THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT
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THE

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: Sri P. Ranga Reddy

Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali

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

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

Assistant Secretaries: 1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry
2. Sri P. Ranga Rao
3. Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy
4. Sri V. K. Viswanath
5. Sri S. Poornananda Sastry
6. Sri K. Satyanarayana Rao
7. Sri R. N. Sarma
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>Treasury and Accounts Administration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIX</td>
<td>Political and other pensions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>Relief on account of natural calamities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Compensations and assignments to Local bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LI</td>
<td>Other general economic services.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LII</td>
<td>Loans to Government Servants and other miscellaneous loans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIV</td>
<td>Information and publicity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLIX</td>
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<td>489</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- re: Transmitting copy of the motion referring A. P. occupants of Homesteads confirmation of Ownership Bill, 1974 (L. C. Bill No. 8 of 1974) to a Joint Select Committee and requesting the Assembly to communicate the names of 15 members to be appointed to the said Joint Select Committee. .. 489

- re: Transmitting copy of A. P. Vacant lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of alienation) Amending Bill, 1974 (L. C. Bill No. 2 of 1974) as passed by the Legislative Council for the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly. .. 489

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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

Fifty Second day of the Third Session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Thursday, the 25th July, 1974.

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker, Sri P. Ranga Reddy, in the Chair.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SUPPLY OF FERTILISERS TO VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT FOR 1973-74

8-30 a.m.

861—

* 288-(U) Q.—Sri U. A. Suryanarayana Raju :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity (in tonnes) of pool fertilizers supplied to Visakhapatnam district during kharif and rabi seasons for 1973-74; the Samithiwise quantity actually supplied;

(b) the quantity of non-pool fertilizers supplied to the said district during 1973-74, through private dealers;

(c) the quantity therein lapsed due to non-issue of permits within fifteen days purposely by the Agricultural Officers;

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the said officers who caused lapse and thereby helped to divert the same to black-market; and

(e) whether the Government will appoint an I. A. S. Officer to enquire into the matter?

The Minister for Transport (Sri J. Chokka Rao) deputised for the Chief Minister:—Clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), & (e):

Answer placed on the table of the House.

* An asterisk before the name indicates correction by the Member.
The following quantities of Pool fertilisers were supplied to Visakhapatnam District during Kharif, 1973 and Rabi, 1973-74:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Variety of Fertiliser</th>
<th>Allotment</th>
<th>Supplied to Samithi (Tons)</th>
<th>Allotment</th>
<th>Supplied to Samithi (Tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ammonium Sulphate</td>
<td>1542</td>
<td>1547</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Urea</td>
<td>3307</td>
<td>3059</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Calcium Ammonium Nitrate</td>
<td>1220</td>
<td>1232</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Di-Ammonium Phosphate</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>253</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Excess quantities supplied from previous stocks.

Statement indicating Samithiwise allotments is enclosed.

The following quantities of non-Pool fertilisers were supplied to Visakhapatnam District during 1973-74 through private dealers:

- **Ammonium Phosphate**: 645-000
- **Ammonium Nitrate Phosphate**: 15-600
- **N. P. K**: 19-000
- **Sulphate 15: 15: 15**: 30-000
- **Murate of Potash**: 86-000
- **Groundnut Mixture**: 25-000
- **Ammonium Sulphate**: 85-000
- **C. A. N.**: 69-950
- **Super Phosphate**: 143-000
- **Mixtures**: 6-000
- **Urea**: 2-000
- **Gromore 14: 24: 14**: 3-000
- **Suphal 14: 35: 14**: 45-000
- **Ammonium Chloride**: 87-400
- **A. N. P.**: 78-800

As this requires sufficient time to check up the accounts of each dealer and the Assistant Agricultural Officer, in the District, the particulars have not been collected. Even if a fresh investigation is ordered, it is difficult to establish whether any quantities of fertilisers...

were allowed to lapse for want of permits and whether there was any intentional delay on the part of the Assistant Agricultural Officers, under the then prevailing conditions of lack of complete control over supplies and issues of stocks held by the dealers.

(d) Does not arise.

A revised policy in the distribution of fertilisers, has since been introduced with effect from 1-6-1974 stipulating sale of 100% of fertilisers, Pool and noon-Pool on cards/permits to the ryots. In view of this and also the facts stated in reply to clauses (c) and (d), no enquiry by I. A. S. Officer seems necessary at this stage.

STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF CHEMICAL FERTILISERS DISTRIBUTED IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT FOR THE Kharif 1974.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Samithi</th>
<th>Quantity Allocated (Ammo Urea CAN Di.Ammo.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>a) Pendurtni seed stores b) Kanithi do c) A.A.O. Vizag for M.F.A.L.D.A Madhurvada, Enjada groups</td>
<td>48 82 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bhogapuram</td>
<td>96 162 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>a) Bheemunipatanam b) M.F.A.L.D.A. Loans of both Bheemunipatnam and Bhogapuram</td>
<td>76 129 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Nellimarila</td>
<td>80 143 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Gantiyada</td>
<td>112 198 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>S. Kota and Jami</td>
<td>136 232 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Viyyampeta</td>
<td>128 218 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Gajapathinagaram</td>
<td>112 190 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Vizianagaram Municipal area and reserve stock for Rabi seasons for blocks</td>
<td>12 16 26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

800 1455 700
II. ANAKAPALLI ZONE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name of the Samithi</th>
<th>Quantity Allotted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ammo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yellamanchili</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sabbavaram</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kasimkọta</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nakkapalli</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Narasipatnam</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kotanraṭla</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ravikamatham</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Madugula</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>K. Kotapadu</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Anakapalli Municipal area</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Lankalapalem</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Atchuṭhapuram</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Roluguata</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>K. D. Peta</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Payakaraopeta</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 742 1545 520 242

---

AGENCY SAMITHIS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name of the Samithi</th>
<th>Quantity Allotted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ammo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Araku</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ananathigiri</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mumchengipuṭ</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>G. Madugula</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Paderu</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Paḍaddayalu</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chinthapalli</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Koyyuru</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 5 59 12 11
Oral Answers to Questions.  25th July, 1974

**ALLOTMENT OF CHEMICAL FERTILISERS DURING RABI 1973-74 IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Panchayat Samithi</th>
<th>Quantity allotted.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ammonium C.A.N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pondurthi.</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Viyyampeta.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S. Kota.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bhimili</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bhogapuram.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nellimarla.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gantyada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gajapathinagaram.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vizakhapatnam Municipal area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vizianagaram Municipal area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANNAKAPALLI ZONE**

|         |                             | 31                |                |             |
| 9       | Sabhavaram.                  |                   |                |             |
| 10      | Kasimkota.                   | 42                |                |             |
| 11      | Yellamanchili.               | 30                |                |             |
| 12      | Nakkapalli.                  |                   | 20             |             |
| 13      | Kotauratla.                  | 17                | 5.5            |             |
| 14      | Narasipatnam.                | 23                |                |             |
| 15      | Ravikamatham.                |                   | 34             |             |
| 16      | Madugula.                    |                   | 15             | 3.5          |
| 17      | K. Kota padu.                |                   |                | 11           |
|         | Anakapalli Municipal area.   |                   |                | 5.5          |

**ARAKUVALLY ZONE.**

| 18      | Araku.                       |                   | 10             |             |
| 19      | Anantagiri.                  |                   |                | 5            |
| 20      | Munchangiput.                |                   | 5              | 5            |
| 21      | Paderu.                      |                   | 10             |             |
| 22      | Pedabayalu.                  |                   | 10             |             |
| 23      | G. Madugula.                 |                   | 3              | 7            |
| 24      | Chintapalli.                 |                   |                | 5            |
| 25      | Kuyyuru.                     |                   |                | 5            |

Oral Answers to Questions

...
A revised policy in the distribution of fertilisers has since been introduced with effect from 1-6-1974 stipulating sale of fertilisers, pool and non-pool on cards/permits to the ryots.

In view of this and also the facts stated in reply to clauses (d) and (e) no enquiry by an I.A.S. Officer seems necessary at this stage.

Mr. Speaker:—That he has answered. He is not going to depend on the departmental advice.
380 25th July, 1974 Oral Answers to Questions

Theff of Urea From Agricultural Depot, Bobbili

862-

4538 Q—Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a report to the Police in Bobbili taluk that 200 bags of Urea were stolen from the Agriculture Depot during the year 1972 to 1974;

(b) whether the Police investigation disclosed that no such theft took place;

(c) whether it is not a fact that the bags were sold away in black market; and

(d) what action is taken against the officers responsible?
Oral Answers to Questions. 25th July, 1974. 381

Sri J. Chokka Rao :—(a) Yes, Sir. The Assistant Agricultural Officer I/C Depot, Bobbili sent a report on 25 12-73 to the Station House Officer, Bobbili stating that Urea bags were stolen from the godown of Sri G. SreeramaMurthy in Dibbavari Veedbi of Bobbili Town.

(b) Yes Sir,

(c) and (d) The Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bobbili conducted physical verification of the stocks of chemical fertilisers in the godown on 26-12-73 in the presence of the Station House Officer, Bobbili, Assistant Agriculture Officer I/C Agricultural Depot Bobbili and found 203 bags of urea were missing. The Police investigation disclosed that the theft was false. The Deputy Director of Agriculture (Mesta), Srikakulam was appointed as Enquiry Officer by the Director of Agriculture in May, 1974 to enquire into the matter and send a report within two months and the enquiry report is awaited.

(e) Srikakulam, 25-12-73: Sri V. Somasundaram, Superintendent of Yerrapadu, sent a report on 25-12-73 that in the godowns at B. P. I. Depot, Bobbili belonging to S. R. Balarama Murthy and G. S. Murthy, 203 bags of urea were missing. The Station House Officer verified the stocks on 26-12-73 and found 203 bags missing. The enquiry report is awaited.

(f) Andhra Pradesh

REVENUE DERIVED FROM MICA MINES IN RAPUR TALUQ.

*3992-Q —Sri N. Venkatratnam Naidu—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue being derived, from the mica mines in Rapur taluk, Nellore District;
(b) the share of the Central and state Governments therein; and
(c) whether the Government will allot any amount from the revenue for the development of the said taluk?

The Minister for Endowments (Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju) deputised for the Chief Minister:

(a) For the year, 1973


Rs. 89,467-82

(b) The entire amount is credited to the State Government.
(c) There is no such proposal at present.
CONSTRUCTION OF LOWER MANERU DAM
IN KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT

864—

*3967 Q.—Sri G. Bhupathi (Nerella) :—Will hon. the Chief
Minister be pleased state ;

(a) the total amount intended for the construction of lower
Maneru Dam in Karimnagar district ;

(b) the amount spent so far and the amount intended to be
spent during the year 1974-75; and

(c) the number of villages likely to be submerged due to the
construction of the said dam, and whether the Government have paid
any compensation to the villages ?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation (Sri V. Krishnamurthy
Naidu) deputised for the Chief Minister :—(a) According to the latest
estimate the cost of Lower Maneru Dam is Rs. 15.41 crores.
(b) An amount of Rs. 105.46 lakhs was spent so far. Rs. 50 lakhs was provided during 1974-75 in the budget for the purpose over and above the existing amount of Rs. 14.00 crores provided for Pochampad Project.

(c) 6 villages and 3 hamlets will be submerged; in addition 3 villages will come under partial submergence. No compensation was paid to the villagers so far.
Oral Answers to Questions. 25th July, 1974

Mr. M. Narayana Reddy (Bodhan) :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government have finalised the scheme for the construction of Singur Project in Medak Dist. to serve as a feeder to Nizamsagar Reservoir;

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) whether Dr. K. L. Rao former Central Minister for Irrigation has suggested a viable and feasible scheme for the above project in November-December, 1973;

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Government to this scheme; and

(e) whether Singur Project has been included in 5th Five year Plan of the State?

Minister for Medium Irrigation Sri V. Krishnamurthi Naidu:—

(a) No Sir. The scheme is under detailed investigation.

(b) The salient features of the scheme as per preliminary investigation are:

1. F. R. L. of the project. 1711.00
3. Live capacity. 12.64 T.M. cft.
(c) & (d) :-Yes Sir. In view of the extraordinary high rate of silting in Nizamsagar and heavy submergence of 20,500 acres and huge rehabilitation problem involved at Singur side. Dr. K. L. Rao suggested an alternative proposal for the formation of a reservoir at Tekmal which is under investigation. Final decision will be taken after completing the investigation.

(c) :-No Sir.

8-50 a.m.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:- Sir, Signoor project is going to be a major project as far as the Manjira river is concerned, in this part of the State. Unless this Project is included in the Five-Year Plan it may be difficult to find funds in future and it may meet the same fate of the Devnoor project did in the past. In this regard, recently our public Accounts Committee has given a special report on Nizamsagar wherein all these aspects were highlighted and the Government was requested to take specific measures since it is not in the Five-Year Plan. May I request the Government to take up Singur project under the Public health scheme so the Central Government may give funds for this project for water supply to the city. Later on the project capacity can be increased to fit in with the Nizamsagar.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:- In Bidar district in upper reaches on the same river Manjira a project by name Karinja is under construction by Mysore Govt, without any authorisation or clearance from the Central Government. So, if that project is completed in the course of the next few years, that would ultimately affect the construction of Singur as envisaged by State Government. What steps are taken by the State Government to stop further construction of the Karinja project until clearance is given by the Central Government as well as C. W. P. C. for (Singur Project).
Mr. Speaker:—That is difficult for them to answer at this stage, whether you are going to take up new projects.

Oral Answers to Questions.

DISPARITIES IN PAY SCALES OF VILLAGE OFFICERS

*3784 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesham:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the Pay scales of V. Ms. and K. Ms. in Telangana and Andhra areas; and

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government to remove the disparities between the pay scales?

The Minister for Education (Sri M.V. Krishna Rao) deputised for the Chief Minister:—(a) The Village Officers in Telangana area are entitled for payments of scale remuneration on the collections they actually make. Apart from the scale, the following allowances are paid to them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D. A.</th>
<th>Interim Relief</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Patwari Scale</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mali Patwari</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Police Patel -do-</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Village Officers in Andhra area are paid the following emoluments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pay</th>
<th>D.A.</th>
<th>I.R.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Village Munsiff</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Village Karnam</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) No Sir.

Why should not the same procedure be adopted in Andhra area?

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—The Supreme Court has struck down the hereditary system in Andhra area. There is watandari system in Telangana area and the High Court upheld the watandari system. Whether the Government is going in appeal to the Supreme Court or not? There are certain posts which are not covered by the watandari system. What are the number of posts and what is the pay attached to these posts?

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Yes. All of them come under Watandari.

Mr. Speaker:—Mali Patel, Police Patel i.e., Patwari like that.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Yes. All of them come under Watandari.

Sri Kudipudi Prabhakara Rao (Rose up).

Mr. Speaker:—For the question “are they going to Supreme Court?” he said “It is under consideration”. Number of Watandaris he said 53,793.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Regarding number of Watandaris, he gave some other information which I don't want. My point is, there are posts which are not covered by this watandari system, of which the High Court has come to the conclusion that it is something like the property i.e., Watan is a property, and these people have got...
right over the property. When they are interested to protect the property rights, if somebody says that we are ushering to socialism, I must consider it hypocrisy. So I want to know the posts which are not covered by this Watandari System? Some pay scale was given to them. I want the number of posts and the pay scale given to those posts.

Mr. Speaker:—You are making a suggestion and also you are making an appeal. Give him some time.

Sri Kudipudit Prabhakara Rao:—For the extra work they have to get extra remuneration. It is the duty.

Mr. Speaker:—Instead of trying to elicit information. You are priving the Government to accept something.
Sri S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalvakurthi):—Does not the Government realise that the Watandal system, whether it is in Telangana or in Andhra, is an anachronism? Some Hon. members have prayed for an integrated system. I am asking as to whether the Government has any proposal to abolish this and replace it by a system of officials who are full time Government servants?

Issue of Pass Books to ryots

867—

* 3960 Q.—Sri G. Bhupathy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(a) whether pass books will be issued to all the ryots for the payment of land revenue; if so, by which date they will be issued to all the ryots; and
(b) whether arrangements will be made for remitting the land revenue in the Tahsil Office itself by creating a separate cell for the purpose?

Sri M.V. Krishna Rao:—(a) 17 lakhs of pass books have been distributed so far and instructions have been issued to all the Collectors to take special steps to see that pattadar pass books are issued to the ryots as early as possible.
(b) No, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions. 25th July, 1974. 393

3. Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—The pass-books and the fertiliser cards are identical. When the fertiliser cards could be issued to large number of farmers in the State in three months, why should it be so difficult for these pass-books? If the joint pattas could not present themselves as an obstacle in the matter of distribution of fertiliser cards, why should it present itself as a difficulty in the matter of distribution of pass-books?

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—The pass-books and the fertiliser cards are identical. When the fertiliser cards could be issued to large number of farmers in the State in three months, why should it be so difficult for these pass-books? If the joint pattas could not present themselves as an obstacle in the matter of distribution of fertiliser cards, why should it present itself as a difficulty in the matter of distribution of pass-books?

Sir, the matter:—(a) the multipurpose river scheme, panchayat and estituated.

(b) whether the scheme is being implemented or not?

Sir, the matter:—(c) whether the scheme is being implemented or not?

Sir, the matter:—(d) whether the scheme is being implemented or not?

Sir, the matter:—(e) whether the scheme is being implemented or not?

Sir, the matter:—(f) whether the scheme is being implemented or not?

Sir, the matter:—(g) whether the scheme is being implemented or not?

Sir, the matter:—(h) whether the scheme is being implemented or not?

Sir, the matter:—(i) whether the scheme is being implemented or not?

Sir, the matter:—(j) whether the scheme is being implemented or not?

Sir, the matter:—(k) whether the scheme is being implemented or not?

Sir, the matter:—(l) whether the scheme is being implemented or not?
Establishment of a Bench of the High Court at Guntur

868—

* 8624 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasulreddi:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government will reconsider to establish a Bench of the High Court at Guntur; and

(b) whether it is a fact that it can be established with the existing Judges and staff without incurring additional expenditure?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri B. Sriramamurthy) deputed for the Chief Minister (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
Irregularities in the Co-operative Institutions in Nellore District.

869—

* 4449 Q.—Sri N., Venkataratnam Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the three important Co-operative Organisations viz. the District Central Co-operative Bank, District Marketing Society and Consumer's Co-operative Society in Nellore District are under the management of the members of the same family;

(b) whether any petitions have been received from the citizens of Nellore by the Chief Minister regarding the irregularities being committed in the above three organisations; and

(c) if so, the allegations made in those petitions; and the action taken by the Government thereon?

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri B. Subbarao):—(a) The Co-operative Central Bank, Nellore and the Consumer's Co-operative Central Stores were under the Presidentship of Sri Anam Venkata Reddy, upto 30-4-1974. The District Co-operative Marketing Society was under the Presidentship of Sri Anam Bhaktavatsala Reddy, upto 30-4-1974. These two persons belong to the “Anam” family. The three Societies are now under the management of persons-in-charge.

(b) Only one petition addressed to the Chief Minister dated 26-12-1973 alleging irregularities in the working of the Co-operative Central Bank, was received.

(c) A Statement showing the allegations in the petition is placed on the Table of the House. The report of enquiry into the allegations is awaited. On receipt of the report suitable action will be taken.
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE (VIDE CLAUSE (C) OF QUESTION)

Sl. No. Allegations

1. Sri Anam Venkata Reddy, became the President of the Bank during the year 1964 and continued as President since then.

2. He has utilised the funds of the Bank in the name of his relatives and nearest friends to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs.

3. He has taken Rs. 5 lakhs under suspense account for which there are no details.

4. He is using the Bank's telephone, Jeep and car for his selfish end at the bank's cost all these years.

5. There are several frauds, defalcations, misappropriations, manipulations, interpolations in the records of the Bank.

6. When he became the President the Bank worked on a profit of Rs. 2.17 lakhs. Now the Bank runs on a lose of Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

7. There was a bogus general body meeting convened on 12.5.1973; and dues of persons, amounting to Rs. 1 30 lakhs, who own palatial buildings and good landed properties were written off as irrecoverable. The same was brought to the notice of the Collector and the records of the Bank were also sealed.

8. The Divisional Co-operative Officer, Sri V. Ramanuja Rao who is to retire in 3 or 4 months is tempted with the post of Executive Officer in Nellore Central Consumers Co-operative Stores manned by Anam Venkata Reddy and he is under his thumb.

9. The District Co-operative Officer became a hand in glove with Sri Anam Venkata Reddy the President of the Bank.

10. The entire amount of Government share capital contribution of Rs. 20 lakhs is lost.

11. The depositors will not get even 1/4th of their deposits if the Bank is liquidated.

12. The term of Anam Venkata Reddy expired by 31-12-1973 and he is milking the Bank in all possible ways.

13. The condition of the Bank is highly deplorable and the total deficits on account of the mis-management of Anam Venkata Reddy exceeds rupees fifty lakhs.

14. He has removed 26 employees from service and there is no security for the remaining employees of the Bank and the atrocities of the President Venkata Reddy is beyond resistance.

Oral Answers to Questions:

The term of Anam Venkata Reddy expired by 31-12-1973 and he is milking the Bank in all possible ways."

Sri B. Subba Rao:—It may be a mistake for "milching".

Will the hon. Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish Labour Court at Visakhapatnam in view of many pending labour cases; and
(b) if so, when it will be established?

The Minister for Labour (Sri L. Lakshmana Dass) (a) and (b) Proposals to establish a Labour Court at Visakhapatnam is under consideration of the Government.

If so, when it will be established?

మొదటి ప్రశ్న: వారు సాగర్ సుమారు ప్రసాద్ సాగర్ ప్రసాద్ గారు మరణించారు. ఉత్తరం: వారు సాగర్ సుమారు ప్రసాద్ గారు మరణించారు.

ఇది మొదటి ప్రశ్న: ఉత్తరం తీసుకోవడానికి తరపు రిట్యం ఉంది. ఉత్తరం: వారు సాగర్ సుమారు ప్రసాద్ గారు మరణించారు.

ఇది మర్రియం: ఉత్తరం తీసుకోవడానికి తరపు రిట్యం ఉంది. ఉత్తరం: వారు సాగర్ సుమారు ప్రసాద్ గారు మరణించారు.

ఇది మర్రియం: ఉత్తరం తీసుకోవడానికి తరపు రిట్యం ఉంది. ఉత్తరం: వారు సాగర్ సుమారు ప్రసాద్ గారు మరణించారు.

ఇది మర్రియం: ఉత్తరం తీసుకోవడానికి తరపు రిట్యం ఉంది. ఉత్తరం: వారు సాగర్ సుమారు ప్రసాద్ గారు మరణించారు.

ఇది మర్రియం: ఉత్తరం తీసుకోవడానికి తరపు రిట్యం ఉంది. ఉత్తరం: వారు సాగర్ సుమారు ప్రసాద్ గారు మరణించారు.

9-40 a.m.

ఇది మర్రియం: ఉత్తరం తీసుకోవడానికి తరపు రిట్యం ఉంది. ఉత్తరం: వారు సాగర్ సుమారు ప్రసాద్ గారు మరణించారు.

ఇది మర్రియం: ఉత్తరం తీసుకోవడానికి తరపు రిట్యం ఉంది. ఉత్తరం: వారు సాగర్ సుమారు ప్రసాద్ గారు మరణించారు.
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
(Unstarred Questions)

DRY LAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

1012—

2707—Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Union Agriculture Ministry has drawn up blueprints for dry land development projects for all the States in the country in view of the recent crop failures due to delayed monsoon;

(b) if so, whether the details of the blueprints with regard to our State will be placed on the Table of the House; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

A.—

(a) Two Dry Farming Projects one at Ibrahimpatnam, in Hyderabad District and the other at Anantapur are functioning in this State. Blueprints for the two projects have been drawn up.

(b) Blueprints for both the Dry Farming Projects Ibrahimpatnam and Anantapur have been prepared. The salient features of blueprints of both the projects are as follows:

In order to stabilise production of crops under rainfed conditions, attempts are made to develop a technology to increase the per acre yields of dry land agriculture with the following objectives:

1. to meet the food requirements of the Farmer and the Nation by improving yields;

2. to improve and stabilise the level of production in respect of food and industrial crops; as 2/3 of the cropped area is cultivated under rainfed conditions.

3. to utilise the underground water in a planned manner to the desired extent only by its economic use and better management practices for increased level of production.

4. to conserve the runoff water and improve upon the per acre yield of crops.

5. to improve the Socio Economic condition of the farmer.

6. to educate the farmer in the new technology and to make himself self-reliant in the discharge of his duties to the society.

7. in order to achieve the above objectives, the following improvements were suggested.

(i) Replacement of varieties:—Local RC 6 Castor by improved Aruna Castor.
(ii) **Crop Substitution** — Local jowar is being substituted by drought resistant Hybrid Bajra HB-3.

(iii) **Mixed cropping** — Two crops as mixture in the same field instead of only one crop i.e. Aruna Castor and Cowpea BC 4216 instead of pure local Castor.

(iv) **Double Cropping** — Two crops one after the other in the same field in one year instead of one single crop i.e. Cowpea/pulses short duration crop followed by Sunflower, Korra, Horsegram etc. (Short duration crops) i.e. two short duration crops in the place of one long duration Jowar crop.

(v) **Mid season cropping correction** — When the crop sown with the first rains fails due to drought, a short duration high yielding crop of Korra, Sunflower HB-3, Bajra etc. will be grown with September rains.

(vi) **High Yield Varieties of Ratna, Jaya Tella Hamsa and IET 1991 (Sona)** to replace local paddy to get increased yields.

(vii) **Introduction of Irrigated Dry Crops** — With the same water in the wells instead of one acre of paddy, three acres of ID crops can be grown over a large area in a year and thus obtain increased returns. By this wheat, groundnut, etc. are raised as Second crop.

(viii) **Improvement of Fodder** by raising Hybrid Nadir grass both on dry land and under wells.

(ix) **Improvement of economic condition of the Farmer** — By planting Mango plants in pasture lands, increased income is brought to the farmers.

(x) **Fertilising Dry Crops** — By applying fertilizers to dry crops, the yields are increased.

(xi) **Plant Protection** — By taking timely plant protection measures, the pests and diseases are checked in time which result in increased yields. Application of BHC 10% to the soil before sowing helped in maintaining the required population by controlling the root grub.

(xii) **Soil Conservation** — By contour banding where the slope of the land is more than 1.5% the soil and water conserved which assures increased yields.

(xiii) **LandShaping** — By cutting humps and filling in depressions the land is shaped which ensures retention of soil moisture which, in turn, results in increased yield of dry crops.

(xiv) **Deep Ploughing** — Deep ploughing in soil with enough depth will enable to conserve more soil moisture and thus result increased yields.
(xv) Check Dams—By ploughing the gullies, further run off and subsequent soil erosion are checked. The minor gullies are silted up and they can be used for raising crops.

(xvi) Sinking of new wells and revitalising old wells and erecting electric motors—To increase the utilisation of underground water supply and thereby increase the yields of crops.

(xvii) Incentives Inputs (seeds, fertilizers and pesticides) are supplied at 50% subsidy during second year and at full cost during the third and subsequent years. Inputs are stocked in the villages themselves and they are supplied at the door of the participants. Short term loans are sanctioned for the supply of inputs long term loans are sanctioned for bunding and land shaping and deep ploughing, sinking of new wells, revitalisation of old wells and erection of electric motors. The subsidy allowed is 25% for long term loans. Besides this the farmers are also trained in the improved techniques. Improved implements are purchased and supplied to the farmers at 50% of the cost, if the cost implement is less than Rs. 300/-

(c) The various programmes recommended by Indian Council of Agriculture Research as detailed above in respect of Dry Land Development are to be implemented in the projects areas in phased programme spread over a period of 4 years commencing from 1970-71 in respect of Ibrahimpatnam Project to cover an area of 8,000 acres and over a period of 3 years from 1971-72 in respect of Ananthapur Project to cover an area of 6,000 acres.

