THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday, the 29th March, 1974

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

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ENQUIRY INTO SURYAPET ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION TRAGEDY

570—

* 3325 Q—Smt J. Eshwari Bai (Yellareddy):—Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died in the Suryapet alcohol consumption tragedy this year;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to help the dependants of the victims;

(c) the names of persons arrested by the Police in this connection;

(d) the number of them kept in the judicial custody and chargesheeted;

(e) whether the arrested persons were prosecuted; and if so, the stage at which the case or cases now stands;

(f) whether any enquiry was instituted by the Government;

(g) if so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(h) whether a copy of the enquiry report will be placed on the table of the House?

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

(a) 
(b) 
(c) 
(d) 
(e) 
(f) 
(g) 
(h) 

A statement showing the particulars is placed on the table of the House.

An asterisk before the name indicates correction by the Member.
(a) the number of persons died in the Suryapet alcohol consumption tragedy this year;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to help the dependants of the victims;

(c) the names of persons arrested by the Police in this connection:

(a) 67 persons died in the liquor tragedy of Suryapet.

(b) Ex-gratia payment of Rs. 500 was made to the near relatives.

(c) Except A8 M. Satyanarayana of Gaddiannaram, Hyderabad, who is absconding since the date of offence the remaining accused A1 to A7 and A9 to A18 as shown below were arrested by the Police in connection with the Suryapet liquor tragedy;

1. Lingala Rajalingam Goud of Gaddiannaram, Hyderabad.
2. Lingala Shekharaiiah of Gaddiannaram, Hyderabad.
3. Lingala Prakash Lingam of Gaddiannaram, Hyderabad.
4. Lingala Pandarinath of Gaddiannaram, Hyderabad.
5. Chekuri Pitchaiah of Suryapet.
6. V. Satyanarayara Reddy of Miryalagudem.
7. Maram Viswanatham of Nandigama of Krishna District.
10. Chekuri Laxmaiah of Suryapet.
12. Manthiri Narasimha of Suryapet.
17. Balaji of Dhulpet, Hyderabad.
18. Gopal Reddy, of Pinpad, Suryapet.
Oral Answers to Questions.

29th March, 1974.

(d) The number of them kept in the judicial custody and charge sheeted;

(e) Whether the arrested persons were prosecuted; and if so, the stage at which the case or cases now stands;

(f) Whether any enquiry was instituted by the Government;

(g) If so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(h) Whether a copy of the enquiry report will be placed on the table of the House?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy;—The sub-Inspector and the Circle Inspector, Suryapet have been suspended,
Oral Answers to Questions.

(d) the number of them kept in the judicial custody and charge sheeted;

(e) whether the arrested persons were prosecuted; and if so, the stage at which the case or cases now stands;

(f) whether any enquiry was instituted by the Government;

(g) if so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(h) whether a copy of the enquiry report will be placed on the table of the House?

(d) A1 to A5, A7, A9 and A10 are kept in judicial custody. Altogether 2 charge sheets were filed one is pending as P. R. C. 8/73 wherein A1 to A13 were charge-sheeted and another in C. C. No. 41/73 wherein A1 to A18 were charge-sheeted.

(e) The arrested persons were prosecuted. In C. C. No. 41/73 charges were framed against A1 to A18 except A8 who is absconding. In P. R. C. No. 8/73 a memo has been filed by the Special Public Prosecutor in the Court of Munsiff Magistrate, Suryapet to commit the case to the Court of Sessions on the documents of the presentation. On behalf of the accused persons counter has been filed for the examination of the direct witnesses to the actual commission of the offence. Arguments for the committal of the P. R. C. cases were heard by the Munsiff Magistrate, Suryapet. As the accused Viswanatham who was convicted in the liquor tragedy case of Jaggaiapet was not brought to the Court from Vizag Jail the case was adjourned for consideration of framing charges and committal of the case. Since A3, A4 and A6 were released on bail an affidavit has been filed in the Court of sessions for cancellation of bail granted. Arguments were heard on 16-3-1974 and posted to 25-3-1974 for orders.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) & (h) A copy of the Inquiry Report containing the recommendations made by the One Man Commission of Inquiry was placed on the Table of the House on 2-2-1974.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy;—The sub-Inspector and the Circle Inspector, Suryapet have been suspended,
322 29th March, 1974.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Those details are not available. We will try to find out those details.

Sri Anant Venkat Reddy (Ananthapur):—Regarding Accused A 1 to A 7 and A 9 to A 18, what are charges against them? A 8 absconded. Is he arrested?
ENQUIRY INTO LIQUOR TRAGEDY AT JAGGAYYAPET

571—

*3858 Q.—Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that 27 persons died in January, 1973 liquor tragedy at Jaggayyapet and enquiry conducted into this; and

(b) if so, what are the finding?

* Sri Ramachandra Reddy:—(a) Sir, it is a fact.

(b) In the investigation by Crime Branch, C. I. D. clinching evidence of conspiracy, procurment of methanol, adulteration process
of methanol and its supply to the consumers through the licensed shops and un-licensed dealers, was collected against the following persons:

1. Muthineni Satyanarayana — Contractor
2. Baliini Narsimham — Contractor
3. M. Vishwanadham — Supplier
4. Vempathi Masthan Rao — Un-registered partner

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Is it not the responsibility of the Excise Department for this kind of tragic situation, under the Excise Act? They are conniving with contractors and they are responsible for such sort of adulterated alcohol.

Sir N. Ramachandra Reddy:—It is true that it is the responsibility of the Excise officials to check all these things. If there is any dereliction of duty, certainly it is enquired into and they are punished.

Sri C. V K. Rao:—What action has been taken in this connection against such officials who are responsible for this tragic incident?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—(1) V. Purnachandra Rao, Circle Inspector of Excise, Nandigama; (2) Ch. Subbarao, Sub-Inspector of Excise, Jaggyapeta and (3) Ch. Suryarao, Sub-Inspector of Excise, Kanchikacharala have been placed under suspension.
Sri A. Sriramulu :—Sir, the Minister stated that some officers have been kept under suspension. On what date they were kept under suspension and what is the follow-up action? When is the enquiry to be completed?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—They have been suspended and the enquiry is in progress.

Sri A. Sriramulu :—I want the date on which they were placed under suspension, because it has become a practice with the Government to keep the officers under suspension and not to take any action latter. They continue to be under suspension for years and if two years’ time is allowed no evidence is allowed to prove the charge.

That is why these two S. Is. have been cited as prosecution witnesses.

Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru) :—I wanted some information with regard to the suspension. The Minister previously stated that they were kept under suspension. He is now telling us that they have been taken as prosecution witnesses. Does that mean that the suspension has been vacated and they have been reinstated in service?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Yes, Sir. It follows up. Originally they were suspended. I have answered to that extent. Subsequently, as the evidence has not been forthcoming these two people have been taken as prosecution witnesses and again the opinion from the Government pleader had been obtained. Under these circumstances (when they were cited as prosecution witnesses) what is the position? Then, the Government Pleader suggested that it is not appropriate that prosecution witnesses should be placed under suspension; then the suspensions have been lifted and they have been reinstated.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—Is it not misleading the House? But for the supplementaries, the House would not have come to know that these people have been reinstated and have been taken as prosecution witnesses. (Turning to the Speaker) I request you to give a specific direction to the Ministers. This is not the way how they should give information to the House. Firstly, it was stated that they were kept under suspension. If I had not put the supplementaries, this information (that they have been taken as prosecution witnesses and suspension has been vacated) would not have come to light.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Even for the second thing, I have given unasked.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—This House is being taken for granted, perhaps, they are thinking that there is no opposition here and they can take everything for granted. You have to come to our rescue, Sir, otherwise democracy will not survive. This Parliamentary system will not work.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—When asked whether they have been placed under suspension, I said they have been placed under suspension. Subsequently Sri Sriramulu raised the question. Even the hon-Member did not elicit the information as to whether they continue to be in suspension, but I had given the full information.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I knew that suspension was vacated. As the answer was misleading I had to put supplementary.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Then, the hon-Member should not have put that question.
enhanced. As it is, there are no complaints. The quota is less for a particular area but Krishnaswamy has suggested that adequate precautions should be taken.

" protect the quota for a particular area. Krishnaswamy has suggested that adequate precautions should be taken."

Direct involvement is one thing and lack of supervision is another. Here, lack of supervision is there. That is why there is a prima facie case. They were kept under suspension. Subsequently when the case was posted the evidence was not forthcoming. That is why these people were taken into confidence and then they were cited as prosecution witnesses. Then it resulted in the conviction. After conviction when the legal opinion was obtained whether it is correct to continue to place them under suspension having treated them as prosecution witnesses. Then the Government pleader said it is not proper. Then they were reinstated; That is the position.

He would have been A1, Sir; He is A8 now.
Sri V. Srikrishna:—Mr. Speaker, Sir; there had been 3 or 4 instances in which such answers have been given. Unless you come to our rescue and the House and give directive to the Ministers, I do not think the things would improve.

Mr. Speaker:—No instructions are necessary. It is inherent that direct answers with all details should be given.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Yesterday also same thing happened. Then what is the way out?

Mr. Speaker:—That we shall discuss separately.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, proper answers are not given. Information is in the hands of the Minister. He should have fully prepared and then come to the House. The way in which he has replied is a deliberate suppression of facts from the notice of the House.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—He must come fully prepared. He is deliberately giving an answer which misleads the House. The reply is the employees were suspended, but it was not said that they were reinstated also. The impression created would be that they were still under suspension.

Mr. Speaker:—I would like to ask the Chief Minister that while he had been following the question, What impression the House would get by the way in which the Finance Minister answered the question, when he said the persons were suspended and he stopped there? What would have been the impression, when the present position is something different? Let there not be such answers.

ALCOHOL QUOTA

372—

* 3816 Q.—Sri L. Narayana (Secunderabad):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Units to whom the alcohol quota has been sanctioned for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) whether all units that have been allotted with alcohol are under production?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—(a) Three statements are placed on the table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.
STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNITS TO WHOM RECTIFIED SPIRIT IS ALLOTTED DURING THE YEARS 1972-73 AND 1973-74:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Unit</th>
<th>Monthly quota</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sir Silk Ltd., Kagaonagar</td>
<td>5,25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Indian Drugs &amp; Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>2,25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A. P. I. D. C., Acetic Acid Plant, Hyderabad</td>
<td>2,08,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Acetic Acid Plant, Tanuku</td>
<td>2,91,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hindustan Polymers Ltd., Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hyderabad Chemicals &amp; Pharmaceuticals Works, Hyderabad</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Indian Chemicals &amp; Pharmaceuticals Works, Hyderabad</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>South Indian Research Institute Pvt. Ltd., Vijayawada</td>
<td>4,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Microceramies Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bright Chemicals &amp; Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kalpana Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
<td>2,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sri Venkateswara Chemicals, Balanagar</td>
<td>3,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kapitan Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>South Indian Research Institute (Hyd.) Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Blue Moon Chemicals, Medak</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>S. R. Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Galenicals India Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Indu Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
<td>2,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Essar Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>2,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kumar Industries, Guntur</td>
<td>2,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Herbochem, Hyderabad</td>
<td>4,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Venkateswara Pharmaceuticals &amp; Cosmetics, Hyderabad</td>
<td>4,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Indian Detonators Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., Bodhan</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Oral Answers to Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Unit</th>
<th>Monthly quota</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Bharat Heavy Electricals, Hyderabad</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Shiw Wallace &amp; Co. Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Mc. Dowell &amp; Co. Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Sri Cellar Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Sri Satya Winery &amp; Distilleries, Hyderabad</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Rayalaseema Enterprises, Hyderabad</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Anab-e-Shahi Wines, Hyderabad</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Omarkhayyam Wineries Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Karol Distilleries Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Veddale Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>R. K. Distillery, Hyderabad</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Bharat Industries, Hyderabad</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Jhansi Enterprises, Hyderabad</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Ranganadhha Chemicals &amp; Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad</td>
<td>3,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Biological Organic Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Venkateswar Chemicals Industries, Nirmal</td>
<td>6,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Armoor Chemical Industries, Armoor</td>
<td>4,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

(i) Releases of alcohol have been made to the units during the Sugar Year 1972-73 and 1973-74 after imposition of cuts ranging from 50% to 80% due to acute shortage of alcohol in the State.

(ii) Release to the units at S. Nos. 39 to 42 during the year 1972-73 have been made as per High Court's orders though the Director of Industries has recommended to cancel the allotments to these units. No allotments made during the current sugar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Unit</th>
<th>Monthly quota in B. L.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M/s. Intraven Products, Balanagar</td>
<td>4,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M/s. Biological Evans Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>33,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M/s. Karanath's Pharma Industries, Sanathnagar</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>M/s. Indcor Laminates Pvt. Ltd., Sanathnagar</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>M/s. Indian Alkaloids, Balanagar</td>
<td>1,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M/s. Nath Lab., Balanagar</td>
<td>5,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>M/s. Basicem Industries, Secunderabad</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>M/s. Bio-Chemicals &amp; Synthetic Products, Hyderabad</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>M/s. Hyderabad Chemicals &amp; Pharmaceuticals Works, Hyderabad</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M/s. Siris, Hyderabad</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Indian Chemicals &amp; Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>M/s. Bakelte Hylam Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>M/s. Siris, Vijayawada</td>
<td>1,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>M/s. Libra Chemicals, Medak</td>
<td>8,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>M/s. Uni-Sankyo Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>M/s. Standard Chemicals, Nancharam</td>
<td>13,540</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>M/s. Biochem Agencies, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>M/s. Cosmochem., Moulali</td>
<td>15,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>M/s. Stencils &amp; Stencils, Hyderabad</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>M/s. A. R. Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>M/s. Kalpana Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>M/s. Cosmo Products, Yellareddyguda</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>M/s. Sri Venkateswara Chemicals, Balanagar</td>
<td>3,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>M/s. Blue Moon Chemicals, Medak</td>
<td>4,500</td>
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<td>Name of the Company</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>M/s. Swastick Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>M/s. Indu Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>M/s. Kumar Industries, Guntur</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>M/s. Kalyan Chemicals, Guntur</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>M/s. Kuppam Paper Products, Chittoor</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>M/s. Shetty's Pharmaceuticals &amp; Biologicals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>M/s. Dattatreya Paper Products, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>M/s. Star Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>M/s. Reo-Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>M/s. Associated Chem. &amp; Research Co., Hyderabad</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>M/s. Bhavani Products, Medak</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>M/s. Eshwar Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>M/s. Dass Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>M/s. Padmaja Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>M/s. Pankaja Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>M/s. Ashram Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>M/s. Mehar Industries, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>M/s. Ashoka Chemicals, Nizamabad</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>M/s. G. T. Mosses &amp; Sons, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>M/s. Furniture Mill—cum-Mechanised Wood Workshop, Sanathnagar</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>M/s. Kankipadu Medical Stores, Kankipadu</td>
<td>Kankipadu</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>M/s. Naveera Enterprises, Nellore</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>M/s. Sadavalla Subbanna, Cuddapah</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>M/s. D. J. Binifirs Enterprises, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>M/s. Techno Plast Resins, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>M/s. Pioneer Chemical Works, Nellore</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>M/s. Ajanta Paints &amp; Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>M/s. Ramesh Industries, Secunderabad</td>
<td>Secunderabad</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>M/s. Royal Lab., Hyderabad</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>M/s. Boys Town Industrial Training Centre, Hyderabad</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The releases of alcohol have been made to above units during the sugar year 1972-73 and 1973-74 after imposing cut ranging from 50% to 80% due to acute shortage of alcohol.

