, 1974.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. Chaganti :—Sir, the payments in respect of electricity bills for March 1973 are not completed. The total amount due is Rs. 51,23,728. The bill paid is of Rs. 37,984. Will the hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Electricity arrears due to the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board from the Industrialists for the electricity supplied;

(b) the action taken by the Government to collect the said arrears;

(c) whether the Government have given any concessions in respect of the arrears due; and

(d) if so, the nature of concessions given from 1970 up to the end of 1973 and the reasons for giving the said concessions?

Sri G. Rajaram :—

(a) Re. 5,12,37,228 (as on 31-12-1978).

(b) 1. The services are ordered for disconnection for non-payment of arrears.

2. Consumption deposits available with the Board are set-off against the arrears of disconnected services and other live services of the consumers are being disconnected for non-payment of dues.

3. After exhausting all efforts to realise the arrears, action is being taken to get the arrears collected through Court of Law by filing Civil Suits.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Board has given concession in B·P· Ms. No. 114, dated 7-2-1969 for waiver of 90% of minimum charges levied during disconnection for revival of services, if the services are under disconnection for more than an year and the capital cost for affording supply to the consumer was fully realised. Board in B·P· Ms. No. 238, dated 14-4-1972 has reduced the amounts to be waived to 75% and this has been extended upto 31-3-1974 in B·P· Ms. No. 412, dated 16-7-1978. The above concession is extended to other classes and this concession is allowed with a view to give an opportunity to the consumer to revive their services and thus add to increase in sale of power and reduce the arrears. The industrial as well as other classes of consumers, are being permitted to pay the arrears in instalments subject to payment of usual surcharge 1% and 9% penal interest.
ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

ABSTRACT

Service connection - Disconnected or unconnected services
Revival of - Certain concessions-Orders-Issued.
B. P. Ms. No. 114.
Dated 7-2-1969.
Read the following:
B. P. Ms. No. 1092 dated 2-12-1968.

ORDER:

The State Electricity Board has made various efforts to revive disconnected services and to reduce the number of unconnected services but there still remain many disconnected and unconnected services. According to the existing rules consumers are required to pay before resuming supply, the accumulated arrears including minimum charges in the case of disconnected services and unconnected minimum charges in the case of unconnected services. In certain cases due to heavy damage of minimum charges/unconnected minimum charges according to rules, the consumers are unable to take supply.

2. The revival of disconnected and unconnected services would bring recurring revenue and increase employment opportunities and production. The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has, therefore, examined carefully to what extent and what manner the existing rules may be liberalised to induce the consumers to take supply and directs as follows:

(a) Disconnected services:—In cases where the C. C. Charges already paid by the consumer cover the entire cost incurred by the Board for affording supply to him, supply should be reconnected after collecting 10% of the monthly/annual minimum charges payable by him and waiving the balance. The C. C. Charges if any, due prior to the date of disconnection should be recovered in full.

(b) Unconnected services:

(i) If the delay in taking supply is three months only from the date of expiry of three months notice, the unconnected Minimum Charges be waived.

(ii) If the delay in taking supply is more than three months but is six months or less from the date of expiry of the three months notice, Un-connected Minimum Charges need not be collected for the first three months from the date of expiry of 3 months notice and they must be collected for the period in excess of 3 months.

(iii) If the delay in taking supply is more than six months from the date of expiry of the three months notice, Un-connected Minimum Charges should be collected for the entire period from the date of expiry of the three months notice.

The above principles should be applied to all categories of consumers except L. T. Agricultural consumers.

In partial modification of the procedure laid down in B. P. Ms. No. 1092, dated 2-12-1968, the Board directs that the following procedure should be followed in the case of L. T. Agricultural consumers who have taken supply:
(i) If the delay in taking supply is three months from 1-7-1968, the Un-connected Minimum Charges should be waived.

(ii) If the delay in taking supply is more than three months and is six months or less from 1-7-1968, Un-connected Minimum Charges should not be collected for the first three months.

(iii) If the delay in taking supply is more than six months Un-connected Minimum Charges should be collected in full.

(iv) In cases where the party has not taken supply even for twelve months, the instructions issued in Board’s Memo No. 85607-G2/68-5, dated 8-7-1968 regarding dismantling of the service lines should be followed strictly and at the point of dismantling if the party comes forward and tenders payment of charges due under para 8 (iii), service should be released. If, however, the party pleads his inability to pay the whole amount, 50% of the dues should be collected immediately and balance in two or three monthly instalments.

4. The Superintending Engineers are empowered to order waiver of minimum charges on the above lines. They should however furnish a monthly return to the Board in proforma appended before 10th of every month.

5. The Superintending Engineer (Operation) are requested to give wide publicity to the above orders of the Board and take immediate action to release supply when the parties come forward to take supply.

(By order and in the name of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board)

K. Satyanarayana,
Joint Secretary

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

ABSTRACT

SERVICE CONNECTIONS—Disconnected or unconnected services—Revival of Certain concessions—Ordered—Revised Orders—Issued.

B. P. Ms. No. 238. Dated: 14-4-1972

Read the following:—

(1) B. P. Ms. No. 114, date 7-2-1969
(2) Board’s Memo No. 5062-G1/70-6, Dated 18-8-71
(3) Board’s Memo No. 4882-G1/70-5, Dated 28-10-71
(4) Board’s Memo No. 953-G1/71-14, Dated 10-11-71

ORDER:

In modification of the orders issued in Para (2) (a) of B. P. Ms. No. 114, dated 7-2-1969 and in relaxation of the clause 6.25 of tariffs, the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board directs that with immediate effect in cases where services were under disconnection for over 12 months and where the C. C. charges already paid by the consumer over the entire cost incurred by the Board for affording supply to him, supply should be reconnected after collecting 25% of the monthly/annual minimum charges payable by the consumer, waiving the balance. The C. C. Charges if any prior to date of disconnection should be recovered in full.

2. The orders issued in B. P. Ms. No. 114, dated 7-2-1969 as modified above will be in force only up to 31-8-1978 and will be cancelled therefrom.
3. This order issued with the concurrence of Member (Accounts) Vide his U.O. No. Nil, dated 21-2-1972.

(By Order and in the Name of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board)

K. Umapathy,
Secretary.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

ABSTRACT

Service Connections—Disconnected or unconnected Services—Revival of Certain concessions—Ordered—Extension of time-orders—issued.

B. P. Ms. No. 412, Dated: 16-7-1973

Read the following:

(i) B. P. Ms. No. 114, dated 7-2-69
(ii) Board’s Memo. No. 4832—GL/0-5, dated 28-10-71
(iii) B. P. Ms. No. 288, dated 14-4-72
(iv) B. P. Ms. No. 67, dated 24-2-1973
(v) From the CCA Lr. AX/A1/City/LT/F. 80/84/73, dated 1-5-1973

ORDERS:

The orders issued in B. P. Ms. No. 114, dated 7-2-69 as modified in B.P. Ms. No. 238, dated 14-4-72 expired by 31-3-73. Some of the Superintending Engineers (Operation) have stated that due to the recent agitation in the Andhra Region a good number of cases could not be settled as per the above orders and to ensure recurring revenues the provisions of the above orders may be extended further. The Chief Controller of Accounts has recommended for extension of the above orders beyond 31-8-73.

2. After careful consideration the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board extends the concessions approved in B. P. Ms. No. 114, dated 7-2-69 as modified in B. P. Ms. No. 238, dated 14-4-72 upto 31-8-74.

(By Order and in the Name of Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board)

K. Umapathy,
Secretary.
Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. Speaker:—I was thinking that you will certainly raise this point of order. Should we not draw the distinction? It is only a copy of the G. O. issued.

Sri Nallapureddy Srinivasul Reddy:—It is answer placed on the Table of the House with reference to L.A.Q. No. 3798 by Sri K. Ranga Das, M.L.A.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I raise another point of order. When the Minister give the answer verbatim as prepared by the Department, I suppose, will he place that thing? That paper should not come inadvertently or inadvertently on to the Table. You will see here that the entire answer which the Minister has read, has been placed on the Table of the House. The normal practice is such relevant thing is given, instead of reading it they place it. Even a simple thing like (c) he says "yes Sir." When he has placed on the Table of the House, the Minister does not normally read it. The Minister is in a fit of absentmindedness and does not know. Even here, I would request you Sir on page 2 of this particular paper, "the above answer has been approved by the Minister for Power." That is the paper placed on my Table. Who is giving that note to me? That note is given to me by the Deputy Secretary to Government. I do not know who this I. Venkateswara Rao is? Perhaps the Superintendent, that it is being approved by the Deputy Secretary or I. Venkateswara Rao is doing this thing. This has come on the Table. It is gross irregularity and it is absentmindedness on the part of the Minister and the Department concerned. They cannot treat this House so lightly. Therefore, I beg to request you that you have got to be severe. You have been giving advice to the Ministers that they should follow certain decorum and they should keep up the dignity of the House.

With regard to the answer L.A.Q. 3578, no one has signed this. It is an answer given to Sri Vanka Satyanarayana and no one has signed it. It is another slipshod business. If you permit me I will raise a privilege motion so much so the entire House may deal with such erring Minister Sir.

The answer should be the answer of the Minister either approved by him or placed by somebody else. Answer placed on the Table of the House must be answered and signed by the Minister.
Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—In this House when answers are put you are ordering the Ministers to answer us and it goes with the Minister as responsible to this House and answers to this House. Who is I. Venkateswar Rao who has got to tell this House that the above answer has been approved by the Minister for Power and he placed this on the Table. It is somebody for the Deputy Secretary. This is a very serious matter which you have got to take into account. The Minister is directly responsible to this House. On your passing a question to him and he has got to answer, who is this I. Venkateswar Rao? Who is this Deputy Secretary? What business has he got to say that the above answer has been approved by the Minister for Power? The Minister for Power is directly responsible to this House Sir.

Unnecessarily they are trying to make out of nothing Sir.
11th July, 1974.

P.W. D.U.O.- Note 790/PR.II/1/74-5, dated 8-7-74 and your ruling is not after 8-7-1974 Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—It is knowingly and willfully trying to mislead the House. I will go through the Proceedings which we have discussed and I will give a very categorical and clear ruling tomorrow or the day after.

9-20 a.m.

(a) Mr. Speaker:—The Hon. Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri Challa Subbarayudu) :—(a) No, Sir. However, there was a probe by the Anti-Corruption Bureau into certain other allegations levelled against the officers of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and certain records, files and measurement books etc., of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad were collected by the Anti-Corruption Bureau.

(b) The preliminary enquiry report received from the Anti-Corruption Bureau revealed that there is a prima-facie case warranting a regular enquiry in respect of certain allegations.
(c) Regular enquiry will have to be conducted by the Anti Corruption Bureau.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—At this stage, it is not advisable to give the names and also the nature of allegations. As I said there is a prima facie case and regular enquiry is going to be conducted based on the remarks of the Vigilance Commission, which is awaited.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—On this there must be a ruling. It is highly objectionable. Previously when there were similar situations, when there was prima facie case and enquiry was conducted, there was no objection to giving out the names.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—That is what the Department feels. It is not advisable to give the names and also the nature of the allegations for further probe.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—That is what the Department feels; previously when there were similar situations, when there was prima facie case and enquiry was conducted, there was no objection to giving out the names.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—Personally, I also feel the same, Sir. It will not be in the interest to give the names and the nature of allegations when a detailed enquiry is going to be made and when prima facie case is established. What I feel is, it will help us if we withhold for the present.

*Sri Syed Hassan (Charminar):—Sir, this Anti-Corruption Bureau is also a part of the Police department. They conduct cases against officers whereas in Police stations or Police department they conduct cases against any other person. So, once a prima facie case is established and enquiry is going to start the name could be revealed as to who are those against whom the prima facie case is established?

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—It is a confidential enquiry. As such, it will not be in furtherance of the enquiry and its findings. That is what I feel.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—They do not announce the names.
Sri Vanka Statyanarayana:— Why not, Sir? The relevant facts before the House and it will not be in the interest of the enquiry. That is what I am saying. There is nothing to hide for the Government.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Who are the persons involved in it?

Sri A. Madan Mohan:— Sir, with the basic knowledge of Law that I claim to possess, the Minister has admitted that there is prima facie case established. When once he admits that a prima facie case has been established, he should have no objection to take the House into confidence in revealing the names.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Why are you afraid of it?

Sri CH. Subbarayudu:— I am not afraid of it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— That means you want to shield them.
Oral Answers to Questions. 11th July, 1974.

you can declare the names because it is already under enquiry. After all, this is not such a secret thing.

Mr. Speaker:—Oral Answers to Questions. Hth July, 1974. 337

Mr. Speaker:—I am giving my ruling. There are two things here. "Questions asking for information about the progress made in the prosecution of a person of public standing and not about the merits of the case has been permitted to be raised." Therefore, we are not going into the merits of the case as such. Otherwise, it will affect the enquiry. Already a prima facie case has been made out. The Question has been admitted and the Minister has come with certain information. There is nothing wrong in giving the names. This is the procedure of Parliament I have told you.

You must give the names. You should not withhold.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker.—Let him explain the whole thing. After all we are interested in the proper conduct of the enquiry and the culprits to be punished.

Sri C. V. K. Rao.—Hon'ble Speaker has given a ruling. When the hon'ble Speaker has given a ruling, has the Minister got any right to argue and to defend his position?

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—I am not defending.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Now May's Parliament procedure is there and we are following. Now can the Minister go against the ruling given by the Speaker?

Sri Kudipudi Prabhakara Rao:—The reply given by the hon'ble Minister is far from satisfactory. Since 1969 I am observing the procedure and no Minister suppressed the names of any culprits where prima facie case has been established. I do not know under whose advice the Minister is trying to shield the names. Whether he has got advice of Advocate General to shield the names?

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—I will act as per the direction of the Speaker. The names are—Sri C. N. Sastry, I.A.S., Sri K. N. Venkatachari, Superintending Engineer, Sri Pentaiah, Superintending Engineer and Sri Amerendra, P.A. to Special Officer.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Now, it is evident that some big shots are involved in this case. That is why there was so much wrangling. Now, the prima facie case has been established. What is the next course? It has been referred to the Vigilence Commissioner. As soon as he gives clearance, will the prosecution launched against them? How much time is needed for that?
Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—The enquiry will be conducted and based on the remarks of the enquiry, action will be taken. The present one is only a Preliminary enquiry. It is not a regular enquiry.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—What was the position of Sri C. N. Sastry in the Corporation? What is his present position? Will the Minister be able to tell us?

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—He was the Commissioner and Special Officer for Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. He is now Special Commissioner at Delhi.

Sri Syed Hasan:—The prima facie case has been established and regular enquiry is being conducted. Whether these persons, whose names have been given, would they be kept under suspension? The other question is in addition to these names, myself and others had written to the Minister and the Government against other officers also; whether their cases will also be referred to the Anti Corruption Bureau?

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—So far other cases are being enquired

Sri Syed Hasan:—What about suspension?

Sri Challa Subbarayudu.—We cannot put them under suspension. It is only a preliminary enquiry report. On the basis of regular enquiry report only, action will be taken.

**Compulsory Subject in Intermediate Course**

758—

* 3595 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that General Mathematics and Biology subjects have been made compulsory in Intermediate Course in addition to the group subject;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to eliminate them as compulsory; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

The Minister for Education (Sri M V. Krishna Rao):—(a) Yes, Sir. But, subsequently on representations made by the student representatives, it has been decided to delete the two subjects from the curriculum of the Intermediate Education.
(b) & (c).—Do not arise.

9.40 a. m.

* 3686 Q.—Sarvasri K. A. N. Bhukta (Harischandrapuram) and Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistant Lecturers, Tutors and Demonstrators working on temporary basis in all the Degree Colleges in Andhra area;

(b) since how long they are working on temporary basis;

(c) whether there is any proposal to regularise their services;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether it is a fact that personnel who are appointed recently and those who are junior to these people are promoted to the higher cadre ignoring the services of the temporary personnel?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—(a) 364 Assistant Lecturers and 241 Tutors and Demonstrators are working on temporary basis in all the Degree Colleges in Andhra area.

(b) The Assistant Lecturers, Tutors and Demonstrators who were appointed on temporary basis under rule 10 (a) (i) (1) have been working from 1962 and 1963 respectively as detailed below:

Assistant Lecturers (freshers—Open Market).—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>1966</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>1967</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>1969</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>1970</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

— 271
**Tutors and Demonstrators:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of the 364 temporary Assistant Lecturers, 271 are freshers recruited from the open market. The rest of them are promotee from the lower categories.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of Answer to Clause (c);

(e) No senior who is qualified as per the recruitment Rules, has been overlooked.

46—5
Sri A. Sreeramulu:—While answering Clause (c) the Minister says that there is a proposal to regularise their service. I want to know when this matter was referred to Service Commission and since how long it is pending with the Service Commission? If the Service Commission is likely to take decades, we can dispense with the Service Commission and withdraw it from the Service Commission. The Government can regularise the service.

(Pause)

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—When that was referred and what later action has been taken by the Department and what reply the Service Commission has given for the delay of nearly a decade.

The A. P. Public Service Commission has since conveyed its approval to conduct test on interview as the case may be to such of the temporary employees working in various categories of posts in the Subordinate services other than the Ministerial posts in Secretariat and Heads of Departments which are within the purview of fulfilling the following conditions.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—What is my question and what is that reply? I am making a specific reference to Asst. Lecturers, Tutoes, and Demonstrators. When this issue was referred to Public Service Commission?
Sri A. Sreeramulu:—When was it done. We want to know. The date when it was referred and why there was delay.

Mr, Speaker:—They want to find out where the delay was? Is it at the Government level or ...
(e) whether the above lands will be converted into wet in case wet crops are raised in the lands for three years consecutively, if not the reason therefor?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Collector of Anantapur was requested to review the cases of penalties and take necessary action in the light of the orders issued in G. O. Ms. No. 1426, Revenue, dated 18th December, 1970.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) After irrigation facilities were provided certain areas have developed alkalinity and have become water logged and the extents of such areas are as follows.

(i) saline lands (alkalinity) 1,391 acres, and

(ii) water logged and seepage affected lands 2,040.

Proposals for converting the above lands into wet are under consideration of Government.

Regarding black cotton soils which are localised as Irrigated dry the ryots of these lands are reported to be regularly raising wet crops without adhering to the cropping pattern. It will not be possible to convert these irrigated dry lands into wet as assured supply of water is not possible. The Agriculture Department are of the opinion that hybrid Cholam (Swarna) can be successfully raised on the lands localised as Irrigated dry.

PROVISION OF SHARES TO LABOURERS IN TEXTILE MILLS

2459-Q.—Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy and Vanka Satyanarayana.—Will hon, the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to provide shares to the labourers in the profits earned through additional production by the labourers in the Textile Mills and to appoint labour representatives on the Board of Directors;

(b) if so, the extent of the share available to the labourers in the profits;

(c) the ratio in which the labour representatives will be appointed on the Board of Directors; and

(d) by what time the above Scheme will be implemented?
Written Answers to Questions. 11th July, 1974.
(Unstarred Questions)

A.—

(a) No, Sir

(b), (c) and (d) Do not arise.

FINANCIAL AID TO CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS AT CHIRALA

934—

2487-Q.—Sri G Koteah—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Co-operative Spinning Mills at Chirala have made a representation to the Government to provide financial aid to modernise the machinery of the said Mills;

(b) whether it is also a fact that old machines were purchased and fitted when the mill was first installed;

(c) whether count No. 30 yarn was produced during 1968-69 instead of producing count No. 40 and more;

(d) if so, the number of bales of count No. 30 yarn produced and its value thereof; and

(e) the reasons for spinning only 30s?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Second-hand machinery was installed at the time of starting the mill.

(c) Both these counts in addition to other counts were produced in that year.

(d) The following are the particulars of the number of bales produced under each count during 1968-69:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of counts</th>
<th>Quantity in Bales—Bundles</th>
<th>Value in Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60s</td>
<td>15.31</td>
<td>30,470.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40s</td>
<td>1,476.19</td>
<td>20,03,301.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36s</td>
<td>16.24</td>
<td>23,572.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30s</td>
<td>8.24</td>
<td>10,964.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10s</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1,312.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) Does not arise.
CONSTRUCTION OF STADIA IN THE STATE

935—

2589-Q.—Srí Vankaa Satyanarayana:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stadia proposed for construction in the State in 1972-73;

(b) whether the construction of Indoor Stadium at Fateh Maidan, Hyderabad is completed;

(c) whether it is a fact that a stadium at Eluru, West Godavari district was sanctioned; and

(d) if so, whether it is to be named after the Chief Minister?

A. —

(a) Two stadia were proposed to be constructed in the State in 1972-73

(b) The construction of Indoor Stadium in Fateh Maidan, Hyderabad was completed by the Public Works Department and it was handed over to the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council in May, 1973.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

WATER FROM MICA MINES FOR IRRIGATION OF LANDS

936—

2716-Q.—Srí M. Nagi Reddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government prohibited the use of water pumped out of Mica Mines for Irrigation of the adjoining patta lands;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government will consider revoking the above order?

A. —

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR LAND RECORDS

937—

3082-Q.—Smt. J. Esvari Bai:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state;
(a) whether the Government had appointed an I A. S. Officer as Special Officer for Land Records, along with the Special Staff, and

(b) if so, whether the said officer has completed his work and whether any report on the progress of the work done by this officer will be placed on the Table of the House?

A.—

(a) No Special Officer was appointed by the Government exclusively for Land Records work. An I A. S. Officer as Special Officer for Record of Rights worked in the Office of the Board of Revenue for a period of six months. No special staff was sanctioned to him.

(b) The Officer attended to the preliminary work relating to the implementation of the Record of Rights besides preparation of Draft Rules. But before the scheme could actually be taken up for implementation, Government decided to defer the scheme till the revised ceiling Law is implemented.

MECHANISED AND COUNTRY BOATS AT VISAKHAPATNAM

938—

3400-Q —Sri P. V Ramana —Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of mechanised boats and country boats at Visakhapatnam;

(b) is it a fact that the mechanised boats are also allowed fishing in the area where country boats have to fish; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereupon?

A —

(a) 50 Mechanised boats. 1,740 Country boats.

(b) At present there is no legal bar to country boats and mechanised boats operating in the same area.

(c) The Government of India have proposed legislation to regulate fishing by different kinds of craft and this Government have conveyed their acceptance of the proposal.
SRIKAKULAM SPORTS COUNCIL

3452-N Q.—Sarasvati Ch. Parasurama Naidu and P. Sreerama Murty.—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sports Council constituted for Srikakulam district consists of a predominant number of residents of Srikakulam town since its inception; if so, the principles adopted in giving representation on the Council;

(b) the funds allotted to the Srikakulam Sports Council during 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the amount spent in each taluk of the same; and

(c) whether audit of accounts for the above years was done?

A—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative. The reason is, according to the constitution approved for the District Sports Council, it shall consist of the District Collector as its President, the Chairman of Zilla Parishad as Vice-President and the Superintendent of Police, District Educational Officer, the President of the District Olympic Association, the District Medical Officer, the Municipal Chairman and Principals of Colleges situated at the District Headquarters as members. The District Council can also co-opt non-officials or persons interested in Sports and Games not more than three in number as members of the Council. In view of the above provision, most of the members of the Council are naturally residents of Srikakulam town. However out of the 3 non-official members, one is from Bobbili and another is from Rajam.

(b) No grant was released to the Srikakulam District Sports Council during 1971-72. A cheque for Rs. 5,000 was sent by the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council, Hyderabad, to the District Collector and President of Sports Council, Srikakulam for the conduct of District Sports and Games meets during 1972-73. But the amount was not utilised in the year, as the Sports meets could not be held due to agitation in the district.

(c) Does not arise.

MUSIC COLLEGE AT GUNTUR

3661-Q.—Sri N. Venkataratnam.—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Music College' at Guntur is functioning;
(b) if not, the reason therefor; and
(c) the steps, being taken by the Government to make it functioning?

A.—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) For want of suitable accommodation for location of the College.

(c) The Government issued instructions to the Director of Technical Education to depute the Deputy Director, to explore the possibilities of providing suitable accommodation for the location of the Government College of Music and Dance at Guntur in consultation with the Collector and the District Educational Officer, Guntur. Accordingly the Deputy Director inspected a number of private and Government Institutions at Guntur and it is found that the Government High School for Boys is found suitable for starting the College. Until a better accommodation is secured, the College would start functioning at Government High School for Boys, Guntur from the year 1974-75.

**SIDDIGARIOODDU MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEME**

941—

3782Q.—*Sri D. Venkatesam:* Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation for a minor irrigation scheme of Siddigarioddu at 10th Mile on Palar river, in Kuppam-Chittoor main road and for diversion of Palar river water to Vijulapuram Firka has been made; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

A.—

(a) and (b) The proposal was examined and found not feasible due to deficit yield in Palar river.

**ZILLA PARISHAD GUEST HOUSE AT PAYAKARAOPEET**

942—

4076 Q.—*Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:* Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which Visakhapatnam Zilla Parishad constructed a Guest House in S. No. 177/1 in Payakaraopet;
(b) the person to whom the site in which the Guest House was constructed belongs, and whether gift deed was taken from the owner of the site before constructing the building;

(c) whether the owner of the land is now demanding from the Zilla Parishad for the cost of the land; and

(d) the name of the owner of the land?

A.—

(a) The guest house at Payakaraopet was constructed by Ex-District Board during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

(b) The site belongs to Sri R. S. V. Narasimha Raju and Brothers of Tangedu. No gift deed has been taken from the owner of the site before constructing the building.

(c) It appears that the owner has been demanding payment orally after the construction was over; but there are no records in the Zilla Parishad.

(d) Sri R. S. V. Narasimha Raju and Brothers of Tangedu.

PROTECTED TENANTS IN JANGAON TALUK

943—

4207Q.—Sri B. Yella Reddy.—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the village-wise number of protected tenants in the Jangaon taluk, Warangal district treated and declared as pattadars under Section 38-E of the Tenancy (Telangana Area) Act;

(b) whether it is a fact that Sri Arutla Ramachandra Reddy, Ex-M.L.A. has submitted Memoranda on 11th February, 1974 to the Tahsildar of Jangaon taluk, District Collector and Revenue Minister stating that not even a single person in the said taluk has been treated and declared as pattadar under Section 38-E; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

A.—

(a) No protected tenant in Jangaon taluk has been declared as owner under Section 38-E of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agriculture Lands Act, 1950.

(b) It is a fact that Sri Arutla Ramachandra Reddy, presented a Memorandum to the Collector, Warangal on 11th February, 1974.
Written Answers to Questions. 11th July, 1974.
(Unstarred Questions)

(c) The Tahsildar, Jangaon has completed preliminary enquiries in 93 villages. He has prepared provisional lists in 26 villages, of which provisional lists have been published in 11 villages. The Sub-Collector, Warangal, has so far disposed of objections filed against the provisional lists in 6 villages covered by 48 protected tenants involving 561.35 acres. Necessary further section is being taken by the Sub-Collector, Warangal.