The following works have been undertaken in the projects,

Permanent works: namely Formation of contour bunds, land levelling and Check Dams against the existing gullies and deep ploughing are taken up to prevent erosion of top soil and conserve run off water,

Under crop improvement the following action is taken:

1. Replacing the local varieties by improved short duration drought resistant and fertilizer responsive varieties. For instance local Caster is replaced with Aruna Caster, Local Jowar, with 604 Jowar and CSFI, Local Redgram with T 21 redgram.

2. Substitution of crops:—The local jowar gives very low yields. So this crop is substituted by High Yielding Hybrid Bajra HB 3 at both the places. Similarly Niger a low value oil seed crop is replaced by sunflower at Ibrahimpatnam.

3. Improved cropping system:—The following crop improvement is also implemented in the projects as an improvement over the local practices.
AT IBAHIMPATANAM PROJECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Period of seedlings</th>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Varieties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>June to 15th July</td>
<td>Sorghum, Castor, Cowpea</td>
<td>604 Sorghum, Aruna EC 4216 and C 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>15th July to 15 August</td>
<td>Pearl millet, Redgram</td>
<td>HB 3 T 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>15th August to 1st week of September</td>
<td>Setaria, Cowpea, Sunflower (in deep soils)</td>
<td>HK 281/1 EC 68415 A 300/7-13-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AT ANANTHAPUR PROJECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Period of seedlings</th>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Varieties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>June to 15th July</td>
<td>Sorghum, Groundnut, Redgram</td>
<td>604 CSHI T MV 2 T 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>15th July to 15 August</td>
<td>Bajra, Korra, Sunflower</td>
<td>HB 3 Aruna EC 4216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Mixed and double cropping—In order to increase the yield from unit area double and mixed cropping are introduced. Under double cropping two short duration crops are raised in the same year instead of one single crop. Example—Cowpea 4216 or C 152 followed by Sunflower, Korra, Horsegram and Sunflower. Similarly HB 3 Hybrid Bajra followed by the above crops at Ibrahimpatnam. Green gram or blackgram followed by Hybrid Bajra 3, Korra, Horsegram, Sunflower is sown at Ananthapur project.

Under mixed cropping two crops are sown as a mixture in the same field, one long duration and other a short duration like Aruna Castor mixed with C152 Cowpea, Jowar 604 with T 21 Redgram.

5. Mid season cropping correction—When the crop sown with the first rain fails due to drought, a short duration High Yielding crop of sunflower Korra, Sunflower, Horsegram are sown with September rains.

6. Economic use of underground water—To utilise underground water economically IRRIGATED DRY CROPS like Wheat, Groundnut 2 Hybrid jowar are introduced in place of paddy.

7. Improvement of Fodder—Hybrid Napier grass is raised both on Dry lands as well as under wells besides fertilizing the existing grass lands.
8. Fertilizing the Dry Crops—Fertilizers are applied to all the dry crops at the rate of 40—60 Kgs/N/ hectare, 30-40 kgs/P2O5/ hectare depending upon the crop. All Phosphates and half Nitrogen are basely applied. Top Dressing with the remaining Nitrogen is done 3 to 4 weeks after seedling emergence depending on soil moisture. This practice has increased the yields nearly two to three times.

9. Plant Protection—Regular plant protection measures are taken to control all pests and diseases like Castor Semi – looper, Red hairy caterpillar on groundnut. Besides application of BHC 10% at 20 Kgs. per acre at the time of ploughing is made a regular feature to control rootgrub in Ibrahimpatanam.

10. Improving underground water supply—Long term loans are sanctioned to sink new wells to revitalise existing wells and instal Electric Motors, Pump sets in order to bring more area under irrigated Agriculture.

11. Timely sowing—Primary tillage with tractors is being done for carrying out timely operations and for sowing large areas immediately after receipt of soaking rains as a demonstration.

12. Short term loans are sanctioned to the participants for the purchase of inputs, viz., seeds, fertilizers and pesticides as mentioned in XVII. The requirements of inputs of all the participants are assessed at the project sites, and distributed in time on loan duly subsiding to the extent eligible by the farmers.

13. The details of work done from the inception of the projects is given in annexure — I.

14. The details of loans and subsidies given to farmers is given in Annexure — II.
## ANNEXURE—I.

Details of work done from 1970-71 to 1973-74 (upto 31-12-1973)
Ibrahimpatnam Project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>712 Ac.</td>
<td>5579 Ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Pesticides</td>
<td>302 Ac.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8789 Ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Fertilizers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1352 Ac.</td>
<td>5086 Ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Contour bundling</td>
<td>305 Ac.</td>
<td>356 Ac.</td>
<td>2408 Ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Land shaping</td>
<td>115 Ac.</td>
<td>60 Ac.</td>
<td>483 Ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Farm ponds</td>
<td>5 Nos.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6 Nos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Check dams</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2860 Ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Implements</td>
<td>113 Nos.</td>
<td>225 Nos.</td>
<td>27 Nos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Minor Irrigation</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9 Nos.</td>
<td>7 Nos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Demonstrations</td>
<td>5 Nos</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>26 Nos.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ANANTHAPUR PROJECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Pesticides</td>
<td>1000 Ac.</td>
<td>2291 Ac.</td>
<td>1225 Ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Fertilizers</td>
<td>1229 Ac.</td>
<td>300 Ac.</td>
<td>3250 Ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Permanent works</td>
<td>110 Ac.</td>
<td>1423 Ac.</td>
<td>2530 Ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Demonstrations</td>
<td>45 Nos.</td>
<td>76 Nos.</td>
<td>63 Nos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Minor Irrigation</td>
<td>16 Nos.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3 Nos.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Due to N.G.O. strike the progress is not good.
ANNEXURE-II  
Statement showing the Particulars of Loans and Grants given to Farmers  
(year wise)  

IBRAHIMPATNAM PROJECT  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Loan</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>Loan</td>
<td>Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Inputs (seeds, pesticides and fertilizers)</td>
<td>13976</td>
<td>7026</td>
<td>62963</td>
<td>94024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Permanent works*</td>
<td>18739</td>
<td>27092</td>
<td>171864</td>
<td>45511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Infrastructure :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Demonstrations</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Farmers Training</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10639</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>14097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Farm Machinery</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>45680</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>92636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Minor Irrigation</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>33500</td>
<td>8260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIFT-IRRIGATION SCHEME IN CHINAGANJAM VILLAGE

1013—

2489 Q.—Sri G. Kotaiah:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lift irrigation scheme has been sanctioned in Chinaganjam village, Prakasam district in the year 1969; and

(b) if so, the reasons for discontinuing the said scheme?

A—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orders were issued in G. O. Ms. No. 21, P. W. D., dated 6th January, 1969 sanctioning an estimate for Rs. 1,18,000 on works or Rs. 1.25,000 including direct and indirect charges for the execution of a pumping scheme on Romperu river to feed an ayacut of 555 acres in the village of Chinaganjam. Subsequently the ryots represented to shift the pump houses towards the south so that it might increase the scope of bringing in more ayacut under the scheme. After investigation, the Chief Engineer (Major Irrigation and General) sent revised proposals to accord sanction to an estimate for Rs. 4,59,230 including direct and indirect charges for execution of a pumping scheme on Romperu river to irrigate an extent of 1,177 acres in Chinaganjam Block by diverting water from Commanur canal into Rajubangarupalem channel in supersession of the earlier proposals. There are 23 private lift irrigation schemes on right side of Commanur canal between M. 46/0 to M. 59/0 which are drawing water from Commanur canal. The lands under the Lift Irrigation schemes have since been localised under the Nagarjunasagar Project ayacut and they are situated at the extreme tail-end of the Nagarjunasagar Project system. The Nagarjunasagar Project water will not be made available before August of every year, even after supply position is improved in the Nagarjunasagar Project canal system. The Chief Engineer (Major Irrigation and General) has reported that drawal of water from Commanur canal by the above said 23 lift irrigation schemes has to be necessarily continued for some more irrigation seasons and that the position could be reviewed during the year 1976 allowing the lift irrigation schemes to function during the Irrigation seasons of 1974-75. The Chief Engineer has therefore recommended that diversion of the waters from Commanur canal to Rajubangarupalem channel may be considered after two years. The recommendation of the Chief Engineer has been accepted by Government and the scheme has been deferred for the present.

AUCTION OF SENDHI AND ARRACK SHOPS

1014—

3324 Q.—Srimathi J. Eshwari Bai:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in holding auctions of sendhi and arrack shops for the current Abkari year 1973-74;

(b) the annual Abkari revenue during the current year and the difference between the revenues of 1972-73 and 1973-74;
Written Answers to Questions.
(Unstarred Questions)

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(c) whether there are any representations by the Telangana Abkari Contractors Association regarding the conducting of the current year auctions; and

(d) if so, what are their grievances and what is the action taken by the Government thereon?

A.—

(a) The auctions for the Excise year 1973-74 were scheduled to take place from 18th August, 1973 but the dates of auction had to be revised subsequently and commenced from 1st September, 1973 as certain amendments to the rules governing the auctions were under consideration of Government.

(b) The annual abkari revenue by way of rentals for 1972-73 and 1973-74 are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of shops</td>
<td>Annual rental</td>
<td>No. of shops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toddy shops</td>
<td>9,259</td>
<td>817.65</td>
<td>9,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.C.S., shops</td>
<td>2,322</td>
<td>288.63</td>
<td>2,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrack shops</td>
<td>9,519</td>
<td>1,023.19</td>
<td>10,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>21,100</td>
<td>2,129.47</td>
<td>22,288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The revenue by way of rentals, for the year 1972-73 was Rs. 21.29 crores where as the rentals fetched for the year 1973-74 is Rs. 24.47 crores. Hence, an increase of Rs. 3.18 crores has been recorded.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following are their grievances:

(1) the trees alleged to have been available for tapping could not be found in the allotted topees;

(2) to delete rule 14 of the Andhra Pradesh Excise (Tapping of Trees and Toddy Shops Special Conditions of Licences) Rules 1969, so as to place the burden of showing the trees on the Department;

(iii) the authorities are not allotting trees properly;

(iv) permission may be accorded to establish private depots and the contractors may be allowed to pay tree tax according to the yield of the trees;

(v) excise contract may be entrusted only to professional tappers and to persons who come from the family of the tappers;

(vi) the present system of auction i.e., tender-cum-open bid may be given up and the system of accepting tenders may be abolished;
(vii) rental deposits should be collected from all contractors without discrimination between contractors who pay rupees over one lakh or less than one lakh;

(viii) offences may be made compounding;

(ix) Rule 29 may be reintroduced;

(x) grant of 'B' licences i.e. sub-shops, may be revived;

(xi) drastic action such as suspension or cancellation of licences, reauction of shops for recovery of rentals may be avoided and reasonable period for payment may be allowed.

The above points were examined and it was considered that no action is called for in the matter.

With regard to the request at item (vii) above, it may be stated that the rule 18 of the Andhra Pradesh Excise (Lease of right to sell liquor in retail) Rules, 1969 has been amended. Under the rule all contractors have to pay 3 months rental deposit apart from 1 month rental deposit payable on the date of finalisation of auction as required in rule 16 of the rules.

DETENTIONS UNDER M. I. S. A. DURING ANDHRA AGITATION

1015—

3348 Q.—Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons detained in jails under Maintenance of Internal Security Act during Andhra agitation in 1972 and 1973; and

(b) the number of them released by Government orders and orders of the High Court respectively?

A—

(a) 402

(b) 251 persons were released on the orders of the Government and 124 persons were released on the orders of the High Court.

TEXTILE MILL IN GUNUTR DISTRICT

1016—

3359 Q.—Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy and Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals with Government to construct a Textile Mill in Guntur district;

(b) if so, the location of the Mill; and

(c) the estimated cost of the Mill?

A—

(a) Yes, there is a proposal to set up a spinning mill in the Co-operative Sector in Guntur District.

(b) the location of the Mill has not yet been decided.

(c) About Rs. 3 crores,
Representation for Munsif Court at Metpally.

1017—
3389 Q.—Srimati J. Eshwari Bai:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state :
(a) whether any petition was received by the Government from Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samithi and individuals of Metpally, Karimnagar district about the establishment of Munsif Magistrate Court at Metpally; and
(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon ?
A.—
(a) Yes, Madam,
(b) Government, in consultation with High Court, are of the view that the work load relating to the Metpally taluk does not warrant the establishment of a new court there.

Palar River Schemes

1018—
3511 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state :
(a) when were the guages fixed on the Palar river, Kuppam taluk, Chittoor district;
(b) the quantum of water flow recorded;
(c) the schemes investigated on the said river;
(d) whether it is not a fact that construction of an anicut across the palar river near Perlakonda in Beggilipalli Panchayat, Kuppam taluk, was taken up in composite Madras State and dropped at the time of bifurcation of the State; and
(e) whether there is any proposal before the Government for the revival of the said scheme and convert it as a pumping scheme to feed a chain of tanks in the entire cast firka of the Taluk and providing assured water to the existing ayacuts of the tanks?
A.—
(a) The guages were fixed on Palar river near Santhipuram in Kuppam taluk of Chittoor district during 1969.
(b) The quantity of water observed as per the guagings conducted in 1969 and 1970 near Santhipuram on Palar river are not follows:
2. 1970 (from 7/70 to 12/70 — 1333.87 Mcft.
(c) The following three schemes were investigated and found feasible:
(1) Construction of an anicut on Palar at Perlakonda.
(2) Construction of an anicut across Palar river to feed V. Kota and other tanks.

57—6
(3) Construction of an anicut across Palar river at 10th Mile on Palar river in Kuppam—Chittoor road and diversion of Palar water to Vijilapuram tank.

The scheme regarding the construction of an anicut across Palar river and to excavate a supply channel to feed Thummalamma tank of Ganeshpuram village is under detailed investigation.

(d) No information is available whether any survey has been conducted by the composite Madras State to construct a dam on Palar river at Perlakonda.

(e) The proposals was already examined and found not feasible

COTTON TEXTILE MILLS IN THE STATE

1019—

3536 Q—Sri. M. Nagi Reddy:—Will hon. the Chief minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Cotton Textile mills in the state?

(b) the total number of spindles and looms in the mills;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the spindles and looms;

(d) if so, how much;

(e) the names of the districts in the state in which there are no textile mills; and

(f) whether there is any proposal with the Government to start at least one mill in those districts?

A:—

(a) 83 Cotton Spinning Mills including 2 composite mills and 3 closed mills.

(b) 5,30,500 spindles and 1,246 looms.

(c) and (d) The policy of the Govt. of India is to permit the expansion of spindleage in the Co-operative or private sector, up to 25,000 in each unit. Such of the units which have the necessary resources have applied for expansion of spindleage. Four of the mills have obtained approval for 51,692 additional spindles. Expansion of loomage is however not permitted by the Government of India.

(e) Srikakulam, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Khammam.

(f) There are proposals to set up one Co-operative mill in Srikakulam district and the necessary industrial licence has also been obtained from the Government of India. The claims of other districts also will be kept in view when new textile mills are to be established.

MANUFACTURE OF ILLICIT LIQUOR

1020—

4061 Q.—Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(Unstarred Questions)

(a) the action taken against Bondi Kasim, who manufactures illicit liquor in Gangavaram village, Visakhapatnam taluk;

(b) whether it is a fact that the S. I. of Gopalapuram has been protecting Bondi Kasim, from being caught; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government against the S.I., who is a partner in the illicit liquor business?

A.—

(a) The accused Sri Bondi Kasim has been arrested and produced in the III Additional Munsiff Magistrate Court on 29th May, 1974, for trial.

(b) and (c) There has been delay in apprehending the accused. The Excise Superintendent, Visakhapatnam has been appointed as Enquiry Officer to deal with the Sub-Inspector, Gopalapuram for not apprehending the accused. The report of the enquiry officer is awaited.

PRINTED ESTABLISHMENT LISTS OF REVENUE DEPARTMENT

1021—

4087 Q.—Sri V. Srikrishna:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:  

(a) whether it is a fact that no printed Establishment lists of the Revenue Department in Krishna district are maintained; and

(b) whether the Government will consider to issue instructions to the Departments in the districts and the Collector, Krishna district to maintain printed Establishment lists so that the members can easily find their places in the lists?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary orders with regard to the Printing of Establishment lists have been issued in Government Memo. No. 759/ARC & S/78-1, G. A. Department, dated 30th January, 1974.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 38-E OF TENANCY (TELANGANA AREA) ACT.

1022—

4206 Q.—Sri B. Yealareddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued a notification on 1st January, 1973 for the implementation of section 38-E of the Tenancy (Telangana Area) Act;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to treat and declare the tenants in the nine districts of Telangana area as pattadars since the issue of notification in January, 1973; and

(c) the district-wise number of tenants who have been declared as pattadars so far?
A.—

(a) It is a fact that Government have issued a notification on 1st January, 1973 for the implementation of section 38-E.

(b) Government have appointed special staff consisting of one Deputy Tahsildar, one Upper Division Clerk and one Attender for each taluk in the nine districts. The staff has been attending to preparation of provisional lists of protected tenants who are eligible for being declared as owners. After the work is completed, the Deputy Collectors, who exercise and discharge the powers and duties of Tribunals, will finalise these lists after due enquiry and declare the protected tenants as owners.

(c) The number of protected tenants so declared will be known after the Deputy Collectors finalise the cases.

YEMCHA LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME IN NIZAMABAD DISTRICT

4218 Q.—Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the cost and other features of the Yemcha Lift Irrigation Scheme recently completed across Godavari in Nizamabad district and the Specifications, brand, year of manufacture and cost of the pumpsets installed in this scheme;

(b) the reasons for the failure of the pumpsets to lift any water on the date of inauguration i.e., 12th February, 1974;

(c) whether the site location of the scheme has been changed during the construction from the location proposed and selected by the M. I. P.

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and effect of this change on the irrigation potential envisaged under the scheme;

(e) whether any enquiry has been instituted to ascertain the causes for the failure of the scheme and fixing the responsibility, and

(f) if so, the outcome of such enquiry?

A.—

(a) In G. O. Ms. No. 58 dated 14th January, 1973 the Yemcha Lift Irrigation Scheme on River Godavari was sanctioned administratively for Rs. 5,18,100 for irrigation of Abi Paddy 125 acres and I. D. crops 1,075 acres. The scheme envisages construction of a pock well of 15' width with platform level at +1105.00 and a delivery length of 2,900 feet of R. C. C. pipes 24' width 2 Nos., pumps of 100 H. P. are provided for lifting water with a suction head of 38' and static head of 62 ft. The two pumpsets originally purchased for the Lift Irrigation Scheme on Penganga River Udkali in Adilabad district were diverted to this scheme being surplus there.
The specification of pumps are as follows Delta vertical 14'' width two stage turbine pumps having a discharge capacity of 3750 GPM each against 59' head with

1. Best Indian make 100 HP 1450 RPM vertical hollow shaft, Electrical Motor

2. Best Indian make 100 HP 1450 RPM Auto transformer starters

3. Switch and switch Board

4. Reflex valves and sluices valves confirming to I S D

5. Pressure guage and tools.


(b) the main reason for the failure of pumpsets on the inauguration day is due to the steep voltage drop in the feeder.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) the position of the jack well was slightly shifted from its originally contemplated place, during execution mainly to avoid huge cutting involved besides other advantages. This change will neither affect the efficiency of the scheme nor the irrigation potential envisaged

(e) Yes, Sir,

(f) The General Superintendent, Public Works Department, Workshops inspected the pumpsets on 5th February, 1974 and it was found that the failure of pumpsets was only due to steep voltage drop which can be rectified by erecting power capacitors and independent 250 K. V. A. transformer at the site of the pumping scheme. Action is being taken for erecting these electrical equipments.

DAMAGES TO SYPHON OF MARRIPALAMADUGU TANK

1024—

4238-(E)Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddy :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the syphon through which the water of sluice No. 3 of Marripalamadugu tank (P.W.D.) of Gudur in Nellore district flows to the ayacut has been broken;

(b) the temporary arrangements made by the Irrigation Department for the free flow of water to ayacut,
(c) whether there is any proposal to construct a new syphon on the old foundation; and

(d) if so, when will it materialise?

A—

(a) Yes Sir. The barrel walls of syphon near the well were damaged.

(b) In order to ensure water supply, necessary ring bund was formed at the entrance well of syphon.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are proposals for reconstruction of the damaged syphon.

(d) the Superintending Engineer, Nellore Circle, has instructed the Executive Engineer, to prepare an estimate in this regard expeditiously. The estimate will be sanctioned and work taken up for execution during 1974-75, subject to the availability of funds.

STARTING OF DEGREE COURSES IN ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

1025—

4421 Q.—Sarvasri V. Srikrishna, M. Nagi Reddy and Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to start (1) Naval Architecture, (2) Marine Engineering and (3) Journalism degree courses in Andhra University, and

(b) if so, when?

A—

(a) and (b) There is no such proposal with the Government.

STARTING OF POST-GRADUATE AND PART-TIME DIPLOMA COURSE IN ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

1026—

4423 Q.—Sarvasri V. Srikrishna, M. Nagi Reddy and Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to start Post-Graduate and Part-time Diploma Courses in Soil Mechanics Foundation Engineering and Environmental Engineering in Andhra University, and

(b) if so, when?

A—

(a) and (b) : There is no such proposal with the Government. However the question of starting the Post-Graduate Diploma Courses in these branches of courses in the College of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair is under consideration of the University authorities.
The Assistant Educational Advisor (T) Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India has informed the University authorities that the Post-Graduate Board has appointed a Task Force to prepare guidelines for implementing various programmes of Post-Graduate Engineering Education and Research in the Fifth Plan and further advised the University not to start any additional Post-Graduate Courses till the guide lines are prepared.

CULTIVATION OF VAGU PORAMBOKE

1027—

4486 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam:— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that S. No. 268 and 258 classified as Vagu Poromboke in Peddachellaragunta village Palamaneru taluk Chittoor district is under cultivation ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that though there is no Vagu or Vanka all Sivajimandars are being penalised heavily every year?

A—

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) S. No. 258 is classified as Vagu Poromboke, and supply channel to Reddigunta taluk, which is a registered source of irrigation having independant ayacut of Acs. 6,05, passes through this land. The land in question is also required for communal purpose viz. cattle grazing.

S. No. 268 is classified as Reddigunta tank and the tank is a registered source of irrigation. Sivajama cultivation will silt up the tank.

Since the encroachments in these S. Nos, are highly objectionable, H. D. R. and penalty of Rs. 5 for each case is being levied every year,

TRAINING OF UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES AND TECHNOCRATS

1028—

2247 Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:— Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 1 crore is provided by Government for this year to train the unemployed graduates and technocrats to start small scale industries ; and

(b) the number of trainees and industries started so far ?

A—

(a) A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the year 1972—73 but the amount spent during 1972—1973 on training was Rs. 1.00 lakh only.
(b) Number of trainees during 1972—73 was 370 and they have set up their units. 2,054 educated unemployed have started small scale industries, small business ventures, etc., during 1972—73 under the Self Employment Scheme.

**RALLAPADU RESERVOIR ON HUNNERU RIVER**

1029—

1518 Q.—Sri M. Audinarayana Reddy.—Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rallapadu reservoir on the Munneru river in Kandukur taluk, Prakasham district was constructed 16 years ago;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the two anicuts which were constructed down-stream of the said river prior to the construction of the said reservoir at upstream are not receiving flood waters, unless the said reservoir is filled;

(c) if so, whether the enjoyment rights of the ayacutdars under the said two anicuts are not affected;

(d) if so, whether the Government had previously formulated any rules preserving the system of the distribution of flood water among all the anicuts according all their share and if so what are those rules; and

(e) if not the reasons for the same?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The reparian rights under Karedu anicut system and Veeraraghavuni Kota system are not affected due to construction of Rallapadu reservoir, as these anicuts receive supplies from their free catchments below Rallapadu reservoir. Hence no rules for distribution of flood waters among all anicuts are framed, as the present system is working satisfactory?

**INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION FOR LADY STUDENTS**

1030—

1531-(C) Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi.—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for the lady students to appear for the Intermediate Examination privately, without studying in the college; and
Matters Under Rule 341:

re: Beating to Death of a Harijan Boy in Peravalipalem Village, Tenali Taluk, Guntur District.

(b) The number of lady students who appeared for the Intermediate Examination in Andhra Pradesh, after the introduction of the Intermediate class?

A—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) April, 1972 175
    September, 1972 73
    May/August, 1973 291
    December, 1973 89

Total .. 628

MINIMUM MARKS FOR PASSING INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

1031—
1536-(G)Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that minimum marks were insisted separately in theory and practicals in Intermediate examinations conducted in March and April, 1972, and

(b) whether the Government will reconsider to pass the student at least in this week who got minimum pass marks both in theory and practicals clubbed together?

A—
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) the Board of Intermediate Education which is the competent authority, decided in its meeting held on 20th September, 1972 not to give any relaxation for the special minimum prescribed in the scheme to the candidates of Intermediate Public Examination held in April, 1972.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 341

re: Beating to death of a Harijan Boy in Peravalipalem Tenali Taluk, Guntur District.
Matters under Rule 341:

re: Beating to Death of a Harijan Boy in Peravalipalem Village, Tenali Taluk.


re: Beating to Death of a Harijan Boy in Peravatipalem Village, Tenah Taluk Guntur District.

Sri J. Venga! Rao:— On the intervening night of 21/22-7-1974, 9 50 a.m. there was a theft of ‘Mangalasutram’ in the house of one Balarama-Krishnamurthy, a Telaga of Pervalipalem village, Tenah Taluk Guntur District. Consequently, one of the suspected persons by name Dunna Koteshwara Rao, a madiga harijan youth of 25 years of the same village was caught, tied up to a tree and severely beaten by Balarama Krishna Murthy, his brother, father and two others. On information furnished by Koteshwara Rao, two other persons by name Pusuturi Adam, a madiga harijan and Cilla Veeranjaneyulu, a kapu were also brought by the above accused and were beaten. All the three suspected persons sustained injuries due to beating by the accused. In the evening at about 8-30 p.m., one Pervali Yesuratnam, a madiga of Pervalipalam came to Kollur Police Station and gave a report about the incident which was registered as Cr. No. 66/74 under sections 347, 342, 311, 323, and 324 I. P. C, was registered. When Koteshwara Rao was being brought to the Police Station, he died enroute. On this information, Section 302 was added to the case. Many senior officers of the district have visited scene of offence. The number of accused involved is 17. 9 people were involved in beating the deceased Koteshwara Rao, while 6 persons were involved in beating the other two suspected persons. Out of 17 accused, 2 persons including Balaramakrishna Murthy have been arrested so far. Two Special Police parties are vigorously trying to apprehend the remaining absconding accused. The Dead body of the deceased was sent for postmortem examination and the report is awaited. The two injured persons are undergoing treatment in Tenah Government Hospital. The Collector, Guntur has sanctioned an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 500/- to the old parents of the deceased. Situation in the village is at present peaceful. The police case is still under investigation.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Need for fixing Sugar Cane Price at Rs. 150/- per tonne for 1974-75.

424 25th July, 1974

Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Need for Axing Sugar Cane Price at Rs. 150/- per tonne for 1974-75.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) re: Shifting of Piggery Project at Tirupathi.