Releases for item Nos. 65 to 70 have not been made during 1973-74 as per the recommendation of the Director of Industries.

Statement showing the names of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Units to whom rectified spirit is allotted during the year 1972-73 and 1973-74.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Unit</th>
<th>Monthly quota in L.P.L.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
<td>26,250</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>M/s. J.&amp;.J. Dechane, Hyderabad</td>
<td>875</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>M/s. Swastic Pharmaceuticals, Vijayawada</td>
<td>3,500</td>
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<th>(1)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>M/s. Azamjahi Mills, Warangal</td>
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>M/s. Synthetic Chem., Hyderabad</td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>M/s. Time Chemicals, Balanagar</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>M/s. Syntho Pharma, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>M/s. United Drugs &amp; Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>M/s. Samfrau Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>M/s. Arun Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td>M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>M/s. Indian Detonators, Hyderabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>M/s. Rajasri Paper Industries, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>66</td>
<td>M/s. Padmakshi Industries, Secunderabad</td>
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<td>67</td>
<td>M/s. Balaji Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>M/s. Sreenivasa Chem. Inds., Secunderabad</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>M/s. Omegrons Chemicals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>M/s. Ramesh Chemicals, Nizamabad</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>M/s. Pharmaceutical Paints &amp; Pigments, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>M/s. Esvee Products, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>M/s. Swamy Chemicals, Kurnool</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>M/s. Sherad Laboratories, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>M/s. Standard Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>M/s. Uma Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>M/s. Sree's Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>M/s. Commercial Chemicals Co., Hyderabad</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>M/s. Sai Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>M/s. Century Pharma, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>M/s. Shanti Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>M/s. Ramakrishna Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>M/s. Cima Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>M/s. Siris, Vijayawada</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>M/s. Biological Evans, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>M/s. Convest Pharma, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>M/s. Bhavani Products, Tenali</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>M/s. Indian Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Hyderabad</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>M/s. Srinivasa Cosmetics, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>M/s. Koral Cosmetics, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>M/s. Fedo Pharmaceuticals, Narasaraopet</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>M/s. Anakapalle Co-operative Agricultural Industrial Society Limited, Thummapala</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>M/s. Aroma Pharma, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>M/s. Andhra Chemicals, Vijayawada</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>M/s. Reliance Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>M/s. Parisian Lab., Hyderabad</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>M/s. Royal Lab., Hyderabad</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>M/s. Coschem Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>M/s. Shettys Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>M/s. Hyderabad Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Works, Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(1) | (2) | (3)  
---|---|---
34. M/s. Chempar Drugs and Liniments, Hyderabad | .. | 11,933  
35. M/s. Chemcos Pharma, Hyderabad | .. | 3,977  
36. M/s. Besto Lab., Hyderabad | .. | 11,933  
37. M/s. Murugan Pharma, Hyderabad | .. | 7,955  
38. M/s. Galenicals India, Hyderabad | .. | 4,700  
39. M/s. Popular Pharma, Hyderabad | .. | 8,750  
40. M/s. Bright Chemicals, Hyderabad | .. | 11,932  
41. M/s. Green Laboratory, Hyderabad | .. | 3,977  
42. M/s. Everest Chemicals & Cosmetics, Hyderabad | .. | 3,977  
43. Universal Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad | .. | 3,333  
44. Max Pharma, Hyderabad | .. | 5,369  
45. Metro Cosmetics, Hyderabad | .. | 3,725  
46. M/s. Payeen Chemicals, Hyderabad | .. | 1,000  
47. M/s. Arun Chemicals, Hyderabad | .. | 7,995  
48. M/s. Kigo Pharma, Hyderabad | .. | 1,500  
49. M/s. Unison Hyderabad | .. | 4,000  
50. M/s. Volga Lab., Hyderabad | .. | 3,977  
51. M/s. Nath Lab., Hyderabad | .. | 1,666  
52. M/s. Siris, Hyderabad | .. | 8,750  
53. Cosmo Pharma, Hyderabad | .. | 3,977  


Releases have been made to these units during the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 after imposing cuts ranging 50% to 80% due to acute shortage of alcohol.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—Whether any City M. L. A., is in receipt of such a quota; or he receives it in the name of his son, daughter or someone?

Oral Answers to Questions.

Q Sri C. V. K. Rao*:—Will the Hon’ble Minister tell us whether the South Indian Research Private, Ltd. Vijaewada received a quota of 4,512 units. Is it in existence or not. If you do not have information presently, will you please get it verified.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—As per the record it is in existence. Now, if the Member insists, it will be verified.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy (Bgodhan) :—Sir the second part of the Questions asks "Whether the Units that have been allotted with alcohol are under production". The Statement placed on the Table shows to whom it was allotted.

Mr. Speaker :—In the main answer itself that has been answered, ‘Yes, Sir’, You must take it that all are under production.
Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Sir, a number of times in his session and in the last once in the Assembly questions were asked as to what steps were taken to curb the misuse of this rare commodity. What verification has been done to see that each Unit that had been allotted with alcohol was using it for the purposes for which the allotment was made. Whether any Committee of Officers and others has been constituted to undertake the physical verification?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Previously mostly the rectified spirit that was allotted was not utilised properly. So after enquiry, the rectified spirit was withdrawn for certain industries and instead de-natured spirit was allotted which is not fit for human consumption. So many other restrictions have also been imposed.

As regards the institutions whether they were working properly or not, it may be said that the Sub-Inspectors concerned after verification are giving the 'Utilisation Certificate'. If a Certificate is issued, they are supposed to be in existence. If there is any specific case where a Sub-Inspector is in collusion, if it is brought to the notice, necessary action will be taken.
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— We will order a fresh team again.

Adulteration of Toddy

578—

* 3909 Q.—Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the existing administrative machinery for checking and curbing adulteration of toddy in various districts of the State; and the number of violations and cases booked in various districts of Telangana region during last three years ending September, 1973;
Oral Answers to Questions. 29th March, 1974. 339

(b) what are the existing legal provisions under different Statutes and Rules under which the authorities are empowered to check and prosecute persons indulging in adulteration of toddy;

(c) whether the Department has constituted any machinery in each district for testing toddy to discover adulteration; if not, how this is being done at present; and

(d) whether toddy and arrack have been notified and declared as 'food' under Food Adulteration Act?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—The existing Administration Machinery for checking and curbing of adulteration of toddy in various Districts is the Sub-Inspectors at Range level, Circle Inspectors at Circle level, Excise Superintendents and Assistant Excise Superintendents and District Flying Squads at District level, Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner's Squad at Division level, and the Special Officer and Special Squad at State level. The number of violations and cases booked in Telengana Region in the last three years, for the period ended September 1973 are 333.

(b) Adulteration of toddy is a contravention under Rule 5 of the Andhra Pradesh Excise: (Tapping of Trees and Toddy Shops Special Conditions of Licences) Rules, 1969 and Rule 11 of the Andhra Pradesh Excise (Arrack and Toddy Licences General Conditions) Rules, 1969. It is an offence under section 37 of Andhra Pradesh Excise Act of 1968 and liable for punishment under the same section.

The authorities are empowered to enter the premises and inspect under section 52 of Andhra Pradesh Excise Act 1968 and also empowered to arrest under section 53 of the same Act.

(c) The Department has not constituted any separate machinery for testing of Toddy in the Districts but the Board has issued instructions to the Subordinate Officers to surprise the shops frequently and draw samples for Chemical Analysis. Instructions are being complied by subordinate officers and licensees are being charged in the Court of Law, where-ever adulteration of Toddy is found.

(d) Toddy and other drinks used for human consumption come within the meaning of 'Food' defined in section 2 (v) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Sir, out of Rs. 40 crores of our Excise Revenue the revenue on toddy is the largest. Toddy adulteration and tax evasion in particular, Sir, it has assumed very dangerous proportions. In Nizamabad alone, there are 70 to 80 toddy shops. More than 200 adulteration cases are pending in the Civil Courts and they are not yet disposed of. Under these circumstances, the existing machinery should be streamlined and effective steps taken to check this evil.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Government is taking all the necessary steps to check these evils. To this effect orders have been issued on 23-3-1974.

* Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy—It is the duty and responsibility of the Contractor to bid in the actions, taking into consideration the yield and it is the responsibility of the Government to check adulteration.

* Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—He has not replied my question. Whether the Government has got that information relating to the fact that total yield out of the total trees available in the State is much less than the amount they pay to the Government and they earn. It is a fact that the Government has not that information?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—I do not have the information for the present, Sir.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu (Parvathipuram):—It is a very well known fact that adulteration in private manufacturing is going on a very wide scale. I would like to know whether the efficiency of checking of adulteration is not increased by action like that which has taken place at Jaggayyapet, whereby the corrupt officers who are responsible also for the act of adulteration are exonerated and put up as prosecution witnesses? Whether it is not an action which contributes to the fact of diluting the efficiency of checking adulteration?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Whenever it is brought to notice, matters are being enquired into and action is being taken. It is not universal and uniformly it was not done because 27 deaths took place. That is why the culprits had to be punished and the evidence was not forthcoming. That is why uniformly it was not resorted to.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—While answering (c) the Minister said that the Sub-Inspector incharge of this work at the Range level is there. How many toddy shops are normally under the control of the Sub-Inspector and is the Sub-Inspector entitled to visit every shop at least once in a month or at least once in a quarter?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Not only there is one Circle Inspector for each taluk, there are about 4 or 5 Circles in a taluk. As and when possible they are looking into it.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—That is a separate question. It does not relate to that as to how many officers are placed under suspension and what action is being taken. If a separate question is put, I will certainly answer.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that complaints were made to Collector and Excise Department in East Godavari District in the months of November, December, 1973 that during raids by the Excise Department the raiding staff was resorting to violence by beating with sticks and large scale assault on workers in poor localities; and

(b) if so, whether such practice of violence was stopped?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy (Deputised for the Chief Minister):—

(a) only one complaint was made to the Collector, East Godavari from Rajahmundry. The complaint was enquired into and it was found to be a false one.

(b) does not arise.

VIOLENCE DURING EXCISE RAIDS

574—

*3848 Q.—Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that complaints were made to Collector and Excise Department in East Godavari District in the months of November, December, 1973 that during raids by the Excise Department the raiding staff was resorting to violence by beating with sticks and large scale assault on workers in poor localities; and

(b) if so, whether such practice of violence was stopped?

*Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy (Deputised for the Chief Minister):—

(a) only one complaint was made to the Collector, East Godavari from Rajahmundry. The complaint was enquired into and it was found to be a false one.

(b) does not arise.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:— But is the complaint that is now raised? If this is the attitude of the Government, how can I believe it is impartial? I witnessed the patas being raided by private armies. He says there is no complaint. At this rate how can I trust the Government? Will the Government appoint an impartial body to go into it?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— Already, Sir, there is Tapper's Co-operative Federation which is functioning. In addition to this if the Hon'ble Member wants any Committee, that will be examined, Sir.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—What are the allegations raised in the 9-20 a.m. complaint? Who enquired into them and What are the findings? Is the Minister prepared to place on the Table, Sir.

*Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—The raiding staff is resorting to violence and beating with sticks. That is the complaint.

RURAL DISPENSARIES IN RAPUR & PODALAKUR PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS

575—

* : 4.1-(Y). Q. - Sri N. Venkatratnam Naidu (Rapur) :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector, Nellore District has issued orders to close down the rural dispensaries in Rapur and Podalakur Panchayat Samithis and asking the said Panchayat Samithis to send resolutions to that effect;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is only one such dispensary in each Firka of nearly 20 villages in the area of the said Panchayat Samithi which at one time was a malaria infested area; and

(c) whether the Government will take steps to continue those dispensaries which are located at the rate of one in each firka which is a minimum necessity for the public of those firkas?

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengal Rao) :—(a) No sir.

(b) At present 3 subsidised Rural Ayurvedic dispensaries are functioning in each Panchayat Samithi.

(c) Does not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions.

344 29th March, 1974.

MISAPPROPRIATION BY THE SARPANCH OF GANAPAVARAM IN MYLAVARAM SAMITHI

576—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sarpanch of Ganapavaram village in Mylavaram Samithi, Krishna Dist was found guilty of serious irregularities and misappropriation,

(b) whether the District Panchayat Officer inspected the Panchayat and sent a report to the Government,

(c) whether the Deputy Secretary, Panchayat Raj paid a visit to the village and investigated the matter;

(d) if so, the findings of the two inspectors and the action taken thereon?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—(a) Yes sir,

(b) Yes sir,

(c) Yes sir,

(d) The District Panchayat Officer and the Deputy Secretary (Pts.) found the Sarpanch guilty of certain serious irregularities. He was removed from his office.

CHAMBER OF PANCHAYAT RAJ

577—

(a) whether the Chamber of Panchayat Raj was reconstituted for the State,

(b) if so, the names of members of the said Chamber; and

(c) whether any opposition M L. A. is included in the said Chamber?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—(a) No Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions, 29th March, 1974

PAY COMMISSION FOR PENSIONERS

* 3570 Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanara, ana:—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

whether the State Conference of Pensioners held in 1973 urged the Government to appoint a Pension Commission on the lines of the Pay Commission to go in to the grievances of pensioners and suggest measures to improve their lot?

*Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— Yes Sir, Government have reserved the resolution which among other things, has urged the Govt. to appoint a Pension Commission to go into the grievances of pensioners and suggest measures to improve their lot.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— It is under consideration, Sir.

Sri A. Sri Ramulu:— What are the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission in regard to pensioners? Neighbouring States like Madras have already taken certain decisions. Is the Government considering any proposal to give them some minimum cash relief because they are suffering on account of the rise in prices?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— The entire matter will be taken into consideration by taking into consideration what is being done in the neighbouring States and the Centre.

Sri Kona Prabhakara Rao:— What is the total number of pensioners now on the Pension Rolls?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— It is a separate question, Sir.

MISAPPROPRIATION IN SUB-TREASURY
HYDERABAD

* 3889—Q.—Sri A. Sriramulu:—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case of misappropriation to the tune of Rs. 3.76 lakhs has been detected in the Sub-Treasury, Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons responsible?
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—(a) Yes.

(b) The then Sub-Treasury Officer and U.D. Accountant in the Sub-Treasury, Hyderabad who are mainly responsible have been placed under suspension and criminal case in this regard is pending against them in the City Civil Court, Hyderabad, after due investigation by the Police.