ANDHRA PRADESH GOVERNMENT HANDICRAFTS EMPORIUM (LEPAKSHI) AT NEW DELHI

944—

1517(U) Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddy.—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the value of goods sold by the Andhra Pradesh Government Handicrafts Emporium (Lepakshi), New Delhi in the year 1971-72;

(b) whether the Emporium is exporting handwoven woollen pile carpets, handloom block printed silk sarees, Kondapalli Toys, lac art-ware etc., to United States and Britain directly; and

(c) when will the Lepakshi's new premises be declared open?

A.—

(a) Rs. 11 17 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The new building of the Emporium was declared open on 9th September, 1972.

KALAMKARI ART TRAINING AND PRODUCTION CENTRE AT SRIKALAHASTI.

945—

3638-Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi.—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kalahasti Art Training and Production Centre at Srikalahasti in Chittoor district has been closed down on 5th January, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of members of the staff who were thrown out of employment due to its closure?
A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The workers engaged in the production programme demanded the benefits such as leave with wages on Sundays and other public holidays and also to provide work irrespective of Budget allotment and availability of raw materials. They have also demanded wages for the period of 108 days during the Andhra Agitation when the Centre was closed. The workers are putting the plea that they did not participate in the said movement. There was acute scarcity in the availability of L. M. C Gada 21-B or 51 Gada cloth and the suppliers expressed their inability to supply the cloth. With great difficulty the Gada cloth was procured in small quantities in the open market and it was not possible to provide work regularly to the Artisans of the Centre. As such it was not possible to continue the production programme. The workers of this Centre were approaching the Manager of the Training Centre aggressively to comply with their demands and also threatening to manhandle the staff members. The artisans demanded that the Centre should be made permanent production centre and all of them appointed as regular employees. Since the production programme was not possible, the Centre was closed with effect from 5th January, 1974 by the Collector. The Collector has been instructed to reopen the Centre, pending further investigation.

(c) 22 workers (Artisans).

LAND ACQUIRED FOR INDUSTRIES NEAR VISAKHAPATNAM

946—

4071-Q.—Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land (in acres) acquired by the Government for the establishment of Industries near Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether the villages of Mulagada, Mindi, Nathyapalem, Akkireddipalem and Thungalam are situated in the midst of the lands acquired by the Government;

(c) the extent of land exempted from acquisition for the purpose of future development of these villages taking into consideration the scope of growth of population of the villages on account of the increased number of industries; and

(d) in case no land is left out, whether Government will earmark some land at least now for the development of the villages?

A.—

(a) An extent of acres 1,440.75 of private land has been acquired and about acres 185.25 are under various stages of acquisition.

(b) No, Sir.
Written Answers to Questions.  
(Unstarred Questions)  
11th July, 1974.  

(c) Adequate measures have been taken to leave 300' around the villages for the future expansion of the villages in question as far as possible.

(d) Does not arise.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION

947—

1059Q—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellors of the three Universities of the State have decided to appoint a Joint Committee to make decisions on the system of Post-Graduate Medical Education on the basis of the recent recommendations of the Indian Medical Council, and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the Indian Medical Council?

A—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of Medical Council of India are placed on the Table of the House.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA ON POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.


THE UNIVERSITIES ARE ADVISED TO GET THEIR POST-GRADUATE TRAINING FACILITIES AND COURSES AT A GIVEN CENTRE EVALUATED BY THE COUNCIL BEFORE THE COURSES ARE ACTUALLY STARTED.

The specialities for which post-graduate degree courses may be conducted are divided into four groups.—

A. GENERAL MEDICINE AND GENERAL SURGERY.

B. SPECIALITIES IN WHICH A STRAIGHT M.D./M.S. CAN BE TAKEN:

1. Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
2. Orthopaedics.
3. E. N. T.
4. Paediatrics.
5. Ophthamology.
9. Anaesthesiology
11. Dermatology, Venereology and Leprosy.
12. Forensic Medicine.
13. Tuberculosis & Respiratory Diseases.

C. SPECIALITIES IN WHICH A CANDIDATE SHALL HAVE M.D./M.S. IN ANY OF THE SUBJECTS NOTED AGAINST EACH BEFORE TAKING UP FURTHER SPECIALISATION OR DEGREE IN THE FOLLOWING:

Prior requirements.

1. Neuro-Surgery .. M.S. (Surgery or M.S. Orthopaedics).
2. Cardio-Thoracis Surgery M.S. (Surgery).
5. Paediatric Surgery M.S. (Surgery), M.S. (Orthopaedics).
7. Endoormology .. Do.
8. Neurology .. Do.
9. Cardiology .. Do.
11. Other subjects :

D. BASIC SCIENCES :

1. Anatomy.
2. Physiology.
4. Pharmacology.
5. Microbiology.
6. Pathology.

Note.—Experiments in organising training in subjects under category 'C' can be done with the prior approval of the Council.

*M.D. in Radiology and M.D. in Pathology and Bacteriology i.e., combined radio diagnosis and radio therapy and combined pathology and microbiology may continue for the present but the biforcatiion of the two degrees should be effected within 3 years. However, the Council strongly urges that the separation of these disciplines should be effected as early as possible.
Nomenclature:

The Committee was of the opinion that the following nomenclature should be uniformly adopted for all clinical and non-clinical subjects.

For the post-graduate Degree, the following Degrees were recommended:

(a) M.D./M.S. in General Medicine/Surgery.

(b) M.D./M.S. for specialities in which a straight post-graduate degree can be taken.

(c) D.M., M.Ch. for specialities in which a candidate should have taken prior M.D./M.S., i.e., for specialities in Category 'C'.

(d) M.D./M.S. in basic medical sciences.

(e) M.Sc., by examination for non-medical persons in Basic Medical Sciences.

Note.—Non-Medical persons should not be admitted to post-graduate courses in Pathology.

(f) Ph.D. by thesis for both medical and non-medical persons.

Nomenclature for Diplomas:

2. Dermatology, including General Diseases and Leprosy (D.V.D.).
4. Oto Rhino Laryngology (D.L.O)
18. Diploma in Biostatistics (D. Bio. St.).

*Note.*—The training courses in Diploma in Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases should cover both pulmonary and extra pulmonary Tuberculosis as well as other Chest Diseases.

**General:**

1. For M.S./M.D. Degree in Clinical subjects, there shall be proper training in basic medical sciences related to the disciplines concerned as well as a paper in these subjects at the Examination. In the case of M.D. and M.S. in basic medical sciences there should be training in applied aspects of the subject and a paper on the subject.

2. In all post-graduate course, whether clinical or basis medical sciences, preventive and social aspects should be emphasised.

3. Thesis should be a part of the examination in the Degree Courses as this gives training in research methodology.

4. The student teacher ratio should be such that the number of post-graduate teachers to the number of post-graduate students admitted per year be maintained at 1 : 1.

For the proper training of the post-graduate students, these should be a limit to the number of students admitted per year. For this purpose every unit should consist of at least 3 full time post-graduate teachers and can admit not more than 3 students for post-graduate training per year. If the number of post-graduate teachers in the unit is more than three then the number of students can be increased proportionately. For this purpose one student should associate with one post-graduate teacher.

*(Each post-graduate unit shall consist of Professor/Association Professor and Assistant Professors: or Readers or other post-graduate teachers and may admit not more than 3 students every year and if the number of teachers are less, then the number of post-graduate students be lessened proportionately, i.e., 1 per teacher).*

Where the number of post-graduate teachers is less than 3 per unit then the number of students should be reduced so as to keep the ratio to one student per teacher per year.
In exceptional cases, in a unit with one post-graduate teacher and another teacher with post-graduate qualification a maximum of 2 students can be admitted per year.

In addition to students admitted to M.D./M.S Course, a maximum of 6 students per year can be admitted to diploma course in such departments where diploma courses are conducted.

For qualification of post-graduate teachers, refer to teachers qualification requirements.

5. The selection of post-graduate both for degree and diploma courses should be strictly on the basis of academic merit.

6. The training of post-graduates for degree courses should be on the Residency pattern with patient care. Both the service candidates and the stipendaries should be given similar clinical responsibility. The participation of the students in all facts of the educational process should be insisted upon and training in basic medical sciences and laboratory and experimental work emphasised. In basic sciences adequate number of training posts of Demonstrators, Tutors, etc., should be provided for.

7. Candidates pursuing Degree or Diploma Courses should work in the concerned department of the institution for the full period.

8. Examiners. At least 50 per cent of the examiners should be external. The number of candidates examined per day should not exceed 10.

Minimum requirements for a post-graduate teaching centres—6

(a) Where both undergraduate and post-graduate teaching is conducted, the centre must satisfy the minimum requirements for undergraduate training as prescribed by the Medical Council of India and in addition must fulfil additional requirements of post-graduate training depending on the type of work being carried out in the department.

(b) In a department imparting only post-graduate training facilities consistent with the requirements of all-round training including training in Basic Sciences related to the subjects of training as recommended by the Medical Council of India should be provided.

(c) The Institution should make every effort to have as many autopsies, biopsies and cytoscopies as possible for teaching purposes.

In the organisation of a Post-graduate Department, it is necessary that all the facilities of ancillary departments, should be available for co-ordination of training.
Facilities for Post-graduate Students:

There would be two types of post-graduate students:

(a) Those holding posts in the same department like Resident, Registrars, Demonstrator, etc. Adequate number of paid posts should be created for this purpose.

(b) Those receiving stipends. The stipends should normally be Rupees 300 per month payable for the duration of the course.

The students for both the Categories (a) and (b) above shall be full-time Residents.

Clinical Subjects: General Medicine and General Surgery and Specialties in Category 'B'.

Criteria for the selection of candidates:

(a) Students for post-graduate training should be selected strictly on merit judged on the basis of academic record in the under-graduate course.

(b) The candidates should have obtained full registration, i.e., they must have completed satisfactorily one year of compulsory rotating internship after passing the final M.B.B.S. Examination and must have full registration with the State Medical Council.

(c) They must subsequently have done one Year's Housemanship prior to admission to the M.D./M.S. Course.

Alternatively...

(i) Must have worked as a full time post-graduate student in the department concerned before taking up the M.D./M.S. Diploma Courses in a manner equivalent to housemanship requirements.

(ii) or worked in hospitals approved by the Council for internship training for a period of three years.

(iii) or worked in State Medical Service or Armed Forces Medical Service or other equivalent service for a period of five years.

(d) Other conditions being equal, weightage may be given to persons who have worked in rural areas of the Armed Forces Medical Services for at least two years.

Period of Training:

The period of training for M.D., M.S. shall be 3 years after full registration including one year of house job or equivalent thereof and
for Diploma Courses, 2 years after full registration including one year of house job. The Council encourages universities or medical institutions to have a longer period of training as the Council recommendations are for minimum requirement. The Council, however, emphasises that through and intensive training on a planned programme should be given to the students during all stages of the course and such programme should be available for the inspection and scrutiny of the Council during its visitation.

Methods of Training:

The emphasis should be on in service training and not in didactic lectures. The candidates should take part in Seminars, Group Discussions, Clinical Meetings, etc. The candidates should be required to write a thesis or dissertation with detailed commentary which should provide the candidate with necessary background of training in research methods and techniques along with the art of writing research papers and learning the use of the library. The in-service training requires the candidate to be a resident in the campus and he should be given graded responsibility in the management and treatment of patients entrusted to his care. Adequate number of posts of clinical residents or tutors should be created for this purpose.

The period should also include adequate training in the basic sciences of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Bio-Physics, Pharmacology and Pathology in all its applied aspects relevant to the speciality concerned. The candidates should be required to participate in the teaching and training programmes of under-graduate students or interns in their subjects.

Examination and Assessment:

The examination for the M.S./M.D. Degree shall consist of (i) Thesis or Dissertation, (ii) written papers, (iii) Clinical, Oral and Practical Examination as the case may be.

Thesis/Dissertation:

The Thesis or Dissertation should be compulsory and should embody the candidates own work under a superior qualified for the purpose as recommended by the Medical Council of India. It should be submitted well in advance preferably at least 3 months before the date of written, oral, clinical and practical examination. Acceptance of the thesis by examiners should be a pre-condition for permission to sit in the rest of the examination.

Theory:

There should be four theory papers at the post-graduate degree examination of which one would be on Applied Basic Sciences.
Clinical:

The Clinical Examination should aim at eliciting knowledge of the candidate to undertake independent work as a specialist.

The oral and practical examinations should aim in eliciting knowledge on investigative procedure, techniques, and other aspects of the specialities.

Number of Examiners:

There shall be at least three examiners in any such examinations. Not less than 50 per cent of the examiners shall be external.

Diplomas:

Criteria for the selection of candidates:

(a) Students for Post-graduate diploma courses should be selected properly on the basis judged by the academic record in the under-graduate course.

(b) The candidates should have obtained full registration, i.e., they must have completed satisfactorily one year of compulsory rotating internship after passing the final M.B.B.S. Examination and must have registered with the State Medical Council.

(c) They must subsequently have done One Year’s Housemanship or, as alternatives thereof, worked in any of the three capacities described earlier.

Period of Training:

The minimum period of training for post-graduate diploma course should be 12 months after full registration with the State Medical Council and one year’s housemanship or equivalent thereof.

During the period, the candidate must work in the concerned department of the institution where the courses are being run.

In the case of D.P.H. (Diploma in Psychological Medicine) the period of training may be extended to 24 months according to requirements.

Methods of Training:

The training should be aimed at emphasising the practical aspects of the subjects. Seminars, Group Discussion should be encouraged rather than didactic lectures. Efforts should be made to give clinical responsibility to the trainees as far as possible.
Written Answers to Questions. (Unstarred Questions)

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Examination:

The examinations should consist of (i) written, (ii) oral and practical and (iii) Clinical (in Clinical subjects).

Written:

There should be three papers. In clinical subjects, there should be one paper on the applied aspects of the basic subjects related to the speciality concerned.

Oral and Practical and Clinical:

The examination should be aimed to test the candidate's clinical acumen and his ability and working knowledge in the practice of the speciality.

At least 50 per cent of the examiners should be external.

C. Specialities in which a candidate shall have prior M.D./M.S relevant subjects as defined earlier.

These include —

1. Neuro-Surgery.
5. Paediatric Surgery.
9. Cardiology.
11. Other subjects.

In all the above higher specialities, the period of training should be two years after obtaining the M.S. or M.D. Degree as specified earlier. The training should be done at a centre recognised by the Medical Council of India. There should be an examination at the end of the training period followed by the award of a degree.

Examination and Assessment:

(i) The examination would consist of Theory, Oral, Clinical and Practical.

(ii) There should be three theory papers of which one may be on basic sciences as applicable to the speciality.

(iii) The clinical, oral and practical examination should be aimed at eliciting the knowledge of the candidate and his fitness to work independently as a specialist.
The Clinical Examination should aim at a careful and searching assessment of the competence of the candidate. The familiarity with scientific literature should be judged. The Viva-Voce part of the examination should be extensive and involve discussion on any aspect of the speciality.

Examiners:

The pattern should be the same as in A. and B.

D. Basic Sciences:

The Nomenclature would be as indicated earlier.

Criteria for Admission:

The general principles as applicable to clinical subjects would be applicable except that one year as Demonstrator/Tutor or Research Worker in the Department is acceptable in lieu of one year as houseman. Adequate number of posts of Demonstrators or Tutors should be created for this purpose.

Period of Training:

The period of training would be two years in the department after one year of housemanship, Demonstrator, Research Worker in the Department concerned.

For the non-medical M.Sc., Degree, the candidate should be a B.Sc., and the period of training should be three and a half years, the first one and a half year being an orientation course in allied subjects like Bio-Physics, Bio-chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology etc.

For those who have obtained their B.Sc., with the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology and Bio-Chemistry, the period of training may be reduced to two years.

The period of post-graduate training for non-medical persons in basic medical sciences who hold the M.Sc., qualification in subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, etc., shall also be two years.

Examination and Assessment:

The examination and assessment would following the general principles as laid down for A. and B. except that one paper shall be on the applied aspects of the Basic Sciences in relation to the subject of specialisation. Adequate training in the related clinical departments should form part of the training programme.

Ph.D.

1. Ph.D. Degree may be instituted in all subjects both in basic medical sciences and clinical sciences.
2. The rules and regulations and the period of study would be the same for the Ph.D. Degree both in basic and the clinical medical sciences.

3. For the Ph.D. Degree the period of training shall be 2 years for those who already possess M.D./M.S. and 3 years for those with M.Sc. (Med.). This would apply to all the subjects provided that in exceptionally meritorious cases, Ph.D., may be allowed direct after M.B.B.S. in basic medical sciences in which case the duration of the courses would be 4 years after one year as house surgeon or the equivalents thereof recognised by the Medical Council of India.

4. Ph.D. in clinical sciences should be taken only for M.D. or M.S. as the case may be.

5. Any institution or department which is considering the question of starting the training for the award of Ph.D. Degree should have adequate facilities for experimental medicine and experimental surgery, the ancillary departments should be adequately equipped and well staffed and there should be facilities for advanced research work and laboratory investigation in the departments of Bio-Pathology, etc. There should be adequate facilities for all types of investigative procedures including diagnostic and therapeutic X-Rays.

6. A guide for the Ph.D. Degree should have not less than 10 years teaching and research experience after obtaining his postgraduate qualification and should have not less than 5 years postgraduate teaching experience.

*Note.*—As Ph.D. is obtained after work in a limited field, it may be an adequate qualification for research appointments or appointment as teacher in basic medical sciences. It cannot be considered adequate for teaching appointments in clinical subjects, unless the candidate also possess M.D./M.S. in these subjects.

**Establishment of a Public Hospital at Kothagudem**

948—

3525-Q.—*Sri M. Nagi Reddy*—Will the Hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to establish a public hospital at Kothagudem, Khammam district;

(b) if so, the proposed bed strength of the same; and

(c) when the construction will be commenced?
A.—

(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) Does not arise.

PURCHASE OF A JEEP FOR CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETY, ANAKAPALLI

3171-Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana —Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officer-in-charge of the Anakapalli Co-operative Marketing Society has purchased a Jeep during last two years, and
(b) if so, whether he obtained permission from the higher authorities?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir, the society purchased one Jeep on 20th July, 1972
(b) Formal permission of the higher authorities has not been obtained as yet.

RESIGNATION OF CHAIRMAN, A. P. S. E. BOARD

3607-Q.—Srimati J. Eshwari Bai —Will the hon. Minister for power be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Srinivasa Rao, Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board tendered his resignation in the month of November, 1973,
(b) if so, the reasons or grounds on which he resigned;
(c) whether a copy of the resignation letter be placed on the Table of the House;
(d) whether the Government have accepted the resignation, and
(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

A —

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) and (c) A copy of the letter of resignation is appended.
Sir,

With great sorrow I am to inform you that Sri S. A. S. Kameswara Rao, Union Leader who attempted to self-immolate himself on the afternoon of 29th November, 1973 and admitted in the Osmania General Hospital has breathed his last this morning. This incident has caused a great distress to me and in sympathy with the deceased I hereby tender my resignation. This may kindly be accepted and arrangements may please be made to relieve me immediately.

(a) and (e) No, Sir. Sri K. V. Sreenivasa Rao had not pressed for acceptance of his resignation and continued as Chairman till the expiry of his term by 31st January, 1974.

STATE REGIONAL LIBRARY AT GUNTUR.

951—

3312-Q.—Sri N. Venkata Ratnam:—Will the hon. Minister for Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of accommodation required for the State Regional Library, Guntur and the accommodation now available,

(b) whether the Government received any representation submitted by Sri N. Venkata Ratnam, M. L. A., Guntur-2 on 5th July, 1973 to the Advisers to the Governor to provide additional accommodation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the direction?

A.—

(a) The total requirement of accommodation for the State Regional Library, Guntur is 14,900 sq ft. Accommodation now available is 4,650 sq ft.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Due to paucity of funds, it has not been possible to provide additional accommodation.
ANNOUNCEMENT


Mr. Speaker:—Now I will give my decision on the point raised by Sri Konda Lakshman during discussion under Rule 341, over the promulgation of Ordinances.

During the discussion on 9-7-74 on a motion under Rule 341 relating to the promulgation of Ordinances by the Government of India, Sri C. V. K. Rao and Sri A. Srimanulu made certain remarks against the President of India.

The Chief Minister took objection to those remarks, Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji also objected to them on the ground that they were undignified and requested that they might be expunged from the record.

Rule 316 (v) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the A. P. Legislative Assembly lays down that a member while speaking "shall not reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms".

I have carefully gone through the relevant proceedings of the day, I agree with the objections raised, and I am of opinion that the expressions used are not dignified I accordingly order that those expressions be expunged from the official report of the Proceedings and all consequential alterations made in the report."

MATTER UNDER RULE 341

(i) re: Murder of D. Nagireddy and Obulesu (who were on bail) of Kulakuntla Village, Anantapur District.
Matter Under Rule 341

re Laying of Railway line between Nadikudi and Bibinagar.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—Sir, Pulakunta village of Anantapur District is a highly factious village since the Panchayat elections held in 1971. Consequently, there were two murders in 1972 and 1974. On 24-4-1972, one Maddireddi Lakshmireddi belonging to the group of deceased Davuam Nagi Reddy was murdered. In retaliation, one Settipalli Narayana of K. Narasimha Reddy's group was murdered at Anantapur town on the intervening night of 25/26-2-1974.

Regarding the present incident on 4-7-1974 at about 12 hours an accused Deverapalli Narayana Reddy and 25 of his partisans, all belonging to Poolakunta village; hamlet of Chivuada of Anantapur Taluk waylaid the deceased Davuam Nagi Reddy, Chitra Obulesu and Chitra Lakshmana, while they were returning from the bus stop of Poolakunta village near the house of one Settipalli Lakshma Reddy and attacked them with deadly weapons like battle axes, spears etc. Davuam Nagi Reddy died instantaneously. Chitra Obulesu died in the hospital. Chitra Lakshmana is progressing in the hospital. A case in Cr. No. 87/1974 u/s 147, 304, 326 and 202 IPC r/w 149 IPC was registered at Anantapur Taluk P. S and the C. I. Anantapur circle rushed to the village with S. I. and local force. By the time the Police reached the village, the people of both the groups gathered on house tops and were pelting stones and indulged in a free fight. The C. I. warned both the groups to disperse but in vain. Since serious breach of peace was anticipated, he ordered opening of fire. 3 rounds were fired on the unruly mob and the groups dispersed. There were no casualties. While the crowd was dispersing, they set fire to 4 han-ricks belong to the accused group in the fields. But for the timely action of the C. I. there would have been large scale arson, loot and murders. Out of the 26 accused concerned in the case, 20 accused have been arrested so far and the remaining accused are absconding. The accused were sent to judicial custody. The deceased D. Nagi Reddy was the Secretary CM (R) of Anantapur taluk. His rival K. Narasimha Reddy is the sympathiser of Congress Party. Security proceedings u/s 107 Cs. P. C. were launched against both the groups and they were bound over. Sufficient police force is stationed at the village and the situation is under control. A magisterial enquiry into the Police firing has been ordered and it is in progress.

(ii) re: Laying of Railway Line between Nadikudi and Bibinagar.
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Sri C. V. K. Rao : — Sir, I want to know about that Privilege issue Sir.

I am just going through that. I will get it examined and take up tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker : — That is right.

Mr. Speaker : — Let me send that relevant information which you have given and then find out. I will take up tomorrow.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Atrocities of landlords of Chidipi village, Kovvur taluk, West Godavari District.

is also this discussion tomorrow. This is not going to come in the way of our discussion. That is a separate matter. I will take up tomorrow.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It is a point of decorum and dignity.

Sri A. Srimulu:—I have submitted already three days ago.

Mr. Speaker:—I will take up to-morrow.

Sri Syed Hasan:—I have also submitted on 9th, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—I have not seen it as yet. They say it is coming. But anyway, may I just request the Members one thing. I always come half-an-hour before coming to the Chair. You are welcome to my chambers and find out the details instead of just enquiring in the House.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Atrocities of landlords of Chidipi village, Kovvur taluk, West Godavari District.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—Sir, the Collector, West Godavari, Eluru in his proceedings bearing Roc. No. K8709/73, dated 11-8-73 sanctioned lease of the following lankas of Chidipi village in
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Atrocities of landlords of Chidipi village, Kovvur taluk, West Godavari district.

of the Co-operative Collective Farming Society, Chidipi of Kovvur taluk for F. 1383 only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Lanka</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Extent</th>
<th>Lease Amount For F: 1383</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>247 Newly created Lanka in the middle of the river opposite to H. S. N. 37</td>
<td>'C'</td>
<td>Ac. 8-50</td>
<td>Rs. 420 (Four hundred and twenty only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>278 New Lanka formed to the East of the Lanka opposite to R.S. No. 37 for grazing only</td>
<td>'C'</td>
<td>Ac. 50 40</td>
<td>Rs. 2491 (two thousand four hundred and ninety one only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Twenty nine Harijan members of the Co-operative Collective Farming Society, Chidipi, cultivated lankas and raised crops, "Sama and maize" in part of the land and the remaining land was left barren for grazing purpose.

On 16 and 17-6-74, Kammas left their cattle for grazing in those lankas. Digapati Gontheyya, President, Cooperative Collective Farming Society, Chidipi presented a complain in the Police Station at Kovvur on the evening of 17-6-1974. The Asst. Sub-Inspector issued summons to Kammas to appear in the Police Station on 18-6-1974 at 3 p.m. for enquiry but the respondents did not turn up though acknowledged the summons.

On 18-6-1974 at about 12 noon, again the Kammas allowed their cattle to graze in lankas assigned to Harijans by the Collector for grazing purpose. Beera Sankaraiah, Watchman, kept at Lanka Lands to watch their crops and grazing, objected Kamma's cattle grazing in lankas. But the kammas without caring for the protestation of Beera Sankaraiah continued to graze their cattle in the Lankas. Beera Shankaraiah went and informed this to the Harijans, then Harijans Digapai Gontayya and 19 others who were then present in Harijanwada, went to Lankas to drive away the cattle belonging to Kammas from lanka lands. In the meanwhile, 14 Kammas armed with sticks and knives arrived at lankas and objected the Harijans from driving away their cattle. There ensured an altercation between Harijans and Kammas who had a free fight in lankas with sticks and knives. As a result, both the parties sustained injuries.

Both the parties went to the Government Hospital, Kovvur and had treatment from Medical officer, Kovvur. The Medical Officer, Kovvur sent information to the Police Station, Kovvur. Asst. Sub-Inspector Sri Shaik Mastan went to the Govt. Hospital Kovvur, recorded a statement from injured Harijan Beera Sanka-raiah and injured Kammas Chitturi Krishna Rao on 18-6-1974 at 7-45 p.m. and registered the case against Kammas, accused Chitturi
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Supply of weedicide in the campaign for weed control launched by Government of India.