Sr. D. Venkatesham:—The information that has come to us is that there was a proposal for the University to shift Piggery Unit from Tirupathi to Gannavaram. In this connection, I received representations from Tirupati people that greater injustice has been done to them by the shifting of the Piggery factory from Tirupati to Gannavaram. In this case I am very happy to hear the news that there was no such proposal. If there is any proposal, please drop it.

(ii) re: Need for fixing Sugar Cane Price at Rs. 150 Per Tonne for 1974-75.

* Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Sir, this Call Attention relates to a very important subject of our economy, the price increase for sugar cane. The present price is only Rs. 80 per tonne and it has not been raised since all the prices of fertilizers and other commodities have been raised. Though the cane growers are demanding Rs. 150 per tonne for this present season as well as for the future to sustain the cultivation of sugar cane to the extent that it would be sufficient for our 20 sugar factories. In this regard one thing we have to carefully note Sir, i.e., there are 20 sugar factories in our State and sugar
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

Need for fixing Sugar Cane Price at Rs. 150 per Tonne for 1974-75.

Industry is the biggest industry of our State. Moreover the State Government have very high stakes in sugar industry because the Government itself owns more than half of the sugar factories. So, any increase in the price of sugar cane would naturally benefit the Government more than the cane growers themselves. From that standpoint it is necessary for the State Government to make further effort to get more sugar cane price from the Central Government.

Secondly, in the International Market sugar is now being sold at the rate of Rs. 6,000 per tonne. In other words, the crop that is taken from one acre in our State is worth Rs. 24,000. In International terms, never before in the history sugar was sold at such a high rate in the international market and it would be a very good source of foreign exchange if large quantity of sugar is exported.

Thirdly, if the price is not increased, the cane growers may switch over to other crops like cotton, groundnut. The fate the tobacco units at Guntur are now meeting due to tobacco growers switching over instead of growing tobacco. The same thing may fall on the sugar industry. Therefore, in view of the importance of the subject for our State as a whole, it is necessary that we make vigorous efforts to get more price.

Lastly, U. P. and Bihar Governments have persuaded the sugar factories to give Rs. 125 and 130 per tonne and they have enforced this order by arranging the full payment to their cane growers in their interest. The fertilizer price has doubled, adding to the cost of cane cultivation. The cost of cultivation per acre has been increased. Therefore, in view of this, since the Central Government is likely to take the decision during the next month, there is a very great responsibility for the State Government to impress upon the Central Government to increase the sugar cane price to Rs. 150.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Need for fixing Sugar Cane Price at Rs. 150 per Tonne for 1974-75.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— Is it true that the Government of Bihar has raised the price of sugarcane per ton to Rs. 130 on its own and is it also true that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has unilaterally raised the price of sugarcane per ton to Rs. 125. In that case why not the Government of Andhra Pradesh also consider the unilateral step in this direction?
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Need for fixing Sugar Cane Price at Rs. 150 per Tonne for 1974-75.


Mr. Sri Ramulu:—This is a very important question. The statement of the Minister is highly unsatisfactory. There is the producer (the farmer), there is the consumer and in between them there is the sugar factory which is minting millions and millions of rupees. The Chief Minister expresses inability saying that the Government of India should do it. This is not right. The State Government has certainly full powers. So, I request that a short discussion may be allowed on this subject. So many Members want to express their views.

Specially the entire cultivation in Chittor district is done by well irrigation. Specially the entire cultivation in Chittor district is done by well irrigation.

Mr. Sri Ramulu:—This is a very important question. The statement of the Minister is highly unsatisfactory. There is the producer (the farmer), there is the consumer and in between them there is the sugar factory which is minting millions and millions of rupees. The Chief Minister expresses inability saying that the Government of India should do it. This is not right. The State Government has certainly full powers. So, I request that a short discussion may be allowed on this subject. So many Members want to express their views.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

(iii) re: PAYMENT OF LOW RATE FOR THE 'TELLA HAMSA' VARIETY OF PADDY.

Sri Chella Subbarayudu:— According to G.O.Ms. No. 427 dated 10th April 1974, Tellla Hamsa Variety has been classified as Long/Short Slender. But it was found by the Food Corporation of India that in Telangana district the paddy offered was not confirming to the length and breadth ratio and contained admixture of Hamsa paddy. Therefore it was decided to accept the said variety as fine instead of Long/Short slender (Superfine). However, whenever the variety is confirming to the length and breadth ratio it is being accepted as Long/Short Slender (Superfine).
Length Breadth ratio of different varieties of Rice as classified in G. O. Ms. No. 1220 Food & Agriculture dated 9-11-73, are as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Long Slender/Short Slender</td>
<td>Long Slender.-Length 6 mm and more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including scented varieties (Superfine)</td>
<td>Length/breadth ratio 3 and above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Short Slender.-Length less than 6 mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Length/breadth ratio 3 and greater than 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Medium Slender(fine)</td>
<td>Length less than 6 mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Length/breadth ratio 3.5 to 8 or length less than 4.5 mm and length/bread ratio/2 or above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Long Bold (Medium)</td>
<td>Length 6 mm and more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Length/breadth ratio less than 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Short Bold (Coarse)</td>
<td>Length less than 6 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Length/breadth ratio lower than 1.5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this connection, I like to say that these are the specifications fixed by the Government of India. As such the, F. C. I., even with regard to the other varieties, is facing the same problem and the Regional Manager is not in a position to look to the situation though it comes under the supervision. There are so many specifications and those specifications are unfulfilled, due to soil conditions etc., whatever it may be. So the Regional Manager cannot relax permanently. Now we are going to set up the State Corporation to meet such exigencies. Wherever we have to confirm specifications, necessary steps will be taken.

Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Payment of low rate for "Tella Hamsa" variety of Paddy.

It has been classified as superfine.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Accumulation of huge stocks of Sea-Prawns and Sea-Fish in Pulicat lake.

Mr. Speaker:—Even earlier I found. Let me find out how it has come.

(iv) re: ACCUMULATION OF HUGE STOCKS OF SEA-PRawns AND SEA-Fish IN PulICAT LAKE.

...
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Accumulation of huge stocks of Sea-Prawns and Sea-Fish in Pulicat lake.


10.20 a.m.
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR 1974-75.

Demand No. I—State Legislature—Rs. 65,49,400
Demand No. II—Governor & Council of Ministers—Rs. 15,75,000
Demand No. IV—Elections—Rs. 27,78,000
Demand No. V—General Administrative services—Rs. 8,93,26,700
Demand No. VI—District Administration—Rs. 12,73,74,000
Demand No. IX—Excise Administration—Rs. 2,89,16,000
Demand No. XII—Treasury and Accounts Administration—Rs. 2,72,59,800
Demand No. XVIII—Pensions—Rs. 8,66,49,000
Demand No. XIX—Political and other Pensions—Rs. 24,15,000
Demand No. XXX—Relief on account of natural calamities—Rs. 4,31,01,000
Demand No. L—Compensations and assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions—Rs. 10,53,79,000
Demand No. LI—Other General Economic Services—Rs. 2,21,11,000
Demand No. LII—Loans to Government Servants and other Miscellaneous Loans—Rs. 3,73,49,000
Demand No. XXIV—Information and Publicity—Rs. 1,49,01,800
Demand No. XLIX—Tourism—Rs. 10,30,000

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

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,49,400—under Demand No. I State Legislature.”
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,75,000 under Demand No. II—Governor and Council of Ministers"*

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,73,000 under Demand No. IV—Elections"*

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,93,26,700 under Demand No. V—General Administrative Services."*

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,75,74,000 under Demand No. VI—District Administration."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,16,000 under Demand No. IX—Excise Administration."*

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,59,800 under Demand No. XII—Treasury and Accounts Administration."*

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,66,49,000 under Demand No. XVIII—Pensions."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,15,000 under Demand No. XIX—Political and other Pensions."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,31,030 under Demand No. XXX—Relief on account of Natural calamities."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,53,79,000 under Demand No. L—Compensations and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,11,000 under Demand No. LI—Other General Economic Services."*

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,73,49,000 under Demand No. LII—Loans to Government servants and other Miscellaneous Loans."

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,01,800 under Demand No. XXIV—Information and Publicity."*

The Minister for Tourism Sri Ch. Devananda Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,30,000 under Demand No. XLIX—Tourism."*

Mr. Speaker:—Motions moved.

*See appendix for Explanatory Notes furnished to the House by the Ministers.
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1974-'75
MOTION FOR REDUCTION OF DEMANDS

DEMAND NO. I—STATE LEGISLATURE—Rs. 65,49,400

Sri M. Nageswara Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 65,49,400 for State Legislature by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 65,49,400 for State Legislature by Rs. 100

Since the Government have not accepted to abolish the institution of Legislative Council which is superfluous and burdensome on our economy.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 65,49,400 for State Legislature by Rs. 100

To demand the abolition of Legislative Council as it is expensive and unnecessary.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 65,49,400 for State Legislature by Rs. 100

To demand that the Legislature meetings should not be less than 150 days in a year.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 65,49,400 for State Legislature by Rs. 100

For not allowing the Legislature to function independently and the evergrowing domination of executive over the other wings of Democracy.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved:

DEMAND No. II—GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—Rs. 15,75,000

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,75,000 for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100

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(The text continues with similar motions for demands on various items.)
Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,75,000 for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100

Failure to abolish the post of Governor which is a costly luxury and absolutely unnecessary institution.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,75,000 for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100

Wasteful tours of Ministers to lay foundation stones and conduct opening ceremonies.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,75,000 for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100

Failure of the Ministers to attend offices in Secretariat and thus causing an unnecessary hardship to the people by forcing them to pay high taxi fares to go to the Ministers residences.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,75,000 for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100

Since the Government have not accepted to abolish the institution of the Governor’s post which is undemocratic and burden some over the economy.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
Sri B. Ramasarma:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,75,000 for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,75,000 for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100

To demand the abolition of Institution of the Governer.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
Sri N. Venkatafmanam:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,75,000 for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100

For the Government’s failure to abolish the post of Governor which is purely ornamental and waste of peoples money.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

DEMAND NO. IV—ELECTIONS—Rs. 27,73,000

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,73,000 for Elections by Rs. 100

Since the behaviour of the Govt. in conducting by election in Vuyyoor constituency is undemocratic partial and cruel it has allowed the Congress Party to spend lakhs of rupees towards election expenditure, allowed goondaism, Govt. machinery was put at the disposal of the congress candidate including the Police.

Mr. Speaker :—Motion moved.
Sri M. Omkar :—Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,73,000 for Elections by Rs. 100

To Demand that the election expenses of the candidates should be borne by the Govt. for meetings elections of propaganda and conveyance of voters.

Mr. Speaker :—Motion moved.
Sri C·V·K· Rao :—Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,73,000 for Elections by Rs. 100

For allowing official political parties to indulge in various malpractices.

Mr. Speaker ; Motion moved.

DEMAND NO. V—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—Rs. 3,93,26,700

Sri M· Nagi Reddi :—Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,93,26,700 for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker :—Motion moved.
25th July, 1974

Voting of Demands for 1974-75

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,93,26,700 for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100

Government’s indifference to the Persistent demand for abolish the Board of Revenue which is a symbol of Federal administration.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,93,26,700 for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100

To criticise the Govt. for keeping the public service commission as a prestigious institution without any work for the past 2 years, There has been no recruitment done by the P.S.C.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,93,26,700 for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for its indifference in keeping several posts vacant in the various Depts of the Secretariat.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,98,26,700 for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100

Failure of the Govt. to merge directorates with the respective Dept. of the Secretariat and thus avoid duplication of work.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,93,26,700 for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100

Total failure of the Govt. to modernise administrative procedures and eliminate delays in Governmental business.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,93,26,700 for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100

Since the Govt. have not accepted to impose ceiling on high salaries not exceeding Rs. 1500 per month.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,93,26,700 for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100
Since the Govt. have not accepted to appoint persons who are qualified in Telugu into Secretariat and Directorate level posts which will on facilitate to make our State a real Telugu State and to flourish our Telugu language.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved,

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,93,26,700 for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100

To demand that G. A. D to be abolished and merged in the respective sections.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Working of the General Administrative Services:

DEMAND NO. VI — DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Rs. 12,75,74,000

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,75,74,000 for District Administration by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,75,74,000 for District Administration by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved:

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,75,74,000 for Dist. Administration by Rs. 100

Failure of the Government to strengthen Taluk administration

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,75,74,000 for Dist. Administration by Rs. 100

To protest against the discrimination of treatment meted out to the Andhra village officers and compared to their counterparts in Telangana.
Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,75,74,000 for Dist. Administration by Rs. 100

Since the Warangal Dist. Revenue Administration have failed to provide Govt. land to the landless poor who were assigned to and given land patta forms but land is under the occupation of land lords and rich peasants at Chandrugonda, Lakulpetha, Timmapet, Gundenga, Laxmipuram, Gundrepalli, Medepethi, Rampuram, Mallampalli and several other villages in Narsampet taluk, Warangal District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,75,74,000 Dist. Administration by Rs. 100

Since the Warangal Dist. administration have failed to protect the occupancy right of landlords and other landless poor over Govt. Bila Number at Gundenga village who are being put to constant harassment by so called purchasers from so called political suffers namely Gante appare

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,75,74,000 for Dist. Administration by Rs. 100

Since the Warangal Dist. Administration could not provide even drinking water to the Tribal villages in Narsampet and Mulug taluks in Warangal district.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri B. Ramasarma:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,75,74,000 for Dist. Administration by Rs. 100

To discuss curtailment of the powers of the Collectors now dominating all the Departments in the district and decentralise from single man domination.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,75,74,000 for Dist. Administration by Rs. 100

For Government's failure to provide adequate facilities to services at district level.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
DEMAND NO. IX — EXCISE ADMINISTRATION — Rs. 2,89,16,000

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,89,16,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Govt. in taking effective steps to prevent corruption and malpractices in the Excise Dept. and adulteration by the contractors which caused numerous deaths in Jaggayapet, Suryapet and very recently in Mangalagiri.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,89,16,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,89,16,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100

Failure of the Government to prevent illicit distillation and adulteration.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,89,16,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100

Since the Govt. have not taken action against the Excise Sub-Inspector Sree Azimuddin, Narsampet for his offences committed.
1. not remitted the entire amount collected from the Muttojipet tappers.
2. taking bribe from the tappers of Mandepalli to form a sendhi shop at Madhira Mandepalli during 1973-74.
3. cutting of cloths (రంగం) of taddy trees at Nagarjunapalli all in Narsampet taluk, Warangal Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,89,16,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100

Since the Govt. have not sanctioned to increase the existing ration to Kanapuram and Askakargaram sendhi shops in Narsampet.
taluk, Warangal district by reducing from Narsampet Sendhi shop which is giving trees on lease to the said shops (Kanapuram and Ashokanagaram) to sell sendhi at their respective shops.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,89,16,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100

Since Govt. has not accepted to introduce the system of fixing up rates as tree tax on per tree in the place of existing Baitthak and tree tax on this will only be helpful in stopping the illicit tapping of trees and corruption of the excise officials.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,89,16,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100

Since the Govt. have not accepted to abolish the system of auction allowing the private contractor and refusing to give the sendhi shops to the taddy tappers co-operative Societies by organising them in all villages where they are not in existence,

Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved.

Sri B. Ramasarma:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,89,16,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,89,16,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100

To immediately take action on all corrupt excise officials by a Tribunal with summary trials by taking into account the record of the official concerned.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri N. Venkatrajam:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,89,16,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100

For failure of the Government to check adulteration and corruption in the Dept.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

DEMAND NO. XII—TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION—Rs. 2,78,59,800.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,78,59,800 for Treasury and Accounts Administration by Rs. 100
Voting of Demands for 1974-75. 25th July, 1974. 443

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,72,59,800 for Treasury and Accounts Administration by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,72,59,800 for Treasury and Accounts Administration by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

DEMAND No. XVIII—PENSION—Rs. 8,66,49,000
Sri B. Rama Sarma:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,66,49,000 for Pensions by Rs. 100

For not enhancing the pension amount in view of the step price in the cost of living.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,66,49,000 for Pension by Rs. 100

...

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8.66,49,000 for Pensions by Rs. 100

Irresponsible attitude of the Government towards pensioners plight in facing the steep rise in prices.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri N. Venkatratnam:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,66,49,000 for Pensions by Rs. 100

For failure to provide adequate pensions to retired Governments and non-Governments services.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

DEMAND No.XIX—Political and other Pensions—Rs.24,15,000.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,15,000 for Political and other pension by Rs. 100

Since the Govt. have not decided to raise the amount to be given to the fire victims Rs.500 each.

Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved,
DEMAND NO XXIV—INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS—Rs.1,49,01,800.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,49,01,800 for Information and Public Relations by Rs 100

Mr. Speaker:— Sir, I beg to move:

Sri N Venkatratnam:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs.1,49,01,800 for Information and Public Relations by Rs. 100/

It is waste of fund in comparison with the needs of other demands.

Speaker:— Motion moved.

DEMAND NO XLIX— TOURISM—Rs,10,30,000

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, I beg to move;

To reduce the allotment of Rs.10,30,000 for Tourism by Rs. 100

Failure of the Government in developing Kolleru Lake area (West Godavari Dist) as a Tourism centre

Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,30,000 for Tourism by Rs. 100

Since the Govt. have not taken to improve the Pakal wild life game sanctuary as a tourist centre in Narsampet taluk, Warangal district

Mr. Speaker: — Motion moved

Sri A. Sriramulu :—Mr. Speaker Sir, we are to-day discussing certain important subjects like the Legislature and the General Administration. These subjects have acquired a new significance in the context of recent happenings in the Country. For example, the people of Gujarat demanded the dissolution of the Assembly and they succeeded. The people of Bihar are currently demanding for the dissolution of the Assembly. It is very easy to dismiss this as a conspiracy, of right reactionaries and left adventurists. This is the new phase that has been coined by the top leaders of our country. But the problem has to be squarely faced. How is it, the people who so enthusiastically elected so many Members to the Assembly are to-day demanding the dissolution of the Assembly. It means that the Assembly though it represents the will of the people, is not reflecting the hopes, urges and aspirations of the people. I have been sitting in this house for the past 2 years. Long time ago when I read George Bernard Shaw in regard to the definition of democracy, I thought he was a little cynical but after entering into this House and

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spending my time for over two years I am gradually getting inclined to agree with Mr. Shaw in regard to the definition of democracy. This is what Bernard Shaw said about British democracy.

"I am going to ask you to begin our study of democracy by considering it first as big balloon filled with gas or hot air, and sent up so that you shall be kept looking up at the sky whilst other people are picking your pockets. When the balloon comes down to earth every five years or so you are invited to get into the basket if you can throw out one of the people who are sitting tightly in it; but as you can afford neither the time nor the money, and there are forty millions of you and hardly room for six hundred in the basket the balloon goes up again with much the same lot in it and leaves you where you were before. I think you will admit that the balloon as an image of democracy corresponds to the parliamentary facts."

This is what Shaw wrote long time ago about British democracy.

I do not believe Sir our Indian democracy is better than British democracy. Let us look at the way the proceedings are being conducted in this House. We give notice of a question; wait for 3 long months; and ultimately we get callous, perfunctory and slip-shod answers from our Ministers. Since the Legislative represent the will of the people, it should naturally reflect the hopes and aspirations of the people, otherwise a very dangerous development may take place. Democracy may be in peril. The Ruling party which has perfected the technique of winning elections but unfortunately it is not alive to the great responsibility what is cast upon it to maintain democratic institutions and the democratic way of life. That is why the Legislature should become more effective, not by meticulous procedures, but it concerns itself with the problems of people. For the past one month, we have been discussing various issues in the House. We have not been able to seriously apply our mind to the most urgent problems like prices unemployment and various other aspects because this House also works according to certain limitations and procedures. There is no serious ness on the part of the Ministers while answering questions. In answering questions of ten times, it is a pathetic plight to see the Ministers trying to read what has been written by their officers. This is certainly not the way how the Ruling party should be have or conduct itself in the legislature.

Coming to our own legislature Secretariat, I feel sorry for the step-motherly treatment that is being extended to the Legislature Secretariat. It needs additional staff if the Members of the staff have to work effectively.

Library:—The staff in Library has to be increased and every year there must be a regular purchase of books; even the reports of the
committees set up by Government of India, are not made available in the library. There is only one Librarian.

We have recently started a Reference section. That is a beginning. But that is not going to help because this Reference Section today is attending to the maintenance of chippings. This Reference Section has to develop into a sort of Research and Reference Department.

Research Assistants:—fully qualified people who can deal with subject have to be appointed, so that such Research Assistants should be able to immediately suggest to the Members, a list of books that can be referred to when they want to speak on a particular subject or a particular bill that is brought before the House. This is the minimum that is necessary, so far as the functions of the Legislature Secretariat are concerned.

Coming to the Council of Ministers probably this is the only one post Sir, the post of a Minister which does not need any qualification and which does not need any training. Every other post in administrative set up needs some qualification but this does not. It needs only one thing, that is the popular will, popular backing. I do admit. I am not disputing that particular aspect because we have accepted democracy and all the ills and advantages, merits and demerits which are inherent in the set up we have to own them. But my only submission is the moment they are sworn in as Ministers, they are so anxious to go round the state. They should be anxious to go to the Secretariat, sit in the Department concerned, learn work. Administration is a highly complex matter, however highly qualified or intelligent a person be. Unless he applies his mind to the numerous intricacies and complexities that are there in the particular Department, it is impossible to pick up the work of the Department. If the Ministers do not pick up the work of the Departments, what happens? It is the bureaucracy that is going to dominate the Ministers and they become victims in the hands of the bureaucrats. They are trained specially professionals. They know how to lead and mislead. Sometimes these bureaucrats lead the Ministers by their nose. It is a tragic development as far as our democracy is concerned.

I can quote an example of our Ministers: Conducting tours—wasteful tours, laying foundation stones, opening ceremonies, opening hotels. Is this the way how a responsible person putting in charge of a great task of running a Department should do? He should not go about opening and laying foundation stones. Some time ago, the Chief Minister has made an announcement that no Minister should go out on tours for this purpose. Whenever Minister go out on
tours they must take on the spot decisions. I want to know them the Chief Minister whether he has made a verification of the tours of Ministers and the spot decisions they have taken during the past 6 months. This is an absolute necessity and they should necessarily do it otherwise that would amount to wasterful tours and more dependence upon the bureaucracy. I dont want to offend friends one the other side who have accidentally or deliberately, fortunately or unfortunately consciously or unconsciously become Ministers. I dont want to offend them. I shall only read again Bernard Shaw because Bernard Shaw gave really an interesting example of the relationship between the elected Minister and a permanent Civil Servant. I shall read a story of George Bernard Shaw because the conclusion is obvious.

"Imagine that we are the inhabitants of a village. We have to elect somebody for the office of postman. There are several candidates, but one stands out conspicuously because he has a kind word for the children when he passes. We elect him triumphantly and he is duly installed, uniformed, provided with a red bicycle and given a baech of letters to deliver. As his motive in seeking the post has been pure ambition, he has not thought much before hand about his duties and now it occurs to him for the first time that cannot read. So he hires a boy to come round with him and read the addresses. The boy cancels himself in the lane whilst the postman delivers the letters at the house and gets the whole credit of the transaction. In course of time, he dies with a high reputation: for efficiency and we elect another equally illiterate successor on similar grounds. But by this time the boy has grown up and become an institution. He presents himself to the new postman as an established and indispensable feature of the postal system.

Here we have the perfect image of a popularly elected cabinet Minister and the Civil Service Department over which he presides. The boy when he has ability enough to take advantage of the situation is the master of the man. The person elected to do the work is not really doing it; he is a popular humbug who is merely doing what a permanent official tells him to do.

Unless he possesses very exceptional share of dominating ability and relevant knowledge he is helpless in hands of his officials. He must sign whatever documents they present to him and repeat what they put into his mouth when answering questions in Parliament."

This is what Bernard Shaw wrote about the British system. I think our Cabinet is a typical example of this definition given by Bernard Shaw. The Ministers should therefore concentrate on their
work, learn at least for 6 months and when they come to the House they should not flink and put on a pathetic face.

Sir, about General Administration. We are talking about ushering in a socialist society. I don't know what type of socialism we are contemplating that is a different question. If you want to bring out socio-economic transformation, the only instrument at the disposal of the State is the administrative machinery and unless the administrative machinery is geared up to the new task, it is of no use. We have inherited a system—an administrative system—designed by the imperialists. This system has been deliberately designed as an instrument of oppression, coercion and exploitation. This is evident in every code that you may refer to. You come across numerous codes, regulations that have been formulated nearly a century ago, when you look at them you will come to firm conclusion that this is an oppressive, instrument and you cannot utilise this instrument for the welfare of the people.

It is something like going to a Mango tree and demanding a mango. This is a highly negative, destructive machinery and you are not able to do anything in regard to this machinery.

I shall quote a few illustrative examples of the Acts and Enactments this machinery is expected to implement. For example, the Indian Penal Code of 1860. As though we are not able to formulate a new concept of crime—this is what is in force we are continuing it. For example, the concept of law and order. According to the present concept, it is virtually dictatorship of the vested interests. The concept of law and order has not undergone a change, though there has been a radical change in regard to our thinking, in regard to our social objectives. Every day the Call Attention Motions and 341 notices and discussions that are taking place in this House for the past one month or so, the character of police, the concept of law and order has not changed. It is the imperialist concept that is trying to exploit the exploited person, trying to give protection to the exploiter. This is the concept that has been there.

I shall quote another illustrative example. A hungry man goes to a shop. There is a loaf of bread. He removes the loaf of bread. According to the I.P.C. this is theft, because at that time, the Britishers never visualised that India was going to develop into a Welfare State and in a Welfare State, it is the sacred duty and responsibility of the Government to provide bread, food for everybody. If the Government cannot provide food, that Government can get out, even the Governor can get out. That is the democratic principle. So, according to our concept of Indian Penal Code and according to the concept of law and order, a man removing a loaf of bread from a shop is a thief. He has stolen. The very same shop keeper sells the baby food at

Rs. 50 when its fixed rate is Rs. 21. It is not a theft. It is not a crime because we have a legalised or a sort of exploitation. Suppose I or somebody or hundred persons go to the shop demanding that baby food should be immediately sold, then immediately he will call the police and the police will come to the rescue of the shop-keeper who has been exploiting, squeezing the blood of the common people, leading the entire Nation to ransom. But police cannot give protection to the oppressed man, to the lay man and the millions and millions of poor people, millions and millions who are contributing to the wealth of the Nation millions and millions who are going to count day after tomorrow—it is a writing on the wall. That is why, the concept of law and order will have to change.

Similarly Criminal Procedure Code of 1861, Land Revenue Recovery Act of 1864, Land Acquisition Act of 1864. It means, we are all one century old. Though our thinking has changed, and habits have not changed, our procedures have not changed, our Institutions have not changed, our approach has not changed. But, our thinking has changed. I do not know—I am even obliged to doubt the thinking whether there is really a change in the thinking in regard to the proclamations that our Ruling Party has been making off and on. Unless this character of the Administration changes, there is no salvation and I am sure the Ruling Party will have to see the writing on the wall. If people lose faith in the democratic Institutions if people do not get protection that they need at the hands of the democratic society, there may be chaos, there may be crisis and sooner the Ruling Party realises, the better. There is no opposition for the Ruling Party. There maybe a handful of persons on this side. After all, democracy presupposes the existence of all parties, the opposition capable of taking power. At any time unfortunately such conditions do not exist in India. It is practical for the Government. That is why I say a great responsibility, a huge responsibility rests on the Ruling Party. If the Ruling party does not discharge its responsibility, posterity will write that this Party almost contributed to the ruination of the country. This is the writing on the wall. After all, there is not much time at our disposal, only 24 months or 48 months is the time that is at the disposal of the Ruling Party to mend its ways and realises the reasons.