Departmental enquiry against others who are also involved is being conducted.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—It is a very serious matter because Government money to the tune of Rs. 3,76,000 has been misappropriated. When lakhs and lakhs has been misappropriated or swindled or misused at various levels—just now the Finance Minister pleaded the inability to give small rise in the case of the pensioners What is the nature of the case that has been filed in the Court? What are the precautions the Government has taken either for recovery of the amount or for pushing it through the Court.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—The above misappropriation occurred during the period 1-10-1969 to 6-1-1970. That has been brought to the notice of the D. T. A, in February 1971.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—In 1971 d the financial year 1971-72, 6-1 to 31-3-1972, a separate procedure in Andhra Pradesh and a separate procedure in Telengana. We are going to amalgamate and streamline the Departments and have a uniform procedure.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—The Minister has been good enough to give additional information also that there has been another case of misappropriation to the tune of Rs. 86,000 in 1973. How long the
Government go on countenancing this? What exactly is the speedy action that is going to be taken? Because loss of one Rupee in the Treasury is a disgrace to the Government. No Government can tolerate misappropriation of Rs. 36,000. What are the effective steps taken by the Government at least to prevent fraud and misappropriation in future.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Certainly action will be taken to prevent such things in future. Action will be taken by the Government.

**SALARJUNG MUSEUM IN HYDERABAD**

580—

*3643 Q.—Sri D. Krishna Reddy (Narasaraopet; :—Will the hon. Minister for Information and Public Relations be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Govt. have now closed half of the rooms of Salarjung Museum in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Govt. are collecting Rs. 1.50 per ticket inspite of closing half of the room;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Rs. 1.50 per ticket was fixed on the basis of opening of all the rooms; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not reducing the entrance fees?


(b) Does not arise.

(c) An amount of Rs 1.50 per ticket is being collected by the Salarjung Museum Board but not by the Government.

(d) No Sir. The fee of Rs. 1.50 is collected as an entrance fee.

(e) Does not arise.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Sir, an amount of Rs. 1-50 is collected only as an entrance fee. The position is we have in all 49 improvised rooms out of which 37 are used for exhibition purpose 6 for stores and 6 for office. Only a few are closed for the shows.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai: —Very few of the rooms are closed......

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—In other museums 1/3 rd of the rooms are being used for stores.
Service Cards to the Temporary Workers in Industries

(a) whether a scheme of issuing service cards to the temporary and casual workers in all the industries and projects is under the consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, when the scheme is expected to be introduced?

The Minister for Labour (Sri L. Lakshmana Dass):—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

* * *
Filling of Vacancies in F.C.I.

582—

* 3452—(S.) Q.—Smt. D. Indira (Tenali):— Will the hon. Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India had conducted interviews and selected candidates for clerical posts in the state;

(b) is it also a fact that as and when the vacancies arise, the F.C.I. is filling up the same by candidates from the other states and not from the pool of selected candidates belonging to this state; and

(c) if so, what steps do the Govt. propose to take to avert this injustice to the residents of this state?

Sri L. Lakshmana Das.—(a) Yes.

(b) In the year 1973-74, 21 vacancies in this State were filled up by the Food Corporation of India by transferring employees of Madhya Pradesh State:

(c) The matter is under correspondence with the Food Corporation of India.

3452—(S.) R.—(a) Yes.

(b) 21 vacancies in this State were filled up by the Food Corporation of India by transferring employees of Madhya Pradesh State:

(c) The matter is under correspondence with the Food Corporation of India.
Oral Answers to Questions.

29th March, 1974.

9-40 a.m.  

1. (a) On the question of the availability of sugar.  

2. On the question of the availability of 168 mats in the state.
Oral Answers to Questions. 29th March, 1974.

Mr. Speaker: —They were transferred from Madhya Pradesh to these posts.

Sri P. Ramachandra Reddy: —Each State has got branches of Food Corporation of India and the concerned Employment Exchanges must address them.

Sri A. Sreeramulu: —The Minister is unnecessarily confusing the issue. Firstly he said that these 21 employees were transferred from Madhya Pradesh. Later answering to supplementaries, he said that question of resorting to prosecution was also considered and found not feasible. Who considered this issue and on what ground they considered that prosecution was not feasible, if at all it was considered? Let the Hon'ble Minister reply the correct position.
29th March, 1974.

Oral Answers to Questions.

532

Smt. J. Eshwari Bai — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposed Central University under the Six Point Formula will begin functioning from the next academic year;

(b) if so, under what charter,

(c) whether this University will be located in Hyderabad city or in some District area; and

(d) the criteria adopted for admission into the above University and what percentage of seats will be provided to students of Andhra Pradesh?

Central University Under Six Point Formula

583—

* 3928 Q —Smt J Eshwari Bai — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposed Central University under the Six Point Formula will begin functioning from the next academic year;

(b) if so, under what charter,

(c) whether this University will be located in Hyderabad city or in some District area; and

(d) the criteria adopted for admission into the above University and what percentage of seats will be provided to students of Andhra Pradesh?
The Minister for Education (Sri M.V. Krishna Rao): -(a) (b) (c) and (d): The matter is under consideration of the Government of India. Ministry of Education.

(a) According to the 6 Point Formula, employment opportunities to boat candidates are there. As far as the Planning Board is concerned there is no provision. With regard to the Constitutional Bill, that has still to be passed. I would like to know as to when this 6 Point Formula come into operation?

Who is going to bear the expenditure.

As far as the 6 Point Formula is concerned, employment opportunities to local candidates are there. As far as the Planning Board is concerned there is no provision. With regard to the Constitutional Bill, that has still to be passed. I would like to know as to when this 6 Point Formula come into operation?

Sri Jaipal Reddi (Kalwakurthi): - As far as the 6 Point Formula is concerned, employment opportunities to local candidates are there. As far as the Planning Board is concerned there is no provision. With regard to the Constitutional Bill, that has still to be passed. I would like to know as to when this 6 Point Formula come into operation?

(1) 2. 3043 :—3043 మాసం నుండి స్థానిక రాష్ట్రానికి, అందరి చేసిన
చేసిన చేసిన యొక్క పరమేద్దిసంచారం.

(2) 304338300 (ప్రింటీ):—304338300 మాసం యొక్క సంచారం ఇతరవుతుంది
పరమేద్దిసంచారం. అందరి సంచారం అయితే
అందరి సంచారం అయితే పరమేద్దిసంచారం. ఎదురు సంచారం అయితే
పరమేద్దిసంచారం. అందరి సంచారం అయితే
పరమేద్దిసంచారం. అందరి సంచారం అయితే
పరమేద్దిసంచారం.

(2) 304338300 (ప్రింటీ):—304338300 మాసం యొక్క సంచారం ఇతరవుతుంది
పరమేద్దిసంచారం. అందరి సంచారం అయితే
పరమేద్దిసంచారం. ఎదురు సంచారం అయితే
పరమేద్దిసంచారం. అందరి సంచారం అయితే
పరమేద్దిసంచారం. అందరి సంచారం అయితే
పరమేద్దిసంచారం.

Sri A.Sreeramulu :—The Constitutional amendment Bill has
been passed by the Parliament and that has been ratified by more
than 50 percent of the Legislatures and it has become a valid law.

(2) 304338300 (ప్రింటీ):—304338300 మాసం యొక్క సంచారం ఇతరవుతుంది
పరమేద్దిసంచారం. అందరి సంచారం అయితే
పరమేద్దిసంచారం. ఎదురు సంచారం అయితే
పరమేద్దిసంచారం. అందరి సంచారం అయితే
పరమేద్దిసంచారం. అందరి సంచారం అయితే
పరమేద్దిసంచారం. అందరి సంచారం అయితే
పరమేద్దిసంచారం.
Constitution of Nadikudi Bibinagar Railway Line

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has now sanctioned the Construction of Nadikudi Bibinagar Railway Line and conversion of Guntur Macherla Metre Guage line into Broad Guage;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of each scheme; and

(c) when the work will be commenced?
The Minister for Public Works (Sri Ch. Venkat Rao):—
(a) Sanction of Government of India to the scheme is still awaited.

(b) Nadikudi-Bibinagar new B.G. line  Rs. 12.5 crores
Guntur-Macherla conversion to B.G.  Rs. 7.6 crores

(c) The work will start as soon as the sanction of the Railway Board is received.

(b) Nadikudi-Bibinagar new B. G. Line Rs. 12.5 crores
Guntur-Macherla conversion to B. G. Rs. 7.6 crores.

(c) The work will start immediately after the inauguration.

Sri A Sreeramulu:—I want to know whether the Central Government has made any allotment in the recent Railway Budget. I feel it has not made any allotment. The concrete example with respect of electrification of Vijayawada to Madras. So, I want to know the amount set apart for this in the Railway Budget for 1974-75.

10-00 a.m.  Sri A Sreeramulu:—1974-75 రైల్వే బ్యంజట్టు దృశ్యము ఇష్టం అధిక సంఖ్య 16 ఎకాడం ఉత్తరం నిషేధం ఉత్తర సంఖ్య మాత్రం మొదలు 25 ఎకాడం అధికం.

స్ట్రి ఐదు అడుగు జిల్లా: రైల్వే బ్యంజట్టు దృశ్యము ఇష్టం అధిక సంఖ్య 16 ఎకాడం ఉత్తరం నిషేధం ఉత్తర సంఖ్య మాత్రం మొదలు 25 ఎకాడం అధికం.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Non-regularisation of Andhra Employees working in the Subordinate Offices in Twin Cities.

584-A—

4^0Q.—Sri A. Sriramulu.—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of 'Andhra' employees working in the subordinate offices in twin cities on emergency tenure have not been regularised by the Collector, Hyderabad only on the ground that they are non-mulkis;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are not eligible for appearing for the special qualifying test proposed to be held by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission as they are not working in the Directorates and Secretariat; and
March, 1974, Short Notice Questions and Answers.

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard their interests?

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—Sir, (a) Andhra employees working in subordinate offices in the twin cities who applied for selection in the Special Qualifying Test were admitted to the Test by the Collector, Hyderabad, but the results have not yet been released.

(b) The Special Qualifying Test proposed to be held by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission is meant for the regularisation of the services of the temporary employees working in the Departments of Secretariat and Directorates and for those working in the subordinate offices. Such of the temporary employees of the Secretariat and the Directorates as fulfil the conditions are eligible to sit for the proposed special qualifying test irrespective of the fact whether they are domicile or non-domiciles.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the Collectors in Telangana area to release the results of such of those non-domicile candidates who sat for the Special Qualifying Test and came out successful, and to take action to regularise their services.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir, this is an important question which has to be considered with sympathy and understanding apart from its reasonable angularities. I don't want to go into those things. About 56 Andhra Employees are working in the subordinate offices in the twin cities. They have put in three years of service. The Collector had selected all the Telangana employees i.e. Mulkies, on the ground that the Andhra employees did not satisfy the Mulki qualification. That is why he did not select the Andhra employees. I want to know from the Chief Minister about it. The Mulki Act itself is very clear. Section 40 of the Mulki Act says: "No appointment of any person made during that period to any such post or reserved vacancy and no action taken or thing done by or before such person shall be deemed to be illegal or void or ever to have become illegal or void merely on the ground that such appointment was not made in accordance with the Mulki Rules." This is a special provision. As such, I want the answer why the Collector again brought in the Mulki Rules and denied the opportunities and got those Telangana employees selected.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Thank you very much.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—Yesterday itself we have issued order.

Limiting the Discharge of water in the Right Canal of Nagarjunasagar Project.

*4240-(V) Q.—Sri D. Krishna Reddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government now to limit the discharge of the present main canal of the Nagarjunasagar Right Canal to 11,000 cusecs only instead of 17,000 cusecs as was originally contemplated;

(b) whether it is a fact that the structures to be constructed beyond 86th mile have been ordered to be reduced to suit the above proposal;

(c) whether any orders have been issued in this regard; and

(d) the reasons for limiting the discharge of the present main canal?

Sri V. Krishnamurti Naidu:—(a); (b); (c) & (d) No, Sir.

Originally the discharge was not 17,000 cusecs. There is no need to reduce the discharge capacity, because there is no financial benefit.
WEIR GODAGARAPALLI PROJECT

(a) whether it is a fact that the weir Godagarapalli project in Zahirabad taluk of Medak district has been breached during the month of October, 1973;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an estimate worth rupees about three lakhs has been submitted to Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation by the Superintending Engineer, Nizamabad Circle long back; and

(c) whether it is also fact that if the weir is not reconstituted before the starting of rainy season, the breach will become deeper and more widen and as the result of the delay by the Chief Engineers office this may cost three to four lakhs rupees more or even the project will go waste as it will be un-repairable?

The Minister for Minor Irrigation (Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An estimate for Rs. 2.95 lakhs was submitted by the Superintending Engineer only on 31-12-1973 to the Chief Engineer. It could not be finalised for want of further particulars and field data. The Superintending Engineering has been instructed to resubmit the estimate with required particulars on top priority.

(c) The matter is being dealt with on top priority and the Executive Engineer has been instructed by Chief Engineer to see that work is completed before the rainy season.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Demolition of South Indian Club Building in Vijayawada by Revenue Authorities.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Hon'ble Minister has said that the Superintendent Engineer has to look into this on top priority. That was on 31-12-1978. It is three months now. Is this the way to take up the things on a 'Top Priority Basis'?

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—The estimate was submitted by the Superintending Engineer on 31-12-1978, and action is being taken.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Demolition of South Indian Club Building Vijayawada by the Revenue Authorities.
362 29th March, 1974. Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Demolition of South Indian Club Building in Vijayawada by Revenue Authorities.

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu:—Sir, It was brought to the notice of the Government that the premises in question was being used by the South Indian Association mostly for gambling though occasionally the Association might be conducting competitions in chess, Badminton etc. and that the premises was attracting a large number of gamblers. It was also stated that on the night of 15-10-73, the premises of the Association was raided by the police and as many as 62 persons were arrested in the premises and an amount of Rs. 8,225/- and gambling materials were seized. On the report of the Collector, Krishna the Government directed him to evict the South Indian Association from the site and demolish the
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Demolition of South Indian Club Building in Vijayawada by Revenue Authorities.

unauthorised constructions and not with a view to lease out to Rev. Mother Teresa. But it has since been reported that structures in the site were demolished and the Association was evicted from the site on 17-3-74 and the site was handed over to the Public Works Department and that the Superintending Engineer leased out the site to Rev. Mother Teresa for carrying out their humanitarian work, viz. taking care of the sick, disabled destitute and dying persons in the streets etc.

The South Indian Association had already filed a Writ Petition No. 1500/74 in the High Court on 18-3-74. The matter is, therefore, subjudice pending final decision in the High Court.
29th March, 1974. Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Supply of water for Rabi crop under N. S. Left Canal in Miryalaguda and Huzurnagar taluks.

Mr. Speaker;—The matter is sub-judice; it is in the Court.

10-20 a.m. (ii) Mr. Babu:—Supply of water for Rabi crop under Nagajuna Sagar Left canal in Miryalaguda and Huzurnagar Taluks.

11 a.m. Mr. Babu:—Supply of water for Rabi crop under Nagajuna Sagar Left canal in Miryalaguda and Huzurnagar Taluks.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance: 29th March, 1974.


Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Sir, On 14th February, a very useful conference has been held by our Finance Minister to discuss credit needs and the difficulties faced by the agriculturists as well as small industrialists. But the nature of the decisions taken in this conference and follow-up action, is not fully known. Sir, as you know that the credit needs of our agricultural sector alone in the State are assessed to be more than Rs. 1000 crores, as against which not even 10 per cent of the real needs are provided by different Credit Financing Institutions and Banks in our State. With the result, the small farmers and the agriculturists in the rural areas are not getting any financial help and credit for agricultural purposes. Therefore, in view of the difficulties faced by the Agriculture Department; this year, it is necessary to reorganise or reorient the policies of Credit Organisations, particularly Co-operative Banks and the Nationalised Banks. During the last 2 to 3 years many Credit Societies at the village level have become defaulters and as such there was not much progress in repayment position. Even though they are eligible to draw loans, on account of this non-payment, they are not getting the loans. It would be necessary and desirable to convert this short term loans into medium term loans so that the eligibility of the farmers is not affected this year and particularly for the next year.

The second point is, after the meeting, a Sub-Committee of Bankers is reported to have been constituted. Whether this Sub-Committee has met and taken any decision to relax and streamline the procedure to help the farmers and the small scale industrial units
29th March, 1974. Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

as well as self-employment schemes is also not clearly known, I request the Finance Minister to make a statement in this regard.

*Sri N. Ramachandra Reddi:—Sir, the meeting of the Legislators and the Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh, the representatives of the Commercial Banks and Government Officials convened by the State Government on 14-2-1974 at Jubilee Hall presided over by the Chief Minister and addressed by the Minister for Finance brought out the difficulties encountered in the State as a result of the Bank credit squeeze recently ordered by the Reserve Bank of India and stressed the need to solve them. It was pointed out that the credit squeeze in the way in which it was being operated, had affected the priority sectors and the schemes of Small Farmers and entrepreneurs such as Small Farmers Development Agency, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency and Self Employment schemes and the new Small Scale Industries. It was also brought to light that rice procurement in the State was hard hit by the restriction of credit. The peoples' representatives participating at the meeting called for speedy implementation of Talwar Committee's Recommendations by the State Government. They urged the Commercial Banks to give up competition in opening all their branches in urban areas and to adopt the policy of opening branches in interior villages and to delegate more powers to Branch Managers with regard to sanction of loans. It was also pleaded that the Reserve Bank of India should allow sugar factories to receive deposits and utilise them for their working capital purpose. Creation of service institutions to supply credit to the farmers in kind was also suggested. It was generally urged that the agricultural credit requirements should be properly assessed. It was also suggested that a cell in the Finance and Planning Department should be constituted to deal with problems relating to institutional Finance. With regard to the difficulties created by the credit squeeze, it was suggested at the meeting that selective relaxations of credit control should be made, keeping in view of the priority sectors, the special schemes for the weaker sections etc. and the backwardness of the State in Banking Industry. No decisions as such were taken at the meeting.

Subsequent to the meeting the State Government have written to the Union Finance Minister, conveying the concern expressed by the said meeting on the effects of the credit squeeze and urging for exemption of high priority schemes like Self Employment scheme, Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourers Agency schemes from the credit squeeze and selective relaxation of credit control for procurement purposes. It was also generally pointed out that though the tight money policy of the Centre is aimed at cubing inflationary tendencies and at holding the price level, it may become counter productive if productive schemes are made to suffer.

3. The State Government have also created a special Cell in the Finance & Planning Department to deal with problems relating to Institutional Finance. The Government have also decided to constitute a State Level Committee on Institutional Finance with
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance.

29th March, 1974.


Chief Minister as the Chairman to review and coordinate the flow of finances from the various financing agencies to the different departments and organisations in the State and also Sub-Committees thereof one for Agricultural credit and the other for non-Agricultural credit; orders regarding this will issue shortly.

4. As a follow up of the meeting convened by the State Government on 14-2-1974 the Director of Industries has discussed individually with almost all the Heads of Banking institutions to implement the consensus that was arrived at the meeting i.e., to clear all the pending cases relating to Industries Department before the end of March 1974. The Officers to the Industries Department have also discussed with the Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India and requested him to accommodate Banking institutions with the quantum of amount that would be required to assist the Self Employment Scheme from the limit indicated in the Bank credit squeeze. The main Banks involved in the Self Employment programme are State Bank of India, State Bank of Hyderabad, Syndicate Bank and Andhra Bank. The State Bank of Hyderabad and State Bank of India have issued necessary instructions to their branches and are adopting time bound programme for getting the pending cases cleared expeditiously.

5. With regard to the Agricultural Credit, the Banks have assured that the credit squeeze will not affect the priority sectors like Agriculture. The Collectors have already been requested to report on the working of Lead Bank scheme in the Districts, with particular reference to the functioning of the District consultative Committees and the simplification of procedures for obtaining Agricultural credit under the Scheme. In the light of the reports to be received from the Collectors, the matter will be pursued by the Government with commercial banks and expeditious action taken. As regards the Talwar Committee’s recommendations on Agricultural credit, they are under the active examination of the Government and the State Government hope to take a decision thereon soon.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—The Union Finance Minister has promised to take favourable action on the decisions taken by this conference. May I know whether these decisions were communicated to the Union Finance Minister or any talks were held with him with a view to see that these decisions are implemented by the Government of India also wherever it is necessary? Secondly, whether the proposed cell in the Finance Ministry examine the present credit needs of agriculture in the entire State and also the needless forms and certificates that are to be obtained and submitted to the bank before obtaining short term, medium term or long term loans and after that whether they would recommend or advise the bank to dispense with such certificates and several forms which are absolutely not necessary? Thirdly, whether the Finance Ministry would immediately take up with the Reserve Bank to relax the restrictions on the co-operative sector banks in lending credit to the farmers during the next year in view of the difficult conditions faced by the farmers during the last two years.
29th March, 1974. Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Plight of Pensioners.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy;—Soon after the meeting, a detailed letter was written to the Union Finance Minister and I had a personal talk with him also. In addition to this, regarding simplification of procedure etc. We had a talk with the bankers also as to how the procedures can be simplified, and the credit needs of the agriculturists in the entire State have been already worked out and we are requesting the bankers and the financing institutions and other organisations and co-operative societies also to see that facilities are extended.

Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar);—This is an interesting and useful document. I wish it could be circulated amongst the members.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy;—I will get it circulated.

re: Plight of Pensioners.

Sri G. V. Anjaneya Sarma (Sattenapalli);—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Finance to the sad plight of the pensioners spread over the entire State. These pensioners are the most neglected lot. It is true they do not have an organisation of a trade union type to pressurise the Government to make them concede even their minimum demands nor have they any organisation of public opinion. But it is the elementary duty of every civilised state to look to the welfare of its own employees those in service as well as those who are dead or retired or disabled during their service and this aspect of the matter has not been recognised by our state Government. I am sorry to say. Repeated representations have been made to the Government from time to time pointing out their plight and even the Third Pay Commission which has been recently appointed has submitted its report which has been accepted by the Government of India and they have done a lot for the pensioners of the Central Government; even our neighbouring States like Mysore and Madras are far more advanced than our Government in this matter. A very well reasoned brochure containing the case of the pensioners has been prepared by the Guntur District Retired Officials Association and they have supplied copies of the same to all the hon. Members of this House and the hon. Finance Minister must have received a copy of the same. Without repeating anything contained I submit that their request is that the Government may follow the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission that whenever the cost of living index registers a minimum of 16 points rise, relief should be given at the rate of 5% of their pension amount subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 and a maximum of Rs. 25. The benefits of the family pension scheme which was made applicable by this Government to the pensioners who have retired from 1-1-64 may also be applied to those who had retired earlier. Regarding the minimum pension also, it has been fixed by the Government of India as Rs. 80 and the Madras and Mysore Governments have fixed it Rs. 50 but our Government has not fixed at anything.

So without going into details I request the Finance Minister to take a lenient view of the matter and if there is no specific budget provision, at least in the appropriation of accounts some adjustment
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Plight of Pensioners.

may be made and I hope he would announce a certain amount of definite relief to the pensioners and save an explosive situation.

[Telephone call: 10-40 a.m.]

...
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— Sir, The Government have from time to time taken several measures to liberalise the various pension rules so that greater benefits may accrue to pensioners and the families of retired or deceased Government employees. The adoption of the Andhra Pradesh Liberalised Pension Rules, 1961 and the Family
Calling Attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Plight of Pensioners.

Pension Rules, 1964 were steps in this direction. Similarly, the family pensions of those governed by the Revised Pension Rules, 1951 and extraordinary pensions under the old rules, which were stopped for a limited period were received. Government also raised the rates of the extraordinary pension for the benefit of the survivors of pensioners' families. A portion of the dearness allowance drawn on the pay has been allowed to be counted towards pension, so that the quantum of pension, gratuity as well as family pension increases considerably. In respect of pensioners receiving upto Rs. 200 p.m. Government gave an additional temporary increase of Rs. 10 p.m. in 1969.

Recently, the State Government have also liberalised the pension rules on the lines done by the Government of India for enhancing the reckonable qualifying service from 30 to 33 years for increasing the rates of invalid pension and family pension and allowing full dearness allowance to count towards pension. The monetary benefit of these measures will be allowed from 1-1-1974 in respect of those who retired on or after 1-1-73.

Thus, it will be seen that the Government have within their limited resources tried to do their utmost for improving the lot of the pensioners and their families. Recently, several representations in regard to the problems of pensioners have been received by Government, including one from the Guntur District Pensioners' Association which drew attention to the hardship caused by the recent increase in prices. These representations are being examined. I may assure the House that Government also are fully aware of the difficulties of the pensioners and will continue to deal with their problems with the utmost sympathy and will try to ameliorate their conditions to the extent the resources of the State permit.

Sir, I may add in this connection in reply to the query of Sri Kona Prabhakar Rao that there are 68,000 pensioners who draw pension upto Rs. 200 and if a tax-rupee increment is granted it will work out to Rs. 81,60,000 per annum.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir, now the Finance Minister has been pleased to state that the representations are under consideration. It is not a question of revising the pension rules or liberalising the pension rules. It is a question of protecting the value of the rupee that constitutes the pension which has been granted. The value of the rupee has come down to 36 paise, and some compensation has to be provided. It is a matter of giving some relief for the price rise and I requested the hon. Minister for Finance to tell us what steps the Government is taking to protect the value of the pension that has been given to them. Because of the steep rise in prices, the purchasing power of the rupee has come down and some form of D. A. will have to be given to the Pensioners. That is a very emergent question and I request the Finance Minister to do something at least by the end of this month or next month and announce some D. A. to the Pensioners also.
Calling Attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance: re: Plight of Pensioners.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Finance to this fact. I am not satisfied with the reply that he has given. It is most mechanical and is not viewed from the human angle. Well, he has just said what had already been prepared. He has not heard my appeal. He tells me that Rs. 10 has been given sometime back and 68,000 people are there and that Rs. 200 is the pension. Has not the Government created some sort of political pensioners all of a sudden. Very well, I do welcome that thing. But, these are the men, 68,000 men who served the Government generation after generation and ministry after ministry. Should not the Minister have a sympathetic attitude and appoint a Commission to go into that and suggest a reasonable thing? That could be done to them so much so in their last days they can live and at least lead a comfortable life. I am unable to understand why he is so indifferent and mechanical. Let him tell us that he straight-away puts them on the same line as that of the neighbouring State or he appoints a Commission to go into the thing and to report within a month's time. This question has to be viewed from a human angle and I hope, he will listen to my appeal.

Sri G. V. Anjaneya Sarma:—Sir, I once more request the Finance Minister to treat this matter sympathetically. It is not a question of resources at all. It is some sort of first charge on the Government's revenues. The pension amounts were fixed some decades back and the protection of the value of that rupee is now in question. The Third Pay Commission has specifically recommended that whenever the cost of living index rises by 16 points, 5% relief should be afforded to pensions so that the original value of the rupee is protected at least to the extent of 6%. So, there are two questions—Whether the Government is prepared to accept the minimum pension of Rs. 50 as in Madras and also to protect the interest of the rupee value of the pension amount. The Hon. Finance Minister cannot plead lack of resources because a Parliamentary Committee has already said that it is not a question of resources and the Government must find some resources for this fundamental task of theirs.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, I am not indifferent to the points raised by the hon. Members and I have already dealt with all the points raised by hon. Members.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Mr. Finance Minister, I am not asking for a debate. Look at it from the humanitarian angle and consider that. They are in distress and they are with one leg in the grave. That is the position.
Calling Attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Letting out drain and filth water from the Modern Roofing Factory into fresh water tank in Tadimalla.

*Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—The Government is alive to the situation. The Government understands the difficulties of various sectors and the matter, of course, is under consideration.

**RE: LETTING OUT DRAIN AND FILTH WATER FROM THE MODERN ROOFINGS FACTORY INTO THE FRESH WATER TANK IN TADIMALLA.**
374 29th March, 1974. Calling attention to matters of Urgent
Public Importance:

re: Letting out drain and filth water from
the Modern Roofing Factory into fresh
water tank in Tadimalla.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—Sir, The Modern Roofing Private Limited,
Tadimalla has been manufacturing Asphaltic Doria Sheets from
Waste paper. In the manufacturing process, no chemicals are used
and only water is used for making pulp and then for forming the
Boards. Water used in the process is re-cycled. The overflow back
water is sent through an earthern drain, then collected in an earthen
soaking tank where the water is settled. The overflow water from
the seaking tank is led through earthen drain and fed to the coconut
gardens in the premises of the factory and to the plantain garden for
irrigation purposes. Further excess water if any was led to some of
the fields on the other side of the Public Highway. Any left over
water after being fed to the cultivating lands is then led to the Ava
Lake and this quantity is almost negligible, the lake being of such
huge size spread over some miles covering about 3 Villages and this
small quantity of left over water led into the lake could not pollute
the lake.

The above factory is a seasonal one which works with its
normal capacity only during the months from January to June.
Hence the plant is not working even to half of its capacity and con­
sequently of water used and let out is proportionately much less.

There are two tanks for drinking purpose and also 6
Public Wells in Tadimell Village. The general public either in Tadimella
Village or in the nearby villages do not use the water of Ava
Lake for drinking purpose as it is very far away from Tadimella
Village. The lake water is used mostly for irrigation purposes.

The Executive Engineer (P.H.) Rajamundry after inspection of
the site has reported that no waste water is flowing into this tank at
present and that there are no septic conditions in the tank.

This is the report, I have received. Anyway, I am going to
visit the District soon and I particularly visit this place also and if
really any thing is serious there, I will certainly do my best.

(..........................................................)

11-00 a.m.

(..........................................................)
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance: 29th March, 1974.

re: Strike threat by Textile workers.

Ming attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance;

re: Strike threat by Textile workers.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—I have already stated that I am going to visit the district and I will visit that place also and if anything wrong is found there, I will certainly do my best.

re: Strike threat by Textile Workers.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Strike threat by Textile workers.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance: 29th March, 1974.

re: Strike threat by Textile workers.