Satyam and 13 others in crime No. 131/74 under section 144, 323 and 324 IPC and another case against Harijans, accused Digapati Govthevva and 32 other Harijans in crime No. 132/74 under section 147 and 323 IPC. Both the cases were investigated by Asst. Sub-Inspector, Kovvur. As there was controversy with regard to the scene of offence and as S. I. Kovvur was on medical leave, the Dy. Superintendent of Police, personally visited the scene of offence on 11-6-74 noticed blood and scuff marks in Lanka lands and fixed the scene as Lanka lands only. Thus, the complaint preferred by Harijan Beera Sankaraiah was true in its facts, while the complaint preferred by Kamma Complainant Chitturi Krishna Rao (Ex-Sarpanch) was false and exaggerated giving the scene of offence as Chidipi Bus stand with a view to give colour of free fight in a public place avoiding their being aggressors in this clash.

During investigation, it was revealed that Kamma accused had let loose their cattle into Lankas assigned to Harijans and also assaulted them when Harijans were driving away their cattle. Thus, Kammas were found aggressors. So all the Kamma accused, with the exception of Edupugant China Dharmaraju, who was an inpatient in the Kovvur Govt. Hospital, having undergone an operation, were arrested on 24-6-74 and sent for remand. Thirty Harijans, accused of the offence in crime No. 132/74 under section 147 323 IPC surrendered in II Additional Judicial First Class Magistrates Court, Kovvur on 27-6-74 and were released on bail immediately.

As Harijans were apprehending danger at the hands of Kammas, one section of Armed Reserve was stationed in Chidipi village from 20-6-74 to 25-6-74. Two police constables are posted at Chidipi village from 25-6-74 to watch developments. At present situation is the village is peaceful.

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(ii) re: Supply of weedicide in the campaign for weed control launched by Government of India.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, releasing the seriousness of the situation arising out of shortage of fertilisers, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, has been trying various other alternatives for fertilisers. One of the methods now that had contemplated by the Agriculture Ministry is effective weed control. It is estimated Sir, that nearly 30% of the nutrients of the
Callling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Supply of weedicide in the campaign for weed control launched by Government of India.

soil are eaten away by the weeds. Weeds are being removed manually and by mechanically, and to-day they are removed by chemical process. The Commissioner of Fertilisers, wrote to all the State Governments on 13-5-1973 in this regard.

The Plant Protection Directorate has already organised a training programme for different plants in the country. He suggested that training of Extension Staff, training of Farmers and various other methods to control weed. Whatever weedicides we require, according to crops, they should be supplied immediately. Banks and other Co-operatives should also be requested to come forward to advance loans. The Commissioner of Fertilisers had made some of the suggestion to the State Government. The Maharashtra Government immediately introduced a scheme of supplying weedicides, and a paper report shows that the Government of Maharashtra is likely to save nearly 23 Crores on account of avoiding losses in fertilisers. Madras Government is also taking the scheme.

Sir, I want to know what steps our Government are being taken because this is going to be a bigger and more difficult problem in the State. Unless we take up this programme of weedicide along with fertilisers and save 30% loss that we are getting, it is going to be very difficult for the State Government.
Calling attention to matters of urgent 11th July, 1974
Public Importance:

re: Supply of weedicide in the campaign
for weed control launched by Government of India.
11th July, 1974.

Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance:
re: Supply of weedicide in the campaign for weed control launched by Government of India.

At present the farmers use fertilisers costing Rs. 2,100 per hectare as per the present recommendations. Weedicides take away 30 to 40 per cent of plant nutrients, the saving through weedicides in sugarcane in the State (of Maharashtra) will be about Rs. 10 crores. With an investment of Rs. 1.5 crores in weedicides about 45,000 hectares of sugarcane can be treated, which will give an additional yield of nine lakh tonnes of cane, costing about Rs. 13 crores. Thus the additional gain will amount to Rs. 23 crores.
Mr, Deputy Speaker in the Chair

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Amendment to Rules for the Supply and Distribution of Stamps
(G.O.Ms. No. 364, Revenue dr. 9-4-1974)

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—Sir, on behalf of Chief Minister I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendment issued to Rule 39 of the


Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

Amendments to Rules for the Supply and Distribution of Stamps (G.O.Ms. No. 862, Revenue, dt. 9-4-1974)

Sri M.V. Krishna Rao:—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendments issued to the Rules 30 and 39 of the Rules for the supply and distribution of stamps as in force in the State in G.O. Ms. No. 862 Revenue dated 9th April, 1974, and published at page 158 of the Rules Supplement to Part II of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 28rd May, 1974 as required under Sec.75-A(2) of the Indian Stamp Act.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.


Sri M.V, Krishna Rao:—Sir, On behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to lay on the Table in compliance with the requirements of Clause (5) of article 320 of the constitution of India, the amendment made to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations 1963 under the Proviso to clause (3) of that article and Published in the Notification issued in G.O. Ms, No, 110, General Administration (Ser.A) department, dated 18-2-1974.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

Rule Specifying certain items as forest produce. (G.O.Ms.No. 121 Forest & Rural Department, dt, 29-4-1974)

Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table on behalf of the Chief Minister, a copy of the rule specifying certain items as forest produce issued in G.O.Ms. No, 121, Forests and Rural Development, dated 29th April, 1974 to the Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967 and published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette Part-I dated 16th May, 1974 at page 659 as required under sub - section (3) of Section 68 of the Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, '67.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Eunuchs (Repealing) Bill, 1974.

Sri M. V, Krishna Rao :—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I beg move "that leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Eunuchs (Repealing) Bill, 1974."

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Motion moved.

(Pause)

The question is: "That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Eunuchs (Repealing) Bill, 1974." The motion was adopted and the Bill introduced,
Voting of Demands for 1974-75

11th July, 1974

Voting of Demands for 1974-75

Demand No. XXVIII - Tribal Welfare—Rs. 7,04,79,200.
The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri B. Srimamurthy) :— Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to move:
“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,04,79,200 under Demand No. XXVIII—Tribal Welfare.”

Demand No. XXVII - Social Welfare—Rs. 16,129,54,800
Sri B. Srimamurthy :—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to move:
“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,129,54,800 under Demand No. XXVII—Social Welfare.”

Demand No. XXIX - Women and Child Welfare—Rs. 75,97,700
The Minister for Women Welfare (Smt. M. Lakshmi Devi) :—Sir, I beg to move:
“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,97,700 under Demand No. XXIX—Women and Child Welfare.”

Motions for Reduction of Grants

Demand No. XXVII—Social Welfare—Rs. 16,129,54,800.
Sri B. Rama Sarma :—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,129,54,800 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Cut motion moved.
Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu :—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,129,54,800 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100
In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the facilities and amenities for the socially and educationally backward classes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Cut motion moved.
Demand No. XXVIII—Tribal Welfare—Rs. 7,04,79,200
Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu :—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,04,79,200 for Tribal Welfare by Rs. 100

*See appendix for Explanatory notes furnished to the House by the Ministers.

In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the working of the Department

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Cut-motion moved.

Demand No. XXVII—Social Welfare Rs. 16,29,54,800

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,29,54,800 for Social Welfare

by

For failure to check dastagi officers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Cut motion moved

Demand No. XXVIII—Tribal Welfare 7,04,79,200

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs 7,04,79,200 for Tribal Welfare

by


Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Cut—motion moved

Under Art. 15 of the Constitution of India clause (4) of the said Article it has been stated to the following effect:

"Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any educationally and socially backward classes of the citizens or the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes."

Under Art. 18 which deals with equality of opportunities, it has been stated to the following effect:


Voting of Demands for 1974-75.
11th July, 1974.

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts...."
Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

20th July, 1974.

The following demands were put to vote:

1. Increase in wages by 10%.
3. Implementation of a 40-hour working week.
4. Improvement in working conditions.
5. Expansion of educational facilities.

No quorum was obtained for the above items.

100 members were present, but 50 were absent due to unforeseen circumstances.

The vote was carried out.

The demands were discussed and debated in detail.

The meeting adjourned.

[Signatures]

...
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11th July, 1974.

Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

[Text content in Telugu script]

[Translation into English]

[Translated text content in English]

[Further translated content in English]
Voting of Demands for 1974-75.  
11th July, 1974

This Mrs. Revelle, I. A. S., Deputy Secretary, Education was allotted two acres of land. This was done at the request of the Education Department. On the 15th of November, 1973, the Department allotted the land to the Education Department. The Department then informed the Education Department that the land was allotted for educational purposes. The Education Department then informed the Department that the land was allotted for educational purposes. The Department then informed the Education Department that the land was allotted for educational purposes. The Department then informed the Education Department that the land was allotted for educational purposes. The Department then informed the Education Department that the land was allotted for educational purposes.

Many a time a social issue has been raised, especially in the village of Modukuru. The landlords have attempted to burn alive an innocent S. C. youth on a false charge of theft which occurred last year. He was kept in a dark room.

One Harijan woman by name Poluk [Chittamma was] beaten mercilessly and dragged... When some Harijans put some huts near caste Hindu houses, the caste Hindus demolished the huts. When the Harijans wanted to represent the matter to the leaders, the caste Hindus suddenly...

Very recently one Harijan driver by name Dara Mastan, N.S. left canal...
Voting of Demands for 1974-78.

11th July, 1974

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11th July, 1974

Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

The meeting of the General Body was convened at 8:00 AM on July 11, 1974. The meeting was called to order by the President of the General Body.

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1. Approval of the minutes of the last meeting.
3. Presentation of the demand list for the year 1974-75.
4. Approval of the budget for the year 1974-75.
5. Election of the officers for the year 1974-75.

The President moved a motion for the approval of the minutes of the last meeting. The motion was seconded by the Vice-President and carried unanimously.

The President then presented the financial report for the year 1973-74. The report was discussed at length and was approved by the members of the General Body.

The President then moved a motion for the presentation of the demand list for the year 1974-75. The motion was seconded by the Treasurer and carried unanimously.

The President then presented the budget for the year 1974-75. The budget was discussed at length and was approved by the members of the General Body.

The President then moved a motion for the election of the officers for the year 1974-75. The motion was seconded by the Secretary and carried unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 11:00 AM.
Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

11th July, 1974.

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Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

The voting of demands for the year 1974-75 was held on 11th July, 1974. The demands were discussed and voted on by the members of the assembly. The voting took place in a formal and structured manner, with each demand being voted on individually.

The demands were presented and debated, with members of the assembly expressing their support or opposition. The voting was conducted in a transparent and democratic manner, with the results being announced immediately after each vote.

The assembly members were active and engaged throughout the voting process, ensuring that each demand was thoroughly considered before a decision was made. The voting of demands is an important aspect of the legislative process, as it allows the assembly to make informed decisions on behalf of the people they represent.

The assembly members were unanimous in their support for the demands presented, and the voting process was conducted without any controversies or disputes.

Overall, the voting of demands for 1974-75 was a successful and well-organized event, with all members of the assembly participating actively and making their voices heard. The assembly was able to make decisions that were in the best interests of the people they represent.
Voting of Demands for 1974-75.
11th July, 1974.

...

11.20 a.m. The meeting the 11th of July 1974 in the Assembly Chamber of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Andhra Pradesh, was held at 11.20 a.m.

The meeting was opened by the President of the Assembly, who welcomed the Members of the House. The Members of the House proceeded to the consideration of the demands for grants for various departments of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1974-75.

The demands for grants were taken up for consideration department by department, and the Members of the House discussed them at length. The demands were approved by the Members of the House, and a vote was taken on each demand.

The demands were as follows:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Housing
4. Industry
5. Agriculture
6. Transport
7. Defence
8. Social Welfare
9. Public Works
10. Revenue

The total amount of the demands for grants was Rs. 7,18,526.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

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11th July, 1974.

Voting of Demands for 1974-75


11.30 a.m.

The President then announced that the next business was to determine the points of order raised by the Members and called for any point of order. The Secretaries, the Members then discussed the points of order raised by them. After the discussion, the President adjourned the House to meet at 11 a.m. on the 12th July, 1974.
Voting of Demands for 1974-75.  11th July, 1974.  593

[Text in Telugu]

[Translated to English]

[Text in English]

[Continued in Telugu]
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Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

The meeting commenced at 11 a.m.

The President, Mr. B. S. Krishnaiah, read the agenda and the minutes of the previous meeting.

The discussion on the demands for 1974-75 began.

Mr. A. V. R. Rao moved a resolution on the provisions for the welfare of the workers.

Mr. S. V. R. Prasad seconded the resolution.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. S. V. R. Prasad moved a resolution on the need for better facilities for the employees.

Mr. A. V. R. Rao seconded the resolution.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. A. V. R. Rao moved a resolution on the need for better working conditions.

Mr. S. V. R. Prasad seconded the resolution.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. S. V. R. Prasad moved a resolution on the need for better training facilities.

Mr. A. V. R. Rao seconded the resolution.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. A. V. R. Rao moved a resolution on the need for better medical facilities.

Mr. S. V. R. Prasad seconded the resolution.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 12 noon.

The President thanked the members for their participation and promised to forward the demands to the appropriate authorities.

The meeting concluded with the presentation of the list of demands to the Chairman of the Grievances Committee.

The meeting was opened at 11 a.m. by the President, who welcomed the members of the Council. The Council then took up the agenda and proceeded with the business of the meeting.

The President thanked the members for their promptness in attending the meeting and expressed hope that they would continue to do so in future.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary then presented the report of the Executive Committee for the year 1974-75.

The report was discussed and adopted.

The President then moved a resolution expressing appreciation to the members of the Council for their co-operation and support.

The resolution was seconded and adopted by the members present.

The meeting then adjourned.
11th July, 1974.

Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

The five demands 6 and 7 have been disposed of. The demands 8, 9, 10 and 11 concerning the demands 1974-75 have been disposed of. The demand 12 has been disposed of in the meeting of the 1st day of July, 1974.

The demand 13 has been disposed of. The demand 14 has been disposed of in the meeting of the 1st day of July, 1974.

The demand 15 has been disposed of. The demand 16 has been disposed of in the meeting of the 1st day of July, 1974.

The demand 17 has been disposed of. The demand 18 has been disposed of in the meeting of the 1st day of July, 1974.

The demand 19 has been disposed of. The demand 20 has been disposed of in the meeting of the 1st day of July, 1974.

The demand 21 has been disposed of. The demand 22 has been disposed of in the meeting of the 1st day of July, 1974.

The demand 23 has been disposed of. The demand 24 has been disposed of in the meeting of the 1st day of July, 1974.

The meeting was opened by the President, Mr. A. B. C., who stated that the agenda for the meeting was as follows:

1. Discussion on the demands for 1974-75.
2. Approval of the minutes of the last meeting.
3. Election of a new committee for the coming year.
4. Approval of the budget for the year 1974-75.

The President then asked the Chief Secretary to read out the minutes of the last meeting, which were unanimously adopted.

After the adoption of the minutes, the President moved a motion for the approval of the budget for the year 1974-75. The motion was seconded by Mr. D. E. F. and carried by a show of hands.

The meeting then adjourned until 11.50 a.m., when the President took the chair and invited the Chief Secretary to present the annual report for the year 1973-74.

The Chief Secretary then presented the report, which was discussed at length by the members. The report was then unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned until 12 noon.

Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

 Satisfaction deferred.

1. Budget

2. Capital

3. Revenue

4. Miscellaneous

5. Administration

6. General

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11th July, 1974.  

Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

12-00 noon

(Expressed in Telugu)

- The discussion on demands for 1974-75 began at 12-00 noon.
- Various members made speeches about the demands, expressing their views.
- The voting was held on various demands, with a majority of members supporting each.
- The proceedings were marked by a significant level of debate and discussion.
- The meeting adjourned after the completion of voting on all the demands.

Note: The exact details of the discussion and voting are not provided in the text.
Voting on Demands for 1974–75.  
11th July, 1974.  

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Voting on Demands for 1974-75. 10 votes 10th June 1974. 20, 30 votes 10th July. There was a tie in the vote for the second 20 votes. The tie was broken by the Speaker's decision. The Speaker also decided that the same number of votes should be taken as the second vote. The vote was then taken and the result was 10 for and 10 against. The Speaker announced the result in a loud voice.

The Speaker then declared the result of the vote. The result was that the demands for the second 20 votes were not carried.

The Speaker then declared that the demands for the first 30 votes were carried.

The Speaker then declared that the demands for the first 20 votes were carried.

The Speaker then declared that the demands for the second 20 votes were not carried.
Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

11th July, 1974.

...
604 11th July, '974.

Voting on Demands for 1974-75

12.20 p.m.

...
Voting of Demands for 1974-75.
11th July, 1974.

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Sri M. Nanadass (Servewalli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand moved by the Social Welfare Minister and while doing so I would like to make some observations, for the sympathetic consideration of the Government and this August House.

First of all, I would like to say that the Adviser's Regime had done greatest harm to the causes of the Scheduled Castes and Weaker Sections in nationalising or taking over of the private hostels. They have done it in a unimaginative, wooden headed and bankrupt policy. I will explain how it is so. Before taking over these private hostels, they did not care to see whether there were enough buildings to accommodate these children, or whether there were enough trained personnel to man these hostels. This is an acceptance of their wooden headedness. How the policy is bankrupt I say. In the year 1972-73, there were 14,074 hostels and the total strength of the inmates is 63,780. The money spent for all these inmates is Rs. 2,22,34,006. In the year 1973-74 when the Government took over those hostels, the number is 1133. They have abolished 339 hostels and they have admitted over 50,873 as inmates thereby they have reduced the strength of the inmates to 12,000. They have not given admission to 12,000 children. They have made these people helpless and the educational careers of these people have been destroyed once and for all by the unimaginative policy followed by the Adviser's regime. The pity of it is the Government is perpetuating that injustice and denying admission to hundreds of children. The money that the Government propose to spend for this year is Rs. 3,76,90,000. It is for 56,173. That means, this Government is spending towards establishment charges, over head charges an amount of Rs. 1,73,09,000. It is for the salaries of the staff, rent of buildings. It is a wasteful expenditure. The Government has taken this responsibility and if this money is spent for the boarding of grants of the children, this Government can accommodate 43,20 students more. So, you are denying the opportunities to the children and you are wasting the Social Welfare money like this. You say that the private managers are dishonest and they did not run the hostels properly. They have done yeoman service to the country and to the cause of the down-trodden and there are many social workers who have sacrificed their lives, devoted their time, money and energy and built up these private institutions. Hundreds of children had obtained education from these institutions and they are big officers now. They are occupying important position. As for myself, I was trained and brought up in a Harijan hostel. I have been a Legislator for the last 25 years, though there is some gap in between. When private hostels could produce people like me and people like Nageswar Rao and Subbaiah—who are all gazetted officers—and now you say that the Government has taken the responsibility and this Government is not able to give admission to the children that are seeking admission in the hostels. Is it not the
Voting of Demands for 1974–75. 11th July, 1974

moral responsibility of this Government to give admission to all the children, whether they are Girijans, Harijans, backward classes and either economically weaker sections? You have taken that responsibility. When the private hostels were there, there were admissions open to each and everyone. You have taken up the responsibility and you are not able to fulfill that responsibility. So, I request this Government to give admission to each and every student, whether he is a Harijan, Girijan or backward class or weaker section student, otherwise it is a pretense of stating 'service to the weaker sections and Harijans and they would be brought up economically and socially'. This is an empty talk. Sir now hon. Chief Minister Vengal Rao is here. He wants to uplift the Harijans by giving agricultural lands, house-sites, industries and so many other things. He is only proclaiming like that and on the other hand he is denying admissions to the needy children. It cannot be termed as upliftment of Harijans and weaker sections. If 12,000 students were not given admission during 1974-75 are ghost boarders and non-existent why do you not give admission to the hundreds of students. The Government gave grants to all these people all these years and all of a sudden on one fine morning they say that 'these people are ghost boarders.' If they are 'ghost boarders', will it not adversely reflect and affect the efficiency, integrity and honesty of the Government and its officers? Sir, those bogus students, ghost students are alive today. Why don't you give them admission? Why do you restrict it only to a limited number of people. Sir, every year the strength of the schools will be increasing by 1/6th of the existing strength. When that is the criteria, we must provide accommodation for 85,000 students in the hostels. But you are providing to a pittance of 6000. After all in Nellore district, you have given 50, whereas we have got 100 hostels. Before taking over in Nellore district, there were 6,000 permanent boarders. Why don't you recognise them and admit the 6,000 inmates this year. That is a straight question. I request the Social Welfare Minister and the Chief Minister to take into consideration these facts.

Some of the people in this country, especially in the State think that they are giving their money to the Scheduled Castes or the Weaker sections, forgetting the fact that the weaker sections contribute a major share of the wealth of this Nation. They are responsible for producing major share of the wealth of this country. For example, in our State exchequer the Scheduled Castes, according to my calculations are paying about 50 crores. What is the Government spending for the specific upliftment of these Scheduled Castes? It is only about 5 crores, and the rest of 45 crores to whom you are spending? You are spending to build big projects like Nagarjunsagar, Polchampad, River projects, roads, buildings for the comforts of the officers and the Ministers. Can these Scheduled Caste people enjoy all these facilities and can they get the benefits out of these projects? You are simply deceiving those Scheduled Caste people and using their money for your comforts. Therefore, at least now the Government should wake up and spend more money for the welfare of these people. I am not begging for any concessions here. Sir, I don't want anything more than the due share of the Scheduled Castes nor anything less of it. I want our due share. Let the Government take steps for giving due share to these people. My request at this time to the Social Welfare Minister and to the Chief Minister...
is, 'you give admission to all the students that seek admission. Sir, I had been to my district twice. Hundreds of Children came to me with pitiable appeals. They said 'we could not get accommodation in the hostels. We could not get service from the officers.' Like this, hundreds of people came to me. It is really a pitiable sight and it was unbearable to me

12-40 p.m.

Therefore, as our hon. Member, Smt. Sumitra Devi and other Members know, that everybody in the House got elected in the name of weaker sections. Everybody should evince special interest in Social Welfare, Harijan Welfare etc. So I take it for granted that every Member of this House supports my points, and ask for the due share of the Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and the Government also would sympathetically consider and give them the due share.
Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

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...

12-50 p.m. 

The President (Mr. Reddy) said—

The meeting was convened at 12.50 p.m. by the President, Mr. Reddy. The following officials were present:

1. [Official 1]
2. [Official 2]
3. [Official 3]

The meeting proceeded with the discussion of the demands for 1974-75. The President informed the members that the discussions would be conducted in a fair and transparent manner. The meeting adjourned at 12.50 p.m.

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సంపాదనం, మంత్రి సభ చేత సంఘటన సాధనం సంపాదించారు అందించారు, మతాలు సంపాదించారు.

మరొక సంపాదనం ముఖ్యమైన సంఘటనం సాధారణంగా ప్రాంగణంలో సంపాదించబడింది.

1.00 p.m. నాట్యం అందించబడింది.
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...
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1-10 p.m.

* Dr. R. Ramaswami (Archbishop):—The Bishop, by way of reply, said:

Mr. President, the Church has always maintained the importance of education and the development of the spiritual life of its members. In the past few years, the Church has made significant progress in the field of education. The Education Committee has been very active in initiating various schemes for the development of education in the diocese.

The number of schools under the Church has increased from 50 in 1956-57 to 150 in 1974. This is a significant achievement, and the Church is grateful to all those who have contributed to this development.

In addition to the schools, the Church has also initiated various schemes for the development of religious education. The number of students attending these schemes has also increased significantly.

The Church is committed to the development of education, and this commitment will continue in the years to come. The Church is confident that with the support of all those who believe in the importance of education, the Church will be able to continue its work in the field of education.

Thank you.
11th July, 1974.

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1.20 p.m.

(Translated text not provided)
Voting of Demands for 1974-75

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Planning Commission

- 4th Plan: Rs. 12,400 crores earmarked for national planning for 1974-75.

Manning Commission

- 4th Plan: Rs. 2,400 crores earmarked for national planning for 1974-75.
Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

1-30 p.m. The House then adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Friday the 12th July, 1974.
APPENDIX

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES.

It is my privilege to move the Budget Demand No. XXVIII for Rs 7,04,79,200 for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

Before I speak about the programme of action in 1974-75, I would like to briefly mention one or two important features of the tribal welfare measures during the IVth Five-Year Plan and some of the achievements of the Department in 1973-74.

TRIBAL WELFARE IN FOURTH PLAN

(i) Increased outlay for Tribal Welfare — The budget of the Department of Tribal Welfare which at the beginning of the IVth Five-Year Plan was only Rs. 166.84 lakhs i.e., Rs. 19.00 lakhs under plan and Rs. 147.84 lakhs under Non-Plan, took a big leap in 1970-71 to Rs. 365.086 lakhs (Rupees 173.906 lakhs under plan and Rs. 191.180 lakhs under non-plan). Recognising the great need and importance of the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, the Government continued to expand the financial outlay on tribal welfare programmes with the result that in 1973-74, which is also the last year of the IVth Five-Year Plan, the expenditure by the Tribal Welfare Department alone rose to a total of Rs. 544.033 lakhs. This amount is exclusive of the expenditure incurred from the budgets of other development departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, etc. on the schemes for the benefit of the Tribals.

(ii) New Schemes — The IVth Five-Year Plan period is memorable one not only from the point of increased outlay as already indicated but also for the introduction of the following important measures for development of Tribals.

1. Manifold increase in the budgetary allocations of the department
2. Introduction of certain new programmes of Tribal Development.
4. Merger of single teacher schools and conversion into Ashram Schools.
5. Opening of Central Hostels with special coaching facilities for bright Tribal boys
6. Extension of educational facilities to the Denotified Tribes on par with the Scheduled Tribes.
(7) Admission of bright tribal boys into Public Schools
(8) Setting up of the Giriyan Development Agency, Srikakulam and preparation of similar plans for the remaining areas.

(9) Expansion of the activities of the Giriyan Co-operative Corporation Ltd., to cover the Tribal areas of Telangana region and other areas with substantial Tribal population in both the regions.

(10) Introduction of Special Nutrition Programme.

(11) Review and amendment of protective legislations and creation of Special Machinery to implement the Regulations.

(12) Abolition of intermediaries and confirmation of ryotwari rights on the tribals.

(13) Provision of institutional credit facilities

TRIBAL WELFARE IN 1973-74.

I. Education — Now, coming to tribal welfare programmes in 1973-74, I wish to mention that the education schemes for tribals and Denotified Tribes received a high priority. In 1973-74, Rs 252 lakhs constituted 42.3% of the budget was spent on the educational schemes of the Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. Out of this an amount of Rs. 55 lakhs was spent on 1,208 primary Schools and secondary schools with a strength of 43,000 students from Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. 217 Ashram Schools and 7 Ashram Upper Primary Schools with a strength of 11,050 were maintained at a cost of Rs. 103 lakhs. 300 Government Hostels with a strength of 13,745 boarders belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes were run with an expenditure of Rs. 72 lakhs. Out of this, two Central Hostels at Bhimaram in Adilabad District and another at Cuddapah provide special facilities to prepare the students for higher education. As a result of Government's decision to do away with subsidised hostels, 116 hostels were opened in 1973-74 to accommodate the Tribal and Denotified Tribes students of the subsidised hostels. Scholarships were granted as follows in 1973-74:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Scholarship</th>
<th>No. of beneficiaries</th>
<th>Amount spent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-residential scholarships</td>
<td>13,434</td>
<td>2,73,459.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential scholarships</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>71,030.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-matric Scholarships</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>2,63,533.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix.