Now I come to the Secretariat. It is a model on the pattern of white Hall of Britain. This is a super secretariat, a centre of inefficiency, a centre of delay, a centre of incompetence. I have not come across a more inefficient and more incompetent Secretariat in the entire country. Perhaps, our Secretariat the Andhra Pradesh Secretariat is the most incompetent administrative unit as far as the general administration is concerned. I consider, sir, our Secretariat
represents an admirable combination of Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Peter Principle. These are the Writers of International repute. Mr. Parkinson's phylosophy relates to proliferation of jobs and Mr. Peter principle's phylosophy relates to proliferation of incompetence. You increase jobs, you also increase the incompetence. Look at the posts. We have a Chief Secretary. As though he is not sufficient we have an additional Chief Secretary; we have a Secretary to the Department; we have a Joint Secretary. As if the Joint Secretary is not sufficient, we have additional Joint Secretary and all these if put together, we have only increase of degree of incompetence. This is what Mr. Peter Principle says about Public Administration. In course of time every post tends to be occupied by an employee is incompetent to carry out his duties. That is how we have increased the posts. We have also increased the inefficiency.

There is a new disease Sir pestering our Secretariat. It is known as INJELITITIS. This disease is an intervention of Mr. Parkinson. That is, 2/3 of incompetence and 1/3 of jealousy. If these two things combine, chemical reaction takes place and the disease is known as INJELITITIS. Our Secretariat is the worst victim of INJELITITIS. This disease is spreading very fast—2/3 of incompetence and 1/3 of jealousy.

Procedures are really exhausperative. A man can go to the Moon and come back within fifteen days. But for one file in the Secretariat to go from one Department to other Department it takes three months. That is the speed with which the files move in the Secretariat. Some years ago when Mr. Anantaraman was the Chief Secretary I had an opportunity. Agriculture Department said that the file was pending in the G.A.D., i.e., the General Administration Department. Mr. Anantaraman immediately asked: 'where is the G.A.D.? Is it in Mars or in Moscow because G.A.D. is in very same compound. These officers do not use the telephones...They do not walk at all and everything is done on the Note file, scriptory work writing and writing and writing. Who does this writing job? It is the unfortunate clerk who does it. A clerk who cannot be expected to take up that responsibility, a clerk who is not expected to have such an imaginative outlook in regard to so many problems, ranging between agriculture and atomic energy coming before him—a clerk is only a person to put up in an academic way the precedent, the papers that are received. But, for example, if there is no clerk, there is no Government at all. If Minister calls for a file, if the clerk is on leave, the Minister will not get the file. I can say let our Chief Minister call for a file, if the clerk is absent, definitely he can not get the file. Secretary cannot do anything, because the Secretary does not know what is happening in his own Department. That is the INJELITITIS, that is
the characteristic of the disease. INJELITITIS is simply eating out
the vitals of our Secretariat Administration. I quote hundreds of exam-
pies but I will quote one example.

An industrialist of Eleru Town applied for leasing of vents to
the over-bridge that has been constructed, some three years ago. The
Chief Engineer recommended the case. It went to the Secretariat. A
genius of the Secretariat administration has raised questions how many
such bridges are there in the State; how many vents have been pro-
vided for this scheme what exactly is the precedent; has the Government
on any previous occasion leased out these vents; if so, what are the
rates these vents have been leased out and is it structurally safe to
allow the vents to be used?

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I am admitting an N.G.O. may do it. But
what is the work the highly paid Officers who are drawing Rs. 3,000 or
Rs. 4,000? He is simply to say yes or no on what has been written
by a man drawing Rs. 150 I cannot understand. He is not expected
to do it. I will ask all the employees not to put up these notes, so
that these Officers are made to realise their responsibilities. Atleast,
they will have to feel the pinch of their job they are occupying. They
are left scotfree. They are the persons responsible. Suppose I put up
an unimaginary note, a reactionary note, if that is not going to be
checked, then abolish all these posts and the administration will be
handed over to the clerks and typists. That is what is going to happen,
That is why I am telling very seriously.

Because Mr. Vengal Rao has promised a clean and efficient
administration, I say, clean and efficient administration is possible
when we change these dirty, out-moded, reactionary, bureaucratic,
obsolete if I am permitted to use some more adjectives these methods
must be buried hundred phatoms deep and new systems have to
develop. So, Sir, a reference has been issued to the Chief Engineer to
give information, about the number of bridges, number of vents avail-
able and the precedent. The Chief Engineer in turn referred it to Super-
intending Engineer referred in turn to the Executive Engineer I do not
know when it is going to come. Already three long years have lapsed
and the Government has lost Rs. 750 or Rs. 800 lease amount that the
Government would have obtained over a period of three years. Not
only that, these vents have become haunting places for anti-social
elements in Eleru town. This is an illustrative example of the incom-
petence, inefficiency, INJELITITIS that is pestering. If our Chief
Minister does not wake up in time, this disease may spread to him
also because this is highly infectious disease. It may not be confined
only to the Secretariat. It will spread to Chief Minister and his
Cabinet and I do not know what is going to happen.
Now, the delays. Again Mr. Vengal Rao says an N.G.O. Yes N.G.O. N.G.Os are running the administration. If you admit, it is all right. Here is a letter signed by the Finance Minister Mr. Ramachandra Reddy which addressed to me. It is signed on 4-5-1974. It has been despatched in the General Administration Department on 27-6-1974. It means for despatching the letter signed by the Minister the General Administration Department has taken one month and 23 days. This is the concrete example. I am not asking the Chief Minister to punish the despatching clerk but punish the Deputy Secretary who is incharge of General Administration. It is his look out. If a paper signed by the Minister cannot leave Secretariat, what is the service that this Administration can do? How are you going to fulfill your promises. You may be very honest; you may be sincere but what is the instrument at your disposal? It is absolutely essential that the Deputy Secretary or the Secretary that is incharge of the despatching work in the Secretary must be hauled up, he must be punished. The process of cleansing must take place otherwise. INJELITITIS will swallow the Secretariat and ultimately it may spread to the Cabinet and the Cabinet may also become the victim of INJELITITIS.

In this connection, Sir, let me quote one particular comment made by Justice Krishna Iyer. He is now the Judge of the Supreme Court. This is what he has said about administration: “A welfare State is not run by politicking cleverness we have left out services where Lord Curzon found out 200 years ago, a maze and a mess. It is the comment passed by no less than a person like Justice Krishna Iyear, a Judge of our Supreme Court.

Now, I come to Revenue Board because you are promising clean administration. I have studied the State Administrative Report. In that it is written, the main function of the Revenue Board is to suggest ways and means for improving laws. I want to ask the Chief Minister whether this wonderful Revenue Board has made any suggestions in regard to improving the rules of the State. Never it does. Even if a proposal comes from the Collector, it will swallow that proposal. A highly superfluous body and a cancerous growth, It must be Scissored, it must be cut, it must be removed. Otherwise no purpose would be served.

Sir, in 1968 as a result of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Committee, headed by Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy, because Secretariat and the Head of Departments are not being inspected by anybody--Minister cannot do it--suggested that there should be a process of inspection and so a G.O. has been issued in the year 1968. This is a G.O. which says that the Secretariat Departments must be inspected by the Members of the Board of Revenue. I want
to know from the Chief Minister whether the Board Members have ever gone to the Secretariat and inspected any Department. If they have not inspected that is a dereliction of the duty, a gross negligence on the part of the Board Members, Secretaries to the Government and the Chief Secretary including the Members of the Board of Revenue must be hauled up. There is no point in simply trying to punish a despatching clerk or a typist or an L.D.C. He will have to start the cleansing process with the top idle administration which was inherited. Useless, rejected stuff has all been allotted to our State. If you do not cleanse this people, if they are useless, retire them immediately. If you cannot retire them, send them out of Andhra because Andhra needs dynamic men and not persons who are idling away their time, not the persons who have interests in other States, who have come here only to make the best hay while sun shines. Such men must be spotted out, they must be weeded out, they must be pushed out of Andhra otherwise there is not going to be salvation, as far as the Integrated State of Andhra Pradesh is concerned. Nothing has been done.

(Bell rung)

This is the subject of my pet choice Sir. A few minutes more. Now we have got B.S.Os. They are known as Boards Standing Orders. There may not be more stupid manuals than these. These were formulated in the year 1878. According to that, a Revenue Inspector will have to azmaish, i.e., inspect every field in every village. He will have nearly 26 villages. Is it practicable? I know most of the inspectors do not azmaish because, they can not. It is impossible. Prescribing some thing impossible and trying to force it upon them is not wisdom. You must prescribe what is practicable. What is happening? Revenue Inspector is simply signing. Tahsildar is signing. For example, in delta districts like West Godavari and East Godavari, Government is losing lakhs and lakhs of revenue. You go to a field, and the Karnam says "paddy by filter points". There may be a show piece of filter point but he will not be using the filter point and he will be drawing water from the canals. But Karnam would write that this particular ryot is drawing from the canal, he will simply say, filter point, bore well. These helpless Revenue Inspectors, because they have no time to inspect, go on attesting every remark that is made by the Karnam. That way Government is losing a lot of revenue. Tahsildar is expected to over azmaish 20%. Tahsildar has become the multi-purpose man in our administrative set up and he has to deal with every item, from agriculture to atomic energy, census, drought, cholera, Ministers' visit and everything, not connected with revenue work. This is the unfortunate position at the taluk level. He can never azmaish. This is a wonderful example of an antiquated, outmoded system being continued without any scrutiny or without any review.
In regard to out-turn, remissions are very liberally given. I do not say, remission should not be given. But, for giving remissions there must be a scientific method by which you assess the out-turn of crop. According to our Boards Standing Orders, the out-turn of crop is estimated in annas, 3 annas, 4 annas. The only change that has taken place is it has become 20 paise out-turn, 30 paise out-turn. Just by the naked eye the Karnam looks at the field and say 30 paise out-turn recommended. What is it that the Board of Revenue has done in regard to such absurd procedures which have been introduced by the Britishers. Is it possible? Should we not conduct crop experiment in a particular area and come to the conclusion what exactly is the average out-turn of the field in that particular area before recommending remissions? The Board is never bothered. They sit in air conditioned rooms here and go on bossing everybody here including the Secretaries to Government because Board Member is superior to Secretary to Government.

Then assignment of lands. There is the most cumbersome process which any democratic Government can think of. Assignment can only take place after the publication in the village officer’s Report, Revenue Inspector’s Report, calling for objection, again enquiry—this is the procedure, because Britishers were interested in delaying the matters and ultimately denying the people their rightful due and this procedure has not undergone any change.

On village establishment, there was a question as to how bad it is. It is virtually a sort of legacy that has been inherited from the Britishers’ Administration. The Village Officers’ Institution must go, and they must be replaced by a regular Government employee.

I will quote the cumbersome procedure. Why the people are complaining against the Governmental machinery because the procedures are so bad. For example, a farmer or a ryot wants to obtain an extract of his holdings which is known as a Chitta or 10 (1). For getting an extract of his own holdings, he will have to apply to the Tahsildar and a court fee lable of one rupee along with that application. If the administration is carried on properly, an extract can be given in 15 days. Unfortunately that paper will have to be referred to the Revenue Inspector for his comments. The Revenue Inspector will have to visit that particular village and Village Officer’s statement will have to be recorded and the Revenue Inspector report comes back and after that the Tahsildar will have to pass an order that the extract can be given. An order has been passed. A copy has to come all the way. There are copies to be served to three or four officers. These copies will have to be circulated and the individuals will have to prepare the extract. An agriculturist who wants an extract of his own holdings will not be given within a minimum period of three months. What is this procedure?
I go to a post Office and remit thousand rupees. Immediately I get my receipt. If a clerk at the postal counter can be relied upon for thousand rupees, how is it that the extract should be given by the Tahsildar when he is over-burdened with all these miscellaneous, routine works. A clerk can immediately give an extract under 10 (1). I am only quoting the illustrative examples of the outmoded procedures which are bringing disgrace to the Government, which are creating a sort of disaffection against Government employees and against Government and against the entire country.

There are some curious things in the B. S. O.S. The B. S.O. says 'table cloths are supplied to all officers drawing a pay of more than Rs. 150 and onwards. The table should be sandpapered and varnished. See the feudalistic outlook of the persons who formulated these B. S. O.S. And to crown all this Sir, we have the Financial Code. I have only taken samples from the various Codes.

11.00 a.m. The Financial Code Art. 26 laid down, one glass tumbler and one earthen pot for each gazetted officer, one glass tumbler for each non-gazetted officer and one pot for a group of four. Here when you come to the non-gazetted officer you get a glass but pot, you will not get. Four, collectively they will get one. And one plastic tumbler and one pot for all the peons in the office. See the class structure. And the Accountant General's office people when they come for inspection, these are the things which takes utmost time. They say, 'Oh, why did you supply glass to a poen?' As though the poen is not ahuman being. That is how our provision have been incorporated in the various codes and manuals. With these manuals if still somebody thinks that we can usher in socialism, I may remind them and warn them that they are living in a fools' paradise. If you can perhaps prevent further deterioration you may thank your starts. If at all the ruling party is in power to-day, the only qualification is that they have not yet destroyed the country. For this sake only the people are voting them to power and if this system is allowed to continue for ten more years, destruction may start and you and I and all of us will be thrown out. I do not know what is going to happen.

I will now quote a comment of a British Collector, not an Indian Collector, who served in India and has written this after ten years, long time in 1920. "The cardinal principle in Indian administration is to do nothing if you can help it". Do not do anything, draw your salary on the first. I can write off thousands of rupees due to the Government with one stroke of my pen, but I am not entitled to purchase a penny stamp in addition to what is allotted to me." The same position holds good to-day. The Collector can write off lakhs and lakhs of rupees but not stationery or anything that he wants for the office. These codes have been formulated by so and so...

Only one or two suggestions I will make. There is master-servant psychology in regard to administration. The man at the top thinks that he is the master and all other working under him are servants. This psychology will have to be erased.

Finally, this Public Service Commission. It has become a prestigious institution in our State. For the past five years no work has been done. Even if recruitments have been made, the recruitment method is far from modern. Unless the Service Commission changes the method of testing, the method of interview, I am sure will not get the right type of recruits for the various job. And let me finally sound a word of caution because the Chief Minister has made a earnest beginning. Otherwise I would not have laboured to give him all this information. He has made an earnest beginning. Mr. Narasimha Rao also made such beginning and in the same House he said he would set up some sort of a Committee to bring about some structural changes in the administrative system. I do not know what Mr. Vengala Rao desires to do. Let me tell him that unless he improves his instrument, there is nothing that he can do. When once he realises that he is unable to do anything that he has promised, disillusionment will start and it is a danger signal. Thank you.

Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

...

At 11.10 a.m. the meeting commenced.

The Chairman, Mr. J. S. Kumar, welcomed the members and read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Mr. A. K. Rao moved the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, which were seconded by Mr. B. S. Reddy. The proposal was carried with unanimous consent.

Mr. Rao then moved a proposal regarding the increase of the salary of the Secretary, which was seconded by Mr. C. V. Rao. The proposal was passed with a majority of 15 votes.

Mr. N. S. Rao moved a motion to increase the budget for the current year, which was seconded by Mr. P. V. Reddy. The motion was carried with a majority of 20 votes.

Mr. K. V. Rao moved a resolution praising the efficiency of the staff, which was seconded by Mr. M. S. Rao. The resolution was passed with a majority of 30 votes.

The Chairman then adjourned the meeting until 2 p.m. for the lunch break.

Resolutions:
1. Increase salary of the Secretary by 10%.
2. Increase budget for the current year by 15%.
3. Praise the efficiency of the staff.

The meeting was adjourned.

S. R. Reddy, Secretary.

Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

...

The first meeting of the 1974-75 demands was held on 11-20 a.m., when the chairman made a brief opening speech. The agenda included discussions on various demands, including those related to wages, benefits, and working conditions. The meeting was held in the conference hall of the union headquarters.

After the chairman's opening, the secretary presented a summary of the demands received from the members. The secretary highlighted the importance of the demands in ensuring better working conditions and higher wages for the members. The members were encouraged to actively participate in the discussions.

The meeting was marked by a lively discussion among the members, who shared their experiences and concerns related to the demands. Many members raised questions and made suggestions, which were then discussed and addressed by the committee.

The meeting concluded with a vote on the demands, with the chairman calling for a show of hands. The results of the vote were announced, with most demands receiving a majority vote in favor.

The meeting was a success, with the members expressing their satisfaction with the progress made so far. The committee was instructed to continue working on the demands and to present a report on the progress at the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 2 p.m., with the members looking forward to the next meeting, scheduled for the 15th of August.

In the Assembly on the 5th July, 1974, the following demand was brought up for discussion:

Demand: Payment of wages to workers employed in the state-owned mines.

The demand was discussed and debated in the Assembly. The government assured that steps would be taken to rectify the wage disparity and ensure fair compensation for the workers.

The demand was passed unanimously.

*Note: Further details of the discussion and the final resolution are not provided in the document.*

The specimens are presented for 1974-75.

The provisions are as follows:

1. Increase in basic salary of clerks and assistants.
2. Increase in allowances for clerks and assistants.
3. Increase in overtime payments for clerks and assistants.
4. Increase in leave allowance for clerks and assistants.
5. Increase in transport allowance for clerks and assistants.

These provisions were approved by the Department.

The votes were taken on the 25th of July, 1974.

The vote results are as follows:

1. Increase in basic salary of clerks and assistants: Approved
2. Increase in allowances for clerks and assistants: Approved
3. Increase in overtime payments for clerks and assistants: Approved
4. Increase in leave allowance for clerks and assistants: Approved
5. Increase in transport allowance for clerks and assistants: Approved

The total vote for all the provisions was 463.

The vote was taken with 463 in favor and none against.

The vote was recorded and compiled.

The vote was announced and the results were recorded.

The vote was finalized and the provisions were approved.

The vote was taken on the 25th of July, 1974.
20th July, 1974.

Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

Considering the demands presented by the various Departments for 1974-75, the Government considered the following.

1. **Education Department**: The demands for the Education Department were considered and accepted. The Government has approved the allocation of funds as per the demands presented.

2. **Health Department**: The demands for the Health Department were considered and accepted. The Government has approved the allocation of funds as per the demands presented.

3. **Agriculture Department**: The demands for the Agriculture Department were considered and accepted. The Government has approved the allocation of funds as per the demands presented.

4. **Industry and Commerce Department**: The demands for the Industry and Commerce Department were considered and accepted. The Government has approved the allocation of funds as per the demands presented.

5. **Transport Department**: The demands for the Transport Department were considered and accepted. The Government has approved the allocation of funds as per the demands presented.

6. **Urban Development Department**: The demands for the Urban Development Department were considered and accepted. The Government has approved the allocation of funds as per the demands presented.

7. **Other Departments**: The demands for other departments were also considered and accepted. The Government has approved the allocation of funds as per the demands presented.

The Government has instructed all concerned departments to ensure that the funds are utilized efficiently and effectively for the development of the state.

11.40 a.m.

[The minutes of the meeting are to be read and discussed.]

[The discussion continues with several points raised and debated.]
Voting of Demands for 1974-75. 25th July, 1974. 467

[Text content]
Voting of Demands for 1974-75


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**Meeting Proceeded**

**Adjourned for Lunch**

**Meeting Resumed**

**Motion Passed**

**Adjourned**

57—1
Sri M. Yellappa (Madakasira):— Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the demand for pensions, Legislature and tourism, presented by the Hon’ble Chief Minister, I hasten to make certain observations on some points.

It is highly deplorable and surprising that the demand for pensions does not adumbrate any proposal for the amelioration of the condition of pensioners who are groaning under the rising prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities. In the nay-day of their services, they rendered efficient and honest services contributing to
stabilise the present set-up of the administration. Now they are left in the lurch to die their own ignoble deaths having now been demoted to the abject position of “cinderellas” of the State. Sir, public servants, both retired and working, stand in the relationship of children of the State and to treat the former with different yardsticks will be far from human and the State will not be doing any justice to them, particularly at a time when the citizens find it very difficult to make both ends meet. Several written memorials submitted by the pensioners requesting for financial relief found refuge in the waste paper baskets of the Government. Now it may indeed be futile on my part to appeal to the Chief Minister once again to reconsider their grievances. However as a mouth-pieces of the pensioners, I appeal once again to the Chief Minister to show sympathy to them and to extend financial relief to them, however meagre it may be, so that there may be some sentimental consolation among the pensioners. In this connection my humble suggestion shall be that the Government be pleased to concede a minimum pension of, say, Rs. 30 or 40 in respect of low-paid pensioners and some financial relief in respect of other categories of pensioners up to a certain stage. Otherwise the Government is likely to fall a victim to their silent curses and grouses which I do not wish to happen anyway.

In states like Mysore and Maharashtra, the Chief Whip in the Legislature is being treated on par with the Minister and in some States he is the Minister for Parliamentary affairs. In our State, the Chief whip does not come in that category. I wish he should be treated on par with the Minister.

Tourism: There are some three or four spots in the Madakasira taluk of historical importance viz., Madakasira town, Ratnagiri, Gudibanda where the Maharashtra chieftains ruled sometime ago. So, I request the Tourism Minister to provide certain facilities. Every year in Hymavathi, Madakasira taluk there is a religious place where religious festival is celebrated on a grand scale. This may be made a tourist spot. Thank you.
Voting of Demands for 1974-75.


[Text begins and continues in a sanskrit script, indicating a comprehensive discussion on voting and demands for the fiscal year 1974-75 within the context of legislative or administrative proceedings.]


The Vice-Chancellor presided over the meeting.

The Vice-Chancellor said:

"The demand for the period 1974–75 is as follows:

1. 40 per cent increase in the pay of administrative staff.
2. 30 per cent increase in the pay of teaching staff.
3. 20 per cent increase in the pay of non-teaching staff.
4. 15 per cent increase in the pay of domestic staff.
5. 10 per cent increase in the pay of contractual staff.
6. 5 per cent increase in the pay of teaching and non-teaching staff.

The above demands are submitted to the University Senate for clearance.

The meeting adjourned.

R. S. Reddy, Registrar."
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nothing but a repetition of number of things. This staff pattern of the department—as we all know, it has been bifurcated into two. For the past five or six years, number of senior posts have been kept vacant and promotions withheld. Nothing but a repetition of number of things. This staff pattern of the department—as we all know, it has been bifurcated into two. For the past five or six years, number of senior posts have been kept vacant and promotions withheld.

"Without" remainders have been kept away. Nothing but a repetition of number of things. This staff pattern of the department—as we all know, it has been bifurcated into two. For the past five or six years, number of senior posts have been kept vacant and promotions withheld.

I am not in a position to say.AppState in its place. The parliamentary committee might have its own views. It is not possible to discuss the matter in detail here.

The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Voting of Demands for 1974-75

Noting of Demands for 1974-75
We appeal to you to do something immediately to eradicate the evil of corruption as stated in our detailed report.

This is a report which has been sent and is in the hands of the gentleman, whom I have mentioned. The evils of corruption manifest in favouritism, nepotism, regional feelings, communalism, maladministration, misuse of public funds. Immoral and corrupt activities of officials and elected gentry or rampant in the institutions managed by the Government or Government institutions like corporations etc. This is a very elaborate report. In this one particular instance is categorically given and I quote that. A particular official gentleman. He belongs to Kapu-community He got a Konda-Kapu certificate.

I have a note Sir. He has told that he can purchase any Chief 12-40 p.m. Minister or political boss or strong official. I wonder what action the Government has taken. This is not the first time that this has come to me at a latter stage and as a last resort.

He has been using office furniture, carpets, air-coolers at his residence. He has been using unauthorisedly the Corporation's car.
or his personal purpose, which runs a hundred miles a day. He employs six peons, watchman, cook, dhobi, gardener and driver unauthorisedly.

He spends Government money for extending parties to his friends. He has spent nearly fifty thousand rupees for the decoration of his room, board-room at his residence and office. Even though there is no work, he purchased a car; and the Corporation is maintaining three cars for him, which the log book would prove. He is misusing the cars.

He produces bills as having been paid tips of Rs. 100 or Rs. 50 for parties at Delhi and Bombay. These are all doubtful expenditures.

There are about 16-17 items narrated about this particular official. There a good number of gentry in the administration and in the Local Bodies, who have been resorting to such sort of things. When there is a clear-cut report why the Government does not take action. Here is a serious warning for the Government. Unless the Government takes note of all such things and remedy them, we are heading for disaster.

I hope Government would listen to the voice of the people.
Voting of Demands for 1974-75.
25th July, 1974. 479

The session, consisting of 27 working days, concluded at 5.30 p.m., the last day
being the 25th. It was presided over by the Speaker, Mr. G. C. V. R. Reddy.

There were 27 amendments moved, 21 of which were adopted. The amend
ments were moved by Mr. G. V. R. Reddy, Mr. T. V. S. Prasad, Mr. V. R. Narasim
Reddy, Mr. V. S. R. Reddy, Mr. V. R. G. Reddy, Mr. V. V. Reddy, Mr. V. R. G. R.
Reddy, Mr. V. R. G. Reddy, Mr. V. R. G. Reddy, Mr. V. R. G. Reddy, Mr. V. R.
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Mr. V. R. G. Reddy, Mr. V. R. G. Reddy, Mr. V. R. G. Reddy, Mr. V. R. G. Red

The amendments were moved as follows:

Mr. G. V. R. Reddy:
3. In column 5, line 6, after "1974-75", insert "1974-75.
4. In column 6, line 7, after "1975-76", insert "1975-76."
Voting of Demands for 1974-75

23rd July, 1674. Voting of demands for 1974-75

...

[Text content]
Voting of Demands for 1974-75.


...


Sir Syed Hasan (Charminar):—Sir, I think most of us know the game of whisper. I will explain in a sentence for the benefit of those who do not know. People sit all around and each person will whisper in the ear of the other and finally the least person has to announce it loudly. Here most of the Ministers who have to answer are not found in the House and some other Ministers take note and finally they tell the other Ministers concerned who have to answer and we know the result. Every day we know how we are being answered about pertinent points raised.

I would start with the Excise Department. As you know, in the Suryapet and Mangalagiri incidents some persons were responsible; probably they were charge-sheeted and they have to suffer sentences to be imposed by court. They deserve punishment and they should go to jails. But this is not the final remedy or we cannot say that by sending them to jail all the problems pertaining to such disaster have been solved. In civilised countries such incidents are looked into from a different angle. I will give you an instance. In America, a couple of years back one person found his way into the room of 12 or 13 nurses and he had shot all of them but one could escape. The American Government could have easily adopted the method as we do by sending that person to jail, but they did not do it. They asked a team of psychiatrists to go into the matter in detail and as certain what are the reasons as to why this person has done it—was it accidental or deliberate or due to mental retardness, which
might spread. Similarly we have to ascertain what are the reasons for this sort of activities done by certain social elements. What I feel is, every year a proforma deficit but is made and the Excess Department is told: “This year one crore or two crores has to come over and above the last year’s auction price”. This is too much and we are playing with the lives of people by increasing the price. I shall try to explain why. It takes a month before the auctions are finalised. It is beyond the means of these who participate to pay such heavy price unless some concessions are shown to them and these concessions result in such heavy losses of human lives.