Sri L. Lakshmanadas:—Sir, There are thirty Cotton Textile factories in Andhra Pradesh. Of these 21 Mills are under private
sector, 5 Mills are under co-operative sector and 4 sick mills are run by the National Textile Corporation of India. Due to historical reasons and as a result of unit level bipartite discussions, etc., the wage structure of the Textile labour differs from one mill to the other.

The wage rates in the Textile Industry are determined by bipartite settlements, awards, etc. Even though the Central Government constituted two Wage Boards successively during the past decade, neither of the Wage Boards has determined the wage structure for all categories of workmen in the industry except for a few clerical categories. The Wage Boards however, linked the Dearness Allowance to the cost of living index. The period of operation of the agreements entered into by the Textile Industry with their Trade Unions has come to a close during 1973. The Andhra Pradesh Textile Workers Federation, a Federation of Trade Unions recently constituted, has submitted a Memorandum to Government requesting the revision of pay scales of various categories of workers of the Industry on the need based minimum, and to bring about a uniformity of wage structure in the entire industry. The minimum wage at present in this industry is Rs. 100 in Ramachandra Spinning Mills, Pandalapaka, while the maximum wage is Rs. 300 in Super Spinning Mills, Hindupur.

I have convened meetings of the employers and employees of the Industry on 20-1-1974 and subsequently. It has been decided to constitute a sub-Committee with eight representatives each of employers and Trade Unions with me as Chairman. This Committee will visit the Mills wherever necessary; will go into the demands submitted by the workmen; will also examine and fix up the work loads in the Industry on a standardised basis and will also in view, comparable factors of production and productivity in the Industry and paying capacity of each unit while suggesting revision of wages. This Committee may also consider payment of interim relief.

The Committee is expected to finalise its report within four months from 1-3-74.

The agreements of the managements of as many as ten private sector textile mills to the terms of reference has not been secured so far. It is hoped that their agreements will be forthcoming soon. It is also hoped that these mills will implement the final recommendation of the Committee.

The Committee held its first meeting on 1-3-74 and decided that certain information including statistical data relating to the Textile Mills has to be collected and accordingly information is being collected from the employers. On 2-3-1974 I had separate meetings with the employers and Employees representatives on the Committee on the question of quantum of interim relief. Another meeting was held inconclusively on 7-3-1974 to further discuss the interim relief.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana, M.L.A. is also a Member of the Committee and is aware of the situation. As I have fixed the next
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance: 29th March, 1974.

re: Strike threat by Textile workers.

meeting of the Committee on 2-4-1974, I consider that it is premature for me to make any statement about the interim relief at this stage.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—That is never the question.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—Please sit down. I am on my legs.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—A little correction, Sir. There is no question of leadership. The Government can take the leadership and solve. My colleague and myself agree with it.

I would like to clarify certain things. The hon. Minister himself had admitted that. The lowest is 100. It is the same yarn, the same cloth, only the managements were different. If that is the position, what a callous situation that exist for the 30,000 workers. Why should be this kind of delay? I am not able to understand. What is the reference that the labour Department has made? The production and the paying capacity—the whole thing lies here. Who is responsible for the production? Is it the worker that is responsible? Now, they want to bring forth an argument stating that the payment should be based on production. Then, let them quit. As a matter of fact, it is the worker that produces. This kind of nicety will not help. The men that are owning these things are not paying. These are the snags that are put. I want the hon. Minister to decide. It can't go at the mercy of the employee-class. Already the proprietor of Akkamamba Mills is creating such problems. As far as Kakinada affairs are concerned, there is no point in myself repeating them. So, this cannot be delayed any longer. I hope the hon. Minister does not go by this kind of niceties of argument as propounded by the Labour Department or the way in which the employer would try to escape his responsibility. That cannot be permitted. I hope, he will act quickly. Regarding Committees, we know what they are. Therefore, a very strict clear-cut decision is needed. I hope the hon. Minister will take necessary steps in that direction before we are forced to raise it in the next Session, Sir.
29th March, 1974. Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Non-sanction of scholarships, etc. to economically backward classes.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Non-sanction of Scholarships, etc. to economically backward classes.

Sri B. Sriramamurthy:—Sir, the Government have been sanctioning scholarships to the students belonging to Economically Backward Classes, that is, those whose parents' or Guardians' income does not exceed Rs. 1,500 per annum irrespective of Caste or Community. An amount of Rs. 85.30 lakhs has been provided for sanction of scholarships for all Backward Classes in the budget estimate for 1973-74. Out of this a sum of Rs. 25.30 lakhs has been set apart for the Harijan Christians and the balance of Rs. 60 lakhs has been allocated between the Listed Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes in the ratio of 7:3. Thus, the amount of Rs. 85.30 lakhs has been allocated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Listed Backward Classes</th>
<th>Rs 42.00 lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economically Backward Classes</td>
<td>Rs. 18.00 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harijan Christians</td>
<td>Rs. 25.30 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>Rs. 85.30 lakhs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The region-wise allocation of the amount earmarked for the Economically Backward Classes for Andhra and Telangana areas is in the ratio of 2:1, that is Rs. 12 lakhs for the Andhra area and Rs. 6 lakhs for the Telangana area.

During 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 57.50 lakhs was provided for sanction of scholarships for all the Backward Classes, and there was no apportionment of funds between Economically Backward Classes and Listed Backward Classes as the list of Backward Classes was revived only at the fag end of the year after the judgement of Supreme Court was received. Out of Rs. 57.50 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 36.30 lakhs was allocated for the Andhra area and Rs. 21.00 lakhs for Telangana area. Due to agitation in Andhra and N.G.Os strike, an amount of Rs. 9.64 lakhs sanctioned for the Economically Backward Classes students in Andhra area during 1972-73 could not be drawn by Heads of Institutions before 31-3-73. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 7.29 lakhs sanctioned for the Listed Backward Classes for that year could not be drawn by the Heads of Institutions. Therefore an amount of Rs. 9.64 lakhs and Rs. 7.29 lakhs have been revalidated from the current year’s provision for Economically Backward Classes and Listed Backward Classes respectively in Andhra area. An amount of Rs. 2.79 lakhs was sanctioned toward renewals for Economically Backward Classes during 1973-74 to the extent of availability of funds. No fresh scholarships could be sanctioned for the Economically Backward Classes in the Andhra area for want of adequate provision.

In Telangana area an amount of Rs. 4.08 lakhs was sanctioned for renewals and Rs. 1.95 lakhs for fresh scholarships for the Econom-
mically Backward Classes during 1973-74. It is not therefore correct to say that renewals were not sanctioned for the Economically Backward Classes during 1973-74. The allegation that the Directorate of Social Welfare is in confusion and in chaotic condition is not correct. The scholarships are being sanctioned for the Economically Backward Classes and Listed Backward Classes as per allocation of funds.

10-30 a.m

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(1) Notification issued under sub-section (2) of Sec. 60-A of the A.P. Revenue Recovery Act, 1964.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, on behalf of Chief Minister, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 388, Revenue, Dated 15-5-1972 and published at page 101 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette Dated 17-8-1972 as required under sub-section (2) of Section 60-A of the Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery Act, 1964.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

(2) Notification issued under sub-section (5) of Sec. 217 of the A.P. Gram Panchayat Act, 1964.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification issued
in G.O.Ms. No. 505 PR (SI) Department, Dated 26-12-1972 with which certain rule has been made under Section 72, 217 (1) and 217 (2) (xii) of the said Act and which has been published at pages 5-6 of the Rules supplement to Part VII of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette. Dated 7-2-1974, as required under sub-section (5) of Section 217 of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayat Act, 1964.

Mr. Speaker :—Paper laid on the Table.


Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the amendment made to the Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Rules, 1961, and published at page 38 and page 303 of the Rules Supplement to the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated 8-2-1973, and 6-12-1973 respectively, as required under sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 1960.

Mr. Speaker :—Paper laid on the Table.

(4) Amendment to the A. P. Housing Board Rules 1959

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Rules 1959 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 767, P & C Dated 18-12-1973 and published in the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette Dated 24-1-1974, as required under sub-section (3) of Section 70 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1956.

Mr. Speaker :—Paper laid on the Table.

(5) Amendment to the A. P. Housing Board Rules 1959

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Rules, 1959 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 463, P & C dated 13-8 1973 and published at pages 241-243 in Rules Supplement to Part I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, Dated 6-9-1973 as required under sub-section (3) of Section 70 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1956.

Mr. Speaker :—Paper laid on the Table.


Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to lay on the Table Copies of the following Notifications with which certain Rules or enactments to rules have been made as required under sub-section (2) of Section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959.

9—9
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>G.O Number &amp; date</th>
<th>Reference to the Gazette and date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid on the Table.

(7) Amendment to the A. P. General Sales Tax Rules, 1957.


Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

(8) Notifications issued under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 making 'Nitro Cellulose Parts Industry' as Public Utility Service.

Sri L. Lakshmanadas: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 copies of the notifications issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1768, Home (Lab. I) Department dated 28-1-1978, adding the "Nitro Cellulose Parts Industry" to the first schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for purposes of declaring it as Public Utility Service.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

(9) Notifications issued under the A. P. Official Languages Act, 1966.

Sri M. V. Krishna Rno:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table four notifications issued through:

1. G. O. Ms. No. 344, General Administration (SR) Department, dated 3-7-1973;
3. G. O. Ms. No. 199, General Administration (OL) Department, dated 19-2-1974;
The A. P. General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1974.

Mr. Speaker: Notification laid on the Table.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

THE ANDHRA PRADESH GENERAL SALES TAX (THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL, 1974.

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

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

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Smt. D. Indira in the Chair.)*

*Published in the A.P. Gazette, part IV-A Extraordinary dt. 27-3-1974
Sri Ch. Parasuramanaidu:— Madam, in so far as this measure is calculated to render the machinery of collection of Sales Tax efficient, I support the measure. In so far as the measure is to impose a punitive punishment and particularly the punishment of the owner apart from the driver and the other persons in charge of the transport vehicle, it seems to be beyond the principles of natural justice. In the law of Jurisprudence, there is what is known as transferred liability and this liability is very rare and only under extraordinary circumstances invoked. A person who is not in possession of certain documents, while the vehicle is on the road, is made liable for punishment to the extent of 6 months imprisonment. It may be to evade the tax. It may be a mere feeling for various reasons. Yet it is made punishable for the reasons that very many attempts have been made to evade the taxation. So in order to prevent and in order to impose certain restrictions, this measure is sought to be brought in. But Sir, a owner of a vehicle who is not in possession of these documents, (in the transport, he goes to a coffee hotel and forgets the documents in the hotel) was penalised for non-possession of the necessary papers at the time when he was moving the vehicle.

Nationalisation of lorry transport is the only sure and certain method whereby the evils of the taxation can be avoided. In the year 1937 Sri C. Rajagopalachari has invented this taxation. From this taxation, there is more benefit to the owner than the treasury. If one Rupee is collected from a merchant, only half a rupee is paid to the treasury. The Sales Tax Officers at the end of their service, will become multi-millionaires. The only sure method is to nationalise the lorry transport.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—Madam Chairman, this is a routine Bill meant to plug certain loop-holes in the principal Act. As such it does not need much of a big discussion.

I would like to take this opportunity to suggest a few measures to streamline the working of the Department. Just a few minutes back a friend of mine from this side stated that the Tax Officers are becoming multi-millionaires. I have not come across any Tax Officer in the State—why in the State—in the country, or a Sales-tax Officer who has become a multi-millionaire. Every time I hear a comment or observation made in the House—a blanket generalisation that everybody is corrupt. I submit to the House this is not correct. This is not in keeping with the dignity of the administration. So we people may be corrupt. It is absolutely our duty to root out corruption but to say that everybody in the Department is corrupt would be to discourage some honest officers working in the department. I cannot say that everybody is honest.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—That is also what we say.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I am very happy you are supporting my view. I am also supporting you. You are the head of the administration and it is certainly not a credit for you if everybody goes on saying that the entire administration is corrupt. There are some cases; let us be honest and faithful. Let us not generalise. Corruption in our country is something like a hill-stream flowing from the top down the hill; it is not flowing from bottom to top. A great statesman and a reputed writer, Upton Sinclair in his book “The Way Out” dealt with this problem of corruption and the conclusion he has given is this: it is impossible to check the human behaviour patterns—whatever be the society—whether it is in America or India or any place. So long as the value of money continues to be what it is to-day, that is, if money should have exploitation value, it is bound to result in corruption. That is why Upton Sinclair said that the role of money must change: money should have only a utility value and not exploitation value. It is well to remember the fundamental truth that so long as the social structure continues what it is there is no point in bemoaning or complaining that there has been rampant corruption. I have that aspect.

Coming to the working of the Department, there are several posts of Commercial Tax Officers kept vacant for nearly 1 1/2 years and several posts of Deputy Commercial Tax Officers have also been kept vacant and if the department continues to keep such important posts vacant for such long periods how can you ensure an effective implementation of the Act. In the last session I have pointed out that the sales-tax revenue should automatically increase along with the increase in the State income. While the increase in the neighbouring States like Mysore and Madras has been of the order of 2 and odd per cent for every 1% of State income unfortunately it is only 1.7% in our State. This particular aspect needs thorough examination and the department will have to be thoroughly stream-lined.
Vacant posts have to be filled and even with regard to procedures, a change has to be brought about; assessment and collection are two independent aspects and have to be separated and unless something is done, mere legislative enactment is not going to bring any benefit to the State, much less would it contribute for an effective enforcement. Thank you.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Madam Chairman: Now the Government is under a misapprehension that from this side we are opposing everything. What this side demands is that the Government should adopt a minimum standard and a rational outlook. Here is a Bill which is placed before this House. Is it not the responsibility of the Government to furnish complete information as to the necessity of this amendment? The Government is facing certain hurdles, no doubt, because there has been a tax evader. Tax is an essential thing. The rich man has got to pay the taxes and the welfare of the poor man is to be looked after by the Government and as such we believe that the Sales Tax Act is a necessity. But are we to implement the spirit and the letter of it? We are not doing it. It is only the middle man that makes a profit on the sales-tax and he has to share his profit with the State so much so that the State may use that for beneficial purposes and now we feel that here is a piece of legislation which is supposed to have emanated on the recommendations of the National Council of Applied Economic Research in its review on the system of sales-tax in Andhra Pradesh. The object of this piece of legislation has been brought out with a minor amendment as to what is goods vehicle and what is not a goods vehicle. That is a thing on which the National Council of Applied Economic Research in its review on the system of sales-tax of Andhra Pradesh has made certain recommendations. With respect to the recommendations, with regard to the collection of sales-tax and functioning of the sales-tax department, with regard to the policies of the Government regarding sales-tax; with regard to the view-points as to the need or otherwise of sales-tax why is it that the Government has not placed those recommendations on the Table of the House. Perhaps the Government feels this is a matter between it and the bureaucracy.
Government Bills:
The A. P. General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1974.

29th March, 1974.