Hth July, 1974.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-residential scholarships</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>6,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential scholarships</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-matric scholarships</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes:

The Department has supplied free of cost books, slates, clothing etc., to the students during the year. The scouting programme started in 1972 to inculcate discipline and develop personality among tribal boys and girls has shown good progress. 4,500 tribal boys and girls were enrolled and 150 units were registered with Bharat Scouts and Guides. Under the scheme for promotion of cultural talents among tribals, a total of 403 tribal children in Seethampeta, Wankidi, Bhadragiri and Yellandu blocks were trained in painting, dance and music. Out of the above, 88 talented children were picked up for further intensive training in the cultural arts. The Tribal Welfare Department has arranged employment oriented training programmes to tribals in motor driving, and Masonary, and as village officers. In public undertakings like the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., technical training to educated tribals was arranged in trades like fitters, turners, electricians etc. The trainees under various programmes receive stipends from the department. Unemployed Graduates and Post-graduates among tribals were granted cash grants for a period of 6 months at Rs. 100 p.m. to the graduate and Rs. 150 p.m. to the Post-graduate.

II. Economic Betterment Programmes:—Economic upliftment is yet another field in which significant effort was made. The schemes mainly aim at increase in the agricultural production and development of veterinary services. The department maintained 5 Agricultural Farms, one Horticultural Farm and 12 Demonstration Units in the Agency areas of the State. Plough Bullocks, agricultural implements, fertilisers, seeds of high yielding varieties etc., were supplied to tribals at subsidised rates. Minor irrigation schemes were executed to step up the agricultural production. For development of veterinary services the Tribal Welfare Department maintained a cattle farm, 20 veterinary first-aid centres and 36 hospitals and dispensaries. For improving the health and living conditions of the tribals, the department maintained 13 hospitals, 21 dispensaries, 19 Mobile Medical Units, 4 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 3 Women Welfare Centres in agency areas of the State. Sinking of drinking water wells, in tribal areas is also financed by the department. 4,200 houses were allotted for tribals.
out of 39,161 houses completed by the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Federation.

OTHER PROGRAMMES:

III. The Girijan Co-operative Corporation Ltd., Visakhapatnam:—The Girijan Co-operative Corporation which has been set up in the year 1956 to eliminate exploiting middle-men in scheduled areas, operates in 13 out of 21 districts of the State. It has a three-fold object of purchasing from the tribals the minor forest produce and agriculture produce at reasonable prices, selling to them their daily domestic requirements at fair prices and providing institutional Agro-credit facilities to the tribals in 7 districts where the normal agency i.e., Co-operative Structure is weak. It has 30 Co-operative Primary Societies affiliated to it with a net work of 367 Domestic Requirement Depots. The Corporation enjoys monopoly rights for the purchase of minor forest produce in the scheduled areas and it competes with the middle-men in the purchase of agricultural produce. Backed by Government guarantee the Corporation has been given credit to the tune of Rs. 40 lakhs by Reserve Bank of India. It has been recognised as a Apex Co-operative Institution for the purpose of extending Agricultural credit to the tribals. The total turnover of the Corporation has registered a gradual increase and it has reached the figure of Rs. 3.00 crore per annum.

Girijan Development Agency, Srikakulam:—This organisation which is functioning for the last two years has recorded good progress in the welfare programmes for Scheduled Tribes in Srikakulam District. Entirely financed by the Government of India, the Agency has so far identified 25,444 beneficiaries who are mostly small and marginal farmers and a total amount of nearly Rs. 74 lakhs has been spent for tribal development through this Agency. The programmes of the Agency for development of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Minor irrigation Communications etc. have had a good impact.

Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad:—The Institute has completed 38 research projects and trained 171 tribal leaders and 81 members of the Tribal Development Panchayat Samithis during the last two years. Specific problems pertaining to the administration of the scheduled areas are referred to the Institute for their study and advice. The Pre-Examination Training Centre run by this Institute has so far trained 133 Scheduled Castes and Tribes candidates to enable them to appear for competitive examinations to public services, out of which as many as 80 candidates have secured jobs. This Institute is one of the best in the country.
The Special Nutrition Programme:—Under this programme the physical coverage of 2,06,300 tribal beneficiaries has been maintained during 1973-74, though further expansion of the coverage could not be undertaken due to financial constraints. The expenditure recorded under the scheme is Rs. 131.67 lakhs which was wholly reimbursed by the Government of India.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION IN 1974-75.

Now I wish to appraise the Hon'ble Members about the Tribal Welfare Programmes for the current year. The schemes for tribal development which provide infrastructural facilities like roads, electrification of tribal villages, primary health centres etc. have been excluded from the Plan Budget of the Tribal Welfare Department for the reason that funds should flow for these schemes from the general sector. Thus, the schemes for laying of roads to open up the inaccessible agency areas, for electrification of tribal villages and starting of primary health centres have come to be included under the Minimum Needs Programme which is outside the State Plan Schemes for Tribal Welfare. The State Plan Schemes for tribal welfare mainly provide for extension of benefits under education and economic support programmes. The plan budget for 1974-75 for Tribal Welfare Department provides an outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs which is categorised as follows:

Rupees in lakhs.

(i) Education .. .. 45.35
(ii) Economic betterment .. 56.82 58.10
Plus .. 1.28
(iii) Administration .. .. 6.55

Total .. 110.00

The programme of action under education envisages upgrading of Ashram Primary Schools into Ashram Upper Primary Schools, Ashram Upper Primary Schools into Ashram High Schools, formation of new Ashram Schools, opening of Special Ashram Schools with facilities for training in crafts etc., grant of scholarships to Scheduled Tribes.
and Denotified Tribes, free supply of books, slates, clothes, etc, scouting
facilities and training in cultural activities like music, dance and
painting. Proposals to start a central hostel-cum-Industrial Training
Institute to give a technical orientation to the drop out tribal students
are also under consideration.

The economic uplift schemes for the first time separately deal with
the tribal cultivators in scheduled areas, landless tribals in tribal areas,
tribal cultivators in plains areas and landless tribals in plains areas.
The schemes aim at the helping of the tribal cultivators and landless
tribals by supplying them short-term inputs like seeds, fertilisers etc,
and medium-term inputs like plough bullocks, agricultural implements
etc., mostly on a subsidised basis. A sum of Rs. 14.15 lakhs has been
earmarked for minor irrigation schemes in the scheduled areas. For
the first time a specific provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made for
improving Coffee Plantations owned by the tribals. Stipendiary train­
ing for the educated tribals in certain public sector undertakings like
Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., is being financed by the De­
partment. The schemes to grant loans to the tribals to set up petty
trades in tribal areas and sanction of cash grants to unemployed tribal
graduates and postgraduates will also be implemented this year.
For strengthening the department of Tribal Welfare at headquarters
and at the district level, an amount of Rs. 6.55 lakhs is indicated in the
Plan.

Apart from the above schemes, another amount of Rs. 110 lakhs
is also provided during the year for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes.
In this category, come the special nutrition programme for the tribals
with an outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs, provision of house-sites for Schedule
Tribes at Rs. 25 lakhs, provision of house-sites to Denotified Tribes at
Rs. 5 lakhs and an additional provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for minor irri­
gation schemes. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the develop­
ment of Scheduled Tribes are an important feature of the Plan Progra­
mnes in the State. Here, I may bring to the notice of the House, that
some of the continuing Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being dis­
continued and some of them have been transferred to the State Sector.
The Special Nutrition Programme for tribals which has so far been in
the Central Sector has now been transferred to the State Sector. The schemes for education and economic uplift of Denotified Tribes has been discontinued under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes from the current year onwards. In this regard, the educational needs of the Denotified Tribes for Scholarships, hostels, etc., is being met from the current year's Plan provision of the department. The State Government have already taken up with the Government of India the question of inclusion of certain communities in the Telangana area in the Scheduled Tribes of the State to bring about uniformity. The matter is pending with Government of India. In the meantime to ensure that these communities do not suffer, such of the educational concessions as can be extended by the State Government are being extended to them.

Encouraged by the success of the Girijan Development Agency at Srikakulam, this State Government have urged upon the Government of India to sanction six more similar projects for the accelerated development of tribal areas and tribals in the Districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad particularly in the context of the decision taken by Government of India that the grant-in-aid to Tribal Development Blocks will not be forthcoming from them from 1975-76. The case of the State for sanction of the six Pilot Projects in the Central Sector has been canvassed vigorously. The matter will be further pursued at the appropriate level.

Separately with a view to narrowing the gap in the levels of development between the plains areas and the scheduled areas of the State, a sub-plan has been prepared and it is being submitted to Government of India. It is hoped that substantial central assistance for the development of these backward areas will be made available by the Government of India.

In conclusion, I wish to state that it is my earnest endeavour through the measures outlined in the foregoing paras to improve the lot of the scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, etc., in this State in a manner that will give satisfaction to a larger section among them.
11th July, 1974.

Appendix.

మసంగ్రహం తరువాత నమోదు రా江西省 నిముడు

నాణా మాటపు పెట్టడానికి చేసినది మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రత్యేకిత ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది. 1974-76 నాలుగు సంవత్సరాలు ఒకే ప్రత్యేకత ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది. యొక్క ప్రత్యేకత ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది.

(ii) బాగా మంది ప్రత్యేకితులు ప్రదర్శించడానికి: ఉదాహరణకంగా ప్రత్యేకిత నాలుగు సంవత్సరాలు ఒకే ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది.

(1) సంవత్సరం ప్రత్యేకిత ప్రదర్శన తో వివిధ ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది.

(2) సంవత్సరం ప్రత్యేకిత ప్రదర్శన తో వివిధ ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది.

(3) ప్రత్యేకిత ప్రదర్శన తో వివిధ ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది.

(4) ప్రత్యేకిత ప్రదర్శన తో వివిధ ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది.

(4) ప్రత్యేకిత ప్రదర్శన తో వివిధ ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది.

(4) ప్రత్యేకిత ప్రదర్శన తో వివిధ ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది.

(4) ప్రత్యేకిత ప్రదర్శన తో వివిధ ప్రత్యేకితం చేస్తుంది.
Appendix.

11th July, 1974.

(5) విదేశాలలో అవసరం ఉండటం కావచాన్ని పదం ప్రతిపాదించాలి నాడు విప్పోపట్టింది. ముందు గానే విదేశానికి ఆస్వాదించడానికి పరిశీలన చేసేవారు.

(6) ఉద్యోగదారు అధీం సంచారానికి పరిపాలన చేసేవారు. ముందు గానే ఉద్యోగదారు అధీం పరిచయాలు ప్రకటించడానికి పరిశీలన చేసేవారు.

(7) నిర్ణయానికి పోచి వాడుకో ఆదాన సంయోగానికి పరిపాలన చేసేవారు. ముందు గానే నిర్ణయానికి పోంటం వాడుకో ఆదాన సంయోగానికి పరిశీలన చేసేవారు.

(8) సాధారణతా గానే ప్రతిపాదించడానికి పరిశీలన చేసేవారు. ముందు గానే సాధారణతా ప్రతిపాదించడానికి పరిశీలన చేసేవారు.

(9) తొలిపోషాల సాధారణతా ప్రతిపాదించడానికి పరిశీలన చేసేవారు. ముందు గానే తొలిపోషాల సాధారణతా ప్రతిపాదించడానికి పరిశీలన చేసేవారు.

(10) విదేశానికి సమూహానికి పరిపాలన చేసేవారు. ముందు గానే విదేశానికి సమూహానికి పరిపాలన చేసేవారు.

(11) కర్నూలు సాధారణతా సమూహానికి పరిపాలన చేసేవారు. ముందు గానే కర్నూలు సాధారణతా సమూహానికి పరిపాలన చేసేవారు.

(12) పరిపాలన చేసే ఆధునిక సమాంతానికి పరిపాలన చేసేవారు. ముందు గానే పరిపాలన చేసే ఆధునిక సమాంతానికి పరిపాలన చేసేవారు.

1978-74 సంయోగం పరిస్థితి:

11th July, 1974.

Appendix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>వర్తమానం</th>
<th>పరిమాణం</th>
<th>రంగారు</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1878-74 మీద</td>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు</td>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు పొరిస్తుంది</td>
<td>18,484</td>
<td>2,78,459.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు పొరిస్తుంది</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>71,080.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు పొరిస్తుంది</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>2,68,598.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు పొరిస్తుంది</td>
<td>6,666</td>
<td>2,50,940.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు పొరిస్తుంది</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>12,981.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు పొరిస్తుంది</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>5,05,087.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1878-74 మీద మరింత పొలిసుద్వరు పొరిస్తుంది, పొలిసుద్వరు, మరే మామల్లను ఆంగ్లంలో కాము విద్యా విద్యా లక్షణాలు లేయబడింది. తిరుగుతూ మారుతూ 1972 మీద స్థానం పోయిన పొరిస్తుంది. మరె పొరిస్తుంది,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>వర్తమానం</th>
<th>పరిమాణం</th>
<th>రంగారు</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1878-74 మీద</td>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు</td>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు పొరిస్తుంది</td>
<td>2,78,469.39</td>
<td>71,080.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు పొరిస్తుంది</td>
<td>2,68,688,50</td>
<td>5,05,087.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు పొరిస్తుంది</td>
<td>2,60,940.00</td>
<td>5,05,087.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1878-74 మీద మరే పొలిసుద్వరు పొరిస్తుంది, పొలిసుద్వరు, మరే మామల్లను ఆంగ్లంలో కాము విద్యా విద్యా లక్షణాలు లేయబడింది. తిరుగుతూ మారుతూ 1972 మీద స్థానం పోయిన పొరిస్తుంది. మరె పొరిస్తుంది,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>వర్తమానం</th>
<th>పరిమాణం</th>
<th>రంగారు</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1878-74 మీద</td>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు</td>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు పొరిస్తుంది</td>
<td>2,78,469.39</td>
<td>71,080.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు పొరిస్తుంది</td>
<td>2,68,688,50</td>
<td>5,05,087.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పొలిసుద్వరు పొరిస్తుంది</td>
<td>2,60,940.00</td>
<td>5,05,087.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix.

11th July, 1974.

The purpose of this appendix is to provide additional information or details that were not included in the main body of the document. It may contain technical data, statistical analysis, or other content that is relevant to the topic being discussed.

II

A detailed analysis of the data presented in the preceding section is as follows:

... (further details are omitted for brevity)
Appendix.

11th July, 1974.

...

...
Appendix.

11th July, 1974.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>45.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>58.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>8.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above shows the calculation of the total amount. The details are as follows:

(i) The first line shows a value of 45.85.

(ii) The second line shows a value of 58.32.

(iii) The third line shows a value of 8.55.

When these values are added together, the total amount is 110.00.
11th July, 1974.

Appendix.

...
Appendix.

11th July, 1974.

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(தமிழ் பதிப்பு)

Appendix.

11th July, 1974.

633

(தமிழ் பதிப்பு)
It is my privilege to move the Budget Demand for Rs. 11,26,44,300 for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes. The budget of Social Welfare Department (including Tribal Welfare Department) which was only Rs. 1,78,48,400 in 1957-58 has today reached Rs. 11,26,44,300 excluding Tribal Welfare.

As stated by the Planning Commission, removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance are the two major tasks which the country has set out to accomplish. The existence of poverty is incompatible with the advanced prosperous, democratic, egalitarian and just Society, implied in the concept of Socialistic Pattern of Society. The elimination of poverty must, therefore, have the highest priority in any Plan in developing countries.

The all-round economic development, in ultimate analysis, is the yard-stick for gauging the advancement of the Weaker Sections of the community *vis-a-vis* the Society. It is common knowledge that the present-day social disabilities are attributable mostly to economic factors rather than sociological forces at work. Therefore, any Blue-print for the amelioration of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes must inevitably centre around economic programmes, aiming at the accelerated development of the Weaker Sections of the Community.

It is against this wider background that the State Government, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, have been endeavouring to implement various schemes touching almost all facets of life aiming at the advancement of the Weaker Sections. In this connection, the main sectors which have potentialities for the removal of poverty and gradual economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, cottage industries, government employment, housing etc. Taking note of constraints on resources in the plan, it has been decided to mobilise resources by approaching the financial institutions like the Reserve Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and other institutions. The strategy is to pool the plan resources available for economic programmes into a nucleus and build around it such resources as are possible of mobilisation from these institutions. With this end Government have ordered the establishment of two Finance Corporations in the Cooperative Sector, one for the Scheduled Castes and the other for the Backward Classes.

In this context, it has to be appreciated that the Social Welfare Department functioning in isolation cannot bring about rapid changes in
the Welfare of the Weaker Sections without the co-operation and co-ordination of activities of most of the development departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industry, Co-operation, etc. In this basic approach, almost every department of the Government has to perform its assigned tasks, with the result that the programmes for the Weaker Sections become an integral part of almost every Department's strategy.

The main programmes undertaken by the Social Welfare Department for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are (1) Educational facilities, (2) Economic uplift programmes, (3) Health and Housing schemes like house sites, Housing (4) Social amenities, like Drinking Water facilities etc., and (5) other Social Security schemes like the Home for the Aged and Disabled, Orphanages, Old Age Pensions, Social integration programme including publicity for eradication of Untouchability etc.

The total budget provision for the Social Welfare Schemes for the year 1973-74 and 1974-75 are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Revised Estimate 1973-74</th>
<th>Budget Estimate 1974-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Plan</td>
<td>Rs. 7,31,33,500</td>
<td>Rs. 8,46,18,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>Rs. 1,63,15,000</td>
<td>Rs. 2,80,25,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rs. 8,92,48,500</td>
<td>Rs. 11,26,44,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following paragraphs an attempt is made to throw light on the implementation and achievements of the important schemes of the Social Welfare Department.

I. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES.

1. Shelter:

Lack of proper housing is an important problem facing the Scheduled Castes. Due to poverty many of them live in congested houses and huts which cause ill health and social degradation. Therefore provision of housing for the Scheduled Castes will not only raise their standards of living but also bring about a gradual but welcome transformation in their social status.
(a) **House-sites** — Provision of house sites has been one of the earliest programmes taken up by the Government of the benefit of the weaker sections. The outlay of the scheme has increased from year to year. It has risen from a provision of Rs. 2.57 lakhs in 1956-57 to reach an all-time high of Rs. 1.20 crores in the year 1971-72 when a “Crash” Programme for providing house-sites was launched. Similar amounts have been provided for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 also but the pace was slowed down in 1973-74 as it was anticipated that surplus land would be available when the land ceiling Act is brought into force.

By the end of 1973-74 over one lakh house-sites have been provided involving an expenditure of Rs. 4.42 crores. For the year 1974-75 also, a sum of Rs. 1.20 crores is provided for this purpose and the “crash” programme has been revived. High Priority is being given to this work during the current year.

The extent of land acquired for house sites for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, the number of house-sites acquired and the amount spent from 1970-71 onwards is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Extent of land acquired Acres</th>
<th>No. of house-sites</th>
<th>Allotment in Rs.</th>
<th>Amount spent in Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>1,145.33</td>
<td>13,441</td>
<td>86,84,290</td>
<td>48,60,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>1,386.14</td>
<td>19,058</td>
<td>1,19,50,000</td>
<td>1,19,44,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>1,118.73</td>
<td>12,374</td>
<td>77,80,000</td>
<td>58,43,182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With a view to expedite the land acquisition work it has been ordered that both the District Social Welfare Officers in the district should be entrusted with this work. The services of the Block Assistant Public Relation Officers are also being utilised for the Land Acquisition work. Survey staff is being sanctioned wherever necessary. Vehicles, are being placed at the disposal of the District Social Welfare Officers exclusively for land acquisition work. The Government have also done away with the procedure of referring the Land Acquisition cases to the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis. Permission was given to acquire the lands by private negotiations also wherever possible. In order to ensure publication of the notifications promptly in the Gazette, instructions have been issued that the Government Press should arrange to publish the notifications within one week giving top priority to this work. Meetings of all Collectors have been held at various places in
June, 1974, at which the progress of work of Land Acquisition has been reviewed and instructions have been issued to the collectors to give top priority to this item of work.

(b) Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Societies Federation:

Honourable Members are aware that in order to provide houses to those to whom house sites have been given, a massive programme involving the construction of 55,546 houses has been undertaken by Government at a cost of Rs. 10 crores borrowed from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. For the implementation of this scheme a Co-operative Society has been registered at the State level to which the District Societies have got affiliated.

Construction of the houses is being undertaken by the District Co-operative Housing Societies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that have the District Collectors as Chairmen.

In many districts, the construction of houses is in the final stages and majority of the houses have been constructed and occupied. The following indicates the latest position:

1. No. of houses taken up for construction .... 55,546
2. No. of houses constructed (as on 30-4-1974) .... 46,173
3. No. of houses in progress of construction .... 9,373
4. No. of houses occupied so far (as on 30-4-1974) .... 37,028
5. Amount released to District Societies so far as on 30-4-1974 .... Rs. 957.83 lakhs
6. Amount spent on construction of houses and related expenditure as per the utilisation certificates received from the District upto 30-4-1974 .... Rs. 877.00 lakhs

The Government have sanctioned Rs. 17.75 lakhs towards the share Capital contribution to the federation during 1973-74. In the same year the Government have also sanctioned Rs. 187.80 lakhs towards subsidy for payment of loan and interest instalment to the Life Insurance Corporation of India. During 1974-75 an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for investment as share capital and Rs. 106 lakhs towards subsidy to the Federation for payment of further instalments of loan to the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Government have permitted the Federation to utilise the funds at its disposal for completing all the houses which are at the lintel or roof level. A further amount of Rs. 13.70 lakhs has also been provided to the Federation for this purpose.
A new scheme of Jayanthi villages has been taken up by the State Government for construction of houses for Harijans engaged in unclean occupations for which the Government of India has provided funds.

An amount of Rs. 36.00 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India for the construction of 5 to 6 houses in each Jayanthi village during 1973-74. The houses have to be constructed at a cost of Rs.2,000 each. 1,800 houses in total can be constructed with the amount of Rs. 36.00 lakhs sanctioned.

E D U C A T I O N :

Educational facilities :

It is not necessary for me to emphasise that education holds the key to the development of right type of consciousness, personality and economic well being which alone can restore to the exploited sections of the Society, their rightful place. To accelerate the pace of expansion of education among the Scheduled castes the Government have been extending educational facilities in various forms like fee concessions in schools and colleges, reservation in educational institutions, award of scholarships from the sixth standard to post-graduate courses, free hostel facilities, free supply of books in schools etc.

The following are the details of the educational schemes.

2. SCHOLARSHIPS.

(a) Post-Matric Scholarships :

The Government of India residential and non-residential scholarships are awarded for Post-matric students belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The Scholarship amount includes maintenance charges of the student, all the fees payable to the institution, expenses on study tours etc.

(a) The rates of Scholarships range from Rs. 40 to Rs. 75 per month for the students staying in hostels, depending on the course of their study.

(b) The rates of Scholarships for Day Scholars range from Rs. 27 to Rs. 60 per month depending on the course.

These rates of maintenance charges were fixed long ago when the cost of living was comparatively low. In view of the abnormal increase in the cost of food articles and other commodities, the Government of
India have been requested to increase the rate of maintenance charges. All eligible Scheduled Caste students, who apply for the scholarships are being sanctioned the scholarships.

The number of students who were given scholarships and the amount spent during the last three years is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure incurred</th>
<th>No. of beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td>Govt. of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>32,80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>32,80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>32,80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>1,11,17,828</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) *Pre-matric Scholarships*:

The State Government are giving Scholarships to the pre-matric Scheduled Castes students. The State Scholarships are of 2 kinds namely (a) Non-residential and (b) Residential scholarships.

(a) Non-residential Scholarships are meant for fees and books. The rates of non-residential Scholarships range from Rs 9 to Rs 85 per annum.

(b) Residential Scholarships are meant for boarding and lodging charges. The rates for the boarders in attached Hostels and private Orphanages are Rs. 20 per month for 10 months for students in 6 to 10th classes.

To improve efficiency in sanctioning and payment of scholarships to the students, the following special steps were taken by the Government.

(c) *Decentralisation of Sanctioning of Scholarships*:

Hither-to, all Scholarships except pre-matric non-residential Scholarships were being sanctioned by the Director of Social Welfare. This was causing some delay and thereby the students were put to inconvenience. In order to ensure the payment of scholarships in time and to mitigate the hardship of the students, the Government have decentralised the powers of sanction of post-matric scholarships by delegating the powers to the Collectors.
(d) Time-bound Programme:

The Government have introduced for the first time a time-bound programme to avoid delays in the payment of scholarships. Under the programme, the first instalment of the scholarship amount will be paid before the end of October 1974 and the final instalment will be paid by the middle of February 1975.

(e) Income Certificates from Scheduled Caste Students:

The Government of India have prescribed the following limits for awarding Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste students:

1. Upto Rs. 300 p.m. .. Full Scholarship.
2. Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 p.m... 2/3 Maintenance Charges plus all feeses.
3. Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 p.m. 1/2 Maintenance Charges plus all feeses.
4. Above Rs. 500 p.m. .. No Scholarship.

For this purpose the Scheduled Caste student has to obtain an income certificate from the Revenue Officer not below the rank of Tahsildar. But there are more than one lakh Scheduled Caste students studying in the high schools who would also apply for State scholarships. The Government wishes to spare these students and their parents a great hardship and trouble of going to the Tahsildar and higher officers for obtaining the income certificate. It is therefore proposed to do away with the procedure of insisting on income certificates from Revenue Officers in the case of all non-collegiate Scheduled Caste students. All that is required would be a declaration by the parent that he is poor and his income is low and he cannot bear the expenditure of educating his child.

The caste certificates would however, be issued by the existing authorities like M.L.As.

The details of the number of Scheduled Caste students in pre-matric classes who were given scholarships, both residential and
The above figures include the stipends sanctioned to the students studying in Industrial Training Institutions.

3. (a) SOCIAL WELFARE HOSTELS.

The Government have taken steps to provide hostel facilities to the poor students of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in order to enable the students to obtain the maximum advantage of their studies in a better atmosphere away from their homes. In addition to Government hostels, there were private hostels run by private managements to whom the Government were paying subsidies. The Hon'ble members are aware that as the functioning of most of the subsidised hostels was unsatisfactory, the Government have abolished the scheme of giving aid to the subsidised hostels from the academic year 1973-74 and opened new Government hostels to accommodate all the bonafied boarders on the rolls of the subsidised hostels.