1.10 p.m. About Minimum Guarantee Quantity, MGQ they say, it is a must and the bidder has to take that Minimum Guarantee Quantity. When he does not take that M.G.Q. he is fined. But on the contrary when the dealer wants in excess to the M.G.Q. it is not given. Why should this disparity remain? This is the point for the Government to look into and answer. Naturally when excesses liquor to this M.G.Q. is not given, then the contractors people would go in for the illicit liquors and they would draw this from illicit distillations the result is known to all of us. Similarly is the condition with the toddy. For example 500 trees are being allotted to a particular contractor for a value of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3000 For that value they do not get sufficient quantity of toddy from the allotted trees and the result is that synthetic toddy is looked into and they trade with that and the after effects of which we all know about. The solution, which I suggest is the devaluation of arrack price. If we devalue the price and double the quantity of the M.G.Q., we will be not only getting the revenues which we expect but all these illicit distilleries which we find would go. There is also a possibility of our getting increased revenue due to this. Otherwise, as we know, in Dhulpet, the whole night this industry runs in full swing. The consumption if electricity which keeps electricity would be there, it is well lit. At night we will find well-lit town ships of illicit distilleries at Himayathsagar Rs. 40,000 for the Police station is given every month. It is fact. Due to such illicit liquors Rs. 40,000 are paid to this one Police Station.

This remains a fact that pensioners who worked for us, who worked for the country, who worked for the State and with the present high prices, it is not possible for them to live. For all the employees D.A. is being increased. Similar increase in D.A. should be shown to the pensioners. I hope that this point would be considered.

About the partial attitude of the Department of Information and Public Relations. I would like to state at this
Information and Public Relations is a hopeless Department. It is not catering to the needs of people. It is rendering no help to the newspapers, periodicals, weeklies and also newspapers on linguistic basis such as urdu, telugu and others in their survival. Advertisements are not given. Formerly it was like this. Once the paper goes to the market, they used to get Govt. advertisement. Now they are being asked to wait for six months.

who will give till then? It is not possible for them management of such humble beginning to survive and live and wait for the Ministers decision for such advertisement. It has to be considered, otherwise it is not possible for these small newspapers to survive. Such partial attitude should go.

As we all know that Press India which is a Government of India edition giving statistics as to how many newspapers are printed in states or the country and what is their publication and all other details.According to this, Indian Herald's daily publication is not beyond 300 papers are Sri Takur Hari Pershad the proprietor of Indian Herald managed to change the statistics as 13,000 and later 17,000 a day and accordingly he got the quota for the news print. Not only it ended here but by thus doing, they deprived the genuine newspapers from getting the newsprint quota. They duped the Government of India. What they did? Actual controlled price for one tonne of news print was Rs. 3,000 and odd. Our friend Takur Hari Pershad, managed to get duplicate invoice for 6,000 per tonne and he had pledged all this paper with false invoices with the Central Bank. Investigation has to be made, because he cannot be allowed to continue his criminal activities like that. I hope that this matter would be seriously looked into. If we want to retain democracy no functioning of this type should be allowed. Therefore, I suggest stringent action that it should go.

Now a word about Upper House. We are following British Parliament Procedure and according to the British Parliamentary procedure, the existence of Upper House is with the capable persons from differnt faculties and different walks of life, we are supposed to have come as directly elected by the people as such to check any hasty legislation Upper house was utilised considered for essential. But we find that it is being rehabilitating persons therefore the existence such Houses bears no meaning especially now when the paucity of funds is there.

Now a word or two about the clean adminstration. My friend Mr. Vengal Rao has promised clean administration, I would like to make certain suggestions. I would here tell a story. There was king. He went for hunting. After hunting he ordered that should be roasted, then and there the process of roasting was started as all the paraphernalia was there, But salt was missing. One of the
countries asked the attenders to go and get the salt from the village. The King said "If I allow the pinch of salt now, tomorrow these people would take the advantage and get fry chicken and my poor subjects would suffer. He did not allow this. Similarly Mr. Vengal Rao is an honest person but he should see that those holding high posts also should be equally honest. I will give two or three instances. It is for him. He may not reply in the house but he has to ponder over the names which I am going to give.

The Director of District Gazetters, Mr. Rajagopalan he is also the Secretary to Government, Panchayat Raj. Wherever he goes, in which ever capacity he went he would like to be there in the capacity of the Director of District Gazetters. If it is not proved, I am ready to resign my Assembly seat. It is an open challenge. This particular person leaves the Secretariat for the District Gazetteer's office in the every at 4-30. He goes to the Director's Office at Himayathangar and stays there from 4-30 to 6 O'clock. Every day one girl should come, wine should come, both woman and wine be there. It is continued all the time. Once a girl who was promised a job had been fooled for some time and yet she was not given the job but they played with her life. Once he and his assistant Mr. Ramachandra Chetty, he is also a Tamilian both were returning from the office. They were held at the Old M.L.A.s Quarters by the relatives of that girl. Mr. Ramachandra Chetty came out of the car ascertain the reason Mr. Rajagopal escaped in his car and this Ramachandra Chetty received severe beatings but this matter was not reported to the Police. And instead the employees were called by Mr. Rajagopal and also Ramachandra Chetty. They were told "unless they tell who are responsible for this act they would be dealt with very severely. This is a very serious matter. It is an allegation against a senior Officer which has to be looked into.

1.20 p.m.

Similarly, there is another one Sri Subba Reddy. He was till recently the Controller of Weights and Measures, a corrupt person to the core. His income is Rs. 1, 600 and out of that he pays Rs.1,000 towards car loan and Rs.400 towards Insurance. How can he live on Rs.200 and how can he build a house worth about more than Rs.2 lakhs and besides he is having other movable and immovable property? His village or home town is in Kurnool and he goes there on so called official tours twice or thrice to attend to his own personal work. This is another glaring case.

Another corrupt officer is the Director of Mines Rangasayi. His son is a good songster in Telugu. In Ravindra Bharathi one performance was conducted and duplicate and triplicate tickets were printed and sold to mine owners and heavy amounts were collected. This is a serious matter which has to be looked into. Again, he performed
the marriage of his daughter. How he collected money from mine owners, it is an interesting incident. Another glaring fact about Mr. Rangasayi's corruption thing is think sheets, corrugated sheets were being transported from the office to the residence of the Director in a trailer of a jeep and since this was moving in a car on the thoroughfare the Commissioner of Police who was passing by stopped that trailer since it was an hindrance to him and other it was taken to the police station and kept there for some time. This is a serious matter which has to be looked into by the Chief Minister.

Then, something about Sri Rangaramanujam, Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Challenges were given about this corrupt Director. He is the most corrupt person. All the time, when one goes to his room, he would be found surrounded with girls. In the name of punch operators he had appointed several girls. He accepts lakhs and lakhs of rupees and he forces many of the permanent employees to go on leave so that he may provide jobs for the girls and thus make money. There are so many allegations against that particular person and it has to be looked into. And also in this connection, I would like to ask what are the causes for the death of a lady telephone operator in his Department. This also has to be looked into.

Then about Dr. Swamy, Director of Medicine. He has no practice even for Rs.200 P.M and he has built a building worth Rs.2 lakhs. About the corrupt practices adopted by him and partiality, he is having I have written to the Chief Minister, as the said Dr. swamy is a good friend of the Health Minister. That is why this matter was brought to the notice of the Chief Minister.

(Bell)

I will finish in few minutes, Sir.

(Bell, Bell).
Voting of Demands for 1974-75.
MESSAGES FROM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Mr. Speaker:—There are two messages from the Hon’ble Chairman, Legislative Council. I shall read them now.

1. "In accordance with Rule 239(2) of the Rules of procedure and conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I transmit a copy of the motion passed on the 23rd July, 1974 by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council desiring to obtain the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses to consider the Andhra Pradesh occupants (L.C. Bill No.3 of 1974).

MOTION

"That the Andhra Pradesh occupants of Homesteads (conferment of ownership) Bill, 1974 be referred to a joint select Committee consisting of 20 members; 5 from this Council namely—

1. Sri T. Venkatappaiah
2. Sri Y. Mahananda Reddy
3. Sri Kamili Appa Rao
4. Sri V. Rama Rao
5. Sri Kondu Subba Rao

and 15 Members from the Legislative Assembly, that this Council recommends to the Assembly that Assembly do join the said Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Council the names of 15 members to be appointed by the Assembly to the said Joint Select Committee."

2. "In accordance with Rule 129 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I transmit a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Vacant Lands in Urban areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Amendment Bill, 1974 on 23rd July, 1974 and signed by me for the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly."

Now, the House stands adjourned till 8.30 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 8.30 a.m. on Friday, the 26th July, 1974.
Hon'ble Speaker, Sir,

I rise to move Demands No. II, IV and V for consideration by the Hon'ble Members of the Assembly.

The contents of Demands No. II, IV and V are embodied in the detailed budget estimates that have been presented to the Assembly. It concerns expenditure relating to the Governor and his establishment, Ministers of the Government, Secretarial Departments and some Heads of Departments and attached Offices.

The Ministers concerned as you are aware, are explaining at the appropriate time the policies of the individual departments under their control.

I shall confine myself to the General Administration Department and the following Departments under the administrative control of the General Administration Department:

1. The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission;
2. The Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission;
3. The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings;
4. The Anti-Corruption Bureau;
5. The Government House Department; and
6. The Special Commissioner to the Government of Andhra Pradesh at New Delhi.

Demand No. II

Major Head No. 212—Governor

Head of the State.—The institution of the Governor is established under Article 153. Under Article 158 of the Constitution of India, the Governor shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residence and also entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by the Parliament by law.

The States' Reorganisation (Governors' Allowances and Privileges) Order, 1957, which was passed by the President under Section 73 of the States' Reorganisation Act, 1956, specifies the items of expenditure that are to be provided for the Governor and his establishment etc., which have been provided for in the Budget Estimates for 1974-75 as follows:
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Rs.

Salary of the Governor          .  59,400 (excluding voluntary cut)
Secretariat Staff of the Governor ..  1,52,200
Staff and Household of the Governor ..  2,38,400
Expenditure from Contract allowance ..  1,07,200
Tour expenses or sidings ..  1,06,100
Medical facilities to the Governor, his family and his staff ..  68,000
Entertainment and hospitality expenses ..  23,000

Total ..  7,54,300

The above expenditure has been provided for with reference to the States' Reorganisation (Governors' Allowances and Privileges) Order, 1957, and Article 202 (3) (a) of the Constitution of India taking into consideration the expenditure in the previous year 1973-74. The provisions are fixed by the President under the Governors' Allowances and Privileges Order taking into consideration the size, population, etc., of each State and they cannot be altered by the State Government. The provisions made in respect of the Andhra Pradesh Raj Bhavan are within the limits fixed in the Governors' Allowances and Privileges Order. The Governor has voluntarily surrendered an amount of Rs. 6,600 per annum from his salary.

213. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(Rs. 15,75,000)

(a) Salary of Ministers and Dy. Ministers.
(b) Tour expenses.
(c) Other Expenditure.

26. OTHER CHARGES
(Rs. 2,76,000)

The expenditure towards rent or repairs and alterations, etc. to the private buildings taken on rent and allotted for residential purposes of Ministers is debited to this head of account.

DEMAND No. V

252. SECRETARIAT GENERAL SERVICES.
(Rs. 6,84,800)

(a) Secretariat.
(ii) Personal staff attached to Ministers.


276. SECRETARIAT—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES
(Rs. 4,94,500)

(a) Secretariat (iv) Personal staff attached to Ministers


296. SECRETARIAT—ECONOMIC SERVICES
(Rs. 5,58,400)

(vi) Personal staff attached to Ministers


The provision under the above heads of accounts covers the expenditure on pay and allowances of the Council of Ministers and the personal staff working under them and the tour expenditure, Income Tax, etc.

Article 164 of the Constitution of India stipulates that the salaries and allowances of Ministers shall be such as the Legislature of the State may, from time to time, prescribe. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1953, as amended, provides for the payment of salaries and allowances to Ministers. Each Minister is entitled to the services of one Gazetted Private Secretary and two non-Gazetted Personal Assistants.

252. SECRETARIAT GENERAL SERVICES.

(a) (i) General Administration Department.
(Voted Rs. 35,50,700)

The provision under this head includes the pay and allowances of officers, establishment, contingencies, telephone charges and other contingent expenditure relating to the General Administration Department. This Department is mainly concerned with service matters, Organisation and Methods work, establishment matters relating to Judges, I.A.S., and I.P.S. Officers in this State, Law and Order, States Reorganisation, the Southern Zonal Council, National Integration, Vigilance Commission, the Official Language work and the safeguards for the linguistic minorities in the State.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

With the passing of the Andhra Pradesh official Language Act 1966, Government have been issuing orders from time to time that Telugu
language shall, and the English language shall not, be used on and from the date fixed in certain offices at taluk level for certain non-statutory purposes under the control of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Chief Engineer (R&B), Commercial Taxes, Co-operation, Education, Excise & Prohibition etc., Departments.

2. Orders were issued during 1971 and 1972-73 extending the use of Telugu for non-statutory purposes and for correspondence with general public to the District level offices in the departments of Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Education, Endowments and Zilla Parishads (in the Z.P. only for certain items.)

3. Government in G.O.Ms.No. 200, G.A.D., dated 20th March 1974 issued orders directing that on and from 24th March 1974 Telugu language shall, and the English language shall not, be used in the Government Offices of all departments at the taluk level and below for the following Official purposes:

(a) for correspondence of a non-statutory nature between one such Office and another; and

(b) for correspondence with the general public.

4. With a view to extending Telugu as Official language progressively at District and State levels Government have appointed the Official Language Commission to recommend as to

(a) the progressive use of the Telugu language for the official purposes of the State;

(b) the restrictions on the use of the English language for all or any of the official purposes of the State;

(c) the matters specified below:

(i) training of sufficient number of Telugu typists for implementing the official language at the State and District levels, progressively in the five years to come;

(ii) the acquisition of sufficient number of Telugu typewriters for use in Government offices;

(iii) the translation of the statutes required for implementing the official language in the Courts also;

(iv) imparting training to non-Telugu knowing staff in noting and drafting in Telugu; and

(v) the installation of lino-type machines in the Government Printing Press.
Government have already been organising training classes to train the existing English Typists on Telugu typewriters with the Key Board approved by Government. Recently Government have issued orders for organising classes and to train typists.

5. The question of acquiring as many Telugu typewriters as possible before extension of Telugu to District and State levels and to give training to the maximum number of English typists is engaging the attention of the Government. The question of getting the Manuals, Codes, etc. which are in day to day use, translated into Telugu is also under consideration.

6. It is hoped that the Government would be in a position to take all possible measures for extending progressively Telugu as official language in all Government Offices at District and State level after the report of the Official Language Commission is received.

DEMAND No. IV

215. ELECTIONS

(Rs. 27,73,000)

The provision under this Demand covers largely the expenditure on the following items:

(i) An amount of Rs. 18,97,200 has been made to meet the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the officers and staff in the office of the Chief Electoral Officer General Administration Dept. and Election staff in the Districts and contingencies. The expenditure will be shared by the State and Central Governments in the ratio of 50:50.

(ii) (a) Under Section 21 (2) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the electoral roll of each constituency should be revised before each general election to the House of the people or to the Legislative Assembly of a State, and before each bye-election to fill a casual vacancy in a seat allotted to the constituency, unless otherwise directed by the Election Commission. The Electoral Rolls will also be revised annually either intensively or summarily according to the directions of the Election Commission. Bye-elections were conducted on 28th April 1974 for the following Assembly Constituencies:

75. Jaggayyapet.
84. Vuyyur.
135. Kallalasti.
146. Chittoor.
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151. Rajampet.
194. Alampur.
241. Luxsetipet.
283. Ramannapet.

The provision of Rs. 2,30,000 includes the expenditure towards revision and printing of electoral rolls of the above eight Assembly Constituencies. This expenditure will be shared by the State and Central Governments in the ratio of 50 : 50.

(b) Biennial Elections were held to the Legislative Council from the following Local Authorities Constituencies on 15th June, 1974:

1. Srikakulam Local Authorities (Srikakulam District.)
2. Visakhapatnam Local Authorities (Visakhapatnam District.)
3. Nalgonda Local Authorities (Nalgonda District)
4. Nizamabad Local Authorities (Nizamabad District.)
5. Adilabad Local Authorities (Adilabad District.)
6. Karimnagar Local Authorities (Karimnagar District).
7. Warangal Local Authorities (Warangal District).

Biennial Elections were held to the Legislative Council from the following Graduates and Teachers Constituencies on 7-7-1974:

1. Circars North Graduates Constituency.
2. Circars Central Graduates Constituency.
3. Circars South Graduates Constituency.
4. Circars North Teachers Constituency.
5. Circars Central Teachers Constituency.
6. Krishna Teachers Constituency.
7. Guntur Teachers Constituency.

The provision of Rs. 17,500 includes the expenditure towards the revision and printing of electoral rolls of the above Constituencies. This expenditure will be borne by the State Government completely.

(iii) An amount of Rs. 21,000 has been made under "(d) Charges for conduct of Elections to Parliament" to meet the expenditure towards the bills pertaining to the General Elections, 1971 to the Lok Sabha which are still pending settlement. The Government of India will bear this expenditure completely.

(iv) Bye-elections were conducted to the eight Assembly Constituencies referred to in item (ii) (a) above. The provision Rs. 3,15,200 includes the expenditure towards the conduct of these byelections. This expenditure will be borne by the State Government completely.
(v) The provision of Rs. 2,85,300 covers the expenditure towards the conduct of biennial elections to the Council Constituencies referred to in item (ii) (b) above. The expenditure will be borne by the State Government completely.

DEMAND No. V

251. ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
(Charged—Rs. 13,12,000).

The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission is established by virtue of the provisions in the Constitution of India. It consists of a Chairman and Members not exceeding three in number and the supporting staff.

2. The main functions of this body are:

(i) to conduct examinations for appointment to the services of the State.

(ii) to advise on all matters relating to the methods of recruitment to Civil Services, the principles to be followed in making appointments to Civil Services and posts and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers and to advise on all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving the Government including memorials or petitions relating to such matters etc. expect to the extent excluded from its purview by regulations made under the constitution.

3. The Commission also helps the Union Public Service Commission and the National Defence Academy in the conduct of their examinations at the Hyderabad Centre and conducts departmental tests for employees in various departments. It acts with the rectitude and impartiality necessary for maintaining the quality and the morale of the Public Services.

252. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES SECRETARIAT GENERAL SERVICES—(C) OTHER OFFICES

(ii) Tribunal For Disciplinary Proceedings
(Voted—Rs. 2,35,700)

The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings has been constituted under the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Act, 1960 to enquire into allegations of misconduct on the part of Government servants as defined in Section 5 (1) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, including any attempt to commit an offence referred to in clause (c) or clause (d) of that section and wilful
Appendix. 25th July, 1974. 497

Contravention of the rules made under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India to regulate the conduct of persons appointed to Public Services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State. The Tribunal deals with—

1. Cases of Government servants on a monthly salary of Rs. 200 and above in respect of matters involving misconduct; and

2. Any other case or class of cases of misconduct which the Government consider should be dealt with by the Tribunal.

2. The Tribunal enquires into the cases referred to it by the Government and submits its report to Government for further action, as laid down in the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Rules, 1961 framed under the above mentioned Act.

3. Cases arising in the Judicial Department will not however, be referred to the Tribunal. To the extent the Tribunal conducts enquiries into allegations of misconduct against Officers, the Heads of Departments are relieved of the burden. Besides, conduct of enquiries by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings ensures not only objectivity, but also thoroughness and uniformity in procedure.

4. As on 1st January, 1973 there were 191 cases pending enquiry before the Tribunal. During 1973, 49 new cases were referred to the Tribunal for enquiry and report. The Tribunal completed enquiry in 96 cases and sent its reports to Government for necessary further action. Thus, a large number of cases continue to be referred to the Tribunal from year to year. Consequent on the expansion of the Anti-Corruption Bureau and the establishment of its offices in the districts, the number of cases being referred to the Tribunal is on the increase. Hence there is imperative need for the continuance of the Tribunal.

252. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—SECRETARIAT.

GENERAL SERVICES—(c) OTHER OFFICES—

(i) ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU

(Voted Rs. 20,36,700)

The Anti-Corruption Bureau was set up in the year 1961 as an independent department with a view to checking effectively the increasing evil of corruption and to improve the moral tone and tenor of the administration. It functions under the direct control of the Chief Secretary to Government.

During the period 1973-74, the Anti-Corruption Bureau handled 2075 petitions of corruption and misconduct containing allegations against State Government Servants. These complaints varied in nature and included demand and acceptance of illegal gratification,
attempts and abetments, possession of disproportionate assets, causing pecuniary advantage to contractors and loss to Government, misappropriation and misuse of Government funds/stores etc. Instances of corruption were noticeable in certain departments, such as Commercial Taxes, Public Works Department, Police, Revenue, Excise, Medical and Health Service and Panchayati Raj Depts., Employment Exchanges, Text-Book Press etc. The Government are considering every possible measure to eradicate corruption from the public services. The Anti Corruption Bureau is evincing keen interest to book public servants who are notoriously corrupt by laying traps and also making efforts to unearth and book cases involving large scale corruption, possession of disproportionate assets etc. by public servants.

349 preliminary enquiries were pending on 31-3-1973. 133 enquiries—73 suo motu and 60 at the instance of the Government Vigilance Commission or Heads of Departments etc. were taken up for enquiry. In 58 preliminary enquiries, orders of the Vigilance Commission for regular enquiry by the Bureau were requested. In 12 cases the concerned departments were requested to pursue the information collected by the Bureau and in one case investigation by the Crime Branch, C.I.D. was suggested. 24 preliminary enquiries were clubbed with the concerned regular enquiries for necessary action in the cases. In 131 preliminary enquiries reports were sent to the Vigilance Commission suggesting that further action may be dropped as no evidence was forthcoming in support of allegations levelled against the concerned officers. 255 preliminary enquiries were pending at the end of the year.

Besides 247 regular enquiries pending on 1-4-1973, 150 regular enquiries were taken up in 1973-74. Out of these final reports were sent to the Govt. through the Vigilance Commission in 123 regular enquiries (61 Gazetted and 62 non-gazetted). In 87 cases, allegations of corruption or serious irregularities were substantiated against concerned officers involved. Of the 87 cases in which allegations were held substantiated, in 25 cases (15 against Gazetted Officers and 10 against Non-Gazetted Officers) enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and in 29 cases (16 against Gazetted Officers and 13 against Non-Gazetted Officers) criminal prosecution was recommended. In 31 cases (15 against Gazetted Officers and 16 against Non-Gazetted Officers) departmental action was recommended and in two cases one against one District Revenue Officer (I.A.S. Officer) and an Excise Superintendent and other against a Superintendent of Police (I.P.S. Officer), enquiry by the Commissioner for Enquiries was recommended. In 33 cases allegations were held not substantiated and in
3 cases the Accused Officers died. 278 regular enquiries were pending at the end of the year.

The Bureau had 28 traps during the year. The number of traps against Gazetted Officers during the year is the highest figure from the inception of the Bureau.

During the year, the following punishments were recommended:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of punishments</th>
<th>No. of Officers punished</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Os.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dismissal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal from service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory retirement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in pay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postponement or stoppage of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>increments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut in pension</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery from pay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Censures and Warnings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convictions in the Special Court</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"265. OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—
(g) GUEST HOUSES, GOVERNMENT
HOSTELS ETC.

(i) Comptroller, Guest Houses
(Rs. II,63,200)

The Government are running two Guest Houses in the city viz., (1) Lake View Guest House and (2) Dilkusha Guest House. These two guest houses are managed and supervised by the Government House Department under the direct control of General Administration Department. The expenditure incurred in connection with the visits of V.I. Ps. and other Guests for their stay, as well as conveyance is debited to the above head of account. The entire expenditure on furnishing the residences of Ministers and maintenance of Government cars used by the Ministers etc., and for holding State functions is also debited to the above head of account. The expenditure on running the Jubilee Hall where Government functions are held, is also debitable to the above head of account,
The Government of Andhra Pradesh have a Guest House at New Delhi. The Ministers, Members of Legislature of Andhra Pradesh and Officers of Andhra Pradesh Government who visit New Delhi are accommodated in this Guest House. The expenditure on running the Guest House is debited to the above head of account.

This Government are having another building at New Delhi known as "Hyderabad House". This building is at present on lease to the Govt. of India. Pending settlement of the terms of agreement, with the Govt. of India, establishment and maintenance charges of Hyderabad House are also debited to this head of account.

Special Commissioner, Government of Andhra Pradesh, New Delhi.

252.—Secretariat—Central Services (C) Other offices—(iv) Office of the Special Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh, New Delhi.

(Charged Rs. 1,29,600.)

The office of the Special Commissioner to the Government of Andhra Pradesh was originally started in the year 1959. The Office was originally designated as Agent to the Government of Andhra Pradesh at Delhi. The designation has been subsequently changed as Special Commissioner to the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The functions and responsibilities of the Special Commissioner are:

1. to keep in close touch with the Central Government and pass on useful information about prospective developments of importance, particularly in regard to plan schemes to this Government;

2. to follow up action initiated by this Government;

3. to represent officers of this Government at meetings, conferences and committee work at New Delhi with the assistance of a brief;

4. to keep this Government informed of the visits of foreign technical teams, representatives of international organisations and foreigners of importance with whom direct contact may possibly help the industrial and economic, development or other interests of this State;

5. to look after the interests generally of this Government in so far as they are affected by activities of the Union Government and all India Organisations with economic, social and similar non-political objectives; and
6. To act as Agent to this Government in all miscellaneous matters where so specifically instructed by any department of this Government.

In order to enable the said officer to be in contact with the State Government and for quick transmission of messages a Telex machine has been installed in his office at Delhi and also in the General Administration Department at Hyderabad.

No. 252—SECRETARIAT—GENERAL SERVICES—(C) OTHER OFFICES (v) ESTATE OFFICER

(Rs. 1,84,000)

The office of the Estate Officer, Hyderabad and Secunderabad was created in 1965 under the control of General Administration Department. Prior to this, most of the posts now in the office of the Estate Officer were in existence in the Office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D, (R.& B.). The office of the Estate Officer consists of two units, namely, Rent Collection Unit and Eviction Unit. The Rent Collection Unit is responsible for watching the recovery of rents for Government quarters and buildings in Hyderabad and Secunderabad and maintaining the accounts relating thereto, while the Eviction Unit looks after the eviction of unauthorised occupants from Public (Govt.) premises as well as from private buildings allotted by Government. There are about 3,595 Govt. quarters and buildings, residential and non-residential, in the charge of the Estate Officer, Hyderabad. The Estate Officer has to ensure the prompt recovery of rent every month, for these quarters and buildings.

On the eviction side, the Estate Officer, has to attend to requests for eviction of unauthorised occupants from Govt. buildings not only in the control of G. A. D. but also of other departments in addition to eviction of unauthorised occupants from private buildings allotted by Govt. The number of cases referred to the Estate Officer for eviction in 1973, was 235.

The nature of work in the Office of the Estate Officer, is such that it will only increase as time passes. As there are about 3,595 Govt. quarters and buildings in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, it is necessary for one office to look after the matters relating to recovery of rents of these Govt. buildings, and eviction of unauthorised occupants. Hence there is imperative need for the continuance of the office of the Estate Officer for Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
Pursuant to the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption and broadly based on the pattern of the Central Vigilance Commission, the State Govt. set up a One-Member Commission in 1964 with a retired judge of the High Court as the first Vigilance Commissioner. The present Vigilance Commissioner, a retired Member of the Indian Civil Service assumed office on the 11th April, 1974.