The A. P. General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1974.

to bring in a piece of legislation. It is not so. While talking on this Bill, Madam, I would like to say that the Government should place before the House the recommendations that the National Council of Applied Economic Research has made with regard to the sales-tax administration and the principles adopted in Andhra Pradesh. It is not open to the Government alone to bring in a few amendments. It is for opposition as well. It is for everybody.

As far as the word 'vehicle' is concerned, the definition of it has been defined here. Previously it is not done so. But I do not know and I have not gone through it because so many Bills have been placed. At the same time, there has been Supreme Court judgment in Check Post Officer vs. K. P. Botley and Brothers. What was the import of that judgment with regard to checkposts and powers, etc. Here is an amendment. In view of the Supreme Court decision, how is it that the decision is not placed on the Table of the House? Therefore, what is happening in bringing thorough legislation? New thought is not bestowed on it. On the other hand new discussion is not being invited about it. The legislation cannot be brought about in air-conditioned rooms. Legislation cannot emanate from files, Madam. Therefore, legislation is a matter which affects the citizens. Legislation is a matter which is intended for the welfare of the people. As such, when a piece of legislation has been there and when the High Court and the Supreme Court struck down that thing on what basis? Perhaps, there may be a man in the High Court and Supreme Court who takes a view point, the view point of the middleman who profits himself. In the Supreme Court the learned Judges may view that the rich must be richer. Therefore, here when the matter like this has been there, we would like to know the entire import of it. Therefore, my suggestion, Madam, is while bringing in a piece of legislation like this in order to plug the loopholes in the sales-tax administration, the Government should have taken greater steps to bring in a really good, really effective legislation.

As far as this is concerned, this is a 'minor thing. We support it. There is no doubt about that thing. Let the Chief Minister be under no illusion of political gambling. It is intended to enhance the income of the State, so much so that the middleman cannot squeeze the poor man. Definitely this is our bounden duty to support that thing when it is there.

On points, the definition on goods, with regard to sections 26 and 27 amended, well, I think there should not be two opinions. With these observations, Madam, I take my seat.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)
390 29th March, 1974. Government BiHs*

The A. P. General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1974.

12-10 p.m.
Government Bills:
The A. P. General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1974.

29th March, 1974.

Government Bills:
The A. P. General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1974.

I may assure the House in this connection, Sir, that I was aware of the submissions made and discussions held on this Bill in the House. It was not my intention to introduce the Bill in its present form, but I was forced to do so due to the exigencies of the situation. I hope that the House will bear with me in this matter.

The question is: "That the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1974 be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—I shall now put the clauses to vote.
Government Bills:

The A. P. Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Amendment Bill, 1974.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: —Normally that is not being enhanced. *Normally that is not being enhanced.*

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 5, Clause 1, Enacting formula and long title do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted and Clauses 2 to 5, Clause 1, Enacting formula and long Title were added to the Bill.

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

"That the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1974 be passed.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1974 be passed."

The motion was adopted:

THE ANDHRA PRADESH MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (REGULATION OF TRADE) AMENDMENT BILL, 1974.

The Minister for Endowments (Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju) —Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Amendment Bill, 1974 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

*Published in the A. P. Gazette, Part IV-A Extraordinary Dated 28-3-1974.*
Government Bills:
The A.P. Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Amendment Bill, 1974.

I will read Clause 2, Explanation (iv) (4) for ready reference.

(4) No grower, shall carry on—(a) any trade or business in any industry with the use of the minor forest produce to which this Act applies except in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder."

I move:

"After" Clause 2 (iv) (b, add the following Explanation.

"Explanation — Minor Forest Produce includes Pippali"
Government Bills:
The A.P. Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Amendment Bill, 1974.

29th March, 1974

amura la...
Government Bills

The A.P Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Amendment Bill, 1974.

29th March, 1974.

12.30 p.m.

The A.P Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Amendment Bill, 1974.
Government Bills:
The A.P. Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Amendment Bill, 1974.

The amendment bill has been introduced by the Minister, Forests and P.R. (Excise), on 3rd March, 1974. The bill seeks to amend the A.P. Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Act, 1966, to cater to the new economic scenario.

Under the bill, the existing provisions are to be modified to ensure that the forest produce is marketed in a more organized manner. The Act provides for the establishment of forest produce markets, wherein the produce is to be sold under the supervision of government officers.

The amendment bill also seeks to provide for the regulation of the rates of produce, ensuring fair trade for the forest produce. This will help in preventing the exploitation of the forest produce by the traders.

The bill also provides for the establishment of a committee to regulate the markets and fix the rates of produce. The committee will consist of representatives from the government, traders, and producers.

The amendment bill is expected to be passed in the upcoming session of the legislature, and once passed, it will bring about significant changes in the forest produce market.
Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"The Andhra Pradesh Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Amendment Bill, 1974" be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2.

Sri N Venkata Ratnam:—I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by the leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is

That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 5.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That Clauses 3 to 5 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and long title do stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 Enacting Formula and long title were added to the Bill.

Sri J. Venal Rao:—I move

"That the Andhra Pradesh Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Amendment Bill, 1974 be passed."
Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Amendment Bill, 1974 be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

(3) The A. P. Hackney carriage and the public conveyances (Amendment) Bill 1974.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Sir, I beg to move “That the A. P. Hackney Carriage and the public conveyances (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

12-40 p.m.

Published in the A. P. Gazette, part IV A Extraordinary,
Dated 26-3-1974.
Government Bills:
The A.P.Hackney Carriage and the Public Conveyances (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

400 29th March, 1974.

...
The Public Conveyances (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

The A. P. Hackney Carriage and The Public Conveyances (Amendment) Bill, 1974.
Government Bills
The A. P. Hackney Carriage an:
The Public Conveyances (Amendment
Bill, 1974.

ఎంద్రియ స్థానాల్లో విడించి, జారిగా తెలియవచ్చింది. అంధాకార సంస్థలలో మహారాజ
పరీవాహన నెట్టుகుతుంది. అనేక సంస్థలలో కూడా తెలియవచ్చి ఉంటుంది.

ఈ పదార్థాలు ఈ ప్రతి సంస్థలలో విడించి, జారిగా తెలియవచ్చి ఉంటుంది. అంతే కంటే మహారాజ పరీవాహన నెట్టు,
చాలా కోసం పరీవాహన నెట్టు కాక సంపన్న బిరుది సంస్థలలో విడించి, జారిగా తెలియవచ్చి
ఉంటుంది. మహారాజ పరీవాహన నెట్టు ప్రదాన సంస్థలకు తెలియే ఉంటుంది.

ఇది అధీనస్థం: అదునాతం, కెమ్లు ఈ పదార్థాలు మాధ్యమానికం
తింటారు. ఈ పదార్థం సంస్థలలో విడించి, జారిగా తెలియవచ్చి ఉంటుంది. జారి గ్రంథి మేధసు సంస్థలలో
తింటారు. సాధారణంగా ప్రదాన సంస్థలలో విడించి, జారిగా తెలియవచ్చి
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లో విడించి, జారిగా తెలియవచ్చి ఉంటుంది. మహారాజ పరీవాహన నెట్టు ప్రదాన
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50 రూ. మండ. కోసం పరీవాహన నెట్టు ప్రదాన సంస్థలకు తెలియే ఉంటుంది.

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అవసరమైన సంస్థలలోను 12-15 రూ. మండ. కోసం పరీవాహన నెట్టు ప్రదాన సంస్థలకు తెలియాలి. సంపన్న బిరుది సంస్థలకు తెలియే ఉంటుంది.
The A. P. Hackney Carriage and the Public Conveyance (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

29th March, 1974.

Government Bills:
Government Bills:
The A. P. Hackney Carriage and the Public Conveyance (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

1-00 p.m.

29th March, 1974.

The A. P. Hackney Carriage and the Public Conveyance (Amendment) Bill, 1974.
Government Bills:
The A. P. Hackney Carriage and The Public Conveyances (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

29th March, 1974.

The A. P. Hackney Carnage and The Public Conveyances (Amendment) BiH, 1974.

The question is:— The Bills having the provisions for the licensing of hackney carriages and the Amendment of the Public Conveyances Act, 1961, would be considered by this House today.

The Minister for Local Government said:— The Bill is an important measure to check the unauthorized and unregulated growth of hackney carriages in the State. The Bill provides for the licensing of hackney carriages and the Amendment of the Public Conveyances Act, 1961.

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The Bills having the provisions for the licensing of hackney carriages and the Amendment of the Public Conveyances Act, 1961, would be considered by this House today.
Government Bills:
The A. P. Hackney Carriage and The Public Conveyances (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

The question is: "That the Andhra Pradesh Hackney Carriage and the Public Conveyances (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be taken into consideration".

The Motion was adopted.

CLauses

Mr. Speaker:—The question is: "That Clauses 2, 3 and 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title do stand part of the Bill".

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Sir, I beg to move 'That the Andhra Pradesh Hackney Carriage and the Public Conveyances (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be passed".

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

The question is: "that the Andhra Pradesh Hackney Carriage and the Public Conveyances (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be passed".

The Motion was adopted.
STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER FOR POWER

re: AGREEMENT BETWEEN ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES UNION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

In response to the memorandum submitted to the Minister for Power by the Electricity Employees Union, (viz) 1. Andhra Provincial Electricity Employees Union (Regd. No. 1104, Visakhapatnam) 2. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board Workers' Union (Regd. No. 5 Hyderabad) 3. A.P. Electricity Workers' Union (Regd. No. 243 Ramagundam and Kothagudem) the Government had a prolonged negotiations with the representatives of both Workers and Electricity Board officials. As a result the following consensus and agreement have been arrived at:

1. All the agreements and decisions taken at various levels previously will be implemented without further delay.

2. The Workers would be paid Rs. 16-80 Ps. per month from 1-10-1973 to 31-12-1973 as difference in variable D. A. For the months of January, February and March, 1974, there will be a further increase of Rs. 9/- in variable D. A.

3. All the N.M. Rs. Will be paid 0-50 Ps. more for each working day over the existing wages with effect from 1-10-1973.

4. As for the alleged discrepancies and disparities said to have crept in as a result of the second revision effected to Provincial Employees, a Committee consisting of Board representatives and the representatives of the Workers Union mentioned above, not exceeding three members from each Union, will go into the entire question. The Committee will also examine and decide the other demands mentioned in the strike notices. The unanimous recommendations of this Committee will be acceptable to both A. P. S. E. B. and the Workers’ Unions.

9—12
Statement by the Minister for Power:

5. Another Committee consisting of Board representatives and three representatives of each recognised Union and one representative of each of the Registered Unions, excluding craft union and qualified Unions, will go into the revision of pay structure from 1-4-1974 based on the recommendations of the Guideline Committee.

6. The Workers Unions have agreed to withdraw the strike notices and other notices of hunger strike.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—The Power Minister deserves to be complimented. Otherwise there would have been a big crisis. At the same time you should not yield to the guidance that is being given by the Electricity Board, i.e., the Management of the Electricity Board. This does not cover nearly 8,000 employees and I do not know what exactly is going to happen. There is practically no D. A. I request the Power Minister to maintain the unity of the workers and the office employees. Even an office employee is declared as workman. In order to promote good relations, let the negotiation be extended to the office employees also.
Government Bills:

29th March, 1974.

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

“That the Andhra Pradesh Cess Validation Bill, 1974 be taken into consideration”.*

* Published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, Part IV-A Extraordinary, Dated, 26-3-1974.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh cess validation Bill, 1974 be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

CLAUSES

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That clauses 2, 1 Enacting Formula and Long Title do stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 1 Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill.

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

"That the Andhra Pradesh Cess Validation Bill, 1974 be passed."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Cess Validation Bill, 1974 be passed"

The Motion was adopted.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH GRAM PANCHAYATS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1974.

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

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

*Published in the A. P. Gazette, Part IV—A Extraordinary, Dated 26-3-1974.
Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

I have got to study the thing.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—If the big poultry farms are taxed we have no objection. But my point is, having come across...
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I am expressing my doubt. Therefore, give some time for us to consider. We may take up in the evening.

Mr. Speaker:—So, you want that this should be taken up in the evening after the discussion on Food.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, we can have this after the Food discussion.

Mr. Speaker:—Now, the House stands adjourned till 5-30 p.m. to-day, for the Two hours discussion on Food. Before that we will discuss the Bill.

(The House adjourned at 1.32 p.m. and re assembles at 5.35 p.m.)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE ANDHRA PRADESH GRAM PANCHAYATS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1974. (DISCUSSION-CONTINUED)

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Mr. Speaker, Sir. In respect of Clause 2, I have a small objection. But in respect of the remaining portion of Clause 3 I have very serious objection. So far as Clause 2 is concerned, it seeks remedy and the Panchayats' authority was extended to a large extent. What is being lost by the Panchayat is sought to be recouped. But the difficulty in the matter of the definition lies to a great extent. It extends to Poultry shed or dairy shed.
Government Bills:

29th March, 1974.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu.— The explanation given by the hon. Chief Minister appears to be somewhat satisfactory so far as my abjection to Clause 2 is concerned. With regard to Clause 3, it has been a very serious and grave objection. It sought to supersede altogether the judicial process that is now obtaining. In the very statement of Objects and Reasons, I invite the attention of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to para, it is said:

"Section 150 of the Act envisages that the Sarpanch or the executive authority shall be liable for the loss, waste or misappropriation of any money or other property owned by or vested in the Gram Panchayat if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct; and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him in any court of competent jurisdiction by the gram panchayat with the previous sanction of the Commissioner and that every such suit shall be commenced within three years after the date on which the cause of action arose."

So, what is now existing is a decision by a judicial authority or allocations made by official inspection and now what is sought to be placed is an executive action. An officer is a quasi judicial authority and he has been conferred with arbitrary power not only arbitrary power, but sometimes this power is exercised in a capricious way and I may refer to the Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayats Act. I think it was in the Government of Mr. Brahmananda Reddy. The provision concerned under Section 34 of the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishad Act is almost similar to this. "If, in the opinion of the Government a Sarpanch or President of a Samiti commits wilfully and fails to carry out the orders of the Government that was the provision which was invoked. I would like to bring to the notice of the House Sec. 130 (1)! "If, after giving the Sarpanch, Upa-sarpanch or Executive Authority an opportunity of showing cause to the contrary, the Commissioner is satisfied that the loss, waste or misappropriation of any money or other property owned by or vested in Gram Panchayat is a direct consequence of the misconduct or gross neglect, on the part of such Sarpanch, or upa-Sarpanch Executive Authority, the Commissioner may by order in writing direct the Sarpanch, Upa-sarpanch or Executive Authority to pay to the Gram Panchayat before the date fixed by him the amount required to reimburse it for such loss, waste or misapplication unless the Sarpanch or upa-Sarpanch Executive Authority proves that he had acted in good faith" The last sentence is a reverse of all law of evidence. In a court of Law that a person has not acted bona fide, that a person has acted mala fide has to be proved. When a person is charged with neglect in all cases he has to be found fault with only when he acts mala fide. The citizen has to prove that an officer has acted mala fide in the exercise of his duty. That is a burden of proof placed upon a citizen; but here a non-official occupying the position of a Sarpanch, a responsible office he is asked to prove that he has acted bona fide. So, the burden of proof is shifted. One of the most important features is with regard to administration. He is given an opportunity to show cause to the contrary. That means, he shall be asked an explanation.
I am going to recover from you so much money. I am satisfied that you are guilty of negligence and that you have caused this loss. This is a statement of the officer. This itself is a judicial decision. It has to be seen for what he has to be charged. Misappropriation is a criminal offence under the Indian Penal Code. It is a regular offence. If a man has to be charged with misappropriation, then that gentlemen will be put in the box. He has to be presumed innocent until the contrary is proved and evidence produced, charge framed and then an opportunity has to be given to him. That man is now subject to the capricious, almost arbitrary will of the officer and he is to be awarded with heavy penalty. He has to be found guilty of clear misappropriation. He has to submit an explanation without any further opportunity of personal representation. No personal representation is permitted. The only remedy is by way of writ. In the case of writ what is being considered? The subjective satisfaction of the officer shall not be questioned in writ. That is the consideration that goes into weightment.