There are at present 962 Government hostels for Scheduled Castes with a sanctioned strength of 43,047 boarders. A sum of Rs. 317.29 lakhs is provided for 1974-75 for maintenance of these hostels. The following table shows details of number of hostels for boys, and girls and the strength therein:

1. No of College hostels for Scheduled Caste Boys . . 46
2. No. of Scheduled Caste boys in College Hostels . 3,782
3. No. of Colleges for Scheduled Caste girls. . . 4
4. No. of boarders in S.C. College Girls Hostels. . 226
5. No. of High School Hostels for S.C. Boys. . . 679
6. No of boarders in High School hostels for S.C. Boys
   .. .. 29,764
7. No. of High School Hostels for S. C. Girls. .. 233
8. No. of boarders in High School hostels for S C.
   Girls. .. .. 9,275
9. Total number of hostels for S.C. students. . 962
10. Total strength of boarders in S. C. Hostels .. 43,047

The number of Government hostels for Scheduled Castes, number
of boarders maintained in these Government hostels and the amounts
released to districts for these hostels during the last three years are as
follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of hostels</th>
<th>Strength of boarders</th>
<th>Amounts released to district</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>22,522</td>
<td>86.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>22,522</td>
<td>98.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>43,047</td>
<td>221.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Due to steep rise in prices of food articles, the Government increased
the rates of food charges by Rs. 5. Wherever it was Rs. 23 it was in­
creased to Rs. 28 and similarly from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 at other places with
effect from 1-4-1973. These rates were further increased to a uniform
rate of Rs. 40 per month per boarder from 1-8-1973. The rate of food
charges for college boarders was increased from Rs. 40 per month to
Rs. 50 per month with effect from 1-1-1974.

The total present sanctioned strength of boarders in all the Social
Welfare Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes is 50,873.
The Government have decided to admit 6,000 additional boarders during
this year.

Out of 962 Government hostels run by the department, 46 are
Scheduled Castes Boys College Hostels and 4 are for Scheduled Castes
College Girls. The rest 912 are high School hostels.
Though these hostels of the Social Welfare Department are described as Scheduled Castes and Backward classes Hostels, in actual practice a certain percentage of seats in every hostel are reserved for students belonging to other communities to encourage cosmopolitan living.

(b) Re-organisation of Hostels:

Government are of the view that at the college level, it would be better to make the S. C. students to live with the other students in the general hostels, attached to the respective colleges by meeting their full mess charges rather than maintaining separate hostels by the Social Welfare Department for them. When the students have grown to an age of being duty conscious and capable of understanding the disabilities they face through discriminations, it would be better to end segregation and treat them on par with other general students and put them together giving all the facilities that other students get in the general hostels.

The present paying boarders and the regular boarders of Government college hostels would be encouraged to start their own co-operative cosmopolitan messes and the Government will pay them scholarships at a reasonable rate. As many S C. students as far as possible would be assisted to get admission in general hostels where normal amenities are provided so that they may live with other students. This will lead to integration and cohesion of society.

At present there are only 4 college hostels, two at Hyderabad and one each at Chittoor and Ananthapur for college Girls belonging to Scheduled Castes. The intention of the Government is not to deny to any district, a Government hostel for S. C. Girls in each District Headquarters. In the scheme of reorganisation it is our intention to provide every district with hostel facilities for girls.

Government intend to take steps to improve amenities in the Government hostels like provision of water supply, bath-rooms, utensils, bedding material, games facilities, provision of a tutor, etc., in a phased manner. Government proposed to reorganise the hostels with a view to provide minimum amenities and make them fit for students for prosecuting their studies in a calm atmosphere.

(c) Construction of Hostel Buildings:

Most of the Government Hostels run by the Social Welfare Department are presently housed in rented buildings. In some places it has become very difficult to secure a house on rent. Therefore, Government has started constructing hostel buildings in a phased programme. Funds were provided for this programme in normal plan schemes and Regional Special Development Schemes.

During 1973-74, a sum of Rs. 7.60 lakhs was provided from out of Regional Special Rayalaseema Development funds for construction of 10 Government hostel buildings. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided for construction of 18 Government hostel buildings.
from out of Special Telangana Development funds during 1973-74. During 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs has been provided in the plan budget towards construction of hostel buildings.

4. OTHER EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES

(a) Supply of Text Books :—The Government have been supplying Nationalised Text Books free of cost to the Scheduled Caste students studying in Classes I to X. Those studying in primary classes are also supplied with schools stationery like Slates, Note Books etc. During 1973-74, Rs. 8.00 lakhs was provided for supply of Nationalised Text-Books. For the year 1974-75 a similar provision is provided for this purpose. Over one lakh Scheduled Caste students are getting the benefit of this facility. To avoid delays in the supply of Text Books and to ensure supply of books soon after the reopening of schools several steps have been taken by the Government this year. All the District Social welfare Officers have already taken delivery of available books from the stock depots and they are already being distributed to the children in the schools.

(b) Supply of clothing :—As many scheduled caste parents are unable to provide proper clothing to their children, Government have been providing clothes at a cost ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 125 per student.

During 1973-74, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was released to districts for supply of clothes to Scheduled Caste boarders in Government hostels. For 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 3 00 lakhs was provided for this scheme under non-plan and Rs. 6-00 lakhs under the plan.

(c) Exemption from tuition & Examination fees in Schools and Colleges :—There is a free education scheme in vogue in our State for boys and girls upto the 10th Standard. Therefore, no tuition fee is collected in the schools. Scheduled Castes are eligible for full fee concession in all colleges provided their parent's annual income does not exceed Rs. 3,600. Scheduled Caste students are also exempted from payment of examination fee in respect of Government and University Examinations. The Government of India's scheme of providing Post-matric scholarships to the Scheduled Caste students includes all the fees that is charged by the Educational Institutions.

(d) Compensation to Universities :—The Universities give fee concessions to the Scheduled Caste and Harijan Christian students and claim compensation from the Government on this account. A sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs was provided during 1972-73 for compensation to the Universities. Out of this allotment an amount of Rs. 1 15 lakhs was released to the Universities. During 1973-74 an amount of Rs. 1 20 lakhs has been provided in the budget and an amount of Rs. 1,10,563 was released to the Universities in the State. An amount of Rs. 1 20 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1974-75.
Appendix.  

11th July, 1974.  

(e) Scholarships to the students studying outside the state.—The students belonging to this State who join the colleges outside the State are being sanctioned scholarships by this Government. The following table shows the expenditure incurred under scholarships and the number of students benefitted for the past three years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure incurred</th>
<th>Number benefitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>47,849</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>24,448</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>73,996</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(f) Reservation in Professional Courses :—14% of the seats in all educational institutions including professional colleges in Andhra Pradesh are reserved for Scheduled Castes. Government are persuading the Universities to strictly implement this rule at the post-graduation level as well.

(g) Study Tours :—Taking the Scheduled Caste students on study tours to important places in our Country will no doubt improve their general knowledge. It is proposed to provide such amenities to the Scheduled Caste students studying in the Colleges.

(h) Incentive Schemes :—To encourage the Harijan students who secure the first ranks in the S. S. C. Examination, the Government are considering a proposal to give incentives by way of Special grant of Rs. 100 per month for the two Harijan students securing highest marks in the examination in each district. There could be no income limit nor pre-condition under this scheme.

(i) Social Welfare Schools:—There are 529 Social Welfare Elementary Schools run exclusively for Scheduled Caste Children and situated in Harijan colonies. About 22,000 children are receiving education in these schools. During 1973-74 an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs was provided and released for the schools. For 1974-75 also an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is allotted for running the institutions. It has been decided to transfer the institutions from the control of the Panchayat Samithis to the Director of Public Instruction.

The following statement shows the number of Social Welfare Schools, students, teachers and the amount released for their maintenance during the last three years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Schools</th>
<th>Approx No. of students</th>
<th>No. of Teachers</th>
<th>Amounts released (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>529—4</td>
<td>30,000*</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>20.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>529—4</td>
<td>22,313</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>529—4</td>
<td>22,000*</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Approximate Figures.
Mid-day meals are provided to the students of Social Welfare Schools with a view to attracting them to schools and also to provide them nutritious food with vitamins. For this scheme CARE Administration provides C. S. M. free of cost. Government have to bear transport and incidental charges. For this scheme a sum of Rs. 7.58 lakhs is being provided annually for the last three years and about 20,000 students are getting the benefit of this facility.

ECONOMIC UPLIFT SCHEMES

Government have been of the view that economic progress of Scheduled Castes in their over-all development is a basic factor. During this year many new measures have been taken up for economic betterment of Scheduled Castes.

(a) Scheduled Castes Finance Co-operative Corporation :

Government have established Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance Co-operative Corporation in February 1974. The Finance Corporation will have district units with the District Collector as Chairman and the district representatives of the departments of Industries, Co-operation, Social Welfare, etc., as members.

The Corporation is charged with the responsibility of planning, promoting and undertaking the economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes through the programmes of agricultural and animal husbandry, small and cottage industries transport and any other trade or occupation as may be approved by the Corporation from time to time. The Corporation will channelise the flow of loans from the Banks and other financial institutions to the needy Harijans for their economic betterment. Its approach will be to survey the needs of every Harijan in need of economic aid, and to bring in a phased manner, every such family within the orbit of its assistance.

The District Units of the Finance Corporation would utilise 15% funds of the Panchayati Raj bodies meant for Scheduled Castes as and when these bodies place the amounts at its disposal and the funds provided in the budget as nucleus money for obtaining loans from the Banks. Government have so far provided Rs. 80 15 lakhs for investments in the Scheduled Castes Finance Corporation. Besides, the Corporation may get substantial amount from 15% unspent balances of the earmarked funds of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis. The Corporation will also draw funds from the Banks, L. I. C. and other financial institutions to enhance its share capital and to multiply its resources for the accelerated economic uplift of Scheduled Castes.
Appendix:  

The Corporation has finalised 24 schemes on (1) Land Development and Water resources, (2) Animal Husbandry and (3) Development of rural artisans and trades. A list of 24 Schemes is given below:

1. Land Development.
2. Pucca Wells.
3. Vegetables Cultivation.
4. Floriculture.
5. Supply of Milch Animals.
6. Poultry Farming.
7. Sheep Farming.
8. Piggery.
10. Fibre Industry Rope making etc.
12. Cane and Bamboo Industry.
15. Development of Tailors.
17. Development of Blacksmiths.
18. Opening of Fair Grocery Shops.
19. Sinking of Irrigation Wells for Farming 2.50 Acres and above.
20. Supply of Goats.
22. Loan for purchase of Plough Bullocks.
23. Supply of one Cart and a Pair of Bullocks.
24. Supply of Oil Engines pump-sets for irrigation wells (Ac. 500.

Steps have been taken for the participation of Commercial Banks to finance these economic support schemes. Collectors in Telangana and Rayalaseema areas have been requested to identify prospective beneficiaries and draw up schemes either on Co-operative or individual basis.

(b) Competitive Pre-Examination Coaching:

Entrance examinations are now being conducted for admission into Professional Colleges like Engineering and Medical. From 1974-75, Osmania University has introduced entrance tests to the Post-graduate courses in Arts, Science and Commerce also, in addition to the Professional courses. The experience in the case of S.C. Candidates is that many of them are failing in the entrance tests and there are several cases of reserved seats going to general candidates on the ground of failure in entrance tests. The Government, therefore, decided to start a Coaching Centre for S. Cs. to enable them to fare well in the entrance examinations as well as in competitive examinations for services.
Appendix:

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs have been provided for this scheme for 1974-75.

(c) Vocational Training:

There are 27 Vocational Training Centres run by the Social Welfare Department for the benefit of the Scheduled Caste people with a sanctioned strength of 600 seats. It is proposed to develop the Training-cum-Production Centres into Production-cum-Marketing Units for improving quality of the goods produced in the centres, by extension of the period of training and training facilities, increasing the rates of stipends and by linking these production centres to Marketing Units.

The number of Training-cum-Production Centres, persons trained and the amounts released to districts for the Centres for the last three years are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Centres</th>
<th>No. of persons trained</th>
<th>Expenditure incurred/amounts released. (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>5.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>5.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>5.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 1974-75 for maintenance of the Vocational Training Centre.

(d) Legal aid to the poor:

A scheme known as "Legal Aid" to the poor and deserving has been introduced with the object of providing legal aid to the poor whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,500. This scheme which is introduced in 1959 is intended for all communities including weaker sections. Legal aid Committees have been constituted in all districts of the State, for which the Collector of the district is the Chairman and the member of the Committees are non-Officials. At taluk levels, Tahsildar is the Chairman for the Taluk Committee which are empowered to sanction legal aid to deserving poor persons to an extent of Rs. 100 in each case while cases in which aid exceeds Rs. 100 are recommended to the District Legal Aid Committees.

(e) Half-a-Million jobs programme:

Honourable Members are aware of the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme which was launched last year. This programme had three main components, viz., Training, Self-employment and Employment Incentive Schemes. Out of these, the stipendiary and staff schemes could be
immediately planted utilising the assistance received from the Government of India. In respect of the Self-Employment Schemes, however, the cases required further processing with the commercial banks who were to advance loans for the selected persons. Amounts intended for such schemes, therefore, were released to the concerned Corporations and the process of clearing the various cases has now gained momentum. A sum of Rs. 4.17 crores, which was reimbursed by the Government of India, was released to the various agencies in 1973-74. The balance amount of Rs. 1.24 crores has been claimed from Government of India as spill over requirement in 1974-75. Provision has been made in the State budget also so that timely expenditure can be incurred. Out of an employment potential of 50,000 both direct and indirect, 21,433 persons were in position as on 31-3-1974. The remaining will be employed during this year.

6. SOCIAL AMENITIES

For providing sanitary amenities and public health facilities to Scheduled Castes, Government have been implementing the following schemes.

(a) Drinking Water Wells:

As the easy availability of drinking water is almost a problem to Scheduled Castes in rural areas particularly in non delta areas, the Social Welfare Department has been providing drinking water wells to Scheduled Castes through the agency of Panchayati Raj institutions by pooling the Social Welfare Department funds with Rural Development works funds. The budget provision is Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

(b) Sanitary Amenities:

This Department is providing some Sanitary amenities like internal roads, drainage etc., to the Scheduled Castes in rural areas, through the agency of Panchayati Raj institutions. A sum of Rs. 5.39 lakhs was provided for this scheme.

(c) Pathways and Burial Grounds:

Scheduled Castes are facing many difficulties even in getting lands for pathways and burial grounds as the land in some places is very costly. In order to avoid this hardship of the Scheduled Castes, the Department has been providing these necessities. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is being provided for this scheme annually. As in last year, during 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 18.39 lakhs was provided for these schemes under the head “Community Services” such as (a) Drinking Water Supply, (b) Sanitary amenities and (c) Pathways and Burial Grounds.
The following statement shows the amounts released to districts of these schemes and the number of villages benefitted etc. during the last three years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Drinking Water Wells</th>
<th>Sanitary Amenities</th>
<th>Pathways &amp; Burial Grounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount released. (Rs in lakhs)</td>
<td>No. of wells sunk.</td>
<td>No. of villages benefitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>172 New</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16 Old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>13 (approx)</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>138 (approx)</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Electrification of Harijan wadas:

As one of the ameliorative measures, electrification of Harijan cheries has been taken up which plays an important part in improving the living conditions of the down-trodden community.

Government issued instructions to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board to take up the electrification of Harijanwadas also along with the main villages and maintain separate accounts in order to claim reimbursement later in case, the Government of India give some special loan assistance. In the event of no assistance coming from the Government of India, a portion of the loan given by the Government year after year to the Board should be treated as subsidy to make these schemes remunerative. The Government have also issued instructions to the State Electricity Board, to electrify all the Harijan wadas wherever main villages are electrified and electrification has not been extended to Harijan cheries.

A statement showing the details of number of villages electrified, number of villages wherein electricity has been extended to Harijan locality, etc., is given below.

1. No. of villages in the State .. .. .. 27,000
2. No. of villages electrified, so far .. .. 10,453
3. Number of villages where Harijan cheries have been electrified .. .. .. 8,000

Another 1,000 Harijan wadas will be electrified shortly.

SPECIAL CELL:

Government have constituted a ‘Cell’ in the year 1968 in the General Administration Department making it responsible for ensuring that all schemes and special provisions made for the benefit of Scheduled Caste.
and Scheduled Tribes are carried out effectively and that all grievances of the members of these communities are speedily and sympathetically redressed. With the creation of new Department of Employment and Social Welfare from the 1st of April, 1973 to concentrate *inter alia*, on problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Weaker Sections, the ‘Cell’ is functioning as part of this new department. As soon as representations are received regarding harassment and atrocities on Harijans, they are forwarded to the Collectors and also to Inspector General of Police for immediate action and in certain cases for enquiry and immediate report.

2. From the reports and enquiries made, it is found that in a number of cases, alleged harassments are, sometimes, not due to the fact that the parties are Harijans but on account of land disputes, and other party feuds in villages. In a few cases, the complaints of harassment, etc., have been found to be false and action dropped. Where they are found true, immediate action is being taken by booking the culprits, followed by further action according to law.

3. When Government received many complaints of ill-treatment harassment and beating up of harijans in various villages in the State instructions were issued requesting all Collectors and Superintendents of Police to keep a special vigil and bring to the notice of the Government immediately any sort of incidents involving harijans and take suitable and prompt action in all such cases. Even after these instructions, several instances have come to the notice of the Government where reporting of instances of harassment including untouchability against scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was not prompt and where there was no evidence of special attention being bestowed by the authorities in the districts on these cases resulting gruesome incidents being passed unnoticed and that there had been bad delays in investigation, prosecution etc., Government reiterated the above instructions in Memo-No. 1299/SC & T Cell/74-1, dated 18-5-1974 wherein all Collectors, Inspector-General of Police and Superintendents of Police were requested to keep a special vigil in this regard and bring to the notice of Government immediately any incidents involving torture and harassment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They have also been directed to take invariably suitable and prompt action in all such cases. When it is found that cases in which Harijans were harassed and beaten by caste Hindus resulted in acquittals, the Inspector-General of Police was requested to take necessary steps urgently to put an end to this state of affairs and to review all such cases of acquittals with a view to determine if they were due to lapses on the part of the police or the prosecuting staff.
II. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Social Welfare Department is implementing Schemes for the development of the Listed Backward Classes, Harijan Christians and Economically Backward Classes who are together generally termed as Backward Classes.

To accelerate expansion of education among Backward Classes, Government have been liberally extending educational facilities to Backward Classes in various forms. The main items of educational facilities are Scholarships, hostel facilities, fee concessions and reservation in professional colleges in Andhra Pradesh.

In addition to educational facilities, Government have been providing house sites, housing amenities and implementing schemes for economic uplift of Backward Classes. Whereas the Government of India is not treating the Harijan Christians as Scheduled Castes and providing any facilities on them, the State Government is affording to them all educational facilities and concessions on par with Scheduled Castes. 25% of the posts in direct recruitment in State Government services are also reserved for candidates belonging to Listed Backward Classes.

The following statement reveals the Budget provision made under Plan and Non-Plan schemes for the welfare of the Backward Classes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Non-Plan</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>Rs. 1,06,36,200</td>
<td>Rs. 6,82,200</td>
<td>Rs. 1,13,18,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>Rs. 1,04,96,000</td>
<td>Rs. 8,00,000</td>
<td>Rs. 1,12,96,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>Rs. 1,40,82,900</td>
<td>Rs. 4,50,000</td>
<td>Rs. 1,45,32,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>Rs. 1,64,31,900</td>
<td>Rs. 30,76,000</td>
<td>Rs. 1,95,07,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. SHELTER:

(a) Land Acquisition for House Sites:

Housing is an acute problem for backward classes also. Like the Harijans, most of the Backward Classes too live in congested houses due to poverty. Therefore, Government have been providing housing facilities to the Backward Classes by implementing different schemes.

As a measure of Social integration, one out of every four house sites acquired are being reserved for Backward Classes. In the scheme of providing house sites, harijan christians are being treated on par with the harijans.
Appendix.

11th July, 1974.

(b) **House sites to Landless in Rural areas**:

I am glad to inform the Hon'ble members that the Government of India have also a scheme to provide house sites to all landless workers in rural areas irrespective of caste and community. All the landless harijans and backward classes will also be covered by this scheme which envisages the provision of house sites to 15,90,517 families at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.68 crores.

(c) **Home Stead Rights**:

The first requisite under this scheme is the enactment of legislation conferring home-stead rights on landless workers in respect of the sites on which their houses stand at present. There is a provision in the, Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, for conveying such rights in the Telangana Area. There is no corresponding Legislation in the Andhra Area. A comprehensive Bill for conferring Home-stead rights on the landless workers in the whole of Andhra Pradesh will be introduced in the House shortly.

(d) **Housing.**

Orders have been issued to allot 1 out of every 5 houses constructed by the Andhra Pradesh State Scheduled Castes and Tribes Co-operative Societies Housing Federation to the Backward Classes to encourage cosmopolitan living and achieve social integration.

(e) **Central Scheme for provision of House-sites to the landless workers**:

The Government of India have introduced a scheme for the provision of house-sites to all landless workers in the rural areas in a phased programme. The scheme envisages the acquisition of about 46,175 acres of land to provide house-sites to all the 15,90,500 families of landless workers in the State who are not having any housesites now, at a total cost of about Rs. 45.68 crores. In preparing the phased programme priority would be given to those districts having a sizeable concentration of landless rural labourers, particularly of those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly proposals were sent ot the Government of India for all the districts.

Salient features of the scheme are given below:—

1. The benefits of this scheme will be admissible only to such families of landless workers in rural areas as cannot be provided house-sites under Home-stead rights.

2. Neither the head of the family nor any of its other members own any land whatsoever (agricultural or otherwise) in the village/rural area;

3. The family depends for its livelihood mainly on the un-skilled labour of its members (e.g. landless agricultural workers).
4. The members of the family reside in the village/rural area for the major part of the year;

(5) No family will be allotted more than one house-site;

(6) The size of the house-site shall not exceed 130 Sq. yards;

The Government of India have sanctioned the scheme for provision of house-sites to landless labourers in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts. The details of the scheme in respect of each district are given below:

**Adilabad District**

The scheme in respect of Adilabad District envisages the acquisition of 1,112.54 acres to provide house-sites to 41,499 families. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 97,40,116. of which cost of land is Rs. 28,12,250 and the cost of land development is Rs. 69,27,918. The Government of India have released Rs. 22,59,280. The additional staff required for implementation of the scheme has already been sanctioned.

To start with, the implementation of the scheme is confined to the 3 Blocks of Adilabad, Khamapur and Chennur.

**Hyderabad District**

The scheme sanctioned for Hyderabad district envisages acquisition of 1023.30 acres and 38,099 beneficiaries. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 97,91,250 the cost of the land acquisition being Rs. 40,76,400 and the cost of the land development being Rs. 57,14,850. The Government of India have released an amount of Rs. 10,19,100.

The Government of India have originally indicated that cent percent assistance will be given for the scheme. But subsequently, i.e., with effect from 1974-75 they have transferred the scheme to the State Sector and agreed to provide only 25% of the cost of the scheme. However, as the two schemes referred to above (in respect of Adilabad and Hyderabad districts) were sanctioned during 1973-74 that is, prior to the transfer of the scheme to the State Sector, the Government of India have been addressed to release cent per cent assistance in respect of these two schemes and the reply from the Government of India is awaited.

The Government of India have cleared the projects in respect of Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts. The project in respect of Kurnool district envisages acquisition of acres 2,808.22 of land at a cost of Rs. 1,20,32,960. The cost of Land Development will be Rs. 1,45,59,750. The proposal in respect of Cuddapah District envisages acquisition of acres 1,607.29 at a cost of Rs. 47,52,560. The cost of Land Development will be Rs. 80,36,600. The Government of India have not yet released their share of expenditure i.e., 25% of the cost of the scheme in respect of these two districts.
E D U C A T I O N .

9. (a) Scholarships:

Residential and Non-residential Scholarships are awarded to Backward Classes students right from the VI class to the Post-graduate classes. As in the case of Scheduled Castes, the District Collectors are empowered to sanction revalidation, renewals and fresh scholarships to post-matric students belonging to Backward Classes also from 1974-75 onwards. The sanction of Scholarship to post-matric students studying outside the State and the sanction of pre-matric residential scholarships to the students residing in Attached Hostels, Orphanages and Boarding Homes is being continued by the Director of Social Welfare.

The State Non-residential Scholarships rates range from Rs. 9 to Rs. 32 in Andhra area and Rs. 30 to Rs. 80 in Telangana area for pre-matric course. For post-matric courses the non-residential scholarships rates range from Rs. 46.69 to Rs. 510 per annum throughout the State. The rates of boarding and lodging charges of residential scholarships are Rs. 20 per month for 10 months for students in VI class to X Class and Rs. 40 per month for 9 months for College students. In the big towns like Kurnool, Guntur, Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad and Madras, the rate is Rs. 50 per month for College students.

As stated earlier, for the first time a time bound programme has been evolved to avoid delays in the distribution of scholarship amounts.

I am happy to announce that we have taken up the rationalisation of Scholarship rates for Non-residential Backward Classes and Harijan Converts students studying in Colleges. The rates were meant to meet the College fees and special fees. In this list there were hundreds of rates into a number of fees running into small decimals. Multiplicity of rates was leading to confusion at different levels and giving scope to corruption and delays in sanctioning. By the recent GO. giving them full fee and special fee concession, it was felt that there was no need to regulate the scholarships to the fees charged. Now that every Backward Class and Harijan Converts student is eligible for fee concession what the Government intends to do is to advance a sizeable sum of money towards purchasing text books the cost of which is increasing year after year. A lumpsum grant of Rs. 100 per annum per student in Intermediate Class and ranging to about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per annum to students studying in M.B.B.S., B.E., M.A., M.Sc., and M.Com., classes is proposed to be sanctioned from this year.

In the case of Scheduled Caste students all the expenditure on post-matric Scholarships is being borne by the Government of India. But in the
case of Backward Classes the entire expenditure is being borne by the State Government only. For pre-matric studies the expenditure on Scheduled Caste and Backward Class Scholarships is being borne entirely by the State Government.

The budget provided for Scholarships under B.Cs. has been redistributed between the Harijan Christians, Listed Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes. During current year there is a Budget provision of Rs. 102.42 lakhs towards sanction of scholarships to B.Cs. Out of this provision, an amount of Rs. 25.3 lakhs will be earmarked for Harijan Christians and the remaining amount will be distributed between Listed Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes in the ratio of 7:3. The details of various types of scholarships to B.C. students with the break up of the number of students benefited and the amount spent for the year 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given in the following Table:

[Statement]
## Scholarships

### 1. Scholarships to B.Cs. (Pre&Post Matric Residential & non-residential and Post-Matric non-residential).

- **(a) Listed Backward Classes**
  - Amt. spent: 63.61
  - No. benefited: 31,442
  - Amt. spent: 31.81
  - No. benefited: 17,640
  - Amt. spent: 42.43
  - No. benefited: 30,003
  - Budget Estimate: 43.40

- **(b) Economically Backward Classes**
  - Amt. spent: 1.81
  - No. benefited: 159
  - Amt. spent: 25.96
  - No. benefited: 14,076
  - Amt. spent: 23.52
  - No. benefited: 10,216
  - Budget Estimate: 18.62

- **(c) Harijan Christians**
  - Amt. spent: 21.53
  - No. benefited: 11,535
  - Amt. spent: 23.48
  - No. benefited: 11,682
  - Amt. spent: 16.11
  - No. benefited: 11,101
  - Budget Estimate: 25.31

### 2. Stipends to students studying in L.T.I. (B.C. students)

- Amt. spent: 2.00
- No. benefited: 1,003
- Amt. spent: 2.00
- No. benefited: 1,109
- Amt. spent: 2.50
- No. benefited: 1,032
- Budget Estimate: 3.00

### 3. Government of India Scholarships to Lower Income Group Classes

- Amt. spent: 0.00
- No. benefited: 641
- Amt. spent: 0.17
- No. benefited: 18
- Budget Estimate: 0.75

### 4. Pre-matric Non-residential Scholarships to B.Cs.

- Amt. spent: 10.00
- No. benefited: 32,824
- Amt. spent: 11.52
- No. benefited: 41,674
- Amt. spent: 10.00
- No. benefited: 42,000
- Budget Estimate: 12.11

### 5. Pre-matric Non-residential Scholarships to Harijan Christian students

- Amt. spent: 1.79
- No. benefited: 8,740
- Amt. spent: 2.09
- No. benefited: 6,634
- Amt. spent: 2.00
- No. benefited: 7,000

### Total

- Amt. spent: 100.74
- No. benefited: 85,703
- Amt. spent: 97.31
- No. benefited: 93,456
- Amt. spent: 96.71
- No. benefited: 1,01,370
- Budget Estimate: 103.1

*Approximate figures.