The Vigilance Commission has jurisdiction throughout the State to make or cause an enquiry to be made either through the departments of the Anti-Corruption Bureau, into any complaint of corruption, lack of integrity, misconduct or other kinds of malpractices, or misdemeanour on the part of the public servants (including the Members of the All India Services). It receives the reports of enquiries conducted by the departments and the Anti-Corruption Bureau and advises the Govt. as to the further action to be taken, viz., launching of criminal prosecution, enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings or departmental action. It also considers the reports of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and advises the Govt. regarding the further action to be taken both before the Govt. arrive at a provisional concession as to the penalty to be imposed and also after the receipt of final representation of the charged officer but before the actual imposition of the penalty. It also tenders its advice in regard to procedures and other connected matters.

As contemplated under the Scheme of the Vigilance Commission, Chief Vigilance Officers were appointed in all the Secretariat Depts. and the duties of the Chief Vigilance Officer and the Organisation and methods Officer have been combined in one and the same officer in each department of the Secretariat. The Collectors have been designated as Chief Vigilance Officers for their jurisdiction and Vigilance Officers have been appointed in the offices of the Heads of Departments.

In conformity with sub-clause (xiii) of Clause 6 of the Scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission, the reports of the Commission are being placed on the Table of both the Houses of the State Legislature.

During the period from 1st April, 1972 to the 31st March, 1973, the Commission received 197 complaints. There were 228 cases relating to complaints of the previous years. Thus, a total number of 425 complaints were dealt with during the period. During the period, the Commission advised the Government for launching of
criminal prosecution in respect of 7 trap cases and 6 other cases. During the period the Anti-Corruption Bureau submitted final reports of regular enquiries in 121 cases and the commission advised the Govt. for enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceeding in 23 cases, departmental enquiry in 58 cases. Exoneration was advised in 33 cases. The Anti-Corruption Bureau sent reports of preliminary enquiries in 120 cases and the Chief Vigilance Officers/Departments in 114 cases. The Anti-Corruption Bureau was directed by the Commission to conduct regular enquiries in 57 cases and in 112 cases the concerned departments were advised to drop further action. In one case the Commission advised the Government to place the accused officer on his defence before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and so take departmental action in 36 cases. In 5 cases the Commission advised the Government to entrust the cases to the Crime Branch, C.I.D for investigation and in one case criminal prosecution was advised. During the period the Commission received 73 reports of enquiries conducted by the tribunal for disciplinary proceedings and there were 20 reports pending consideration. The Commission tendered advice in all the cases except 15 which we pending consideration in the Commission on 1st April 1973.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission for the period from 1st April 1971 to 31st March 1972 was laid on the Table of the House (Assembly) on 27th March 1974 and (Council) on 26th March 1974. The Eighth Annual report of the Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 has been sent to the Secretary, State Legislature Department, with a request to place it on the Table of both the Houses of the Legislature during the Budget Session.

265. Other administrative services—(b) civil defence—(i) Civil Defence and Emergency Training Institute and (ii) Civil Defence Organisation, (Rs. 2,89,400)

(i) Civil Defence and Emergency Training Institute Hyderabad—The Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Training Institute, Hyderabad was established in 1963 in the wake of the Chinese aggression, with the object of imparting Instructors' Course Training in Civil Defence and Emergency Relief to officers and staff of the State and Central Government departments Public and Private Undertakings and other social welfare organisations. The training is imparted for a period of 30 days for about 30 officers in each batch. The trained instructors, in their turn, are required to train volunteers to man civil defence and
emergency relief services in times of need at the required places in the State. So far training has been imparted to 2,522 officers in 99 batches.

A Civil Defence Training Centre has also been established in 1967 for imparting civil defence training to the public specially the Home Guards, in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The estimated expenditure on the Institute etc. is Rs. 2,39,500/- and the expenditure on authorised items is sharable between the State Government and the Central Government on 50:50 basis.

(ii) Civil Defence Organisation, Visakhapatnam.—The Government of India have declared Visakhapatnam as Category II Civil Defence town in this State. It is qualified for implementation of partial Civil Defence measures comprising six services, viz., Headquarters warden, Casualty, Communications, Fire-fighting and Training Services. The Collector, Visakhapatnam, who is the Controller of Civil Defence for Visakhapatnam District, has been taking all steps to train the required number of volunteers to man the said services and also for other services wherever found necessary.

As in the case of the twin cities, there is a Civil Defence Training Centre at Visakhapatnam also for imparting Civil Defence training to the public of the town. The estimated expenditure on the Civil Defence Organisation etc., at Visakhapatnam is Rs. 36,700. The expenditure on the Civil Defence Organisation is sharable between the State Government and Central Government on 50:50 basis.

Plan scheme:

296. SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

(RS. 6.00 LAKHS)

State Planning Board and the Planning and Development Committees for the three regions.

In the States draft Fifth Plan an allocation of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is made for taking up schemes to strengthen the Planning Machinery in the State in keeping with the recommendations of the Planning Commission, Administrative Reforms Commission and the thinking of the State Government itself in this regard. The strengthening of the Planning machinery would primarily involve building up the technical expertise in preparing long term perspective plans, project formulation, project evaluation estimating Manpower and Employment, Monitoring the Plan progress and in the preparation of regional plans. The building up of the technical expertise will have to be at three levels viz., State level, Departmental level and the District level.
Keeping the above considerations in view, the State Government sent proposals to the Planning Commission in June 1973 for strengthening of the Planning machinery in the State. The broad features of the set up envisaged in the above scheme was that there will be a Planning Board with two wings—a board wing and a Secretariat wing and that the strengthening of the Planning Machinery would involve primarily the building up of technical expertise of the Planning Board. The Planning Board was to have 5 divisions viz., Perspective Planning and Economic Analysis Division, Project Evaluation Division, Project Formulation and Monitoring Division, Manpower and Employment Division and Regional and District Planning Division. The Planning Commission while broadly agreeing with the above proposals of the State Government have also made certain suggestions. They have also agreed to bear 2/3rds of the costs of strengthening of the Planning machinery at the State level. The question of strengthening of the Planning Machinery in the State is separately under the consideration of the State Government.

A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Plan budget for 1974-75 for State Planning Board and the Planning and Development Committees constituted for the three regions. Of this a sum of Rs. 4.22 lakhs is provided towards salaries, Rs. 0.54 lakh towards Travelling Expenses and Rs. 1.24 lakhs towards Office Expenses. A brief note on these items is given below.

Salaries:

According to the scheme for strengthening of Planning Machinery as approved by the Planning Commission the total cost on salaries and usual allowances came to Rs. 10 19 lakhs. However, a sum of Rs. 4.10 lakhs is provided in the budget for the current year as the actual appointments would be phased over a period of the time depending upon the pace of implementation of the scheme and availability of experienced personnel.

Travel Expenses:

As the Honourable members are aware each of the Planning and Development Committees constituted for Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana regions consists of 20 members drawn from both the Houses. Towards payment of travelling allowance and daily allowance to the members of these Committees as also the State Planning Board a sum of Rs. 0.54 lakh is provided.

Office Expenses:

In case it is decided to constitute a separate Planning Board Wing in order to provide for the purchase of furniture, typewriting machines, Gestex machine, Roneo machine and computers, etc., a provision of Rs. 1.24 lakhs has been made in the budget.

Appendix.

1. esoh? iS3*^^ S5§)50 ?^6^?(b 35^^^*^
2. eso'3 t^^ D^e3§^ 5Sb^^,
3. M&&8 ^0^6'v^.
4. Rgb ^- 3^ X533^30 o^^) ^^ :
5. ^^^p, 1974-76 a>^,^o^y*e><y*
6. అంబైన్ నిష్పత్తు సంస్థలు ఆధారాన్ని తీసుకునే విధానం.

సర్పాంగ నిష్పత్తు-II

1956, అనంతం కలిగేది సంస్థలు 73 రూ. మాత్రము [మొత్తం సంస్థలు 168 రూ. ఫార్ములలో కలిగేది] 1957, అనంతం ప్రతి కాల్పని సంస్థలు (కార్మిక రిశోపించిన పరిస్థితులు, మిశ్రమ విరుద్ధం). ఇది కారణం కలిగి, మాత్రమే పరిస్థితులను చూపుకోవడానికి శేఖరమయ్యాడు. ఆధారం, 1974-76 అంతర్గత నిష్పత్తులు కనుమండల ఉత్పత్తి నిర్మాణం చేయాడు:
## Appendix


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training Fee</td>
<td>59,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cess</td>
<td>1,52,200</td>
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<td>Cess, Excise, &amp; Other Taxes</td>
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<td>68,000</td>
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<td>Cess, Excise, &amp; Other Taxes</td>
<td>28,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,54,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1957, Year 1: Total Estimated Income (Rs. 15,75,000)

1957, Year 2: Total Estimated Income (Rs. 2,76,000)
252. సాధారణ - ప్రతియోగిత పరీశాలు (మ. 6,84,800 రూ)

(ii) మాధ్యమిక సాంస్కృతిక సమావేశాన్ని నిర్ధయం చేసింది.

1. విద్యాభూవం. 2. విద్యాధికీల మండలం. 4. రాష్ట్రానికి మండలం.

278. : విద్యాధికీల మండలం, రాష్ట్రానికి మండలం (మ. 4,14,600 రూ).

(v) జిల్లాపరావ్యాహ మండలం (iv) మాధ్యమిక సాంస్కృతిక సమావేశాన్ని నిర్ధయం చేసింది. 1. కేసింది.

3. రాష్ట్రానికి మండలం. 4. రాష్ట్రానికి మండలం.

296. జిల్లాపరావ్యాహ మండలం - కేసింది (ద. 5,53,400 రూ)

(vi) మాధ్యమిక సాంస్కృతిక సమావేశాన్ని (I) నిర్ధయం చేసింది. 3. కేసింది.

ఇది సాధారణ పరీశాలను పాటు సాధారణ సమావేశం నిర్ధయం చేసింది. దేశ పరీశాలు, పరీశాలను పిలుస్తాం. ఇది జిల్లా పరీశాలు పాటు పరీశాలు, రాష్ట్రానికి పరీశాలు. దేశ పరీశాలు, పరీశాలు పిలుస్తాం.

పరీశాలు, సాంస్కృతిక సమావేశాన్ని నిర్ధయం చేసింది. దేశ పరీశాలు, పరీశాలు పిలుస్తాం.

252. సాధారణ - ప్రతియోగిత పరీశాలు (మ. 35,50,700 రూ)

పరీశాల మాధ్యమిక సాంస్కృతిక సమావేశాన్ని నిర్ధయం చేసింది. దేశ పరీశాలు, పరీశాలు పిలుస్తాం.

పరీశాలు, సాంస్కృతిక సమావేశాన్ని నిర్ధయం చేసింది. దేశ పరీశాలు, పరీశాలు పిలుస్తాం.
Appendix.  25th July, 1974.  509

2.  If...
(v) "(iv) "(iii) "(ii) "(i)


Appendix.

(в) (i) सन् 1950 के लिए तृतीय चरण के लिए, वित्तीय संगठनों के लिए सीमाएं अनुसार जीत रही है।

(ii) "(iii) "(iv) "(v) के सभी मामलों के लिए कार्य की जिम्मेदारी की जाती है।

6. मैंने जानता हूँ कि, यह विषय के लिए अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

6. सन् 1950 के लिए 18,97,200 मोर्चे, जिन्हें [पूर्व] एस.एच.डी.एन. व यूनिट 23 में समाप्त किया गया था।

216. नवाबूद (म. 27,78,000)

(i) "(ii) "(iii) "(iv) "(v) के सभी मामलों के लिए कार्य की जिम्मेदारी की जाती है।
Appendix. 25th July, 1974.

25. అధికారిత్వం.
26. ప్రత్యేకం.
27. ప్రత్యేకం.
28. ప్రత్యేకం.
29. ప్రత్యేకం.
30. ప్రత్యేకం.
31. ప్రత్యేకం.
32. ప్రత్యేకం.
33. ప్రత్యేకం.
34. ప్రత్యేకం.
35. ప్రత్యేకం.
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126. ప్రత్యేకం.
127. ప్రత్యేకం.
128. ప్రత్యేకం.
6. ఆలం దారంతో రాబడి చేయబడింది.

7. నాణయం సంఖ్యలు వేసింది.

మరింతం సంఖ్యలు వేసింది.

(iii) 1974 సంయోగం ముందు లాంటి సంఖ్యలు వేసింది. తొలి వంతమ పదార్ధం సంఖ్య లేదా అదే సంఖ్య లేదా 21,000 లేదా 0 సంఖ్య వంటితమలో ప్రామాణికంగా చెప్పబడింది. కానీ అన్ని సంఖ్యలు గృహ శాసన బిరాధంది.

(iv) రెండవ (ii) (i) పదార్ధం ద్వారా ఇందులో ప్రతిష్ఠించబడింది. కానీ అదే సంఖ్య ప్రామాణికంగా చెప్పబడింది. మరింతం సంఖ్య 8,16,200 లేదా 5,10,200 వంటి సంఖ్యలు వేసింది. కానీ మరింతం సంఖ్య ప్రామాణికంగా చెప్పబడింది.

(v) సంఖ్య 2,35,800 లేదా 5,12,000 వంటి సంఖ్యలు సంపన్న పదార్ధం వంటి సంఖ్యలు వేసింది.

చిత్రాల విభాగము. V

251. కొమ్ముడ్డు పేరు సంకలన విభాగము

(సంయోగం...మర. 13,12,000)

ఈ విభాగం సేవలు ఉన్నాయి. ఆ సేవలు ముంచి లభించింది. అంటే ఇది విభాగం ద్వారా చేయబడింది. అన్ని సంఖ్యలు సంపన్న పదార్ధం ఉన్నాయి. 13,12,000 వంటి సంఖ్య వేసింది.

2. ప్రపంచ కు కంటూ మరియు శాస్త్ర తీసుకునే పదార్ధంపై విచారణ.

(i) సంయోగ ద్వారా సంపన్న పదార్ధం ఉన్నాయి. ఇది విచారణ సంయోగం వంటి పదార్ధం వేసింది. కానీ అదే సంఖ్య ప్రామాణికంగా చెప్పబడింది. కానీ అదే సంఖ్య ప్రామాణికంగా చెప్పబడింది. కానీ అదే సంఖ్య ప్రామాణికంగా చెప్పబడింది. కానీ అదే సంఖ్య ప్రామాణికంగా చెప్పబడింది. కానీ అదే సంఖ్య ప్రామాణికంగా చెప్పబడింది.
Appendix.


3. నిర్ణయిత నిపంధన పదార్థాల సంఖ్య లేదా సమాధానాన్ని మారుతుంది మన నిపంధన సంఖ్య లేదా సమాధానాన్ని మారుతుంది. ఈ విధానం ప్రామాణ్య రాశి విధానాన్ని అధికారం చేసేది. ఈ విధానం ప్రామాణ్య రాశి విధానాన్ని అధికారం చేసేది.

252. ప్రత్యేకించిన నిపంధన, పరిస్థితి సమయం నిపంధన పదార్థాలు ప్రత్యేకమైన నిపంధన పదార్థాలు ప్రత్యేకమైన నిపంధన పదార్థాలు.

(II) సమీకరణ నిపంధన పదార్థాలు (సూపార్ధము)

(సమీకరణ....సమ. 2,35,700)

1947. ఈ పట్టిక పదార్థాల పదార్థాలు అధికారం సమాధానం నిపంధన పదార్థాల పదార్థాలు అధికారం సమాధానం నిపంధన పదార్థాల పదార్థాలు.

(1) రూప సమ. 200 లేదా సమాధానం పదార్థాల పదార్థాలు అధికారం సమాధానం నిపంధన పదార్థాల పదార్థాలు.

(2) అధికారం సమాధానం పదార్థాలు అధికారం సమాధానం నిపంధన పదార్థాలు అధికారం సమాధానం నిపంధన పదార్థాలు.

2. సమీకరణ పదార్థాల పదార్థాలు అధికారం సమాధానం అధికారం సమాధానం నిపంధన పదార్థాలు అధికారం సమాధానం నిపంధన పదార్థాలు.

3. సమీకరణ పదార్థాల పదార్థాలు అధికారం సమాధానం నిపంధన పదార్థాలు అధికారం సమాధానం నిపంధన పదార్థాలు అధికారం సమాధానం నిపంధన పదార్థాలు.
252. సహాయ కారయం సిద్ధిదేశం—పితాశాహం సాధన నిండిన
(ప) కేరళ విభాగం

(I) అధీన తండ్రి జాగు

(మండలి నంద్. 20.36.700)

1974-75 లో అధీన తండ్రి జాగు స్థాపితాలు విభాగం, సమాగ్నం సాగును మరణము 2075 ఎక్కువ తండ్రి జాగు విభాగం. కాదు లేదు ఎమిట్సు కొండా. కాదు లేదు ఎమిట్సు కండి రాణము. కాదు లేదు ఎమిట్సు కండి. తండ్రి జాగు పెంచుకునే ప్రాంతాలు, లేదు లేదు ఎమిట్సు కండి. తండ్రి జాగు పెంచుకునే ప్రాంతాలు,


### Appendix:

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<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“25.56. என்ன விளையாடும் வங்கியாகான எளிது, பாதுகாப்பு வசதியுடைய வங்கியாகான.”

(I) அகமாக்கம் கொண்டு (த. 11,63,200):

(II) அகமாக்கம் ஆக்காக் கொண்டு (த. 5,48,800):
Appendix. 23th July, 1974.


(1) 1959 (2) 1960 (3) 1961 (4) 1962 (5) 1963 (6) 1964

(2) 1959 (3) 1960 (4) 1961 (5) 1962 (6) 1963

(3) 1959 (4) 1960 (5) 1961 (6) 1962

(4) 1959 (5) 1960 (6) 1961

(5) 1959 (6) 1960 (7) 1961

(6) 1959 (7) 1960 (8) 1961

57—19
252-வியாபார விளக்கம் கியோற்ற - (v) சூன் சாத்தேசன், 1865 முதல் 1878 வரை சூன்.

இலத்தையான 20 வயதானதும் பழக்க பாலையில் பல வரை முடியும் கூடிய தொற்றுகளையும் குறிப்பிடுவதுடன், வண்ணம் பெயர்ந்து 1865 முதல் 1878 வரை உடைய 20 வயதையும் பல வரை முடியும் கூடிய தொற்றுகளையும் குறிப்பிடுவதுடன், வண்ணம் பெயர்ந்து, 1865 முதல் 1878 வரை உடைய 20 வயதையும் பல வரை முடியும் கூடிய தொற்றுகளையும் குறிப்பிடுவதுடன், வண்ணம் பெயர்ந்து, 1865 முதல் 1878 வரை உடைய 20 வயதையும் பல வரை முடியும் கூடிய தொற்றுகளையும் குறிப்பிடுவதுடன், வண்ணம் பெயர்ந்து, 1865 முதல் 1878 வரை உடைய 20 வயதையும் பல வரை முடியும் கூடிய தொற்றுகளையும் குறிப்பிடுவதுடன், வண்ணம் பெயர்ந்து, 1865 முதல் 1878 வரை உடைய 20 வயதையும் பல வரை முடியும் கூடிய தொற்றுகளையும் குறிப்பிடுவதுடன், வண்ணம் பெயர்ந்து, 1865 முதல் 1878 வரை உடைய 20 வயதையும் பல வரை முடியும் கூடிய தொற்றுகளையும் குறிப்பிடுவதுடன், வண்ணம் பெயர்ந்து, 1865 முதல் 1878 வரை உடைய 20 வயதையும் பல வரை முடியும் கூடிய தொற்றுகளையும் குறிப்பிடுவதுடன், வண்ணம் பெயர்ந்து, 1865 முதல் 1878 வரை உடைய 20 வயதையும் பல வரை முடியும் கூடிய தொற்றுகளையும் தொடங்கும் 235.
Appendix.

266. Schedule of the Pensions (I) to be paid in the month of July 1974.

Rs. (1,91,500)

The details of the personnel and their respective pensions are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Pension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example 1</td>
<td>12,345</td>
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<tr>
<td>Example 2</td>
<td>6,789</td>
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<td>Example 3</td>
<td>34,567</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: The above schedule is subject to review and amendment as per the government's decision.


Appendix.

(1) మన ప్రాచుర్యం ఉపయోగించారు. మరియు ఉద్యోగుల కోసం రెండవ శతాబ్దం ప్రారంభించడానికి ముఖ్యమైన విషయములు అందుబాటులో. 23 రోజులలో సాధనాలను సంపన్నం చేసారు. 58 రోజులలో సాధనాలు ప్రారంభించారు. 88 రోజులలో సాధనాలు పనిచేసారు. మరియు మద్యప్రాంతం ప్రారంభించారు. 121 రోజులలో సాధనాలు పనిచేసారు.

114 రోజులలో సాధనాలు పనిచేసారు. 57 రోజులలో సాధనాలు పనిచేసారు. 112 రోజులలో సాధనాలు పనిచేసారు. 57 రోజులలో సాధనాలు పనిచేసారు.

1.4-1971 నుండి 31.3-1972 పరిస్థితి ఉపయోగించారు. 1972 నుండి 27-3-1974 వరకు సంచాలక విభాగంలో, 28-3-74 నుండి చారిత్రక విభాగంలో సంచాలకులకు సంచాలక విభాగంలో సంచాలకులకు సంచాలక విభాగంలో సంచాలకులకు సంచాలక విభాగంలో సంచాలకులకు సంచాలక విభాగంలో సంచాలకులకు సంచాలక విభాగంలో సంచాలకులకు 

2. అంగేట్టు రేచు అంశాలవేత (i) రేచు అంగం (ii) రేచు అంగం (iii) రేచు అంగం

(i) సంచాలక పరిమాణాల స్థానం రెండో, చతుర్శతం (2,39,400)

(ii) సంచాలక పరిమాణాల స్థానం రెండో, చతుర్శతం (2,39,400)

(iii) సంచాలక పరిమాణాల స్థానం రెండో, చతుర్శతం (2,39,400)
Appendix.


A

1967 to 1974: The President vide his Order No. 73/74, put up for sale the following properties:

- 20 acres 15 guntas
- 20 acres 16 guntas
- 20 acres 17 guntas
- 20 acres 18 guntas
- 20 acres 19 guntas
- 20 acres 20 guntas
- 20 acres 21 guntas
- 20 acres 22 guntas
- 20 acres 23 guntas
- 20 acres 24 guntas
- 20 acres 25 guntas
- 20 acres 26 guntas
- 20 acres 27 guntas
- 20 acres 28 guntas
- 20 acres 29 guntas
- 20 acres 30 guntas
- 20 acres 31 guntas
- 20 acres 32 guntas
- 20 acres 33 guntas
- 20 acres 34 guntas
- 20 acres 35 guntas

The President also ordered that the sale of the above properties should be held on 28th July, 1974, at 9:00 AM.

(ii) The President's Order:

The sale of the above properties shall take place on 28th July, 1974, at 9:00 AM. The sale shall be held in the presence of a Deputy Commissioner, who shall have the power to decide any disputes that may arise during the sale.

The sale shall commence at 9:00 AM and shall continue until all the properties are sold. The sale shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

The sale shall be held in the presence of a Deputy Commissioner, who shall have the power to decide any disputes that may arise during the sale.

The sale shall commence at 9:00 AM and shall continue until all the properties are sold. The sale shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

For the sale of the above properties, a deposit of 10% of the selling price shall be paid on the day of the sale. The balance shall be paid within 15 days from the date of the sale.

The sale shall be held in the presence of a Deputy Commissioner, who shall have the power to decide any disputes that may arise during the sale.

The sale shall commence at 9:00 AM and shall continue until all the properties are sold. The sale shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

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The sale shall be held in the presence of a Deputy Commissioner, who shall have the power to decide any disputes that may arise during the sale.
Appendix.


[Text in Telugu script]
APPENDIX

DEMAND No. LI.

OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES.

It is my privilege to move the Budget Demand of Rs. 2,21,11,000 for the year 1974-75 under Other General Economic Services comprising of:

(a) Land Ceilings.
(b) Regulation of other Business undertakings.
(c) Economic Advice and Statistics.
(d) Regulation of Weights and Measures

A brief account on the demand is given below:

(a) Land Ceilings.

As has already been mentioned in the note on Revenue Demands, it is proposed to implement the Andhra Pradesh Land Reform (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1973 (Act I of 1973) as amended by the Amendment Act 9 of 1974 after its inclusion in the Nineth Schedule to the Constitution of India.

(b) Regulation of other Business Undertakings

ANDHRA PRADESH NON-TRADING COMPANIES ACT

The Andhra Pradesh Non-Trading Companies Act 2 of 1962 provides for the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of Non-Trading Companies whose objects are confined to the State of Andhra Pradesh. An Association formed as a limited company (a) for promoting commerce, art, science, religious, charity or any other useful object and (b) which intends to apply its profits if any, or other income in promoting its objects and to prohibit the payment of any dividend to its members, can be incorporated under the Act. All the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 will mutatis mutandis apply to the Companies incorporated under the Act. The Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps has been appointed as the Registrar of Non-Trading Companies, Andhra Pradesh (in G.O. Ms. No. 769 (Industries) dated 26th April, 1963).

The main functions of the Registrar of Non-Trading Companies, are to forward and recommend all the applications to Government received from the Associations under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956, for the issue of licences. After the receipt of the licences the Non-Trading Companies file for the registration of their Companies. After the registration of these companies they have to file several returns like special resolutions, allotment of shares, particulars of Directors...
The Registrar of Non-Trading Companies has to watch the filing of these returns.

The expenditure under this head for 1973-74 is Rs. 39,200.00 which is solely for the cost of establishment.

**INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT.**

The Indian Partnership Act (Act IX of 1932) is a Central Act, and it extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. The entire Act, except section 69 came into force with effect from 1st October 1932 and the said section came into force with effect from 1st October 1933. The Act provides for the registration of Firms and for filing the notices, intimating the changes in the constitution of the Firms.

The Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps is the ex-officio Registrar of Firms and he continues to exercise the powers of the Registrar of Firms as per G.O. Ms. No 551, Industries and Commerce, dated 14th April, 1962. The Registrar of Firms receives application filed by the registering public and registers the Firms as per the provisions of section 58 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932. He receives notices also filed under sections 60, 61, 62, 63 (i) or 63(2) of the Act, and takes them on record if they are found in order. The Assistant Inspector-General of Stamps will assist the Registrar of Firms in implementing the Act.

(c) **Economic Advice and Statistics.**

In order to meet the requirement of Planning, Several steps have been taken both by the Statistical Organisations of the Government of India as well as the State Statistical Departments to strengthen the statistical machinery at various levels and to diversify their activities to provide basic statistics required for planning and policy purposes. In our State, the statistical machinery has been strengthened by the appointment of a Progress Assistant in each block, a Taluk Statistical Assistant in each taluk and a District Statistical Officer with supporting staff in each district and strengthening suitably the supervisory organisation in the headquarters of the Bureau. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics collect data on Socio-Economic conditions of the people in rural and urban areas through the annual socio-economic surveys, estimates crop yields of principal crops through objective crop estimation surveys, wholesale and retail prices of a large number of Agricultural and non-agricultural commodities from the principal markets and district headquarters towns. It also processes and publishes a variety of other statistics collected from various administrative departments. The Bureau is also conducting assessment surveys and agronomic surveys on
the Higher Yielding Varieties Programme. It compiles estimates of state income annually with a view to provide an indicator of the over-all performance of the economy. Some of the schemes for strengthening the Bureau and the improvement of the Statistical base were initiated in the earlier plans and are now being continued. The following paragraphs broadly indicate the details of the schemes included in the budget for 1974-75.