Whether there is sufficient evidence or not and unless the officer is absurd enough to say that male is female and female is male, otherwise his arbitrary opinion normally obtains and so in the matter of jurisdiction that opinion is not vetoed. It is this sort of arbitrary procedure, capricious procedure to which a Sarpanch is going to be subjected to for the purpose of putting on him heavy penalty. What is the charge against him? Gross neglect. Negligence is easily exaggerated into gross negligence and for neglecting, the man can be made to pay thousands of rupees and without appeal. The only appeal is to the Government. Appeal to the Government is no substitute to the appeal to Court. In the Co-operative Institutions an arbitrator is appointed for the purpose of deciding disputes between societies and individuals, between societies and loanees, societies and members. Before the arbitrator, the evidence has to be adduced, documents produced and almost like the court the whole enquiry goes and yet the appeal is to the district Munsiff. That is not provided here. Absolutely nothing of the kind is provided. The appeal is to the Government. The Government, which is weighed with heavy business, several considerations and which is very often moved by political considerations, is not at all a suitable appellate authority, and that takes place in the case of an existing process, an existing right vested already by legislation in the citizen. So, the citizen is at a very great disadvantage and risk. I can say that many of the Hon. Members sitting on either side of the House had occasion to preside over the Panchayats and if these persons are to be subjected to the whims and fancies of a capricious opinion disregarding the judicial process to which he is entitled to, then I think democracy is at a loss and this is one of the means by which democracy is being smothered and these are the examples. Although the office of the Sarpanch is a small one the same thing is going to be applied to the office of the Panchayat Samithi President also. Thus, what is sought to be done is to smother democracy. Democracy is itself at the grass roots. On the one side we say we want to strengthen democracy at the grass roots, and on the

29th March, 1974.

other side the arbitrary will and dictation of officials is being introduced. The Chief Minister and the hon. Minister for Finance have given wonderful certificates this morning stating that nobody shall say that all officials are corrupt. I don't think that anybody will dispute that proposition that all the world is so bad; but the whole thing is, the Government have been brought into disrepute by the various acts, misdemeanors and other undesirable things that are taking place. In the debates and proceedings of this House several instances, hundreds and thousands of instances of corruption have been brought to the notice. This morning I was reading the paper. I read the nine officers have been proceeded against Nine IAS officers are being proceeded against. If nine of them were found out, how many are there that are not found out. So, it is not at all healthy in public life that from the top of our administration such sort of free services should be given. We have to face the inevitable fact that there is something wrong in the State of Denmark and there is something rotten and if this is not faced squarely and put down, then there is going to be a sort of chaos and intolerable affairs will come into being and we see everywhere disorder stalking and so, Sir, I strongly object to this The hon. Chief Minister has brought-forth Venghalo's Committee Report. How soon it comes into being. The entire people are looking for it and are in expectancy. We are going to have elections in 1975 for the Panchayatraj institutions and it is hardly a year and it is not desirable that any legislation should be rushed just before elections and thereby again open it to severe criticism. Instead of that let time be taken by forelock. Let the people be given an opportunity and let there be discussion over it. Let there be public opinion brought to bear on it and necessary legislation may be brought into being. Thank you Sir.

3. 5-50 p.m.

Government Bills:


The Bill seeks to amend the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1951, to provide for the liability of the Sarpanch, Upa Sarpanch, and the executive authority in case of loss, waste, or misappropriation of property.

The liability of the Sarpanch, Upa Sarpanch, and the executive authority for loss, waste, or misappropriation of property is provided for in the Bill. The provisions aim to ensure accountability and prevent misuse of public funds.

The provisions aim to ensure accountability and prevent misuse of public funds. The Bill seeks to make the authorities more responsible and accountable for their actions, thereby ensuring better management of public resources.

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Government Bills:

29th March, 1974.

The entire mechanism was always dependent. We had never thought that it would be so.

At that time, it was a very serious issue. It created a lot of problems.

Now we are trying to address this issue. We have proposed some amendments to the bill.

The amendments will be discussed in detail during the next session.
Government Bills:


[Text in Telugu script]

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Government Bills

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6.10 p.m.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Why not appeal to the District Munsiff?

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
"That the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
"That Clauses 2 to 4, Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted and Clauses 2 to 4; Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Sir, I move:
"That the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be passed."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
"That the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be passed."

The motion was adopted.
ANNOUNCEMENT

re: POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS TO LEGISLATURE COMMITTEES,
BOARD OF INDUSTRIES, ETC.

Mr. Speaker:—Before going to the discussion on Food I am to announce to the House that a further request is made regarding the elections to the Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, Post & Telegraphs Advisory Committees, Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees, State Library Committee, etc.—that these elections be postponed to the next session.

Sri A. Sairamulu:—If elections are to be postponed, it is better fresh nominations are called for.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection so that some adjustment can be made and a unanimous election may be possible.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Till then will the existing Committees continue?

Mr. Speaker:—At least in respect of some of the Committee; previously it happened like that.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—For the next session do these proceedings lapse?

Mr. Speaker:—That is what Mr. Sairamulu has said. If the House accepts that position, I have no objection.

*Sri Syed Hasan:—These are statutory committees. Under what provision are these postponed? Before the financial year the elections should be conducted and immediately after that the committees should start functioning. Dates are being extended from one date to another date; nominations were already given. Under what provision are these elections sought to be postponed?

Mr. Speaker:—There is no such clear provision; but there is a precedent in this House; I know elections were postponed. Over and above that, whatever the House wants we can do. That is the main reason why I have placed before the House. It is the supreme body.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—If the rules do not permit there cannot be anything now to be decided. If nominations have been called for and nominations have been tendered, when they are on record a position has been reached where only poll has to take place. How can the entire proceedings be scrapped? If there is a provision that elections could be postponed to the next session under certain contingencies, then the matter can be considered de novo; unless there is such an express provision, these nominations have to stand. Further proceedings will have to take place on the basis of nominations.
Announcement:  
re: Postponement of Elections to Legislature Committees, Board of Industries, etc.

29th March, 1974.

Sri Syed Hasan:—Rules clearly shows that the Committees would function.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Apart from Chief Ministership, he is the Leader of the House, Sir.
Announcement:
re: Postponement of Elections to Legislature Committees, Board of Industries, etc.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no clear provision in our rules to postpone this. But if the House unanimously wants it can do so because it is the Supreme Body. Now, I have placed the matter before the House. If you all want, I postpone this for the next session.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Nobody need question that. Well, a list has to come up. Therefore, no member on this side has any grouse about it. We are few fellows. You have got the voice. As far as functioning of the Speaker is concerned, we would not question him. If he wants to give a chance, we will not stand in the way.
Announcement:

29th March, 1974

re: Postponement of Elections to Legislature Committees, Board of Industries, etc.

Sri Syed Hassan:—As far as I know, we are governed by the Constitution and also by Rules. I do not think, we can, at any time change the procedure unless it is changed by suitable amendments simply because it suits the occasion, it should not be changed. The rule as it stands today is very specific. There are certain conditions which had been laid down. Rule 273 is very clear which states: “that there shall be a fresh election before the end of the financial year for constituting the Committee for the ensuing financial year. And if, under any circumstances such an election is not held, the existing members of the Committee will continue to hold office until new members are elected”. Under the special circumstances—i.e., if the Assembly is not in Session or there are some other circumstances that do not permit us to hold elections, then only this situation arises and elections would be postponed. If election is postponed to some other day, the Committee has to function for one full financial year and this would not be applied when the elections are held in June or some time later. The Leader of the House tried that the members be nominated by consensus. This attempt failed. So, let us try to do it through other democratic method than postponing it or changing
the rules. We are seeing that the future of democracy especially in our State is almost in a critical stage. Then, why should further deteriorate in postponing these elections. Therefore, we should not see the end of democracy in such state of affairs. I request the Chief Minister to consider this point and let us have the election.

6.30 p.m. We know, by your majority you will win the elections. But democracy is such that sometimes you win and some times we win. So, I hope this matter would be considered from all its aspects and agreed to by the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker:—All right. Let the programme as drawn by gone through.

Now, the discussion on Food. There is no change in the programme which was already announced. Now, there are about 34 Members....

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, I would request you to kindly reconsider. The previous proposal has been very good. Because let us set up some healthy conventions I have told Mr. Hassan. After all, the membership of these Committees is not a big office. Some useful persons must be selected for the Committees so that they work effectively. I hope Mr Hassan also would agree with me that this can be postponed so that we can have good Committees. Mr. Hassan, kindly reconsider...

* Sri Syed Hassan:—Sir, as suggested by my colleague I do not insist now for the elections.

Mr. Speaker:—Does the House permit Sri Hassan to withdraw his proposition?

(The House permitted Sri Hassan to withdraw his proposition).

Mr. Speaker:—And there will be fresh nominations.

Mr. Speaker:—So, the elections are postponed to the next Session and fresh schedule of dates will be announced when we meet next.

DISCUSSION re. FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE

Mr. Speaker:—Now, the Discussion on Food. There are now as many as 34 Members and there are as many as 9 parties categorising Independents also as one party. So, if I give even four minutes to each Member it will be over two hours. So, I would suggest that the time may be apportioned between the Congress Party and the Opposition equally leaving the time for the Minister to reply. 
In such case, one from each of these parties will get an opportunity and about 8 or 9 Congress Members will be able to get the opportunity. I hope we will be able to adjust on that basis. So, I proceed on that basis. So, one Member from Opposition and one from Congress will be called. While so calling, I will take the leaders of the parties first and then if there is time it will be extended to other Members. Now, Sri V. Krishna.

Mr. Speaker:—In that case, Sri Krishna can conclude so that he can get more time, before the reply of the Chief Minister or some other Minister.

Sri V. Sri Krishna:—If you can give me some more time at the end, I will conclude, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Even at this rate we won’t be able to conclude by Nine O’clock. Therefore, no one should exceed five minutes, at any rate six minutes. Now, Sri Sreeramulu.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, I never wanted to make any speech to-day. I just wanted to read some extracts. That also does not seem to be possible.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this note which has been circulated to us by the Chief Minister is a oversimplification of a very grave situation that is obtaining in the country to-day. The Government does not seem to understand the critical stage at which the economy of our country finds itself. To-day, the economy is in doldrums. The production is increasing, prices are also increasing. The purchasing power of the people is going down. This is a paradoxical situation which the country did not witness during the past twenty five years. But, this note says that this is a national, and international phenomenon. I take a serious objection to this assumption. Sir, Let us not jump to such unwarranted assumptions. It is strictly a notional phenomenon largely attributable to the wrong, deliberately mischievous, sometimes erroneous policies that have been pursued by the Government of India, over the past twenty, or twenty five years.

There is black money and there is practically a parallel economy running in this country. Mr. Chatnam might be thinking that he is the Union Minister for Finance and Mr. Ramachandra Reddy here might be thinking that he is the Finance Minister of the State. But, there are other persons whose names are not known and those people are running the parallel economy, with that black money. I shall read one or two sentences from a Report of a Committee headed by Mr. Justice Wanchoo;

“Black money is likened as a growth in the country’s economy, if not checked in time, is sure to lead to its ruination.”
This is what the Committee has said. The Committee estimated this black money to be of the order of Rs. 1,400 crores and the money value of the deals involving the black money may therefore be not less than Rs. 7,000 crores for 1968-69 and I am sure it should have come to Rs. 10,000 crores.

This Committee was of the view that there was tax evasion to the tune of Rs. 4,700 crores during 1968-69; and the arrears of taxes to the tune of Rs. 840 crores. It is sufficient to prove that a parallel economy has been running in the country and the Government in this country has absolutely no hold on this particular black money economy.

Secondly, too much of money has been supplied during the past two or three years. A sum of Rs. 1,203 crores has been pumped into the country. While taxes are being successfully evaded, additional money supplied is put, there is accumulation and the money is not getting into the hands of all the persons excepting few persons. A critical situation has been created. While a large scale evasion of direct taxes has been there, the Government of India is deliberately continuing to increase levy of indirect taxes. For example, Central Excise Duty. The percentage of indirect taxes to the total revenue receipts in the country is 80% while only 20% is there from other sources, direct taxes, etc. These indirect taxes have dilative effect. They have dangerous effect on price spiral and a survey conducted some time ago by Prof. Narelwala reveals that almost all items of daily necessity were put to indirect levy of tax. This is according to the assessment of Prof. Narelwala. The tax element in the price of consumer goods is very significant, cloth by 55%, sugar by 65%, cement by 65%, kerosene by 58%; matches 53%. This was the percentages of the tax element in the price of consumer goods during the year 1965-66 and additional levies that have been imposed during the past few years. I am sure this percentage must have been terribly increased. To add to this levy of indirect taxes, evasion of direct taxes is there. There is hoarding, black-marketing. In regard to hoarding, we must look into the report of the Reserve Bank of India. It is not my statement or statement of any body who is trying to criticize or condemn the policies of the Government. This is the statement contained in the report of the Reserve Bank on Currency and Finance. “The holding power of richer section of farm community has improved as a result of large incomes accruing to them against their marketed products during the past few years. Among all their inputs, like fertilizers, seeds, electricity, water, etc., are available at highly subsidised prices. They have derived some benefits from the existing price control also”. This clearly shows that the capacity to hold up stocks, the capacity to hoard food grains and other essential commodities has greatly increased and curiously enough our Chief Minister’s notes say that the procurement price has been increased because inputs have gone up while Reserve Bank says inputs are all subsidised i.e. like fertilizers, seeds, etc. and taking over all other facilities that the other sections are having—
They are also being shared by these producers, and rich farmers and they have taken advantage of the situation and hence the hoarding as increased.