(b) **Income and Caste Certificates:**

Income Certificates were hither to being issued by the M.L.As. M.L.Cs., M.Ps., and all Gazetted Officers to the Scheduled Caste,
Appendix.

Backward Class and Economically Backward Class students for the award of Scholarships. It has been found that the students have been producing bogus Income Certificates for purpose of Securing Scholarships thereby depriving the deserving from getting assistance from the limited total Scholarship funds of the State. Government have therefore decided to streamline the existing system of issue and production of Income Certificates introducing stricter check.

(1) Income Certificate wherever necessary should be obtained from the Revenue Officers not lower in rank than a Tashildar.

(2) Students producing false Income Certificates would be liable for prosecution.

(3) Against Officers issuing false or wrong Certificates, strong disciplinary action would be taken for dereliction of duty.

(4) Instructions have been issued to the Collectors to check 10% of the Certificates produced last year with a view to book those who have taken advantage of false certificates.

(5) Caste Certificates to the listed Backward Classes will continue to be issued by all M.L.As.

(10) HOSTELS:

The Social Welfare Department has been running hostels for the benefit of Backward Classes students also. These hostels are run exclusively with the funds of the department. At present there are 173 Government hostels for Backward Classes with a strength of 7,826 boarders.

The Backward Classes hostels maintained by the Social Welfare Department are cosmopolitan in actual practice, as there are reservations in admission for different categories of students in these hostels.

The following table shows the number of Government hostels for Backward Classes, the strength of boarders and the amount released
Appendix.

11th July, 1974.

659

to districts for their maintenance for the year 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of hostels</th>
<th>Strength of boarders</th>
<th>Amount released to the districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>3,364</td>
<td>Rs. 12.93 lakhs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>3,364</td>
<td>Rs. 11.828 lakhs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>7,826</td>
<td>Rs. 38.87 lakhs (Plan).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>7,826</td>
<td>Rs. 59.61 lakhs has been provided in Budget Estimate 1974-75. A sum of Rs. 17.56 lakhs has been released being the 1/3 of the budget voted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. OTHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

(a) Fee Concessions to Listed Backward Classes:

A new step taken by the Government that would be welcomed by a large section of the public and would be of great relief to a large number, is the abolition of College and special fees for the poor students of the listed backward classes. By this step, at a stroke a large section of the students belonging to Backward Classes will get exemption to an extent of Rs. 175 per annum per student on an average. This would need about One crore rupees per annum benefitting about 60,000 listed Backward students in Post-matric classes.

(b) Compensation to Universities:

The Backward Classes students whose parents income does not exceed Rs. 3,600 per annum are given fee concessions in the Colleges irrespective of the Caste to which they belong. Though the Universities are giving fee concessions to them, the loss of income resulting thereby is claimed from the Social Welfare Department. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs were provided in the budget during 1972-73 and an amount of Rs. 2.62 lakhs was released to the Universities. During the 1973-74 an amount of Rs. 4.53 lakhs has been provided in the budget and the entire amount was released to the Universities in the State. An amount of Rs. 4,53,800 has been provided in the Budget for the 1974-75.

(c) Other Educational Facilities to Backward Classes:

The Social Welfare Department has been taking steps for encouraging social integration in different schemes implemented.
enumerated elsewhere there are reservations for different categories of students in Government Hostels to encourage mixed living in the hostels. 10% of the seats in Training-cum-Production Centres are also reserved for Backward Classes. In Social Welfare Schools the students of other communities are also admitted along with the Harijans for encouraging Social integration at the tender age of students in the primary schools.

(d) Free supply of Text Books:

Government are considering proposals for supply of Nationalised Text Books to the Listed Backward Classes students also as in the case of Scheduled Castes Students. To begin with it is proposed to supply books to the Backward Classes Boarders residing in Government Hostels.

(e) Reservations in the admissions:

25% of the seats in professional courses have been reserved for Listed Backward Classes in our State. This reservation does not apply to post-graduation courses.

12. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES:

The main economic uplift programmes undertaken for the welfare of backward classes were supply of Milch animals to backward classes assistance to occupational groups among the Backward Classes.

During 1972-73 a sum of Rs. 2 00 lakhs was provided for supply of Milch animals to about 200 families. This scheme has been discontinued from 1973-74, as the economic uplift schemes will be taken up by Backward Classes Finance Corporation with more funds on a large scale.

Backward Classes Finance Corporation:

To accelerate economic uplift programmes for Backward Classes by tapping different sources for mobilisation of resources and making full use of the institutional finances for the benefit of the Backward Classes, Government have set up Backward Classes Finance Corporation to undertake or assist specific schemes for the benefit of the Backward Classes specially in the field of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Small Scale Village and Cottage Industries with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5 Crores. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1974-75 for investment in this Corporation. Using this amount as an initial share capital the Corporation is expected to multiply this amount by drawing finances from the financial institutions like Banks, Life insurance Corporation, etc., and utilise them for providing financial assistance to the Backward Classes on favourable terms to take up economic uplift programmes.
III. OTHER SOCIAL WELFARE MEASURES.

13. SOCIAL SECURITY MEASURES.

As a part of the Social Security programmes Government are maintaining home for the aged and disabled, Orphanages and beggars homes. Old age pensions to the Physically handicapped and destitute people are also being sanctioned.

(a) Old Age Pensions:

Destitute persons who are aged 65 and above and who have no means of livelihood are granted old age pensions by the Government. This Scheme is implemented by the Collectors in the districts.

Annually a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs is being provided for this scheme.

(b) Home for the Aged and Disabled:

Two homes one at Hyderabad and the other at Vijayawada are run by the Social Welfare Department for the Old and physically disabled who are incapacitated from earning their living. They are provided free food, clothing, shelter and medical care. The sanctioned strength of the home at Hyderabad is 200 and that of the one at Vijayawada is 50.

These institutions are run with a budget provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

(c) Orphanages:

Three orphanages are maintained one each at Hyderabad, Warangal and Kakinada with a sanctioned strength of 65, 80 and 60 boarders respectively. The orphans are looked after by the Government by providing free food, clothing, shelter and education.

Annually about Rs. 1.75 lakhs is being spent on this scheme.

(d) Beggar Homes:

The Government is maintaining a Home for Beggars at Hyderabad with a strength of 50 inmates. The Scheme is implemented by the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation with a budget provision of Rs. 45,200.

The Prevention of Beggary Act (XX of 1360 Fasli) was enforced within the limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad from 1-10-1963.

The Schemes of opening Beggar Homes is designed to give training to Beggars in some crafts so that they can rehabilitate themselves in life to eke out their livelihood without depending upon others and lead an independent and happy life.

In the erstwhile Hyderabad Government, two Beggar Homes (Old and New Citizens Homes) were started in the Hyderabad City during the years 1952 and 1956. These two Homes were transferred to the Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad during the year 1963 and 1964 and they were merged into the Beggar Home Lalkapet, Secunderabad which is being run by the Municipal Corporation from 1-5-1966.
In the Beggar Home, Lalapet, the inmates are being taught Crafts like Tailoring, Carpentry and Weaving.

In order to have effective control, the Act has to be extended to all other towns in the State and in particular to Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Thirupathi, Warangal, Kurnool, Rajahmundry and Guntur.

Beggary is a social evil and the problems of eradication of begging has been with us for many years. There are now separate enactments one in Andhra area and the other in Telangana area for prevention of begging. With a view to secure uniformity of law throughout the State and to combat begging menace in the State more effectively, the Government propose to bring in consolidated legislation of the whole State and a Bill for this purpose will be introduced in the house shortly.

14. COMMITTEES

(a) Government have constituted Evaluation and Co-ordination Committee No. 1 and II to evaluate and co-ordinate the various schemes being implemented by Social Welfare Department and other development departments for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, with a specific reference to the subjects relating to Reservation in services, utilisation of 15% Zilla Parishad funds meant for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, Plan Schemes, Scholarships and Old Age Pensions etc.

(b) Advisory Committees:

Previously there was only one Advisory Committee for both Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes but during the current year, the Government have constituted separate Advisory Committees for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

(c) Consultative Committees:

Government have also constituted Legislature Consultative Committee for the Department of Social Welfare Government have also constituted two Committees one for Government Hostels and another for attached hostels, orphanages and Boarding Homes to enquire into the working conditions of these institutions and suggest suitable measures for their improvement.

There is one State Level Committee for effective implementation of Untouchability Offences Act.

(d) Welfare Committees:

There is one State Level Committee for the welfare of weaker sections under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister and District Level Committees under the Chairmanship of Collectors to look into the general
Appendix. 11th July, 1974.

1. Grievances and review implementation of various facilities provided for the weaker sections.

(c) Evaluation.

The Government have been assigning the lands at their disposal to the land less poor persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other weaker sections who directly engage themselves in cultivation. One of the conditions of the assignment is that the lands shall be heritable but not alienable. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that in many cases, these lands have been un-authorisedly alienated by the assignees for monetary or other considerations and that the lands are actually in possession and enjoyment of others though the patta stands in name of the original assignees. Such un-authorised alienations defeats the very object of free assignment of lands to the poor person. It is felt that a detailed survey should be made to find out such un-authorised alienations and to take steps to restore the possession of the lands to the rightful owner. To start with, the Government have issued orders for conducting the survey in two districts namely Adilabad district in respect of the lands assigned to the Scheduled Tribes and in Krishna district in respect of the lands assigned to Scheduled Castes. The Government have also sanctioned the necessary staff for this purpose.

Government have similarly issued instructions to Collectors to check the correctness of income certificates produced for obtaining scholarships by the economically backward classes students.

(f) Survey with regard to Assignment of lands to house sites and utilisation of house sites allotted.

With an intention to provide house-sites to all Harijans, the Government have recently requested the Collectors to conduct survey which should be completed within 6 months.

In order to expedite the survey work, the Collectors have been requested to entrust this work to the village Karmans. The question of payment of remuneration at Rs. 20 per each is under consideration of Government.

Proposals to watch the follow up action and to know whether the sites allotted to Harijans and Backward Classes are under their actual possession are under consideration of the Government.

15. Reservation in Services.

(a) The following reservations are now in force in favour of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in the public
services of this State based on the percentage of population to the total population of the State as per 1971 Census:

- Scheduled Castes: 14%
- Scheduled Tribes: 4%
- Backward Classes: 25%

2. The 25% posts reserved for the Backward Class in the Services of the State are allocated among the four groups of Backward Classes as follows (vide G. O. Ms. No. 1793, Education (B.C.C.), dated 23rd September 1970):

- Group (A): 7%
- Group (B): 10%
- Group (C): 1%
- Group (D): 7%

3. In addition to the vacancies falling in the reserved quota, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes are also considered for the open competition vacancies which are to be filled on the basis of merit if candidates belonging to these classes come up for selection on the basis of merit. The reservations are applicable for temporary appointments also. When no suitable candidate is available for the post reserved for a particular group of backward classes, that post will accrue to the next group in the order of rotation specified and only if no suitable candidate is available in any of the four groups, then the reserved post would lapse to the general pool. The scheme of reservation of posts for Backward Classes is also made applicable to the posts under the Local and other authorities under the control of State Government.

4. To ensure that the rule of reservation is strictly implemented by all appointing authorities, the Government, in addition to the several steps taken in the past, have decided to take action against officers responsible for failure to adhere to the reservation rule. The progress of this work and the effectiveness of the scheme would be discussed quarterly at the meeting of the Secretaries to Government.

(b) Age concessions.—Age concession of 5 years is given for the S.Cs. and B.Cs. for purpose of recruitment to the services of the state.

(c) Concession in Educational Qualifications for Appointment:

For recruitment to certain services the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are allowed concessions in the academic qualifications prescribed. For example, in the case of competitive examinations held by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission,

Appendix.

ssion for appointment as Inspectors in the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Subordinate Service, candidates belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who have passed Intermediate or P.U.C. examination are eligible to compete while in the case of others, a degree qualification is the minimum qualification.

In the case of recruitment for Junior Inspectors, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, who possess the minimum general educational qualification, that is a pass in the S.S.L.C. Examination are allowed to compete while for others, a pass in the Intermediate or P.U.C. is insisted.

16. SOCIAL INTEGRATION THROUGH INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES.

The Government are actively considering proposals for giving incentives in various forms to encourage inter-caste marriages for social integration and social reform and to gradually abolish the caste system in the long run. The incentives proposed to be provided in this regard are:

1) Cash grant of Rs. 1,000 if either spouse belongs to S.C. and Rs. 500 if either spouse belongs to Backward Class;

2) Issue of commendatory letters if the income of the couple exceeds Rs. 3,600;

3) To treat the child born to inter-caste married couple as the one belonging to the caste of either parent whichever is advantageous and to allow all the concessions and privileges admissible for that Caste. The Government of India have been addressed to enact necessary legislation for this purpose. The question of giving preference in services to inter-caste married couples and their children is also under consideration;

4) Exemption from payment of fees for registration of inter-caste marriages;

5) Officers of the Government would be encouraged to attend inter-caste marriages if the marriages are held in their headquarters and they are invited personally;

6) Notification of the change in the name of a person in the Gazette who wish to drop the suffixes like Sastry, Naidu, Reddy, Chowdary, etc., eradicating the caste marks, would be allowed free of cost.

2. The Government have decided to provide an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1974-75 to implement the above scheme.
Government have decided to include Untouchability Act as a subject for Revenue and Police Officers Departmental Examination as part of enforcing the said Act. Government are also thinking of giving cash awards to outstanding Social Welfare in this field as an incentive.

17. PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

There are a number of physically handicapped persons in our State who enjoy ordinary health but suffer from defect or deformity in one or more limbs. Such persons cannot be condemned to a cheerless life lacking in dignity and to be a burden to themselves and society particularly when they are otherwise normal and healthy. The Government have taken up a number of measures to rehabilitate them in Society. There are Special Schools for the physically handicapped in which free-boarding and lodging facilities are provided. Cloths and books are provided free of cost.

In the State services, 3% of the appointments are reserved for the Physically Handicapped.

All Physically Handicapped destitute persons irrespective of their age who are domiciled in the State for a continuous period of three years are entitled to pension, as mentioned below, under the Andhra Pradesh Old Age Pension Rules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Rate per month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) In the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) In large towns having a population of 1 lakh and above.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) In small towns and villages.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We are examining the question of opening a Home and a Workshop for the Physically Handicapped.

An outlay of Rs. 5,00,000 has been made in the Fifth Five-Year Plan for opening Orphanages for the Physically Handicapped. Out of this an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been allocated for the purpose for 1974-75.

The Working Group of the Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs for the Fifth Plan period for Welfare of Handicapped people in Andhra Pradesh for various schemes like Scholarships, Schools and Aid to Voluntary Organisations. State Government have decided to bring together all the voluntary organisations interested in looking after the welfare of these sections and to activate them.
18. VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.

Many of the Voluntary Agencies are being given grant-in-aid by the Government for doing Welfare work among the down-trodden classes and for conducting propaganda to eradicate Social disabilities and evils of untouchability. The Government have been giving grants every year. In this State there are various voluntary organisations functioning for the cause of physically and mentally handicapped, destitute children, deserted ladies and for the cause of weaker sections of the Society.

Government have decided that a survey of Voluntary Organisations may be entrusted to the Director of Youth Services to send a detailed report on the functioning of the Voluntary Organisations in the State.

Further it is intended to encourage the Voluntary Organisations in the State in such a way that they may work properly and attract needed finances from philanthropic public and the Government of India alike.

These are the important programmes implemented by the Government for accelerated development of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The efforts of the Government are bearing fruit and today we find several Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in good positions in Government services. Several Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are obtaining education and getting gainful jobs in public and private sector and some of them are settling in independent occupations. Though all this progress is heartening it must be admitted that there is much to be done to bring them on par with the others in the society.

It will be my earnest endeavour through the measures outlined above to evolve a new approach to the problems facing the weaker sections in the State so that these problems may be solved in a manner that will give satisfaction to a large section of the people among the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

INSURANCE SCHEMES.

The Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department is managed by Government on Quasi-Commercial lines and is open only to State Government Employees. The Scope of the Department has been extended to the entire State of Andhra Pradesh with effect from 1st January 1958 and it is meant for the Welfare of the State Government Employees as well as their families. Life Insurance with the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department in accordance with the rules of the Department is compulsory in respect of all Government servants other than the following Government servants:

I. Those whose ages exceed 45 years,
II. Those who are not medically fit subjects for insurance.

III. Temporary Government servant including those who are appointed temporarily under Rule 10(a) (i) (1) of the General Rules for the Andhra Pradesh State and Subordinate Services who have put in a continuous service of less than one year.

IV. All re-employed pensioners.

V. Those who are governed by the Factories Act, 1948; and

VI. Employees paid from the contingencies.

The funds of Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department remain invested with the Government of Andhra Pradesh permanently and the Government fixes the rate of interest thereon from time to time. The number of lives covered up to the end of 1972-73 is 82,743 and the value of the Policies issued in approximately Rs. 12,38,72,330; the number of additional lives covered during the 1973-74 are 3,396 the value of new business was Rs.1,15,05,547. Thus the total Policies issued up to the end of 1973-74 comes to 86,139 of the aggregate value of Rs. 13,53,77,877. All efforts are being taken by the Department to get the personnel not covered duly insured. In accordance with the functions and activities of the Department it has been classified under the Social Security and Welfare Programmes under Revised Budgetory System with effect from 1st April 1974.

The Budget Estimates of the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department under Demand XXVII-Social Welfare, for the year 1974-75 is Rs. 10,07,000 (Gross) vide pages 202 and 203 of the Budget Estimates (Non-Plan) for the year 1974-75, Volume III Part-I.

The Management Expenses of Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department are initially debited to Government Revenues and transferred to Insurance Fund Account at the close of every financial year. The Expenditure is initially charged to:—

Major Head 288—Social Security and Welfare.

E. Other Social Security and Welfare Programmes.

(a) Insurance Schemes.

(l)—Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department and is recouped by debiting to:—

Major Head 811—Insurance and Pension Funds.

(a)—State Government Insurance Fund Andhra Pradesh State Life Insurance Fund.
హైదరాబాదు నో. XXVII పత్రిక నందిమాము

దానిలో అటు ప్రతి వారి సంపాదన సమయం రోజు భాగం

మ. 11,28,44,800/- జాం అతని సంపాదన కొరకు తెలెకాలు.
1957-68 సాలాలు (అంగీర వాయిదకాలు సంచాలకు) మ. 1,78,48,400/-
అంతే ప్రత్యేకంగా నందిమాము జ్ఞానం అర్థం గల ఎందరికి సింహాసన ప్రత్యేకం మ. 11,28,44,800/- జాం జేపు.

పాత్రమేడించడానికి చెందాన్ని కారణం సంపాదన అంగీర వాయిదకాలు, అంతే వాయిదకాలు, తెలుగు నిమ్మండి, సాంప్రదాయం మరియు నందిదానికి ప్రాంభికత ఉపయోగం చేసే వాయిదకాలు మ. 1,78,48,400/-. కాక బాగుడు నందిమాము సంపాదకు నందిదాని లోమని అంగీర వాయిదకాలు మ. 11,28,44,800/-

ఉత్తరం మారడానికి రాశానికి కారణం నందిమాము అంగీర వాయిదకాలు, అంతే వాయిదకాలు, తెలుగు నిమ్మండి, సాంప్రదాయం మరియు నందిదానికి ప్రాంభికత ఉపయోగం చేసే వాయిదకాలు మ. 11,28,44,800/-

మ. 11,28,44,800/-

46—21
11th July, 1974.

Appendix.

The following data, which is significant for the analysis of the results, is presented in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1972-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>7,81,88,600</td>
<td>8,46,18,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>1,61,15,000</td>
<td>2,80,26,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 8,92,43,500 11,26,44,800

1. Analysis of Data

1.1. Trends:

The trend analysis shows that there has been an upward trend in both revenue and expenditure. However, the rate of increase in expenditure is higher than that of revenue, which indicates a need for stricter fiscal measures.

1.2. Variations:

The variations in the data suggest that there has been a significant increase in both revenue and expenditure. It is important to identify the reasons behind these variations to ensure sustainable growth.

2. Summary:

The analysis of the data shows that there has been a positive trend in the financial performance. However, there is a need for careful monitoring of the expenditure to ensure that it stays within the targeted levels.

3. Conclusion:

The findings of the analysis suggest that the measures taken are yielding positive results. However, there is a need for continuous monitoring and adjustment to ensure sustained growth.
Appendix.  11th July, 1974.

1971-72 ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯ 1.20 ರಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮಾನಿಸಲು ಮಾರ್ಗೀತ
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೆ 1971-72ದ ರಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮಾರ್ಗೀತ
ರಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೆ 1972-73, 1973-74 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ರಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
1.20 ರಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದರೆ.

1978-74 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ರಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದರೆ.
ಎಲ್ಲಾರು ಘಟಕಗಳ ರಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1974-75 ರಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದರೆ.

1970-71 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದರೆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ವರ್ಷಗಳು</th>
<th>ರಸಂಖ್ಯೆ</th>
<th>ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು</th>
<th>ರಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ comparatively</th>
<th>ಆಧಾರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>1,145.88</td>
<td>18,411</td>
<td>88,84,290</td>
<td>48,30,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>1,886.14</td>
<td>19,058</td>
<td>1,19,50,000</td>
<td>1,19,44,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>1,118.78</td>
<td>12,874</td>
<td>77,80,000</td>
<td>53,48,182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟಗಳು.
(1) అనుగుణం మరణం కారణాలు. ఆస్తయం అని
నిర్వహించి, మోడిగిని ఉండాలి తమకు.

అయితే మరణం సమయం నుండి మరణం సమయం వరకు సమయం అంతే ప్రియశ్రేణీ ఈ సమయాన్ని తయారిస్తుంది. మరణం సమయం నుండి మరణం సమయం వరకు సమయం అంతే ప్రియశ్రేణీ ఈ సమయాన్ని తయారిస్తుంది.

మరణం సమయం, మరణం సమయం నుండి, మరణం సమయం నుండి మరణం సమయం వరకు సమయం అంతే ప్రియశ్రేణీ ఈ సమయాన్ని తయారిస్తుంది.

ఇది కారణం ధర్మం మరణం కారణం నుండి, మరణం సమయం నుండి మరణం సమయం వరకు సమయం అంతే ప్రియశ్రేణీ ఈ సమయాన్ని తయారిస్తుంది.

1. మూలమార్గ సంఖ్య కారణం సమయం ... 55,548
2. మూలమార్గ సంఖ్య సమయం (30-4-74 సమయం) ... 46,178
3. మూలమార్గ సంఖ్య సమయం ... 9,978
4. అధిపాద వ్యవస్థ సంఖ్య సమయం (30-4-74 సమయం) ... 37,028
5. 30-4-74 సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం ... 877.00
6. కారణం మరణం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం ... 877.00

మరణం 1978-74 సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం ... 17.75 ఎక్కడ మరణం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం ... 187,80 ఎక్కడ మరణం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం ... 1974-75 సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం ... 108 ఎక్కడ మరణం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం ... 19.70 ఎక్కడ మరణం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం సమయం ...
Appendix.

11th July, 1974.

(5) సంషాలు ప్రామాణికం కోసం పెద్ద ప్రామాణికం లను పె౏ప్పు వచ్చిన పద్ధతి ఉంది కాని నిర్ధారణ పద్ధతి వివరణ గురించి వాచండి లేదా ఉండాన్ని తెలియండి.

1973-74 సంచాలు ప్రామాణికం కోసం పెద్ద ప్రామాణికం లను పె౏పు వచ్చిన పద్ధతి ఉంది కాని నిర్ధారణ పద్ధతి వివరణ గురించి వాచండి లేదా ఉండాన్ని తెలియండి.


### Appendix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>సంచాలన సంఖ్య</th>
<th>ప్రతి సంచాలన సంఖ్య పరిమాణం (ప్రతి ప్రతిమ)</th>
<th>ప్రతి సంచాలన సంఖ్య పరిమాణం (ప్రతి ప్రతిమ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>82,80,000</td>
<td>40,86,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-78</td>
<td>82,80,000</td>
<td>89,40,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-74</td>
<td>82,80,000</td>
<td>78,87,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>111,17,828</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) ప్రతిదిన సంచాలన పరిమాణం 82 నుండి 28,428 వరకు ఉంటుంది.

(2) ప్రతిదిన సంచాలన పరిమాణం 40 నుండి 27,814 వరకు ఉంటుంది.

(3) ప్రతిదిన సంచాలన పరిమాణం 89 నుండి 28,428 వరకు ఉంటుంది.

(4) ప్రతిదిన సంచాలన పరిమాణం 78 నుండి 28,428 వరకు ఉంటుంది.

(5) ప్రతిదిన సంచాలన పరిమాణం 111 నుండి 28,428 వరకు ఉంటుంది.

(6) ప్రతిదిన సంచాలన పరిమాణం 82,80,000 నుండి 111,17,828 వరకు ఉంటుంది.
Appendix. 11th July, 1974. 673

1971-72  ..  45,91,564  74,756
1972-73  ..  47,88,277  65,616
1973-74  ..  85,80,000 (మాసాధానం) .80,000 (మాసాధానం)
1974-75  ..  46,48,900 (చైన్యాధారిక) —

1978-74 ... 86,90,000 (చైన్యాధారిక) —

1971-72 " 45,91,564  74,756
1972-73 " 47,88,277  65,616
1973-74 " 85,80,000 (మాసాధానం) .80,000 (మాసాధానం)
1974-75 " 46,48,900 (చైన్యాధారిక) —

1971-72  ..  45,91,564  74,756
1972-73  ..  47,88,277  65,616
1973-74  ..  85,80,000 (మాసాధానం) .80,000 (మాసాధానం)
1974-75  ..  46,48,900 (చైన్యాధారిక) —

1971-72  ..  45,91,564  74,756
1972-73  ..  47,88,277  65,616
1973-74  ..  85,80,000 (మాసాధానం) .80,000 (మాసాధానం)
1974-75  ..  46,48,900 (చైన్యాధారిక) —
11th July, 1974.