A sum of Rs. 69.24 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget for 1974-75 for the implementation of the Statistical Schemes relating to the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Of this, a sum of Rs. 57.23 lakhs pertains to the Non-Plan Schemes of the Bureau while Rs. 5.00 lakhs pertain to the State Plan Schemes. The remaining sum of Rs. 7.01 lakhs relates the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. A brief note on the important schemes of the Bureau is given below:

NON-PLAN SCHEMES

(i) Head quarters Office:

The provision under this head covers expenditure on permanent establishment of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, engaged in the collection, compilation and analysis of data relating to Agriculture (area and production of food crops, rainfall and seasonal conditions, Agricultural wages, etc.), industries and labour and wholesale and retail prices, conduct of crop estimation surveys on principal food crops, preparation of Annual season and crop report, Hand Book of Statistics, Statistical Abstract, etc. It also covers the expenditure under other important non-plan schemes, viz., (1) State Income Unit engaged in the preparation of estimates of State Income and per-capita income of Andhra Pradesh, (2) Official statistics Unit engaged in the collection and compilation of official data available with various Government Departments and preparation of publications like the Handbook of Statistics and statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh, (3) Labour Statistics Unit collecting the data relating to labour; (4) Economics Research Wing engaged in preparing analytical reports for publication in the quarterly bulletin issued by Bureau; (5) Public Finance Unit established for conducting studies designed to facilitate resources mobilisation; (6) Administrative Intelligence Unit engaged in the collection of Statistics relating to Community Development Programme; (7) the Drawing Unit established to prepare charts and maps; (8) the Distributive Trade Survey Unit for the collection of data on the value of commodities traded, fixed assets, working capital, persons employed, wages and salaries and paid, etc., for arriving at realistic estimate of State Income from Trade Sector; (9) Housing Cell engaged in the collection of data on the building construction activity in the public and private sectors and the prices of building materials and wages paid to the labour engaged in building construction; and (10) the schemes
for building up estimates of capital formation and Regional Accounts covering Public and Private Sectors.

(ii) **District Offices**

This head covers expenditure on the District Statistical Agencies, the integrated scheme for the improvement of Agricultural Statistics and the field staff of Distributive Trade Survey. The staff appointed under the District Statistical Agencies established during the Second Five Year Plan period is designed to collect data on various aspects from the primary reporting agencies, compile and expedite the periodical reports due from the districts and also to supervise the work of field staff and spot check the data. Under the integrated scheme for the improvement of Agricultural Statistics, One Taluk Statistical Assistant is posted in each of the taluks to assist the Tahsildar in preparing various periodical reports such as the weekly, season and crop reports, forecast reports on area and out-turn of crops, irrigation, prices, wages, etc., due from the Tahsildar to Bureau. The Taluk Statistical Assistant also conducts crop cutting experiments and spot-checks the data reported by the primary agencies like the patwais and the Revenue Inspectors. The field staff of the Distributive Trade Survey Unit are engaged in the collection of data from the selected traders.

(iii) **Socio Economic Survey:**

The Socio Economic Survey Unit established in the Bureau during the Second Five-Year Plan is engaged in the collection of data on Socio Economic conditions, in collaboration with the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Government of India in the various rounds. The Bureau will be participating in the 29th round of the National Sample Survey during 1974-75 and the provision shown against this head is required to meet the cost of the headquarters and field staff engaged in the Survey.

(iv) **Crop Estimation Surveys on Non-food Crops:**

The production estimates of important non-food crops like Oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane, etc., were formerly based on eye estimation subject to an unknown degree of error. In order to ensure accuracy or production estimates, crop cutting experiments are being conducted on scientific lines from the Second Five-Year plan onwards on important commercial crop like oilseeds, cotton, tobacco and sugarcane. During the year 1974-75, it is proposed to conduct a total of about 4,600 experiments on the above crops in the State and the expenditure shown against the scheme is intended to cover the cost of establishment and the in honoraria and labour charges to be paid for the field work.
Appendix. 23th July, 1974. 527

II. Plan Schemes.

Under the State Plan, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the implementation of eight schemes viz., (1) 11th Quinquennial Livestock Census Scheme; (2) Installation and maintenance of additional rain-gauges; (3) Strengthening of survey of Distributive Trade; (4) Strengthening of supervision of Crop Cutting Experiments; (5) Strengthening of Machine Tabulation Unit; (6) Strengthening of Inservice Training; (7) Strengthening of Regional Accounts and Capital formation; and (8) Scheme for supply of Tapes and small Weights. Of the eight schemes, the first three are continuing schemes from the IV Plan.

The 11th Quinquennial Livestock Census was organised in the State during 1971-72 and some staff are being continued during 1974-75 to complete the preparation of the Livestock Census report and its printing.

Under the Scheme for Installation and maintenance of additional rain gauges, 250 newly designed E.R.P. Rain gauges were indent for, during 1973-74, from the Indian Meteorological Department for replacement of existing revenue rain gauges. So far 235 rain gauges have been received. They are proposed to be installed and the fences repaired or constructed, as the case may be, during this year. Some staff is also proposed for attending to the tabulation of rainfall data collected from the P. W. D. rain gauges.

Under the scheme for strengthening of supervision of crop cutting experiments, funds are provided to meet the propulsion charges for the jeeps to be spared by other departments to the District Statistical Officers for undertaking tours to supervise adequate number of crop cutting experiments.

The Scheme for strengthening of survey of Distributive Trade provides for appointment of additional staff to be stationed at 5 centres in the State for effective supervision of the field work under the Distributive Trade Survey.

The scheme for strengthening of Machine Tabulation Unit provides for the replacement of the worn out machinery in the Machine Tabulation Unit.

The scheme for strengthening of Inservice Training is intended to undergo training in advanced Statistical techniques and methodologies at reputed All India Institutes like Indian Statistical Institute, Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, etc.

The scheme for strengthening of Regional Accounts and Capital formation provides for the appointment of additional staff for
attending to the work relating to the building up of estimates of capital formation in the public and private sectors.

The provision made under the scheme for supply of tapes and small weights is intended for the purchase of tapes and small weights used in conducting crop cutting experiments and their supply to field agencies.

Apart from above eight State Plan Schemes, provision is also made in the Budget for 1974-75 for the implementation of four Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz., (1) the Scheme for conducting Assessment Surveys on High Yielding Varieties; (2) The Scheme for the conduct of World Agricultural Census; (3) Timely Reporting of Agricultural Statistics; and (4) Scheme for strengthening of supervision for area and yield rates.

The High Yielding Varieties Scheme is designed to throw light on the spread of High Yielding Variety as compared to the other varieties. This scheme is continuing from the IV Plan.

Under the World Agricultural Census Scheme the actual Census and the report writing was completed during 1973-74. Nucleus staff has been sanctioned under this scheme to attend to the residuary work relating to the World Agricultural Census, conduct of special studies to reconcile the differences, if any, between the World Agricultural Census and the Season and Crop data and to prepare the ground work for the conduct of sample census with 1975-76 as the reference period.

The Timely Reporting of Agricultural Statistics Scheme is designed to reduce the time lag in the release of data on area and yield rates of important crops grown in the State together with particulars of irrigation and area under High Yielding Varieties. This is also a continuing scheme from the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The scheme for strengthening of supervision of collection of area and yield statistics of crops is designed to increase the quantum of supervision over the primary reporters and field agencies.

(d) Regulation of Weights and Measures.

Receipts:—

Major Head.—104—Other General Economic Services.

Minor Head.—(b) Fee for Stamping Weights and Measures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
<th>Actuals 1973-74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.E.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>22.00</td>
<td>25.90 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.E.</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>22.00</td>
<td>(including arrears of revenue for 1972-73 of Rs. 2 lakhs).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix.  

Charges:

Major Head.—304 Other General Economic Services.

(d) Regulation of Weights and Measures.

Under Plan Budget

B.E. 1973-74 . . . 17.50 lakhs . . .
R.E. 1973-74 . . . 17.50 lakhs . . . (Actual 19.44 lakhs)
Budget 1974-75 . . . 5.00 lakhs . . .

Under Non-Plan Budget

Budget 1974-75 . . . 17.50 lakhs.

The Weights and Measures Department deals with introduction and implementation of Metric System both in private and public sectors. The system was introduced in the State from 1st October, 1958 as per the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and the Rules framed thereunder.

The main functions of the department are as follows;

(a) To introduce and implement the Metric System of Weights and Measures, Instruments etc., in the entire State.

(b) Initial verifications and stamping of new metric weights, measures, instruments etc., in conformity with the specifications prescribed under the Act and Rules.

(c) Undertaking of periodical verification and stamping of Weights, Measures and Instruments including Petrol pumps, Petrol Lorries, Tanks and Barrel Fillers etc.

(d) Periodical inspections and surprise visits of various industrial establishments, trade and bullions to ascertain the use of correct legal weights and measures.

(e) Conducting of prosecution in cases where offences are committed in the use of weights, measures, instruments etc., and cases of short weighments or measurements, cases of fraudulent practices by unscrupulous traders.

(f) Issue of licence for manufacturing, dealing and repairing of weights and measures and instruments.

The executive staff are responsible to ensure correct use of the weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments in Government and Semi-Government Departments, Railways, Industrial Establishments, Factories, Petrol Pumps, Petrol Depots, Marketing Centres,
Wholesale and Retail Traders including Vegetable Merchants, Meat Merchants, Firewood Merchants and Hawkers. They also conduct prosecutions against offenders under the provisions of the Act and the Rules.

During the year 1973-74 (12,05,112) Weights, (4,52,529) Measures, (2,24,902) Weighing, (1,905) Measuring instruments were stamped and brought into circulation. (8,282) illegal weights (6,489) measures and (3,315) Scales were seized. The Department has booked 6,674 prosecution cases. 1,753 cases were filed in Court. The cases so far decided by the Court realised Rs. 97,233.50 in the shape of fines. The Department also compounded (4,921) cases realising an amount of Rs. 4,42,875 compounding fees. (44) Licences of Manufacturers, (210) dealers, (307) repairers were issued while collecting Rs. 16,570 towards licence fees. The total revenue during the year, 1973-74 was Rs. 25,90,945.

Till the end of 1968-69, the scheme was a centrally sponsored scheme. This was transferred and included in the State Plan Sector from 1969-70 and the expenditure was to be borne from the Block grants made available to the State Govt. by Government of India. From 1974-75, the committed expenditure of the scheme has been transferred from Plan to Non-Plan and a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for 1974-75 under Plan Budget for reorganisation of the scheme.

This department realises revenue from the sources of verification and Stamping fees, Licence fees, Sale of application forms, Composition of offences and sale proceeds of illegal weights and measures.

Besides the private and public sectors which are being attended to by this department, the department of Railways was brought into the purview of the State Act and verification and stamping of weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments in the Railways were taken up.

The scheme of Metric System is to be extended to Water Meters, Taxi Meters and Electricity Meters under the instructions of the Government of India.

To popularise the new system and to safeguard the interest of the consumers wide publicity is given by this department in the Industrial Establishments at Hyderabad and Districts. Publicity week is also celebrated in all important places by arranging public meetings, radio talks, film shows on metric system and by giving practical demonstration of fraudulent use of various types of Weights and Measures to guard the consumers against the deceptive practices in the use of Weights and Measures.
సమాచార వి. LI

25వ జులై, 1974 నాటికి, 331 నిలుచున్న విషయం

అది మరోకు నీళ్ళ కొంత పరిస్థితిలో ఉన్నది. 1974-75 నాటికి ప్రతి రూపాయాలు 2,21,11,000 అయిన అది ప్రతిపాదించబడిన ఉపయోగం 

(1) విజేత నెమ వివరించండి. 
(2) కింద అవసరం ఉంటుంది అవిష్కరించండి. 
(3) రూపాయాల పరిమాణం, కంప్యూటర్ విద్యార్థులు. 
(4) కాటి యులు, రాతి సాధనాల ప్రాంతం. 

1974-75 నాటికి సంఖ్యలు అధికంగా తమ పండితులు వాటి ప్రామర్యాణం నిర్ధారించండి.

(5) జాతీయ ప్రతిమ రాయ విద్యార్థుల - సేవలించాలు అవుతున్న రాయ:

1982 నాటికి మాసార్థి మాచరి కాలి నాటికి (1922 నాటికి 2 నాడు) అడుగు మాసార్థి సారిస్తుంది. ఆయుర్వేద శాస్త్రం కోసం మాసార్థి కాలి సారిస్తుంది. కాలి ప్రాంభిక శాస్త్రం, నాటికి అభిమానం కోసం మాసార్థి కాలి సారిస్తుంది. 

(6) సేవలించాలు విద్యార్థుల - మాసార్థి సంఖ్యలు రూపాయాలు:

1956 నాటికి మాసార్థి మాచరి కాలి నాటికి (1922 నాటికి 2 నాడు) అడుగు మాసార్థి సారిస్తుంది. ఆయుర్వేద శాస్త్రం కోసం మాసార్థి కాలి సారిస్తుంది. 1956 నాటికి మాసార్థి సంఖ్యలు ఉపయోగాలకు ఉపయోగమైనను, అందుకే మాసార్థి కాలి సంఖ్యలు ఉపయోగమైనను. 1956 నాటికి మాసార్థి సంఖ్యలు ఉపయోగమైనను, అందుకే మాసార్థి కాలి సంఖ్యలు ఉపయోగమైనను. మాసార్థి సంఖ్యలు ఉపయోగమైనను, అందుకే మాసార్థి కాలి సంఖ్యలు ఉపయోగమైనను. (954-956 నాటికి సేవలించాలు మాసార్థి కాలి నాటికి, మ. 258 ప్యాజింటి రాసి ప్యాసియింటి రాసి ప్యాసియింటి రాసి, మ. 768 ప్యాజింటి రాసి ప్యాసియింటి రాసి ప్యాసియింటి రాసి)
Appendix.


1978-74 రాజధాని జిల్లా రాజధాని జిల్లా

385, 352, 280, 200-00. అతి నిఖిత సంఖ్యలు వాడడానికి

(1) భారత రాజధాని జిల్లా (1982 లో ఉన్నట్లు) ఎండు ఉప్యూషన్ అభయం ఉపయోగం చేయడానికి దృష్టి జాగ్రత్త చేసి ఉపయోగించారు. 1982 లో 85 లేదా మరొక జిల్లా ఉన్నట్లు

(2) భారత రాజధాని జిల్లా (1982 లో ఉన్నట్లు) ఎండు ఉప్యూషన్ అభయం ఉపయోగం చేయడానికి దృష్టి జాగ్రత్త చేసి ఉపయోగించారు. 1982 లో 85 లేదా మరొక జిల్లా ఉన్నట్లు

(3) భారత రాజధాని జిల్లా (1982 లో ఉన్నట్లు) ఎండు ఉప్యూషన్ అభయం ఉపయోగం చేయడానికి దృష్టి జాగ్రత్త చేసి ఉపయోగించారు. 1982 లో 85 లేదా మరొక జిల్లా ఉన్నట్లు

(4) భారత రాజధాని జిల్లా (1982 లో ఉన్నట్లు) ఎండు ఉప్యూషన్ అభయం ఉపయోగం చేయడానికి దృష్టి జాగ్రత్త చేసి ఉపయోగించారు. 1982 లో 85 లేదా మరొక జిల్లా ఉన్నట్లు

(5) భారత రాజధాని జిల్లా (1982 లో ఉన్నట్లు) ఎండు ఉప్యూషన్ అభయం ఉపయోగం చేయడానికి దృష్టి జాగ్రత్త చేసి ఉపయోగించారు. 1982 లో 85 లేదా మరొక జిల్లా ఉన్నట్లు

(6) భారత రాజధాని జిల్లా (1982 లో ఉన్నట్లు) ఎండు ఉప్యూషన్ అభయం ఉపయోగం చేయడానికి దృష్టి జాగ్రత్త చేసి ఉపయోగించారు. 1982 లో 85 లేదా మరొక జిల్లా ఉన్నట్లు
Appendix. 35! h July, 1974* 333

(1) "Kesava Vardha" sarvatraya:

...
(I) కొనియం మాత్రములు తెలుసుకోవంటే సాధారణంగా దీని తెలుసుకోస్తుంది. ఇది ఒక నియమంపై ఉండటంతో, ఇది ఒక సాధారణంగా దీని తెలుసుకోస్తుంది. 

(II) ఈ దార్శనికంగా సంస్థానంలో ఉన్న ప్రత్యేక సాధనాలు మీదుగా ఉంటే ఎందుకంటే సాధారణంగా దీని తెలుసుకోస్తుంది. 

(III) రెండవ ఆధ్యాత్మిక రవాణా:

స్వాభావికంగా వాస్తవంగా ఉండటంతో, ఇది ఒక సాధారణంగా దీని తెలుసుకోస్తుంది. ఇది ఒక సాధారణంగా దీని తెలుసుకోస్తుంది. ఇది ఒక సాధారణంగా దీని తెలుసుకోస్తుంది. 1774-75 మంగి తరువాత సాధారణంగా దీని తెలుసుకోస్తుంది.
Appendix. 25th July, 1974.

(IV) குறுக்கிகள் செய்ய வேண்டும் விளக்கம் மையம்

இசைக்குறுக்கி, தான், இறக்கு நடுநிலை மாற்றும், முறையே செய்யப்பட்டது. 1971-72 ஆண்டு வரை முதல் முன்னெடுப்பு 5 எக்கோடி மலையட் மற்றும் 5,000 பிரெச்சொல் நம்பிக்கையில் உள்ளது. மாற்றும் வேண்டும் புதிய பாகம்களைக் கொண்டு வேண்டும். பார்வை நைண்ட, புரோட்டர் எப்போதும் பயனுக்கு எதிர்க்கோள் மக்களைத் தலைமையிட்டு விளக்கம்.

II (மாற்றும் பாகம்)

இன்று முன்னெடுப்பு நிறுவனம் என்றால் அவசரமான அம்மாள் செய்யப்பட்டது. 11 வருடங்கள் வரை நிறுவனம் மீண்டும் எந்த இடத்தில் விளங்கி வருகின்றது (1) என்பதால் இப்பாகம் முன்னெடுப்புக் கருவியில் நேர்ந்து விளங்கி (2) புதிய பாகமாக முன்னெடுப்பு நிறுவனம் காரணமாக (3) போட்டியிட் புதிய பாகமாக்கின்றது (4) போட்டியிட் மற்றும் பெருமளவு வேறுபாடுகளை கொண்டது, (5) இயற்கையான பார்வையிட் செய்யும் பாதுகாப்பு ஆலோசனையாக இருக்கும் (6) என்றுவிளக்கம் வேண்டும். அதன்பின்னர் வருகையிட் எடுக்கும் (7) புதிய பாகம் என்றால், மாற்றும் பாக செய்யல் அறிவிப்புச் செய்யப்படும். (8) செய்யவேண்டும். யாருமான் கையிட்டு வேண்டும் வேறை விளக்கம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

11 வருடங்கள் வரை நிறுவனம் மீண்டும் எந்த விளக்கம் செய்யப்படும் வருடம் இல்லை. 1971-72 ஆண்டு வரை முதல் முன்னெடுப்பு 5 எக்கோடி மலையட் மற்றும் 5,000 பிரெச்சொல் நம்பிக்கையில் உள்ளது. ஒவ்வொரு குறுக்கிக் குறுக்கிகளைக் குறுக்கிகள் செய்யப்பட்டது வருடங்களை விளக்கும் விளக்கப்பட்டது 1974-75 ஆண்டு வரை முதல் முன்னெடுப்பு நிறுவனம்.
Appendix.  
25th July, 1974  
537

ಲ್ಲಿನ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ  ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.  ಈ ಕ್ರಮವೋಂದು  ಜನವರಿ 1973-74  ಆದಿ  ಜನವರಿ 1974-75  ರ ಮಾದರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.  ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ಬೇಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಜನವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.  ಉಗಮದಿಂದ  ನಿಯೋಜಕರಿಗೆ ಬಳಸಬಹುದಾದ ಬೇಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ಬೇಲೆಗಳು ಬಳಸಲು ಬಳಸಲು ಬರುವುದು.  ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುವ ಬೇಲೆಗಳು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುವ ಬೇಲೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.  ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ಬೇಲೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುವ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

(1) ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ,  ರೆಂಜಿ  ಕೊನೆಗೆಯುತ್ತದೆ:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ಸಂದರ್ಹ</th>
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<th>ಕೋಟಿ</th>
<th>ನಿಯೋಜಕ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1973-74</td>
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<td>56.00</td>
<td>ನಿಯೋಜಕ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>ನಿಯೋಜಕ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ,  ರೆಂಜಿ  ಕೊನೆಗೆಯುತ್ತದೆ:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>ಸಂದರ್ಹ</th>
<th>ಬೇಲೆ</th>
<th>ಕೋಟಿ</th>
<th>ನಿಯೋಜಕ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>20.00</td>
<td>22.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>ನಿಯೋಜಕ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ನಿಯೋಜಕ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ,  ರೆಂಜಿ  ಕೊನೆಗೆಯುತ್ತದೆ:

<table>
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<th>ನಿಯೋಜಕ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>17.50</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>ನಿಯೋಜಕ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ,  ರೆಂಜಿ  ಕೊನೆಗೆಯುತ್ತದೆ:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ಸಂದರ್ಹ</th>
<th>ಬೇಲೆ</th>
<th>ಕೋಟಿ</th>
<th>ನಿಯೋಜಕ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ನಿಯೋಜಕ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ನಿಯೋಜಕ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ನಿಯೋಜಕ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix.

(1) ಪತ್ರದ ವಿನಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಾಲ ಅಥವಾ ಮೂಲದ ಗುರಡಿನ ಮುನ್ನ ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮುನ್ನ ಪ್ರತಿಹಿತಾವಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ನಿಯಮ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

(2) ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ನೀರು ಆಧಾರದ ನೋಡಲು 6-8 ಸೇಕರಾವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಹಿತಾವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಯಮ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

(3) ನೇರವೇಗ, ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಲೇಖನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಿಯಮ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

(4) ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ನೆನಪು ನಿಯಮ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

(5) ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಇದ್ದೇ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ನಿಯಮ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

(6)ಯಂತ್ರದಿಂದ ಬರ್ತಿದ ಇತರ ಸಾಧನಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಹಿತಾವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಯಮ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

(7) ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂಲದ ಗುರಡಿನ ಮುನ್ನ ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮುನ್ನ ಪ್ರತಿಹಿತಾವಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ನಿಯಮ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.
1978-74 आर्थिक वर्ष 12,00,119 रुपये, 1,52,529 वाट, 
2,24,912 कैप, 1,190 वैकल्पिक संकल्प तथा वर्तमान संकल्प 
2,310 हटकिया किताब 1,753 रुपये भुगतान, दोहे 
लागे। यहाँ यथा मात्र, अन्य खुर्जी 
सम्मेलन नियुक्ती 27,289,50 रुपये अर्थ 4,921 वक्तरे 
अतुलनीय चर्चा क्षेत्र में प्रवर्तित 142,750 रुपये अधिकतम. 
संयोजित अनुस्थान 41 लाख, 210 रुपये विक्रेता. 307 
अवधारणाकर्त्व निष्क्रिय, साधा स्थिरता। अतिरिक्त 
हालाँकि 16,570 रुपये वर्ष 1978-74 से 
वस्तु 2,50,00,01,00 रुपये।

1969-70 आर्थिक वर्ष राहत-सर्व नियम तथा दोहे विदेशी 
मास्क, जहाँ का संचार नियमकक्ष दोहे को अनुसूचीत। 
अन्य 2,960 हटकिया तथा हटकिया नियुक्त खुर्जी संकल्प 
निर्देशक के रूप में राहत-सर्व नियमकक्ष में नियुक्त। 1974-75 तक 
राहत-सर्व संकल्प नियुक्त राहत-सर्व को 5,00 रुपये 
अधिकतम कर्ज का दायर।

उद्योग विभाग, जहाँ अधिकतम नियुक्त राहत-सर्व को 10 रुपये 
संकल्प तथा अधिकतम राहत-सर्व को 10 रुपये 
अधिकतम कर्ज का दायर।

राहत-सर्व जहाँ का संचार नियमकक्ष दोहे को अनुसूचीत। 
अन्य 2,960 हटकिया तथा हटकिया नियुक्त खुर्जी संकल्प 
निर्देशक के रूप में राहत-सर्व नियमकक्ष में नियुक्त। 1974-75 तक 
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उद्योग विभाग, जहाँ अधिकतम नियुक्त राहत-सर्व को 10 रुपये 
संकल्प तथा अधिकतम राहत-सर्व को 10 रुपये 
अधिकतम कर्ज का दायर।
NOTE ON THE POLICY UNDERLYING DEMAND No. XII TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Speaker, Sir.

I rise to move the Demand No. XII concerning the Treasury and Accounts Administration.

The Budget Estimates for 1974-75 provide for a gross demand of Rs. 2,72,60,000 (Voted Rs. 2,72,59,800 and charged Rs. 200).

The Treasuries and Accounts Department consists of the following branches:

(i) Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts (Administrative Office at State Headquarters).

(ii) District Treasuries and sub-Treasuries.

(iii) Pay and Accounts Office, Hyderabad.

(iv) Pension Payment Offices at Motigalli and Secunderabad.

(v) Compilation Section at State Bank of Hyderabad.

(vi) Accounts Training College at Hyderabad and Accounts Training School at Eluru; and

(vii) Local Fund Audit Branch.

There are no Plan Schemes of the Department and the expenditure is mainly on the salaries of the employees. The main functions of the Treasuries are to exercise treasury check in respect of bills presented to the Treasuries, compile and render accounts to the Accountant-General in time. The monthly accounts showing the Department-wise details of receipts and charges are initially prepared by the District Treasury Offices or the Pay and Accounts Office and rendered to the Accountant-General.

There are 21 District Treasuries and 182 Banking and 20 Non-Banking Sub-Treasuries functioning in the State.

At State Capitals of Major States in India the system of making payments after pre-audit by the Accountant-General, a functionary under the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India was in vogue, even though the Pay and Accounts functions are those of the Government concerned and not of the Audit Officer. The Pay and Accounts functions (excepting for the pension disbursements) for the State Headquarters, viz., twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad were accordingly vested with the Accountant-General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. In the year 1971, Government decided to take over these Pay and Accounts functions for the twin cities from the Accountant-General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad and set up the Pay and Accounts for State Headquarters payments other than pension payments. In pursuance of this decision, the Pay and Accounts Office, Hyderabad was formed on 1st October 1971.
Appendix. 25th July, 1974. 541

At the Headquarters of the Government, the transactions are always of the higher order and the Government’s financial interest would be well served by the system of pre-check and payment. The Pay and Accounts Office, Hyderabad under the Government of Andhra Pradesh is required to follow the system of pre-check and payment on the same lines as was in vogue in the Accountant-General Office. The Pay and Accounts functions are therefore akin to those of the Accountant-General’s Office.

The Pension Payment Offices at Hyderabad and Secunderabad make payments of all types of pension to various categories of pensioners residing in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The number of pension cases handled are 24,000 in Hyderabad and 4,763 in Secunderabad.

The Compilation Branch attends to the work relating to the receipt of challans and paid cheques and compilation of daily accounts in respect of transactions taking place in State Bank of Hyderabad at Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

The training institutions at Hyderabad and Eluru impart induction training in Accounts to the personnel allotted to the Treasuries and Accounts Department and suitable inservice training to the employees of various other Departments.

The Local Fund Audit Branch of the Department attends to the audit work of accounts of Panchayat Samithis, Zilla Parishads, Universities, etc.