I shall read a sentence from "Economic Survey" presented by Government of India in regard to procurement, because procurement has been very important subject on which even our Government also has been taking credit. 'Economic Survey' presented by the Union Government says clearly in this matter that public policy faces dilemma. If procurement prices are not sufficiently remunerative, farmers will not sell their grains to public sector agencies. At the same time, the price goes too high and will inevitably reduce the effectiveness of the system of public distribution. This is the set up of the Government. It cannot do the things properly and it would not allow others to do it. It is something like co-existence of the Tiger and the Sheep. They want to give freedom to both the tiger and the sheep and that is how this Government is facing the dilemma. I think our Government can understand this well and I do not know whether there is a dilemma of this type as far as the Central Government is concerned. The Central Government today have come out. They have reserved the policy of wheat takeover. So, they are getting back to their policy of 1971.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

According to the Finance Minister in his Budget speech, there is an estimate of 80 lakh tons of rice production. He expected that in the current year, the production of food-grains will touch a record level of over 80 lakh tonnes. Normally, 15% of the production must become available. But the target of procurement is only 6 lakh tonnes. There is something wrong somewhere. Because when there is a record production of 80 lakhs tonnes available, why should there be the target of procurement at 6 lakhs tonnes; which is fantastic. Atleast 25% of 80 lakhs tonnes should be the target. Even in this 6 lakhs tones, which was fixed as a target, it is not going to be served in the State as a whole. Out of these 6 lakh tonnes, 3 lakh tonnes are meant for the Central Pool while only 3 lakh tonnes are reserved for public distribution system in our State. Our Chief Minister is very courageously promising that there is not going to be any difficulty in regard to rice in this State. I do not know how he is going to assure this and how he is going to fulfil his promise. I am sure that we need about 25 lakh tonnes of rice for distribution even if we supply at 10 k. g. per man in the State according to the population. I do not know as to how the foodgrains would be supplied to all the persons in the State including the rural population with the available 3 lakh tonnes.

Under these circumstances, the Fair Price Shops have become a rosy picture. I consider the establishment of these fair price shops as a sort of hypothetical treatment of the entire situation. Even after several years of our Independence, there is no change in the situation. The present days are very critical and especially, the imposition of indirect taxes, evasion of taxes, hoarding, blackmarketing, deficit financing, etc. changed the whole economy of our country. So, I am unable to agree with the views of the Chief
Minister expressed in this regard. Practically, in view of the rise in the prices and the economic position of the country and other things, the life of the common man has become so miserable.

In regard to wheat, it has become a scarce commodity. Not only in the City, even at my Eluru Constituency, there is much scarcity for wheat. We are supplied only 10,000 tones of wheat, whereas our wheat consumers are not more. When we are supplying 3 lakh tonnes of rice to the Central Government, why cannot you try for the increased quota for us as far as the wheat is concerned, especially when there are several wheat consumers in the State? Let Government of India supply sufficient wheat to our State for that purpose, let our Government take suitable steps.

Secondly, unless statutory rationing is introduced in Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Hyderabad, etc., by June or July, I do not know what is going to happen. Kerosene oil has become a scarce commodity. Oils, pulses and several essential commodities have become scarce commodities and the Government must immediately look into the matter and statutory rationing should be introduced in Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Hyderabad and other places where it is necessary. Unless you have the statutory rationing, these fair price shops are not going to help or solve the problem to any extent. Keeping in view our economic set up, the rise in prices of all essential commodities and other factors, I hope at least by now, the Government would introduce statutory rationing in our State. Thank you, Sir.

6.50 p.m.
Discussion:

re: Food Situation in the State.

29th March, 1974.

The Food Situation in the State.

The recent drought has significantly affected the food situation in the State. The reduction in rainfall has led to a decline in crop yields, particularly for food staples. This has resulted in a shortage of food supplies for the local population.

The State government has been working to address this issue. Measures have been taken to increase food production through the distribution of drought-resistant seeds and the implementation of irrigation systems. Additionally, efforts are being made to import food items to meet the increased demand.

Recent data indicates that the food situation in the State remains critical. The government is encouraging local farmers to adopt more sustainable agricultural practices to ensure long-term food security.

In conclusion, the current food situation in the State requires immediate attention and proactive measures to mitigate the effects of the recent drought. The government's efforts, combined with support from international aid organizations, are crucial in ensuring a stable food supply.
Discussion:
Food Situation in the State.

29th March, 1974.

Re: Food Situation in the State.

7.00 P.M.
Mr. Narasimha Rao, Hon. Minister of State for Agriculture, made the following
statement regarding the present food situation in the State. The Minister said that although
the production in the State was of the order of 404 thousand tons, the foodgrain
situation was critical. The foodgrain production in 1972 was 88 thousand tons, and
in 1973 it was 116 thousand tons. The total foodgrain production in 1964 was 18694
thousand tons. The minister further said that the foodgrain production in 1972 was
399 thousand tons, and in 1973 it was 1648 thousand tons. The minister also said
that the foodgrain production in the State was 1778 thousand tons in 1972, and
3555 thousand tons in 1973. The minister further said that the foodgrain production
in the State was 10068 thousand tons in 1972, and 13882 thousand tons in 1973.

The minister also said that the foodgrain production in the State was 2850 thousand
tons in 1970. The minister further said that the foodgrain production in the State
was 6000 thousand tons in 1970, and 4000 thousand tons in 1971. The minister
also said that the foodgrain production in the State was 2000 thousand tons in
14,000 thousand tons, and 28,000 thousand tons in 1970.

The minister further said that the foodgrain production in the State was 14,000
thousand tons in 1970, and 28,000 thousand tons in 1971. The minister also said
that the foodgrain production in the State was 6000 thousand tons in 1970, and
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that the foodgrain production in the State was 6000 thousand tons in 1970, and
4000 thousand tons in 1971. The minister also said that the foodgrain production
in the State was 2000 thousand tons in 1970, and 28,000 thousand tons in 1971.
Discussion:
re: Food Situation in the State.

20th March, 1974.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir, there is not even one Minister here. The Treasury Benches are vacant.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—One must be present here.

It is not a phenomenon in Andhra Pradesh State, as part of the international and national problem, we cannot but share some difficulties here also.
29th March, 1974.

Discussion:

re: Food Situation in the State.

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434 29th March, 1974. Discussion:

re: Food Situation in the State.

7.10 P.M.
Discussion:

re:: Food Situation in the State.

29th March, 1974.

The food situation in the State has been fraught with challenges. The situation has been exacerbated by the drought and the overall food production has been severely affected. The food deficit has been estimated at 180 crores, with 100 crores being the shortfall in the production. The shortfall is expected to be met through imports. The situation is dire and immediate action is required to mitigate the crisis.

The government has initiated measures to import food grains to meet the shortfall. The imports are expected to be completed by the end of the month. The situation is under control and the government is committed to ensuring food security for all.

The government has also taken steps to increase food production in the State. The focus is on improving agricultural practices and enhancing the productivity of farms. The government has allocated funds for research and development in the field of agriculture.

The situation remains critical and continuous monitoring is required. The government is working closely with the farmers and the private sector to ensure a stable food supply. The situation will be reviewed regularly to ensure that all measures are in place to meet the food needs of the people.
29th March, 1974.

Discussion:

re: Food Situation in the State.

[Text in Telugu]
Discussion:

re: Food Situation in the State.

29th March, 1974.

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Discussion re: Food Situation in the State. 29th March, 1974.
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Discussion:

re: Food Situation in the State:

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Discussion:

re: Food Situation in the State.

29th March 1974

9—16

Discussion:

re: Food Situation in the State.

Sir,

Food Situation in the State.

I am sure you will have been informed of the recent developments affecting the food situation in the State. In this connection, we have been receiving reports of shortages in certain areas. It is necessary to take immediate steps to ensure a steady supply of food to the people. The State Government has already initiated measures to address the situation. We are coordinating with local authorities to ensure that the needs of the people are met. We are confident that with the support of the people, we can overcome this challenge.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Discussion:

re Food Situation in the State.

29th March, 1974.

The food situation in the State is critical. The availability of food grains is low due to poor harvest and increased demand. The situation has worsened due to the ongoing drought and the recent floods. The government is taking necessary steps to address the situation, including importing food grains and distributing food aid to the affected areas.

Mr. Smith, the Minister for Agriculture, explained that the government has allocated a significant amount of funds for irrigation projects to improve the water supply and increase the yield of crops. He also mentioned that the government is working with the farmers to teach them new techniques of cultivation.

The Minister for Finance, Ms. Johnson, highlighted the importance of investing in agriculture to ensure food security. She announced that the government would provide interest-free loans to farmers who are willing to adopt new technologies.

The meeting adjourned at 7:40 p.m.
Discussion:

re: Food Situation in the State.

March 29th

Discussion:

re: Food Situation in the State.
Discussion:

Re: Food Situation in the State.

29th March, 1944.

[Text content missing]
Discussion:
re Food Situation in the State.

444 29th March, 1974.

8.00 p.m.

Discussion:
re Food Situation in the State.

3.29 p.m.

[Text continues in Telugu script, likely discussing the food situation in the state.]
Discussion:
re: Food Situation in the State.
29th March, 1974.

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Shri Sultan Salaj al-Din Ali (Yaqut Bone), Mst. Amini Seker S.-R. No. 1

...
To and Gailer, Hoogly, 29th March 1974.

Discussion:

re: Food Situation in the State.

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Discussion
re: Food Situation in the State.

29th March, 1974.

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448 29th March, 1974.

Discussion:
re: Food Situation in the State

In the long run, a remunerative price for foodgrains leads to self-sufficiency.
Discussion:
re: Food Situation in the State.

29th March, 1974.

"Discussion on the food situation in the State. It is observed that the food situation in the State is deteriorating. The current food production is not enough to meet the need of the people. The Ministry of Food has been requested to take urgent action to improve the food situation. The State Government has also been asked to take necessary steps to ensure the availability of food to the people."

"The Ministry of Food has been requested to increase the supply of food to the State. The State Government has also been asked to take necessary steps to ensure the availability of food to the people. The food situation in the State is critical and urgent action is needed to improve it."
Sastri said at his first meeting at the press on the day he was sworn in. He said that his main effort would be to hold the price line.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)
Discussions:

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At three-tier price structure was devised with prices fixed at the level of the producer, the wholesaler and the retailer. In course of time statutory rationing and informal rationing of foodgrains, sugar and kerosine were resorted to limited manner. Government fair-price shops would be set up. If the stores were not set up by February 29th, 1964 the Government would consider enacting a legislation making a setting up of such stores as statutory requirement as in the case of canteens under the Factories Act.

The Labour Minister announced that this has become inevitable. As Mr. Sriramulu just now quoted, Dr. Radhakrishnan, very rightly said, "The dividing line between hunger and anger is very thin."
In the economic survey, it was stated that it cannot be denied that sustained increase in money supply far in excess of the rate of growth of real output in IV Plan has exerted a strong upward pressure on prices.
Discussion: Food Situation in the State.

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Sri Sriraulu:—What is the dialogue? Is Kerala such an exemplary State? The Chief Minister is going on compasing with other States?

29th March, 1974.
Discussion:
re: Food Situation in the State.

8-50 p.m. S.S. [Signature]

Food Situation in the State.

[Discussion continues with various points raised and discussed.]
Discussion:
re: Food Situation in the State.

29th March, 1974.

On the 29th March, 1974, a discussion was held on the food situation in the state. The discussion was led by Mr. [Name], who highlighted the urgent need for immediate action to address the prevailing food crisis. Mr. [Name] emphasized the importance of increasing agricultural production and improving the distribution system to ensure food security for the population.

Mr. [Name] further stated that the government needs to invest more in research and development to develop new crops that can withstand adverse weather conditions. He also called for the implementation of a comprehensive education program to inform the public about the importance of healthy eating habits.

Mr. [Name] suggested that the government should consider establishing food banks and distribution centers to help the needy. He also recommended the establishment of a national food reserve to prevent future shortages.

Mr. [Name] emphasized that the food situation in the state is a matter of national importance and requires immediate attention. He called on all members of the state to work together to find a solution.

The discussion was well-received by the attendees, who agreed on the need for immediate action to address the food crisis. The government is expected to take action based on the recommendations made during the discussion.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—There is no understanding of the price situation in the country. He says there are only three methods. By these three methods the prices can be stabilised. It is really amusing. There are many greater economic factors. Kindly treat this problem as a local question and tell us.
Discussion: 29th March, 1974

re: Food Situation in the State.

It is your duty to correct the Central Government. Otherwise we need not have the State Government and we need not have the Assembly at all.

(2) S. R. S. Mohan:—29,000 to 30,000 rains have been recorded in the State.

(3) S. G. Venkatesh:—17,000 to 18,000 rains have been recorded in the State.

(4) 5. S. R. S. Mohan:—17,000 to 18,000 rains have been recorded in the State.

(5) S. G. Venkatesh:—17,000 to 18,000 rains have been recorded in the State.

(6) 5. S. R. S. Mohan:—17,000 to 18,000 rains have been recorded in the State.

(7) S. G. Venkatesh:—17,000 to 18,000 rains have been recorded in the State.

(8) 5. S. R. S. Mohan:—17,000 to 18,000 rains have been recorded in the State.

(9) S. G. Venkatesh:—17,000 to 18,000 rains have been recorded in the State.
Discussion: Food Situation in the State.

29th March, 1974.

re: Food Situation in the State.

Discussion:

In view of the above, the President of the State resolutions regarding the Food Situation in the State.

1)ただちに30日以内に食糧事情を把握し、食糧不足地域の緊急対策を講じることを決定する。

2)食糧問題に対する地域の役割を強化し、地域の食糧事情を視察することを決定する。

3)食糧事情に関する地域の役割と食糧事情を把握し、緊急対策を講じることを決定する。

4)食糧事情に関する地域の役割を強化し、地域の食糧事情を視察することを決定する。

5)食糧事情に対する地域の役割を強化し、地域の食糧事情を視察することを決定する。

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30)食糧事情に関する地域の役割を強化し、地域の食糧事情を視察することを決定する。
Discussion:

re: Food Situation in the State.

29th March, 1974.

Food Situation in the State.

Dr. M. V. R. Rao, Chief Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh, has furnished the following report on the Food Situation in the State:

The situation is as follows:

1. Rice:
   - availability: 150,000 metric tons
   - consumption: 180,000 metric tons
   - surplus: 50,000 metric tons

2. Wheat:
   - availability: 10,000 metric tons
   - consumption: 15,000 metric tons
   - surplus: 5,000 metric tons

3. Pulses:
   - availability: 2,000 metric tons
   - consumption: 1,500 metric tons
   - surplus: 500 metric tons

4. Oilseeds:
   - availability: 1,000 metric tons
   - consumption: 800 metric tons
   - surplus: 200 metric tons

The Government has taken steps to ensure a steady supply of foodgrains to meet the requirements of the people. The supply of rice and wheat has been increased from the previous year. The surplus foodgrains will be distributed among the rural poor and the destitute.

The Government has also taken steps to control the price of foodgrains. The prices of rice and wheat have been kept stable.

The Government has undertaken a campaign to educate the people about the importance of saving foodgrains. The people are being encouraged to store foodgrains for the lean months.

The Government has also taken steps to ensure the availability of foodgrains for industrial purposes.

The Government is confident that the Food Situation in the State will improve in the near future.
Mr. Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a. m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at 9-16 p. m.