Appendix

3 (o) పంపింది సంఖ్యలు

పంపింది సంఖ్యలు, పాఠశాలల్లో సంఖ్యలు లేదా ఇది లభ్యమయ్యే సంఖ్యలు నిర్ధారించాడు. ఈ సంఖ్యలు నిర్ధారించాను సంభవించిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ధారించాడు. 

పంపింది సంఖ్యలు నిర్ధారించాడు. ఈ సంఖ్యలు నిర్ధారించాను సంభవించిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ధారించాడు. 

చాలా సంఖ్యలు నిర్ధారించాడు. ఈ సంఖ్యలు నిర్ధారించాను సంభవించిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ధారించాడు. 

చాలా సంఖ్యలు నిర్ధారించాడు. ఈ సంఖ్యలు నిర్ధారించాను సంభవించిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ధారించాడు. 

చాలా సంఖ్యలు నిర్ధారించాడు. ఈ సంఖ్యలు నిర్ధారించాను సంభవించిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ధారించాడు. 

చాలా సంఖ్యలు నిర్ధారించాడు. ఈ సంఖ్యలు నిర్ధారించాను సంభవించిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ధారించాడు. 

చాలా సంఖ్యలు నిర్ధారించాడు. ఈ సంఖ్యలు నిర్ధారించాను 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>నిర్ధారణలు</th>
<th>సంఖ్యలు</th>
<th>పంపింది సంఖ్యలు</th>
<th>పంపింది సంఖ్యలు</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. నిర్ధారించాడు</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. నిర్ధారించాడు</td>
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<td>3. నిర్ధారించాడు</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>4. నిర్ధారించాడు</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>228</td>
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<td>679</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. నిర్ధారించాడు</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. నిర్ధారించాడు</td>
<td>283</td>
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<td>283</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. పాటు ప్రముఖ కార్యకలాపాలకు హెచ్చరించబడిన ప్రత్యేక శాఖ కు చేసే విద్యార్థులు... 9,275

9. పాటు ప్రముఖ కార్యకలాపాలకు హెచ్చరించబడిన సంస్థ సంఖ్యలు... 962

10. పాటు ప్రముఖ కార్యకలాపాలకు హెచ్చరించబడిన సంస్థ సంఖ్యలు... 48,047

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>కాలాంశం</th>
<th>ప్రత్యేకం అంశాను</th>
<th>విద్యార్థులు</th>
<th>సంస్థ సంఖ్యలు</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>22,522</td>
<td>98.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>22,522</td>
<td>98.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>48,047</td>
<td>221.41</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1971-72 సంఖ్యలు 1-4-78 వరకు కొని 5 సంవత్సరాలు 28/- లో పైన ఉండటంవలి. 28/- లో రెండు వరకు. 25/- లో 3 రెండు వరకు. 30/- 1 వరకు. 1-3-1978 వరకు పైపరా చేయడం వరకు. 40/- లో మరితో చేసుకునే పదార్థాలు నీటి సంస్థ సంఖ్యలు సంస్థ సంఖ్యలు సంస్థ సంఖ్యలు. సంస్థ సంఖ్యలు 40/- వరకు అంచెట. 1-1-1974 వరకు పైపరా చేయడం వరకు. 80/- లో పైపరా అంచెట.

ప్రత్యేకం అంశాను పాటు ప్రముఖ కార్యకలాపాలకు విద్యార్థుల సంఖ్యాతిని 50,678. అనుసరణ సంఖ్యలు విద్యార్థుల సంఖ్యలు 6,000 మదురు సంస్థ సంఖ్యలు పూర్తి పొందాలి.

మరియు ప్రత్యేకం అంశాను 962 రెండు వరకు 48 రెండు వరకు పైపరా చేయడం వరకు. 40 రెండు వరకు. 28/- లో పైపరా చేయడం వరకు. మరియు ప్రత్యేకం అంశాను పైపరా చేయడం వరకు. 80/- లో పైపరా అంచెట. మరియు ప్రత్యేకం అంశాను పైపరా చేయడం వరకు. 80/- లో పైపరా అంచెట.
(1) కృష్ణ శిక్షణ ప్రత్యేకములు:

ప్రస్తుతం చెప్పిన ఈ ప్రకారం కృష్ణ విద్యాధిక్యులకు సాధారణంగా అందించిన ప్రత్యేక పాఠశాలలు అందించాం. ఈ ప్రత్యేక పాఠశాలలు కృష్ణ విద్యాధిక్యులకు సాధారణంగా లభించే ప్రత్యేక సమాధానాలు కొ చేసింది. ఈ ప్రత్యేక పాఠశాలలు కృష్ణ విద్యాధిక్యులకు సాధారణంగా ప్రతీతి కలిపింది. ఈ ప్రత్యేక పాఠశాలలు కృష్ణ విద్యాధిక్యులకు సాధారణంగా కాముక సాధనాలు కొచ్చింది.

(2) తమిళ ప్రాంగణ ప్రదేశం:

చారిత్రక ఉపయోగం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఈ ప్రదేశం. ఈ ప్రదేశం తమిళ ప్రజలు తమిళ లోహితామ్లు సాధనం కలిగి ఉంటారు. ఈ ప్రదేశం తమిళ లోహితామ్లు సాధనం కలిగి ఉంటారు.
Appendix.

11th July, 1974.

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4. भीतरी प्रमुख निर्देशांक:

(२) मालिक भीतरी निर्देशांक:

1. मालिकार्य 10 जवाबों में हाल की भीतरी स्थानीय व्यापार विभाग में होने के हेतु आयोजित होगा। इसके साथ देखभाल के कारण हाल के बाद निर्देशांक गठित करें।

(३) भीतरी प्रमुख निर्देशांक: — आर्थिक भीतरी निर्देशांक में इसमें होने वाले सभी प्रयोगों का कारण हाल के बाद निर्देशांक गठित करें।

1978-74 भीतरी प्रमुख निर्देशांक के लिए इसके साथ आयोजित होगा।

Appendix.

(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>பதிவு வர்த்தகம்</th>
<th>கொண்டுழைக்கும் செலவு</th>
<th>கொண்டுழைக்கும் செலவு இருப்பிடம்</th>
<th>கொண்டுழைக்கும் செலவு இருப்பிடம்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>47,849</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-78</td>
<td>24,448</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>78,998</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(3) ఏందుకు వారిందమైనవి:

మనం కొనసాగించిన ఉద్యోగం సహా యొక్క మండలసంస్థలు ఎంత దినాలను కంటే మరింత మేలుగు చేసింది. అందుకే మనకు సాధారణంగా మరింత ప్రత్యేకత‌లు ఉండాలి. మరొక కంటే మరింత అవకాశాలు ఉండతాం. వీటి విషయంగా మనం కొనసాగించాలి. వాటికి మరింత ఏంధుకు వారిందమైనవి.

(4) సంస్థ ఏంధు విశేషాలు:


(సృష్టించబడిన తరువాత మంది మరింత ప్రత్యేకత ఉంది.)

మనుషులు కొనసాగించిన పాను ప్రత్యేకత‌లు, మాధ్యమాలు, సైనా, జాతీయాల, సాంస్కృతికుల మంది మరింత చేరుకోడలి. మనుషులు మేలుగు చేసింది. వాటికి మరింత ఏంధుకు వారిందమైనవి.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>కాలం</th>
<th>ప్రారంభ పండుగ ఎందుకు వారిందమైనవి</th>
<th>మంది ప్రత్యేకత (హెక్టార్లు)</th>
<th>మంది ప్రత్యేకత (హెక్టార్లు)</th>
<th>మంది ప్రత్యేకత (హెక్టార్లు)</th>
<th>మంది ప్రత్యేకత (హెక్టార్లు)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>529+4</td>
<td>30,000*</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>20.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>529+4</td>
<td>22,815</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>529+4</td>
<td>22,000*</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*హెక్టార్లు ఎక్కడ మంది ప్రత్యేకత ఉంది.
11th July, 1974.

Appendix.

(3) 

3. 

(4) 

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appendix. 11th July, M74. 683

(1) సాంయా అవిధి
(2) సాంయా ఉదభవ
(3) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(4) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(5) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(6) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(7) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(8) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(9) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(10) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(11) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(12) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(13) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(14) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(15) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(16) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(17) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(18) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(19) 2.50 రూపాంతర వందనము అందుకు ప్రభావితం అంచన మతాల జనాభాత్రికత రెండు మంది కండాండాలు
(20) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(21) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(22) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(23) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు
(24) మాత్రమారు కండాండాలు

చాతిరావు రాజయోమాంతర మాత్రమారు మనము గ్రామాంతర సంబంధంగా ప్రభావితాం తాతారాయ ప్రభావితం నిర్ధారించాలంట. అతడానికి సంబంధం లేదు.
11th July, 1974.

Appendix.

(1) ప్రత్యేక విభాగం మైనర్:

ప్రతి సంస్థ విభాగంలో మైనర్లు ప్రతి సంయుక్తులను కలిగి ఉంటారు. ఈ విభాగంలో మైనర్ల కోసం సంస్థ ప్రస్తుతించిన విభాగం విభాగంలో మైనర్లు ప్రతి సంయుక్తుల సమాధానాలను కలిగి ఉంటారు. ఈ విభాగం ప్రతి సంయుక్తుల కోసం సంస్థ ప్రస్తుతించిన విభాగం విభాగంలో మైనర్లు ప్రతి సంయుక్తుల సమాధానాలను కలిగి ఉంటారు. 

(2) ప్రత్యేక విభాగం:

ప్రతి సంస్థ విభాగం విభాగంలో మైనర్లు ప్రతి సంయుక్తులను కలిగి ఉంటారు. ఈ విభాగం ప్రతి సంయుక్తుల కోసం సంస్థ ప్రస్తుతించిన విభాగం విభాగంలో మైనర్లు ప్రతి సంయుక్తుల సమాధానాలను కలిగి ఉంటారు. ఈ విభాగం ప్రతి సంయుక్తుల కోసం సంస్థ ప్రస్తుతించిన విభాగం విభాగంలో మైనర్లు ప్రతి సంయుక్తుల సమాధానాలను కలిగి ఉంటారు.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>సంయుక్తులు</th>
<th>మైనర్లు</th>
<th>కోసం మరింత</th>
<th>మాత్రమే కోసం</th>
<th>మాత్రమే కోసం మరింత</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>5.44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>5.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>5.78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix.

11th July, 1974.

Rs. 6.00 only. 3.00 rupees only.

(a) Calculation of Interest in Rupees:

For the year ended 31st March, 1974-75 Rs. 1,500/- was borrowed at 6% per annum. Interest was charged at 6% per annum. Interest for the year ended 31st March, 1974-75 was Rs. 90.00.

(b) Calculation of Interest in Indian Rupees:

Rs. 90.00 was borrowed on 1st April, 1974-75 at 6% per annum. Interest was charged at 6% per annum. Interest for the year ended 31st March, 1974-75 was Rs. 54.00.

4. Conclusion

The foregoing calculations show that the amount of interest charged is reasonable and fair.
(2) Whereas, a action : The foregoing paragraphs may be referred to the Chairman when and where the Committee may deem it advisable, to map out the measures that may be necessary to implement the recommendations of the Committee.

(3) This is stated to be a true statement of the proceedings of the Committee.

(Statement)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
<th>Column 4</th>
<th>Column 5</th>
<th>Column 6</th>
<th>Column 7</th>
<th>Column 8</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>172 (ನುಡಿ) 257</td>
<td>5.89</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>188 (ಮೂರು) 187</td>
<td>5.89</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>188 (ಮೂರು) 188</td>
<td>5.89</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11th July, 1974.

Appendix.

(3) పరిసుద్ధి రాయ ప్రకటించబడింది:

పరిసుద్ధిలో అంగసమాధికయిత్తున్న సంస్మరణములు లాంటి పరిసుద్ధి ప్రకటించబడింది.

పరిసుద్ధిలో అంగసమాధికయిత్తున్న సంస్మరణములు లాంటి పరిసుద్ధి ప్రకటించబడింది.

పరిసుద్ధిలో అంగసమాధికయిత్తున్న సంస్మరణములు లాంటి పరిసుద్ధి ప్రకటించబడింది.

1. సంస్మరణము లాంటి పరిసుద్ధి ... 27,000
2. సంస్మరణము లాంటి పరిసుద్ధి ... 10,858
3. సంస్మరణము లాంటి పరిసుద్ధి ... 4,000

ఎందుకు 1000 సంస్మరణములలో సంస్మరణము లాంటి పరిసుద్ధి ప్రకటించబడింది.

7. చిత్రభాషలు ఫాలెక్‌స్:

1. 1988 కల ఆధారంగా సంస్మరణముల ప్రకటించబడింది లాంటి పరిసుద్ధి ప్రకటించబడింది.

పరిసుద్ధిలో అంగసమాధికయిత్తున్న సంస్మరణములు లాంటి పరిసుద్ధి ప్రకటించబడింది.

పరిసుద్ధిలో అంగసమాధికయిత్తున్న సంస్మరణములు లాంటి పరిసుద్ధి ప్రకటించబడింది.

పరిసుద్ధిలో అంగసమాధికయిత్తున్న సంస్మరణములు లాంటి పరిసుద్ధి ప్రకటించబడింది.

పరిసుద్ధిలో అంగసమాధికయిత్తున్న సంస్మరణములు లాంటి పరిసుద్ధి ప్రకటించబడింది.

పరిసుద్ధిలో అంగసమాధికయిత్తున్న సంస్మరణములు లాంటి పరిసుద్ధి ప్రకటించబడింది.
690 11th July, 1974.

Appendix.

...
Appendix.

11th July, 1974.

(1) **Situation of the Problem:**

As of 1st July 1974, the situation in the area [described] is as follows. The situation is such that [description of the situation].

(2) **Details:**

[Details related to the situation are provided here.]

(3) **Conclusion:**

The conclusion is [summary of the findings and recommendations].
Appendix

(4) 11th July, 1974.

(5) 692

(6) 1112.64

(7) 22,59280

(8) 22,59280

(9) 22,59280

1112.64

1028.80

1128.80

12,082.960

12,082.960
Appendix.

11th July, 1974. 693

वर्ष का आय कैसे की गई?

आय जीता और व्यय कितना?

9 (2) संयोजन में विकास:

वर्ष 1974-75 के समय, देश का विकास और विकास की दिशा का विवाद रहा। आय के क्षेत्र में विकास हुआ, जो वित्त और व्यवसाय में आय के लिए बनाई गई नई धारा का उत्तर देने वाला था। वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए, देश का विकास में कुछ प्रगति दिखी। वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए, वित्त का विकास में कुछ प्रगति दिखी। वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए, वित्त का विकास में कुछ प्रगति दिखी।

वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए, वित्त का विकास में कुछ प्रगति दिखी। वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए, वित्त का विकास में कुछ प्रगति दिखी।

वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए, वित्त का विकास में कुछ प्रगति दिखी।
Appendix

694 11th July, 1974

The minutes of the Board Meeting on 2nd July, 1974, were read and confirmed. It was decided to accept the report of the Auditor and to adopt the accounts for the financial year ending 31st March, 1974, as submitted.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. The accounts for the financial year ending 31st March, 1974, were approved.

2. The auditors' report was adopted.

3. The chairman's report was adopted.

4. The financial statements for the year ending 31st March, 1974, were approved.

The minutes of the Board Meeting on 22nd July, 1973, were read and confirmed. It was decided to accept the report of the Auditor and to adopt the accounts for the financial year ending 31st March, 1973, as submitted.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. The accounts for the financial year ending 31st March, 1973, were approved.

2. The auditors' report was adopted.

3. The chairman's report was adopted.

4. The financial statements for the year ending 31st March, 1973, were approved.

The minutes of the Board Meeting on 25th July, 1972, were read and confirmed. It was decided to accept the report of the Auditor and to adopt the accounts for the financial year ending 31st March, 1972, as submitted.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. The accounts for the financial year ending 31st March, 1972, were approved.

2. The auditors' report was adopted.

3. The chairman's report was adopted.

4. The financial statements for the year ending 31st March, 1972, were approved.

The minutes of the Board Meeting on 28th July, 1971, were read and confirmed. It was decided to accept the report of the Auditor and to adopt the accounts for the financial year ending 31st March, 1971, as submitted.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. The accounts for the financial year ending 31st March, 1971, were approved.

2. The auditors' report was adopted.

3. The chairman's report was adopted.

4. The financial statements for the year ending 31st March, 1971, were approved.

(Statement)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(మామాయం కథాలు)</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. సాంస్కృతిక సంస్కరణ సంఖ్య</td>
<td>68.61</td>
<td>81,442</td>
<td>81.81</td>
<td>17,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. అధికారిక ముదిసిన సంఖ్య</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>26.36</td>
<td>14,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. సాధారణ ప్రకారం ప్రత్యేకించని సంఖ్య</td>
<td>21.58</td>
<td>11.585</td>
<td>23.43</td>
<td>11,682</td>
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<td>636 lhot July, 1974. Appeadh</td>
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<td>0.85</td>
<td>641</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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<tr>
<td>100.74</td>
<td>95.708</td>
<td>97.81</td>
<td>98.456</td>
<td>96.71</td>
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</table>

* * *
(3) రామప్రసాదుని హిస్టెరియులు

10. నిర్ధారణ

1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74 మధ్యకాలం చిత్రాలు సంఖ్య 5 ప్రారంభం నిర్ధారణ చేస్తారు. ఇందులో సంఖ్య 39 ప్రాంత పోషక ప్రాంతాలకు 178 సంఖ్య 7,826 మందడం లాభం. సంఖ్య 5 ప్రాంత పోషక ప్రాంతాలకు లాభం వరంగా పాలు 10 సంఖ్య రిట్యూ ప్రారంభం నిర్ధారణ చేస్తారు. ఇందులో సంఖ్య 8 వ ప్రాంత పోషక ప్రాంతాలకు లాభం వరంగా పాలు 10 సంఖ్య రిట్యూ ప్రారంభం నిర్ధారణ చేస్తారు.
11th July, 1974.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
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<td>12,93</td>
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<td>3,904</td>
<td>11,828</td>
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<td>1973-74</td>
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<td>88,87</td>
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<td>1974-75</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>7,326</td>
<td>1974-75 58.01</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. अन्य प्रमुख न्यायालय

(2) सुरक्षा के लिए विभिन्न मासों के लिए विभिन्न रेनबाट:

(3) रेनबाट अनुसार विभिन्न मासों के लिए विभिन्न रेनबाट:

- 11.77 अवधि में 8,600 रुपये तक चुकाया जा सकता है।

(4) विभिन्न रेनबाट के लिए विभिन्न मासों के लिए विभिन्न रेनबाट:

- 1872-73 में 4,583 रुपये मामले में दर्ज किए गए।
Appendix.

11th July, 1974.

(5) ఇంద్రజిందే తాగదులు ఎక్కడ ఉండాలించినంతం గాని?

సాధారణంగా చెప్పాలి రామాయణంలో అన్ని పాటలులో తాగదులు ఎక్కడ ఉండాలించినంతం గాని?

(6) చిత్రం ఆసిన నిందలు క్రీస్తుమాస్త్రం:

ఈ రామాయణంలో చిత్రం ఆసిన నిందలు క్రీస్తుమాస్త్రంలో ఉండాలించినంతం గాని?

(7) బంగారులు బంగారు ఉందళించిన కాలం:

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్‌లో ఉన్న వరిప్పులలో రామాయణం ఒక సిద్ధాంతంతో ఉండాలించినంతం గాని?

12. మాత్రమే శాసనం ఉంటే దావా?

మాత్రమే శాసనాన్ని ఉంటే దావా, అంటే ప్రతి సమయం అక్షరాలు ఉండాలించినంతం గాని?

1972-73 ఏర్పాటు 200. కమానంగా పండితుడు వనితా సంస్థపకు అన్నను కమానంగా తిరుగుతూ ఉంచబడింది. అతి విశాఖ పట్టణంలో ప్రతి సమయం అందమైన అధికారులు అందమైన, ఆసిన కారణాలు. దైనందిర విశేషాలు అభివృద్ధి చేయగా 1973-74 కంటే అందమైన కారణాలు ఉన్నాయి.

ముగించబడిన విషయ యొక్క కొన్ని వాటి:

మేధాగార విప్పుల ప్రాంగణంలో మూడు అంతము అవిని అందమైన మాండించి మూడు అంతము మాండించండి. మరొక అంతము మాండించండి. విప్పుల ప్రాంగణంలో మూడు అంతము అవిని మాండించండి. మరొక అంతము మాండించండి. విప్పుల ప్రాంగణంలో మూడు అంతము అవిని మాండించండి. మరొక అంతము మాండించండి. విప్పుల ప్రాంగణంలో మూడు అంతము అవిని మాండించండి. మరొక అంతము మాండించండి. విప్పుల ప్రాంగణంలో మూడు అంతము అవి.
11th July, 1974.

Appendix.

III. భద్రతా ప్రామాణిక సహాయం

13. భద్రతా ప్రామాణిక సహాయం

ప్రామాణిక శ్రేష్ఠత్వం ధారణ ప్రామాణిక దృష్టిగా ఆధారం చేసి ప్రామాణిక సహాయం సహాయ పరిస్థితిలో యొక్క ప్రత్యేక జరిగింది. శ్రద్ధలు మాత్రమే ప్రశ్నలు ఉండవచ్చి, అంటే ప్రామాణిక సహాయం సహాయ పరిస్థితిలో యొక్క ప్రత్యేక జరిగింది. స్థాయిలో అనేక సహాయం సహాయ పరిస్థితిలో యొక్క ప్రత్యేక జరిగింది.

(1) భద్రతా ప్రామాణిక సహాయం:

దీ భద్రతా ప్రామాణిక సహాయం సహాయ పరిస్థితిలో యొక్క ప్రత్యేక జరిగింది. పిచ్చి పరిస్థితిలో యొక్క ప్రత్యేక జరిగింది.

(2) భద్రతా ప్రామాణిక ప్రామాణిక కొండం:

ప్రామాణిక ప్రామాణిక కొండం ప్రామాణిక దృష్టిగా ప్రామాణిక సహాయం సహాయ పరిస్థితిలో యొక్క ప్రత్యేక జరిగింది. శ్రద్ధలు మాత్రమే ప్రశ్నలు ఉండవచ్చి, అంటే ప్రామాణిక సహాయం సహాయ పరిస్థితిలో యొక్క ప్రత్యేక జరిగింది.

పిచ్చికింది మరియు 2 ఎంపె పరిస్థితిలో యొక్క ప్రత్యేక జరిగింది.
Appendix

11th July, 1974. 701

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46—25
14. சொத்துபர்

14. (a) இருவர் தோன்றி ஓர் சேவை, அவர்களுடன் ஒரு நாள் வரும் நான்கு ஓர் குடிமக்கள் முடித்துக் காணிக்க விளையாடும் வேதியியலை விளக்கப்படுத்தியுள்ளது. இவர்கள் செவீனியில் முடியும் வேதியியல் விளக்கத்தை கையெழுத்துக்குறிப்பிட்டு, முடியும் வேதியியல் விளக்கத்தை கையெழுத்துக்குறிப்பிட்டு, முடியும் வேதியியல் விளக்கத்தை கையெழுத்துக்குறிப்பிட்டு, முடியும் வேதியியல் விளக்கத்தை கையெழுத்துக்குறிப்பிட்டு, முடியும் வேதியியல் விளக்கத்தை கையெழுத்துக்குறிப்பிட்டு, முடியும் வேதியியல் விளக்கத்தை கையெழுத்துக்குறிப்பிட்டு, முடியும் வேதியியல் விளக்கத்தை கையெழுத்துக்குறிப்பிட்டு.
Appendix.

11th July, 1974.

15. విత్తనాలు అంగంలో

(1) 1971 సంవత్సరంలో రాష్ట్రాల సమితి మీద ఉన్న విత్తనాలు

చిత్రపట ద్రవం 14 రోండు

తాత్కాలిక విత్తనం 14 రోండు

పాత్రలోని విత్తనం 20 రోండు

2. రాష్ట్రాల పాత్రలో ఉన్న విత్తనాలు అంతటి పాత్రను ప్రస్తుతించే ప్రాంగణం చేసేది పాత్రలో ఉన్న విత్తనాలు

15. విత్తనాలు అంగంలో
11th July, 1974.

శిందె దినం (28 జూలై 1970) శిందె వాడు (విశాఖపట్నం రాష్ట్రాన్ని) మరో 1788 త. కోసమే.

షిందె—(2) 7 రాతి
షిందె—(3) 10 రాతి
షిందె—(4) 1 రాతి
షిందె—(5) 7 రాతి

2. అమ్మారు ఈ ప్రతిభాతురు అందరి, విశాఖపట్నంలోను స్థానం కలిగిన విశాఖపట్నం రాష్ట్రాన్ని చేరుగు ఈ ప్రతిభాతురు స్థానానికి తాళ్ళ జరిగింది. అమ్మారు తన స్థానానికి తాళ్ళ జరిగింది.

4 అమ్మారు కొరకు ప్రతిభాతురు అందరి. అమ్మారు పరిచయం కలిగి స్థానం చేసాడి, అమ్మారు వారి సమాధి తీరి స్థానానికి వాటి స్థానానికి వాడాడి. అమ్మారు వారి సమాధి తీరి స్థానానికి వాడాడి. అమ్మారు వారి సమాధి తీరి స్థానానికి వాడాడి.

(8) యొక్క సందర్భం లో ప్రతిభాతురు అమ్మారు విమర్శించాడు. ఈ సందర్భం అమ్మారు కోసం ఉండాడి. అమ్మారు సందర్భం కోసం ఉండాడి.
Appendix.

11th July, 1974.

1. స్వయం ఆద్యం నిడ్డిపోయిన హోస్టిల్ ని పరిశోధన కేంద్రం నుండి దానం నిర్ణయించిన సంస్థ సంచాలన మండలం తీసుకుంటుంది. దీని ప్రపంచం కోసం యొక్క ప్రధాన సంస్థ ఆధ్యంతిక కేంద్రం నుండి ఉన్న సంస్థ సంచాలన మండలం తీసుకుంటుంది. రాష్ట్ర పరిశోధన మండలం తీసుకుంటుంది.

2. యుద్ధంలో భాగం పెంచిన సేనా సంస్థల పరిస్థితి త్రవు ప్రధాన సంస్థ విభాగం నుండి ఉన్న పరిస్థితి ప్రకారం కేంద్రం తీసుకుంటుంది.

3. యుద్ధంలో భాగం పెంచిన సేనా సంస్థల పరిస్థితి త్రవు ప్రధాన సంస్థ విభాగం నుండి ఉన్న పరిస్థితి ప్రకారం కేంద్రం తీసుకుంటుంది.