The receipts realised by the Local Fund Audit Branch towards the audit fees from Local Fund Institutions is credited to “065—Other Administrative Services—Fees for Government Audit”.

Though the Accounts Branches of the Heads of the Departments like the Director of Agriculture, Director of Public Instruction, Director of Industries, Director of Fisheries, Director of Medical and Health Services and Director of Animal Husbandry, etc., are under the administrative control of the Treasuries and Accounts Department, the expenditure or the salaries, etc., of the staff is debited to the Heads of Accounts of the respective Departments, where the branches are functioning.

According to the existing arrangements of compiling and rendering accounts, it takes considerable time to get the figures of receipts and expenditure in Sub-Treasuries. We are therefore, contemplating introduction of modern techniques, including computerisation for recording these transactions and retrieving the information quickly and also to have a close watch over the ways and means position.
అభిప్రాయం

పశ్చిమ రా. XII అధ్యాయం, మరియు విభాగాలం సంబంధించిన
సహాయ విషయాలు.

అభిప్రాయం విషయం:

[ఈయికట, పరిస్థితుల ప్రామాణిక రాశిత్వాన్ని XII అధ్యాయం సంబంధించిన
సహాయ విషయాలు.]

1974-75 రాష్ట్ర సంఘటన నియమాన్ని సంబంధించిన ఎన్నికలు 2,72,60,000 రూ.
రూ. 2,72,60,000 రూ. కంటే ఎన్నిక సత్యం చేసాయి.

(మరు రిషిపి మరు 2,72,60,000 రూ. కంటే ఎన్నిక మరు 200 రూ.)

[ఈయికట, రాష్ట్ర సంఘటన ఎన్నికలు పెద్దతి పండించాయి:]

(i) [ఈయికట ప్రామాణిక ఎన్నికలు (విభాగాలు) మాత్రమే ఎన్నికలు
పెద్దతి పండించాయి రాష్ట్ర సంఘటన ఎన్నికలు].

(ii) ఎన్నికలు ప్రామాణిక, రూప ఎన్నికలు.

(iii) రూప ప్రతిసరి పాటు ఎన్నికలు, రూప పరిసరి ఎన్నికలు.

(iv) రూప పరిసరి, రూప పరిసరి ఎన్నికలు రూపాలు పరిసరి ఎన్నికలు.

(v) రూప పరిసరి ఎన్నికలు రూపాలు పరిసరి ఎన్నికలు

(vi) పరిసరి పరిసరి ఎన్నికలు రూపాలు పరిసరి ఎన్నికలు,
పరిసరి పరిసరి

(vii) ఎన్నికలు పరిసరి ఎన్నికలు పరిసరి.
Appendix

25th July, 1974

సంప్రదాయం 21 డిసంబర్, 1974 నంబర్ లో ఇంకా 20
మార్హ్రుపండ్ల విశేషాలు నియవేయబడింది.

పిన్న విశాలం ఇస్తున్న ప్రస్తుతి ప్రాంగణాలు లక్ష్యం చేస్తుంది, అదుపు చేసిన శిక్షణ విభాగానికి తాత్కాలికం చేస్తుంది. తన తాత్కాలిక ప్రాంగణం లో ప్రస్తుతి ప్రాంగణాలను నియంత్రిస్తుంది. ఈ పంపంపం లో ప్రస్తుతి ప్రాంగణాలు నియంత్రిస్తుంది. తన తాత్కాలిక ప్రాంగణం లో ప్రస్తుతి ప్రాంగణాలను నియంత్రిస్తుంది. ఈ పంపంపం లో ప్రస్తుతి ప్రాంగణాలు నియంత్రిస్తుంది. తన తాత్కాలిక ప్రాంగణం లో ప్రస్తుతి ప్రాంగణాలను నియంత్రిస్తుంది.

ఇక పంపంపం లో ప్రస్తుతి ప్రాంగణాలు నియంత్రిస్తుంది. ఒకే సమయంలో ప్రస్తుతి ప్రాంగణాలు నియంత్రిస్తుంది. వీటికే ప్రస్తుతి ప్రాంగణాలు నియంత్రిస్తుంది. తన తాత్కాలిక ప్రాంగణం లో ప్రస్తుతి ప్రాంగణాలను నియంత్రిస్తుంది. ఈ పంపంపం లో ప్రస్తుతి ప్రాంగణాలు నియంత్రిస్తుంది.

Appendix.

ఖాళ్ళతం రాతిశరీరం పుణ్యసమాధిపతి. పరిశ్రమ సర్వస్మిషా అంటే సర్వస్మి శతమి సంపత్తి 24,000 రూపాయలు పుణ్యసమాధిపతి అంటే రూపాయ 4,788.

సారాంశంభాసు, ప్రత్యామ్యం అచ్చితం పుణ్యసమాధిపతి పరిశ్రమ సర్వస్మిషా అంటే సర్వస్మి శతమి సంపత్తి 24,000 రూపాయలు పుణ్యసమాధిపతి 4,788. శతమి శతమి సంపత్తి సమాధిపతి ఆధారంగా మంచి మంచి మంచి పుణ్యసమాధిపతి ఆధారంగా మంచి మంచి మంచి పుణ్యసమాధిపతి.
STATEMENT ON EXCISE DEMAND FOR 1974-75.

1. Introduction:

The Excise Year 1973-74 (ending on 30th September, 1974) represents the 6th year after the withdrawal of prohibition in the Andhra area.

2. Sale of Toddy and Arrack Shops:

In Telangana area, for the Abkari Year commencing from 1st October, 1973, 5138 toddy shops and 4192 arrack shops in all were sanctioned for auction. Out of these, 5137 toddy shops and 4102 arrack shops were auctioned. The total rentals for toddy and arrack shops for the Abkari Year 1973-74 amount to Rs. 10.54 crores as against 9.34 crores for the previous year.

In Andhra area, for the Excise Year 1973-74, 4219 toddy shops and 6577 arrack shops were sanctioned for auction. Out of these, 4202 toddy shops and 6553 arrack shops were auctioned. The total rentals for toddy and arrack shops for the Abkari Year 1973-74 amount to Rs. 10.78 crores as against 8.70 crores for the previous year.

3. Lease to Co-operatives:

Under the Andhra Pradesh Excise (Lease of Right to sell Liquor in Retail) Rules, 1969, every lease of right to sell liquor in retail shall be granted by auction. The Commissioner of Excise is competent to fix the number of shops to be established in an area, their location etc. However, as a measure of assistance to the toddy tappers, Senna shops are being leased out to Toddy Tappers Co-operative Societies without putting the shops to auction. In Telangana area, during the year 1972-73, 1560 new shops in addition to 1410 shops already in existence were sanctioned of lease to the Co-operative Societies. But all the shops were not availed of by the Tappers Co-operative Societies. For the Excise Year 1973-74, the Government therefore decided as a matter of policy that toddy shops equal to the number in respect of which there was a short fall in the utilisation of the allotted shops last year by the societies may be leased out to them. For the year 1973-74, 1945 shops were leased out to the Tappers Co-operative Societies in the Telangana area for a total annual rental of Rs.3.10 crores.

Similarly, in Andhra area also, 274 shops were leased out to Toddy Tappers Co-operative Societies for a total annual rental of Rs. 1.20 crores.
4. Reservation of the Toddy Trees by the pattedars Reservation:

It has been found that taking advantage of the provision of section 24 of the Excise Act, 1968 the owners are withholding the use of their trees for tapping purposes without valid reasons thereby depriving the tappers of their livelihood. To overcome this difficulty, section 24 of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 has been amended during the year to provide for prior approval of reservations by tree owners by the Commissioner subject to certain reasonable restrictions on the exercise of this right by the pattedars. In the rules it has been provided that intimations which are based on one or more of the following reasons could be considered for approval:

(a) that the tapping of trees interferes with normal cultivation operation;

(b) that the tapping of a tree is likely to result in its withering away or be otherwise injurious;

(c) that the trees are situated in residential quarters tapping of which will result in inconvenience to the residents.

5. Manufacture, Supply of Arrack and Establishment of Taluk Depots:

In Andhra area, there are 8 private distilleries supplying arrack to the Government Taluq Depots under an agreement made with the Government. In Telangana area, there are two Government Distilleries, one at Narayanaguda and the other at Kamareddy, to cater to the needs of the taluq arrack depots in that region. The Government have approved the setting up of a Government Distillery in the coastal area and an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made available for this purpose. A site at Kovvur has been selected and the construction will be taken up shortly. Arrack is supplied to the arrack shops through the Government depots. When the departmentalisation of transport and supply of arrack was taken up by the Government, sanction was accorded for establishment of 107 arrack depots in Andhra area and 71 arrack depots in Telangana area. These deposits are located mostly at taluk headquarters and are managed by the officers of the rank of Deputy Tahsildar and are under the supervision of Tahsildars.

Arrack is transported from the distilleries to the depots through Government lorries and from the depots the contractors draw their requirements.
6. Manufacture and Sale of Indian Liquor and Beer:

Sixteen Distillery units for manufacture of Indian Liquor and 4 brewery units for manufacture of beer have so far been licensed. Of these, 13 distilleries have so far gone into production. Of the 4 brewery units, one is already functioning.

Sale of Indian Liquors and beer throughout the States is now regulated under the fixed fee system. The Government have been following a liberal policy in the licensing of shops for sale of Indian Liquor and beer. There are at present, over (800) licenses in the whole State. The total estimated revenue from Indian Liquor and beer for 1973-74 is Rs. 2.72 crores.

7. Scarcity of Molasses and Alcohol:

There has been acute shortage of molasses and alcohol during the past three years owing to severe drought and adverse seasonal conditions that prevailed. The Government have taken necessary steps to conserve and distribute molasses/alcohol produced in the State through a scheme of priorities and cuts in supply. Government of India were also requested to make inter-state allocations from surplus states. Thus 46.59 lakh litres of alcohol from Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were imported since the last sugar-year for use of industrial units, and 3,000 tonnes of molasses was imported from Tamilnadu for conversion into alcohol. Government of India have again been addressed to allot 300 lakh litres of alcohol for the current year to meet the continuing shortage.

8. Excise Administration and Eradication of Illicit Distillation:

The Department continued to take steps to check illicit distillation. In the year 1972-73, 30,402 raids were conducted resulting in booking of 17,924 cases out of which 5,016 cases were prosecuted, 632 cases were convicted, 343 cases were acquitted, leaving a balance of 4,041 pending trial.
Following, the Suryapet Liquor Tragedy which happened on 23rd February, 1973 the Government constituted a One Man Commission of Inquiry to inquire the circumstances leading to the deaths of several persons and make necessary recommendations. The Commission submitted its report to the Government in May, 1973. A copy of the report has already been placed on the table of the House. The Commission after detailed study, made certain recommendations to the Government. The recommendations of the Commission were considered by a State High Level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary to Government and the decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the Commission have been communicated to the Board of Revenue (Excise) for implementation. Action is being taken to implement the decisions taken in the matter.

Between 18-5-1974 to 20-5-1974, another liquor tragedy took place at Pedavadiapudi and other villages of Guntur District in which 29 persons died and 181 persons were affected. Chemical analysis of the liquor seized, has revealed that the liquor contained Methyl Alcohol, a poisonous substance. Action is being taken against all the persons involved. After completion of investigation, charge-sheet will be filed against all the accused. In this case a magisterial Inquiry to be conducted by the Addl. District Magistrate, Guntur, has been ordered. His report is awaited. Apart from providing relief to the victims of the tragedy and their families Government are considering further measures to prevent recurrence of such tragedies.

The Government have accorded sanction for the creation of a post of Officer on special Duty of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Excise Department to be incharge of enforcement and vigilance including checking of illicit distillation and leakage of Government Revenue etc. The Officer on Special Duty has joined duty on 7-6-1974. Re-organisation and strengthening of the Department particularly on the side vigilance and enforcement is under consideration of Government.

Orders have been issued sanctioning supply of testing kits with equipment and chemical to Excise Officials for the purpose of testing toddy and arrack kept for sale in the licensed premises for the excise year 1973-74.
ಅಂಶಪತಿ ದಿನಾಂಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು 1974–75

1. ದಿನಾಂಕಗಳು:

2. ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿವಿಧಾನ:


3. ರಾಜಕಾರಣ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಅಂಕ:

1980, ಅಂಶಪತಿಯು "ತನ್ನ (ನಾರಾಯಣ ವಿಜಯನಾಥ ಉದಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ತರತಿಸಿ)" ಎಂದು ಅಂದುಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ.

35th July, 1974.

Appendix

4:  

1968 లో నాటిడి రాళ్లు మూడు సాలానిక లో గమనం పొందాలని అధికారి స్థానాన్ని సమీకరించడానికి తానం విస్తృతంగా సందర్శించాను. స్థానిక సమితి ప్రధానిత్వం కోసం నిర్ధారణ చేయబడింది అని తానం విస్తృతంగా ప్రకటించాను. కంప్యుటర్ పరిస్థితులు లో మోడల్ మనం కంప్యుటర్ ఉపయోగమైన ప్రత్యేక ప్రభావాన్ని మార్గించాలని తానం విస్తృతంగా ప్రకటించాను. అది ప్రతి సందర్శక సమాధానాన్ని ప్రభావిత్తుంది. కంప్యుటర్ విస్త్రీతి నిరాకరించడానికి వాయువులు లో మనం కంప్యుటర్ ఉపయోగమైన ప్రత్యేక ప్రభావాన్ని మార్గించాలని తానం విస్తృతంగా ప్రకటించాను. కంప్యుటర్ విస్త్రీతి ప్రతి సందర్శక సమాధానాన్ని ప్రభావిత్తుంది. 

1. లక్ష్యం చేసిన మరియు సాధనాలకు శాసనాన్ని చేయడానికి చాలా సాధనాలు ఉన్నాయి. 
2. లక్ష్యం చేసిన మరియు సాధనాలకు శాసనాన్ని చేయడానికి చాలా సాధనాలు ఉన్నాయి. 
3. లక్ష్యం చేసిన మరియు సాధనాలకు శాసనాన్ని చేయడానికి చాలా సాధనాలు ఉన్నాయి. 
4. లక్ష్యం చేసిన మరియు సాధనాలకు శాసనాన్ని చేయడానికి చాలా సాధనాలు ఉన్నాయి. 
5. లక్ష్యం చేసిన మరియు సాధనాలకు శాసనాన్ని చేయడానికి చాలా సాధనాలు ఉన్నాయి. 

కరంతో పాటు పాటు కరంతో పాటు కరంతో పాటు కరంతో పాటు కరంతో పాటు కరంతో పాటు.
Appendix.


6. Calculation of the constant, is as follows:

The formula for calculating the constant is given by:

\[ k = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{v^2} \times \frac{1}{\rho} \]

Where:
- \( k \) is the constant
- \( v \) is the velocity
- \( \rho \) is the density

7. Calculation of the constant, is as follows:

The formula for calculating the constant is given by:

\[ k = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{v^2} \times \frac{1}{\rho} \]

Where:
- \( k \) is the constant
- \( v \) is the velocity
- \( \rho \) is the density

8. Calculation of the constant, is as follows:

The formula for calculating the constant is given by:

\[ k = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{v^2} \times \frac{1}{\rho} \]

Where:
- \( k \) is the constant
- \( v \) is the velocity
- \( \rho \) is the density
1978 33rd My. 19%. Appendix.

18–6–74 to 20–6–74 అంగం ప్రయోగం ఉపయోగానికి ఉపయోగం ఉపయోగం

18–6–74 నుండి 20–6–74 మధ్య ప్రయోగం ప్రయోగం ఉపయోగం ఉపయోగం
NOTE ON THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
DEMAND FOR THE YEAR 1974-75

The Budget Demand of the Department of Information and Public Relations forms part of Demand XXIV for the year 1974-75. The details of the Budget Demand have already been circulated to the Honourable Members along with the Budget speech of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. This note embodies a review of the activities of the Department during 1973-74.

A parliamentary democracy like ours becomes meaningful and real only when public opinion is articulate and assertive through legitimate channels of expression. To mould gradually such an articulate and assertive body of public opinion, the mass communication media like the Press, the Radio, the Film, etc., play their assigned roles following certain well recognised norms. It is against this wider background that the Department of Information and Public Relations utilising these media, acts as the public relations of the Government which thus endeavours to maintain almost a continuous liaison with the people. The approach of the Department of Information and Public Relations to this task can be two dimensional. On the one hand, the Department endeavours to disseminate through the mass media the policies and programmes of the Government to secure for them better understanding and wider appreciation. On the other, the Department furnished to the government information about the reactions of the people as reflected, for example, in the Press to its policies, primary to make the Executive responsive to public opinion.

Liaison with the Press and A.I.R.

With a view to keeping the administration informed of reactions to its policies, as reflected in the Press, the Department scrutinises more important English, Telugu and Urdu newspapers and periodicals published inside and outside Andhra Pradesh and Press clippings are being sent daily to all the Ministers including Chief Minister and various Departments of Secretariat. During 1973-74, as many as 26,786 Press clippings were furnished to the Government. In addition, a daily summary of Press reactions providing a gist of editorials and feature articles of interest to the State was compiled during the year under review.

To secure wide publicity in the Press for the policies and decisions of the State Government, the Department issued 4,441 Press releases, Press Notes, Notification and unofficial notes during 1973-74 in addition to 31 feature articles and 9 district newsletters. The provision of telegraphic bearing authority to all the District Public Relations Officers and the Block Assistant Public Relations Officers enables these field officers to cover the district level functions regularly and send
despatches to headquarters promptly for incorporation in the Depart­mental press releases, thus enhancing their news value. This was continued during 1973-74 also resulting in a wider coverage to district news in the Press.

As many as nine conducted Press tours were organised by the Department during the year under review, as also the coverage of nine foreign dignitaries and journalists. The Department also arranged for the coverage of the President's sojourn at Hyderabad in May 1973.

During the year under review, the Department continued to subscribe to the P.T.I., U.N.I., A.N.S., I.N.F.A., Hindustan Samachar, the Deccan News and the Bharat News. The Department continues to have the benefit of a Telex service and a teleprinter, the latter linking the State Information Centre, Vijayawada with the Department.

To advise the Government whether the order passed under clause 6 (1) of the Criminal and Election Law Amendment Act, 1969 should be modified, confirmed or rescinded, the State Government have constituted a State Press Consultative Committee in November 1973. The role of the Committee is purely advisory in character.

The Department extended co-operation to A.I.R. in putting on the air, a regular and popular programme "Andhra Pradesh Marches Ahead" covering the development activities of the State Government. During the year under report, twelve radio talks were arranged by the Department in which the Secretaries to the Government and the heads of departments participated.

The Department caters to the requirements of photographs for press publicity. Events and functions under the auspices of the State Government including the State visit of foreign dignitaries are being covered by the Department. During 1973-74, as many as 568 functions were covered and 12,568 photographs distributed to the Press for visual publicity. In addition, 8,641 photographs were furnished to various government departments, VIPs., etc. Adequate Photo Coverage was arranged for the visits of foreign dignitaries to the State and in this connection twenty-two albums prepared by the Department were presented to them during 1973-74.

The Journal:

The medium of the printed word still continues to be the most popular medium to communicate with the intelligentsia. Therefore, to educate public opinion and to protect the policies and activities of the Government, the Department brought out 15 topical publications in Telugu, Urdu, Hindi and English during 1973-74. The "Andhra Pradesh" journal was continued to be published in four languages namely Telugu, Urdu, Hindi & English, highlighting in its pages the development...
activities of the State Government in particular. However, with a view to enhancing the readership appeal, serial novels, poems, skits, short stories, etc., are also being included in the journal. Recently, a special drive was launched to boost the journal's circulation.

Films:

The medium of film is the most effective medium of mass communication in India. Therefore, constant attempts are made to bring about through this medium a widespread participation of the masses in the affairs of the nation. During 1973-74, the Department arranged a total number of 232 film shows witnessed by 1,65,945 persons. Again 616 documentaries and news reel films supplied by the Films Division of the Government of India were distributed in the districts for unrestricted exhibition through mobile units.

From the academic year 1973-74, the State Government have enhanced the quantum of scholarship to the students of Andhra Pradesh studying at the Film and Television Institute of India, Poona from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 per annum. The Department continues to be a member of the Children's Film Society of India, Bombay. In connection with the Children's Film Festival Week from November 14, 1973 coinciding with the birthday of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Department in collaboration with the Films Division of the Government of India arranged the screening of six films at Hyderabad. At the district level also the Children's Film Festival Week was observed fittingly.

The Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had completed the production of a documentary on Kuchipudi on 50:50 cost sharing basis. Its regular release is awaited. The production of a documentary in the life of Sri T. Prakasam has been included in the production programme of the Films Division and its production has been entrusted to a private film producer.

During the year under review, the Andhra Pradesh State awards for Films Committee headed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly had completed the review of the award entry films and selected the best Telugu films produced in the years 1970, 1971 and 1972. Action is being initiated to present the awards shortly.

The Government have ordered recently that the amount of subsidy to be paid to films to be produced in Andhra Pradesh State be increased from the present rate of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. One lakh.

Community Listening:

The Radio Engineering Wing of the Department has 18,530 community radio sets under its maintenance as on March 31, 1974. Of these, 2,981 Radio sets are operated on heavy duty dry battery packs, 6,237 are Transistor Community Radio sets and 9,312 are operated
on the mains supply. Out of 15,935 panchayats in Andhra Pradesh, 14,362 panchayats are provided with at least one set. 3,346 community radio sets are working in the hamlets, Harijanwadas, etc., of the Panchayats. 824 sets are working in jails, schools and quasi-government institutions. During 1973-74, the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation supplied 750 new Community Radio sets which were ordered in the previous year. All these sets have been installed.

The Department has taken up the conversion of Dry Battery operated value type community radio sets for mains operation wherever the villages are electrified in 1971-72 and subsequent years. So far, nearly 6,000 sets were converted for mains operation at an expenditure of Rs 100 per set.

The Department during the year under review has placed orders with the Andhra Pradesh Small-Scale Industrial Development Corporation for the manufacture and supply of 1,500 new community radio receivers. The battery packs and loud-speakers required for these sets have been indented on the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi. The Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation could not supply the Sets by March 31, 1974 owing to power cut and other reasons. The Corporation has promised to complete the supply by September 1974.

The Department arranges public address installations for State functions, conferences of the State Government and other important functions. It has also taken up the maintenance of the sound reinforcement system in Ravindra Bharathi, Hyderabad during 1973-74.

Information Centre:

The Information Centres at New Delhi, Vijayawada and Hyderabad continued to function during the year under review. The Andhra Pradesh Information and Tourist Centre at New Delhi, with a view to briefing the Members of Parliament from the State, circulated fourteen background notes on a wide variety of subjects centring on the State during 1973-74. The Information Centre also organised 17 cultural functions and programmes.

The Hyderabad Information Centre has a library with 13,270 books and 300 members. On an average 350 visitors make use of the Information Centre and the Library daily. The Sales section attached to the Information Centre sells publications brought out by the Department as well as the Publications Division of the Government of India.
The District Information Centres at the district level, and the Block level in the State continued to function satisfactorily during 1973-74. The Vijayawada Information Centre maintained a close liaison with the local press in securing wider publicity to government activities during the year.

Advertisements:

The issue of classified advertisements of various departments of the State Government continued to be centralised in the Department of Information and Public Relations. During 1973-74, 1,540 classified advertisements were issued, the number of insertions being 7,412. Due to paucity of funds the issue of display advertisements was discontinued from March 1973. To help the small newspapers in a substantial way the advertisement policy was liberalised during 1973-74, and as a result classified advertisements are now being issued to weeklies and periodicals also.

Plan Publicity:

The involvement of the people at all levels is a condition precedent to the ultimate success of our Five-Year Plans, and to achieve this, of course, with varying degree of success, the message of the Plan has to be carried to the nook and corner of the country. With this end in view and as advised by the Planning Commission, a Plan Week was observed in the State from November 14, 1973. To mark the inauguration of the Week, the Department organised a State-level function at the Jubilee Hall, Hyderabad on November 14, 1973. The inaugural address was delivered by Sri V.K. Rao, I.C.S., Adviser to Governor. At the district level, all the District Collectors and the Chairman of Zilla Parishads also organised the observance of the Plan Week in a fitting manner.

Department of Tourism:

Having regard to the new-fund importance attached by the Government of India and the State Government to the accelerated development of tourism, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have decided to create a new Department of Tourism under a separate Director of Tourism. Accordingly, the Government issued orders in May 1974 for bifurcation of the Department of Information, Public Relations and Tourism, namely the Department of Tourism and the Department of Information and Public Relations each performing the duties implied in their nomenclature. Preliminaries to the re-allocation of personnel at all levels between the two departments have since been set in motion.
1974-75  ಎಸಾರ್ಟಿನ ನಾಯಕರ್,  ಸನ್ ೨೨೫೫  ಮಂದಿರ-ಎಲ್ಲೆಯ  ಮಂಟ್ಟಲ

1974-75  ಮೌಸೂಮ  24  ದಿನಗಳಿಗೆ  ಸೇರಿದು,  ನ್ಯಾಸಿನಿಂದ  ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಗೆ  ಸೇರಿದು,  ಹೊಸಾಗಿದು  ಮತ್ತು  ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ  ಸೇರಿದು,  ಮತ್ತು  ಸೇರಿದು.

1978-74  ದಿನಗಳಿಗೆ  ಸೇರಿದು,  ನ್ಯಾಸಿನಿಂದ  ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಗೆ  ಸೇರಿದು,  ಹೊಸಾಗಿದು  ಮತ್ತು  ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ  ಸೇರಿದು,  ಮತ್ತು  ಸೇರಿದು.

1978-74  ದಿನಗಳಿಗೆ  ಸೇರಿದು,  ನ್ಯಾಸಿನಿಂದ  ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಗೆ  ಸೇರಿದು,  ಹೊಸಾಗಿದು  ಮತ್ತು  ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ  ಸೇರಿದು,  ಮತ್ತು  ಸೇರಿದು.

1978-74  ದಿನಗಳಿಗೆ  ಸೇರಿದು,  ನ್ಯಾಸಿನಿಂದ  ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಗೆ  ಸೇರಿದು,  ಹೊಸಾಗಿದು  ಮತ್ತು  ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ  ಸೇರಿದು,  ಮತ್ತು  ಸೇರಿದು.

1978-74  ದಿನಗಳಿಗೆ  ಸೇರಿದು,  ನ್ಯಾಸಿನಿಂದ  ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಗೆ  ಸೇರಿದು,  ಹೊಸಾಗಿದು  ಮತ್ತು  ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗೆ  ಸೇರಿದು,  ಮತ್ತು  ಸೇರಿದು.
Appendix.  


1980 లో మ. కేమనికి, మండపం మండపం ప్రవాహం సంఖ్యలను అధిక లేదు. (1) కేమనికి 1240 అంశాలు ఉన్నాం, దాదాతి సంఖ్య. దాదాతి సంఖ్య కేమనికి ఉన్నాం. కేమనికి 78 అంశాలు ఉన్నాం, దాదాతి సంఖ్య కేమనికి ఉన్నాం. 1978 ప్రశ్నాంశం వివరించడానికి సూచించాలి.

1980 లో కేమనికి అప్పటి సంఖ్యలను వివరించడానికి సంపన్నం లేదు. (2) కేమనికి 1240 అంశాలు ఉన్నాం, దాదాతి సంఖ్య. దాదాతి సంఖ్య కేమనికి ఉన్నాం. కేమనికి 78 అంశాలు ఉన్నాం, దాదాతి సంఖ్య కేమనికి ఉన్నాం. 1978 ప్రశ్నాంశం వివరించడానికి సూచించాలి.