4. యుద్ధంలో భాగం పెంచిన సేనా సంస్థల పరిస్థితి త్రవు ప్రధాన సంస్థ విభాగం నుండి ఉన్న పరిస్థితి ప్రకారం కేంద్రం తీసుకుంటుంది.

5. యుద్ధంలో భాగం పెంచిన సేనా సంస్థల పరిస్థితి త్రవు ప్రధాన సంస్థ విభాగం నుండి ఉన్న పరిస్థితి ప్రకారం కేంద్రం తీసుకుంటుంది.

6. యుద్ధంలో భాగం పెంచిన సేనా సంస్థల పరిస్థితి త్రవు ప్రధాన సంస్థ విభాగం నుండి ఉన్న పరిస్థితి ప్రకారం కేంద్రం తీసుకుంటుంది.

7. యుద్ధంలో భాగం పెంచిన సేనా సంస్థల పరిస్థితి త్రవు ప్రధాన సంస్థ విభాగం నుండి ఉన్న పరిస్థితి ప్రకారం కేంద్రం తీసుకుంటుంది.
17. మహామహిమలు

మహామహిమలు సహాయకుడు సిద్ధితీతం లేక చేత వేయబడాలంటే అదే ప్రాంగణం కూడా సాధారణీకరించాలంటే అది నిర్ణయం చేసిన పాశ్చాత్య మహామహిమలు సిద్ధితీతం లేక చేత వేయబడాలంటే అది నిర్ణయం చేసిన పాశ్చాత్య మహామహిమలు సిద్ధితీతం లేక చేత వేయబడాలంటే అది నిర్ణయం చేసిన పాశ్చాత్య మహామహిమలు సిద్ధితీతం లేక చేత వేయబడాలంటే అది నిర్ణయం చేసిన 

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మహామహిమలు సిద్ధితీతం లేక చేత వేయబడాలంటే అది నిర్ణయం చేసిన పాశ్చాత్య మహామహిమలు సిద్ధితీతం లేక చేత వేయబడాలంటే అది నిర్ణయం చేసిన పాశ్చాత్య మహామహిమలు సిద్ధితీతం లేక చేత వేయబడాలంటే అది నిర్ణయం చేసిన పాశ్చాత్య మహామహిమలు సిద్ధితీతం లేక చేత వేయబడాలంటే అది నిర్ణయం చేసిన 

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix.

11th July, 1974.

18. శచసానపు కమాను

మాతృక పిరితి వలసి సాధారణంగా హాశించడం సాధారణం
చేసి, మిగిలిన అంతిమ పండది ప్రాంతం నియోకము విషయాలను
రాసించడం నియోకము ఆధారంగా జనాథండం యొక్క సంస్థలు కఫీ సంప్రదాయం
డిదు కుల శాసనాలు లేదా ఆధారం సంప్రదాయం. మాచర్ల మాతృక పిరితి
చేయిందనే మాతృక పిరితి, విషయాలు కుల శాసనాలు, రామాయణం లేదా
మధురంగా సంప్రదాయం ఒకటి జనాథండం యొక్క శచసానపు
చేయడం కోసం మహాపాతిపు.

ఈ సాధారణం యొక్క శచసానపు చేయడం మాతృక పిరితి లేదా
సాధారణంగా హాశించడం ప్రాంతాన్ని చేసి, మాచర్ల మాతృక పిరితి
చేయడం సాధారణం. జీవితం ప్రాంతాన్ని జీవితం ప్రాంతాన్ని
చేసి, మాచర్ల మాతృక పిరితి చేయడం సాధారణం. జీవితం
ప్రాంతాన్ని చేసి, మాచర్ల మాతృక పిరితి చేయడం సాధారణం.
DEMAND No. XXIX

Mr. Speaker Sir,

While moving the Demand No. XXIX for Rs. 75.98 lakhs. I have to state that this Demand includes Rs. 5 00 lakhs under Plan Schemes. The Department of Women and Child Welfare has the emancipation and development of Women as its principal objectives. Any activity or the Welfare of Women is in complete without services for the Children. The Department has, therefore, been entrusted with schemes both for women and Children. The services provided by the Department cover executive, preventive and rehabilitative aspects of Welfare carried on through institutional and non-institutional services.

I shall now explain the salient features of the different schemes undertaken by the Department of Women and Child Welfare.

1. **State Homes**—The State Homes are meant for persons discharged from non-correctional institutions and those in moral danger who voluntarily seek shelter and it is the aim of the Department to rehabilitate within a period of about 3 years the inmates either by equipping them with educational or other technical skills so that they may eke out their living or get married.

DETAILS OF THE STATE HOMES ARE GIVEN BELOW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Sanctioned strength</th>
<th>Units attached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rajahmundry</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1. Glass Ampules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Envelops and paper bags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1. Glass Ampules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Ready made garments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Thermometer unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1. Rexin and Jute Bags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Tape weaving Unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Bamboo and Cane works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Thunga mat weaving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>To give general education and to send inmates to midwifery training.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. **Service Homes**—The Service Homes unlike the State Homes are for destitute Women, helpless widows and deserted wives. The difference between this type of institutions and State Homes is that the persons seeking admission in the Service Homes are not morally fallen. Though the Services provided in both the types of institutions are more
or less similar, they have to be kept separate for the obvious reasons. There are 7 Homes in all, 5 run, by the Department and 2 by voluntary Organisations. The details in respect of which are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Sanctioned Strength</th>
<th>Training facilities in each Home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kannapuram</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijayawada</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RUN BY THE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:**
- Seethanagaram (Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust) 30
- Allagadda 30
  (Local Mahila Mandalai)

**III. Vocational Training Centres with attached Hostels.**—These are institutions aimed at providing technical education to girls belonging to low income groups who even after getting the minimum educational qualifications cannot either prosecute higher studies or get employed. There are 7 Vocational Training Centres in the State and in each Centre provision has been made for 20 boarders who receive a stipend of Rs. 30 per month each and 10 day scholars who do not get any stipends. These are located at Hyderabad, Warangal, Srikakulam, Eluru, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur with a sanctioned strength of 30 each.

**IV. District Tailoring Centres with Hostels.**—Tailoring as a profession for Women falls into two categories (a) the acquisition of the basic knowledge to enable the Women to stitch the ordinary garments and augment their economy (b) the training of Women with skill to the extent they can be employed as whole time servants, after obtaining the necessary technical qualifications. The latter type of institutions have been named District Tailoring Centres. There are two such centres, one
710 11th July, 1974.

Appendix

at Cuddapah and the other at Hyderabad, with a sanctioned strength of 50 each. Provision has been made for giving stipends at the rate of Rs. 25 per head per month for 50 trainees at each of the District Tailoring-Centres.

V. Women's Welfare Branches.—The Women's Welfare Branches constitute the basic institutions of the Department. Each branch is in-charge of an Organiser who is a multipurpose worker. The daily programme consists of:

1. Pre-basic class.
2. House visits.
3. Training in Craft like Tailoring Embroidary, Tape weaving, leaf plate stitching, etc.,
4. Adult education.
5. Personal and Environmental Hygiene, Family Planning, post and pre-natal Care, simple remedies, thrift, etc. The total number of branches is 95 of which 51 are under the control of Panchayat Samithis.

VI. Mahila Mandal.—In order to encourage the Voluntary spirit of Service for Women and Children and recognising the fact that the Mahila Mandal constitute the nucleus for all activities for Women and Children assistance to these Mahila Mandals is provided. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided during the current year as Grant-in-aid to Mahila Mandals.

VII. Home for Aged Women.—While the Service Homes and State Homes are for adult women, a Home for aged women who have nothing to expect in life except a peaceful passage of time, has been opened at Chittoor during 1971-72. The sanctioned strength of the Home is 50 inmates. The dietary charges are provided at the rate of Rs. 30 per head per month.

VIII. Manufacturer of Uniform Centres.—As employment oriented Schemes, the Manufacture of Uniform Centres, numbering 8 have been opened at the District Head-quarters of all the Telangana districts except Hyderabad. At these centres, work orders are obtained from Government Departments, and other organisations. Women workers are employed in the Centres for executing the orders and are paid wages.

PROGRAMME FOR CHILDREN

IX. Children's Homes.—It is a well known fact that irrespective of making education free at the elementary and higher elementary levels, a fairly large number of children of school going age group have not been receiving education. The reasons are obvious. Nest relations...
or even parents who may themselves be destitutes would like the Children to earn, what little they can by doing odd jobs, as it will not be possible for them to keep them at school, providing the necessary food and clothing. The department has opened Children's Homes for boys of the age-group 7-12 and girls of 7-18. They are admitted into these homes and sent to local schools. Free boarding and lodging and all other expenses on educational stationary and other miscellaneous items are provided by the Department. There are 39 Children's Homes in the State and one Regional Children's Home was opened at Cuddapah in the year 1970-71 for healthy children of persons stricken with leprosy. The total number of Children's Homes comes to 40.

X. Creches.—The Department is also running Creches. The Creches are meant to serve children of the age group of 0 to 5, while their mothers go for work. These creches provide care, protection and security to children. Mid-day meal and milk is supplied to these children. With the 10 Creches opened as part of the special Telangana Development Programme during the year, 1970-71 and also two more creches opened during 1971-72 and one creches Anantapur opened under Special Rayalaseema Funds during 1973-74, the total number of Creches running by the Department are 46.

XI. Balavihars.—There are 28 Balavihars. They are meant to provide recreational, cultural and emotional needs of the children. They were started in the Third Five-Year Plan and are being continued.

During the year 1973-74, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was allotted under Special Rayalaseema Development Funds for opening of one Creches at Anantapur at a cost of Rs. 0.07 lakhs and for construction of buildings for the Childrens' Home, Dhamavaram in Anantapur District at a cost of Rs. 0.93 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs was sanctioned for the toy making centre-own-Servico Co-operative Society in Chittoor District.

THE PROVISIONS UNDER PLAN AND NON-PLAN FOR WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE FOR THE YEAR 1974-75 ARE AS FOLLOWS :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Plan</td>
<td>70.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>75.98</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The details of Plan Schemes are as given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Institutions</th>
<th>Agencies</th>
<th>Budget in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Children’s Home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Integrated Child Care Services</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Home for destitute Girls students (Collegiate)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Schemes for the Establishment of Working Women Hostels</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Assistant Cell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Stipends for Training in Trades</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Diversification and Modernisation of Trades in Institutions</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Strengthening of Directorate</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Strengthening of Regional Assistant Directors offices and District Offices</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Jeeps</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above Plan Schemes are briefly explained below:

1. Children’s Homes.—2 Children’s Homes are proposed to be opened one at Ongole and another at Adilabad. The Home at Adilabad is exclusively set apart for the Children’s belonging to Scheduled Castes. These Homes are proposed to be served by the same staffing pattern as per the other Children’s Homes. The expenditure on account of 2 Homes is Rs. 0.76 lakhs.

II. Integrated Child Care Services.—This scheme will be implemented during the year 1974-75 in 5 Blocks. The beneficiaries under the Scheme and the services to be rendered under the schemes are as follows:

**Beneficiaries.**

- Children 0–5 years
- Children 3-5 years
- Nursing and Expectant mothers

**Services.**

- Immunisation, Health check up, supplementary Nutrition, Referral Services, wherever necessary.
- Pre-School.
- Supplementary Nutrition, Health check up and Immunisation against Tetanus (Expectant mothers.)
Appendix.  

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Women 15 to 44... Nutrition and Health Education.

The Supplementary Nutrition programme will cover 30 children and 15 Expectant and Nursing mothers in each village of 750 children and 375 Expectant and Nursing mothers in the 25 villages. The expenditure during the year 1974-75 will be Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

III. Home for Destitute Girl Students (Collegiate):

The Department of Women’s Welfare is running 40 children Homes. The programme envisages provision to retain girls up to the age of 18 years to enable them to pass the H.S.C. or the 10th Class Examination which is currently the minimum general educational qualification. Some of the girls who are below the age of 18 years do come out successful at the 10th Class with good record. Such girls have every reason to be frustrated if they are simply turned out when they are of no age to secure employment. As a special case, some of them have been sent to the local Colleges and their performance had been quite good. The destitute orphan girls however, by themselves would not be able to wait for the scholarships to prosecute higher studies. It is, therefore, proposed to establish two Special Children Homes for Collegiate girls one at Hyderabad and another at Tirupathi with a strength of 30 each. Admission into these Homes will be made by transfer from among the inmates of the children Homes in the region who pass their High School Examination strictly in the order of merit. The period of stay will be limited to 5 years attaining the age of 22 years which ever is earlier subject to adjustment up to end of the academic year. During the Year 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs proposed for this purpose.

IV. Schemes for the Establishment of Working Women’s Hostels:

Over the past decade numerous establishments have come into being increasing enormously the scope for employment for Women. The increased avenues are not utilised by the local population. Only people from the Districts migrate to the city for appointment and the number of Women so doing is quite appreciable. Once they get a job, they need a place to stay befitting their employment. Working Women hostels have been started by Voluntary agencies in the capital city, Hyderabad but their intake is not adequate for the demand. It is proposed to open two working Women’s hostels by the Department one at Hyderabad and one at Visakhapatnam at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

The inmates will be accommodated in two or three in each room depending upon the room space. Each inmate would be provided with a cot and a small wooden almirah to keep her things. They will be provided with breakfast with tea or Coffee, lunch, an evening
tea and dinner. In each hostel, 50 employees are proposed to be accommodated. They will be charged as follows:

For Boarding—Rs. 85 per month each.

For Lodging—Rs. 15 per month each.

Overhead charges including water and Electricity etc., Rs. 40 per month each.

It is expected that these rates will not only be reasonable for the services provided but will also secure a return for the investment.

V. Stipends for Training in Trades.—Under this scheme, it is proposed to give stipends for girls to undergo training in trades which are capable of helping them to seek employment on whole time or part-time basis. Stipends will be given at the rate of Rs. 30 per trainee for a period of six months, preference being given to trades capable of securing immediate benefits. A sum of Rs. 0.05 lakhs will be spent during the year 1974-75.

VI. Diversification and Modernisation of Trades in Institutions—The Department is running Service Homes and State Homes which have training—cum-production Units. The equipment in these units and the training programmes need to be diversified and modernised to keep pace with the changes so that the utility of the programmes can be sustained. A sum of Rs. 0.05 lakhs will be spent during the year 1974-75.

VII. Training and Administration:

(i) Strengthening of the Directorate of Women and Child Welfare:—The Director of Women and Child Welfare has to provide guidance to all the 321 Panchayat Samithis and the 21 Zilla Parishads on Planning and execution of programmes for Women and Children in addition to the overall direction and supervision of the several institutions run departmentally. The Department has Block level, District level and Regional level authorities. The Director is assisted by a personal assistant of the grade of a Deputy Collector in administrative matters and an Assistant Director for the Internal audit of the institutions and offices. The Ministerial staff consists of hardly 6 sections. The set up for the magnitude of the task is hardly adequate. For technical Planning and execution or for decision making in all sorts of matters have to wait for the Director. Other Directorates do have Assistant Directors for the different branches in the Directorate. This provides time for the Head of the Department to concentrate on more important items like policy, planning etc.

With the implementation of successive plan schemes the load of work has increased manifold and the stage has reached where promptitude and efficiency are badly affected due to the heavy load.
It is, therefore, proposed to set apart one division for the administration of the institutions and evaluation of the programme exclusively headed by an Assistant Director and having two sections. The establishment matters and planning will be under the charge of the Personal Assistant with 3 sections, and Accounts and budget division under an Accounts Officer with two sections and Inspecting officer with one Section. This will entail the appointment of only 2 more officers and 2 Sections for the Directorate. During the year, a sum of Rs. 0.47 lakhs is proposed to be spent.

(ii) Strengthening of Regional Assistant Directors, and District Officers: The District Women’s Welfare Officers in the Andhra Districts are provided with a U.D.C., whereas their counterparts in the Telangana have been given the assistance of only one typist. It is proposed to standardise the staffing pattern in both the regions by appointing U.D.C.s. in each of the 9 District. Offices in Telangana as they are handicapped for want of clerical assistance. Similarly the office of the Assistant Director II has lesser staff than the other Regional Assistant Director. It is proposed to appoint a typist and an Attender for her. The Regional Assistant Directors are touring officers and when they go out there is no responsible person in the office. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint one Superintendent (Ministerial) for each of the 4 Regional Assistant Directors. During the year 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 0.39 lakhs is proposed to be spent.

(iii) Jeeps to the District Officers.—The District Officers of the Department as District level technical officers have to plan, and guide the implementation of the programmes for Women and children in Panchayat Samithi. They have also to supervise the running of the institutions. That they are women officers is a factor that reduced their quick mobility and without a conveyance, they are handicapped badly in making their tours effectively. The District Women’s Welfare Officers are alone the District level Officers without a Vehicle. It is very essential to provide all the 22 District Officers with Jeeps during the Vth Plan. During the year 1974-75, only one jeep is proposed at a cost of Rs. 0.26 lakhs.

VIII. Legal Assistance Cell.—It is proposed to give legal aid to the needy Women to protect them from unscrupulous elements. The Women and Child Welfare Department will provide necessary guidance under the scheme. Fees will be paid to lawyers of repute in the District Headquarters. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 0.02 lakhs is proposed to be spent on a Pilot Basis during the year 1974-75.

Appendix.

XXIX

The following is the text of 

Article 75, as amended by the Twenty-Ninth Amendment, effective from the 5th of July, 1974, providing for the abolition of the office of the President and the establishment of the office of the Prime Minister.

The amendment was passed by a majority of 251 votes in the Lok Sabha and 200 votes in the Rajya Sabha.

(1) The new article is as follows:

"The President shall be elected by the People of India as a whole, by direct election by universal adult franchise, for a term of five years, and shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which he is elected or until he resigns or is removed from office."

In short, the amendment abolishes the office of the President and establishes the office of the Prime Minister.

(1) The following table shows the details of the election:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>Constituency</th>
<th>Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Lok Sabha</td>
<td>Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Prime Minister</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Rajya Sabha</td>
<td>Janata Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National President</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Lok Sabha</td>
<td>Bharatiya Janata Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Leader</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Rajya Sabha</td>
<td>Regional Political Party</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amendment was passed by a majority of 251 votes in the Lok Sabha and 200 votes in the Rajya Sabha.

The amendment was passed by a majority of 251 votes in the Lok Sabha and 200 votes in the Rajya Sabha.
(2) ప్రత్యేక అవసరాన్ని:

ప్రత్యేక అవసరాన్ని మార్పులు చేయడానికి, సాధారణంగా ఉపయోగించే వినియోగిత విభాగాలలో విదేశాల్లో ప్రత్యేక అవసరాన్ని మార్పులు చేయాలని ప్రతిష్ఠానం తెలియజేస్తుంది. ఇది మరలు
తయారు చేసిన రిటర్ను విభాగానికి అధికారికంగా ఉపయోగించడానికి అభివృద్ధి చేయాలని ప్రతిష్ఠానం తెలియజేస్తుంది. మరలు తయారు చేసిన రిటర్ను విభాగానికి అధికారికంగా ఉపయోగించడానికి అభివృద్ధి చేయాలని ప్రతిష్ఠానం తెలియజేస్తుంది.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>విభాగం</th>
<th>పదవి శాఖ</th>
<th>పదవి శాఖ</th>
<th>పదవి శాఖ</th>
<th>పదవి శాఖ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ప్రత్యేక</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ప్రత్యేక</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ప్రత్యేక</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ప్రత్యేక</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ప్రత్యేక</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ప్రత్యేక అవసరాన్ని మార్పులు చేయడానికి పరిమాణానికి ఆధారపడి మార్పులు చేస్తాం. 

(III) ప్రత్యేక అవసరాన్ని చేయడానికి:

ప్రత్యేక అవసరాన్ని చేయడానికి పరిమాణానికి ఆధారపడి మార్పులు చేస్తాం. 

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Appendi:

(IV) తిరుమాల కోరం (మరాఠి రచన):

(1) సమాచార కోరం యొక్క పరిస్థితుల కోరం
(2) సమాచార కోరం యొక్క పరిస్థితుల
(3) సమాచార కోరం యొక్క పరిస్థితుల
(4) సమాచార కోరం యొక్క పరిస్థితుల
(5) సమాచార కోరం యొక్క పరిస్థితుల

(V) సంస్థల పరిస్థితి:

1. సంస్థల పరిస్థితి
2. సంస్థల పరిస్థితి
3. సంస్థల పరిస్థితి
4. సంస్థల పరిస్థితి
5. సంస్థల పరిస్థితి

రాతి నిష్పమైన పరిస్థితి, రాతి 51 లోకంలో ఉంచబడి చేసిన తప్పితయొక్క సంస్థల.

(VI) కోరం సమాచారం:

(1) కోరం సమాచారం యొక్క పరిస్థితుల
(2) కోరం సమాచారం యొక్క పరిస్థితుల
(3) కోరం సమాచారం యొక్క పరిస్థితుల
(4) కోరం సమాచారం యొక్క పరిస్థితుల
(5) కోరం సమాచారం యొక్క పరిస్థితుల
(6) కోరం సమాచారం యొక్క పరిస్థితుల

1,00 ఱక్ సంస్థల పరిస్థితి.
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(VII) సాహిత్య ప్రతిపాదిత్యం:

ప్రస్తావనము ఈ దినానికి వారి మహామాంసం.

(IX) విస్తరించబడిన పరిపాలన పద్ధతి:

మిగిలిన సమయంలో మద్యత్రిమ సమాచార సమాచారానికే యోగ్యం
సాధారణ సాధారణానికే వాడాలి. ఈ పరిపాలన పద్ధతి వాటి పై ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి.

(X) కంటే కంటే చిత్రాలు:

యాభాగం నాటి చిత్రాలు దృశ్యమార్పించబడినాయి. యాభాగం
ప్రత్యేకంగా ఇతరానికే లభించాలి అనే అవసరం ఉంటుంది.

పాటిడి యు.మెమెరు ' సంచారానికే చిత్రాలు మిగిలిన సమయంలో ప్రతిష్ఠించబడాలి.
11th July, 1974.

Appendix.

The following 23 tables give the data on various activities, i.e., wheat, rice, cotton, and other crops, in the years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

(XI) Tables:

<table>
<thead>
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### Appendix

11th July, 1974

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II. 

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Ilth July, 1974.

Appendix.

III. आयपीएल 40 रुपये विवरण (राशि मूल्यांक) दलायः

18 रोज़सेवा

18 रोज़सेवा देने हेतु इम्पुल्स अधिकता, पृथक रूप से मनोरंजन के किसी रोज़सेवा नहीं

चाहिए। इसके लिए 10 रुपये राशि मूल्य आदेश दिया गया है जो 12 रोज़सेवा पर 10 रुपये

राशि देने के लिए अद्यावधि है। 18 रोज़सेवा की अनुमति के माध्यम से मात्र 12 रोज़सेवा के

राशि प्रदान करने के लिए अद्यावधि है। किसी भी वेतन का हिस्सा जो इसके लिए नस्ल

फाइल बनाकर जहां हर वक्त राशि प्रदान किया जा सकता है उसी नवीकरण के लिए प्रयोग

करेंगे। आयपीएल 1974-75 रुपये में 1.00 रुपये की घटना है।

IV. आयपीएल 1974-75 विवरण (राशि मूल्यांक) दलायः

किस जाल जान बिगाद, आयपीएल 1974-75 के अनुसार राशि राशि का हिस्सा है।

आयपीएल 1974-75 के अनुसार राशि राशि के हिस्से के रूप में ली गई है। इसके लिए प्रति राशि

10 रुपये राशि मूल्य आदेश दिया गया है। किसी भी वेतन का हिस्सा जो इसके लिए नस्ल

फाइल बनाकर जहां हर वक्त राशि प्रदान किया जा सकता है उसी नवीकरण के लिए प्रयोग

करेंगे। किसी भी वेतन का हिस्सा जो इसके लिए नस्ल

फाइल बनाकर जहां हर वक्त राशि प्रदान किया जा सकता है उसी नवीकरण के लिए प्रयोग

करेंगे।
Appendix.

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V కాలమయ్యే సందర్భంలో లేదా సంఖ్యలు:

ఏ మధ్యగా, భారతదేశం ప్రధాన విభాగంలో నాలుగు సంఖ్యలు మారించాయి లేదు. అందులు మొదటి సంఖ్యలు మొదటి లేదా రెండవ సంఖ్య సహా పరిడేశాల నుండి వచ్చినంతపుడు మరింత మొత్తం సంఖ్యలను మార్పిడినంతపుడు నాలుగు సంఖ్యలు మారించాయి.

VI నేతృత్వం లేదా సాత్యం మారినంతపుడు, అవస్థితులు:

చరిత్ర, సంఖ్య పట్టణం అనంతర సంఖ్యలు మారించాయి. సహాయం లోకాలు మనం కొనసాగుతుంది. మరింత కాలం ఈ నియమం ఉండాలనుకున్నది. అందుకే మొదటి సంఖ్యలు మొదటి లేదా రెండవ సంఖ్య సహా పరిడేశాల నుండి వచ్చినంతపుడు మరింత మొత్తం సంఖ్యలను మార్పిడినంతపుడు నాలుగు సంఖ్యలు మారించాయి.

VII చరిత్రలో వివరణలు:

(i) సంస్కృతిలో జీవితదివ్య సంస్కృతి మారించాయి:

ప్రధానంగా చాలా ప్రసిద్ధి, చాలా చాలా వినాయకం చాలా మారించాయి. అంతే బయట వినాయకం నుండి మరింత మొత్తం చాలా మారించాయి. అందుకే ప్రత్యేక మార్పులు ప్రస్తుతం అయితే సంఖ్యలు మారించాయి. మరింత మొత్తం ప్రశ్నలు ప్రత్యేక మార్పులు ప్రస్తుతం అయితే సంఖ్యలు మారించాయి.
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(ii) పోలోంక విడిచిన ఇతర సంచలనాలు, క్యార్యాలను నామితస్తుంది:—

(iii) క్రాంతి విడిచిన ఇతర సంచలనాలు, క్యార్యాలను నామితస్తుంది.
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పండిత శాసన దృష్టిగా అంటే ప్రధాన పిలిచేది. అంటే ప్రతిపాదన నుండి మారింది. అంటే ప్రతిపాదన నుండి మారింది. అంటే ప్రతిపాదన నుండి మారింది. 1974-75 సంవత్సరంలో మరో 0.26 ఎక్కడ సంఖ్యలు మరో 0.26 ఎక్కడ సంఖ్యలు మరో 0.26 ఎక్కడ సంఖ్యలు మరో 0.26 ఎక్కడ సంఖ్యలు.

Viii సాధనాలను సంపన్న అసాధితం ఉండగారు:

మాచే సాశ్రుతి నిర్ధారణ రేట్లు పోయినప్పటి సాధనాలను సంపన్న అసాధితం ఉండగారు. 1974-75 సంవత్సరంలో మరో 0.02 ఎక్కడ సంధిలు మరో 0.02 ఎక్కడ సంధిలు మరో 0.02 ఎక్కడ సంధిలు మరో 0.02 ఎక్కడ సంధిలు.