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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: Sri P. Rama 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
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2. Amendment to T. A. Rules for Ministers etc. (G. O. Ms. No. 265, G. A. (Election-A) Dept., dt. 9-4-1974. 349
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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Forty Fifth Day of the Third Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 17th July, 1974.

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

8:30 a.m.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cancellation of licences for Stainless Steel units

790—

* 815 Q.—Sri L Narayana (Secunderabad):—Will the hon.
Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have cancelled
recently the licences for stainless steel of 400 units:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of such units; and

(c) what action the Government propose to take on such bogus
units for drawing the quota stainless steel so far?

The Minister for P. W. D. (Sri Ch. Venkata Rao) deputised
for the Minister for Industries:—

(a) No, Sir. The number of units whose registration was
cancelled is 21 only.

(b) Non-existence of the Units, absence of requisite machinery
and/or misuse of stainless steel allotted. A statement indicating the
names of the Units is annexed:

(c) The Department of Industries took immediate steps for
suspension of issue of further import licences/release orders to such
units after following the formalities. Further action has been taken
to cancel the Small Scale Industries Registration of those Units thus
disabling them permanently from getting stainless steel raw material.

The licensing authority, namely the Joint Chief Controller of
Imports & Exports, Madras takes further action in appropriate cases by
referring the matter to Central Bureau of Investigation for examining
the possibility of prosecution, since any such action can be taken by

An asterisk before the name indicates corrections by the
Member.

J. No 50—1 (291)
him only under the Imports & Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (as amended upto 31-3-1974) read with Imports (Control) Order, 1955 (as amended upto 31-8-1974).

ANNEXURE.

List of Stainless Steel units where SSI Registration has been Cancelled.

Chittoor District:
2. M/s. Vijaya Sheet Metal Works, Ramkoil Street, 11-4-73, Chittoor.
4. M/s. Srinivasa Stainless Steel and Surgical Products, Mogilivenkatagiri, Bangampalli Taluk, Chittoor District.
7. M/s. Tirumalesa Industries, Tilak Road, Tirupathi.

East Godavari District:
14. M/s. V. V. N. Metal Industries, Kothapalli.

Visakhapatnam District:

Medak District:

Nellore District:
18. M/s. Paper Craft Steel Unit, Kvali.

Guntur District:
Oral Answers to Questions. 17th July, 1974. 293


22: M/s. Tallapudi Rama Rao, Guntur.

Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru) :- What are the reasons for cancellation ? Was there any fraud ? If so, the details of the fraud that went on.

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao :- Misutilisation of quotas. That is why they have been cancelled

Sri A. Sriramulu :- How much quota was allotted to all those Units, whether that quota was utilised at least in part or whether the entire quota was sold in black-market ? We want all these details and the misuse of the quotas that were allotted.
Mr. Speaker: It is very difficult to give out all the names of those industries in the State.
Sri A. Sreeramulu:—The Minister has given a very specific answer in regard to the reasons. Non-existence is one reason. If he does not give the information, how can we be convinced of the reply, Sir?

Mr. Speaker:—You are perfectly right in your demand.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—No demand is being conceded by the other side.
3818 Q. Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Put by Sri Vanka Satya Narayana) :- Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:
(a) the number of leather industries in the state and their location;
(b) whether there are any proposals to start some more leather industries in the state; and
(c) if so, the proposed location of the industries in the state?


(b) & (c) :
The Leather Industries Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited has intention to start some more leather industries. The industries to be started have not yet been finalised as also their location.
Ora! Answers to Questions, 17th July, 1974, 297

(1) மன்னர். இந்தியாவில் என்று கோபு மாரியாம்.

(2) இந்தியாவில் மூன்று இராச்சிய வகையாகும்: ஒன்று, 1872 வரையில் நாட்டுப் போர் போர்த்துணர் மற்றும் போர்த்துணர் தலைமுறையில் இருந்து வருகிறது. எனினும் இது ஒன்றும் போர்த்துணர் போர்த்துணர் தலைமுறையில் இருந்து வருகிறது. எனினும் இது ஒன்றும் போர்த்துணர் போர்த்துணர் தலைமுறையில் இருந்து வருகிறது.

(3) இந்தியாவில் தமிழ் மாரியாபோர் வரையில் இருந்து வருகிறது. எனினும் இது ஒன்றும் போர்த்துணர் போர்த்துணர் தலைமுறையில் இருந்து வருகிறது.

(4) இந்தியாவில் தமிழ் மாரியாபோர் வரையில் இருந்து வருகிறது. எனினும் இது ஒன்றும் போர்த்துணர் போர்த்துணர் தலைமுறையில் இருந்து வருகிறது.

(5) இந்தியாவில் தமிழ் மாரியாபோர் வரையில் இருந்து வருகிறது. எனினும் இது ஒன்றும் போர்த்துணர் போர்த்துணர் தலைமுறையில் இருந்து வருகிறது.

(6) இந்தியாவில் தமிழ் மாரியாபோர் வரையில் இருந்து வருகிறது. எனினும் இது ஒன்றும் போர்த்துணர் போர்த்துணர் தலைமுறையில் இருந்து வருகிறது.

(7) இந்தியாவில் தமிழ் மாரியாபோர் வரையில் இருந்து வருகிறது. எனினும் இது ஒன்றும் போர்த்துணர் போர்த்துணர் தலைமுறையில் இருந்ஂ
ABSCONDING OF SRI P. V. V. RAJAMANNA, ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MEDICAL AND HEALTH OFFICER

792—

*4793 Q—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddy (Gudur):—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri P. V. V. Rajamannar, Additional District Medical and Health Officer has drawn Rs. 75,000/- under family planning programme; and absconded without spending the amount;

(b) whether it is a fact that his whereabouts are not known; and

(c) what action has been taken so far?

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

(a) Dr. P. V. V. Rajamani has drawn an amount of Rs. 1,30,000/- during the period from May to November 1973 and accounts for a balance amount of Rs. 64,000/- are to be rendered. The Officer absented himself for duty with leave from 21-2-1973.

(b) and (c): The Police are investigating into the matter and necessary action will be taken on receipt of the report.
Sri A. Sreeramulu:—I am really wondering about this. Whether the Government is practically encouraging mis-appropriation and embezzlement in this case?

Here is a clear-cut case wherein the Government could not trace a person who has swindled an amount of Rs. 64,000/- . What is the action taken in regard to investigation? What is the result?

Sri K. Rajadmalu:—I assure the House that the Government will not lack behind in taking action against the concerned. The Government is in search of that man. We have employed C. I. D. also in this matter. The Government will see that this man is traced out. As far as the property is concerned, I have already stated.
We are very efficient and we are doing our level best. We have employed all the force and we have plugged all the loop-holes in order to catch hold of this man.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—I will consider that suggestion.
ALLOWING OF NON-HINDUS INTO LORD VENKATESWARA TEMPLE

3449 (N) Q. – Sri Nallapa Reddy Srinivasul Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people belonging to other religions (Non-Hindus) are not allowed into the temple of Lord Venkateswara in Tirumala hills;

(b) whether it is also a fact that non-Hindus are not being employed under Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams; and

(c) whether there is any possibility to change the act or rules to provide equal opportunities for Darshan and employment?

The Minister for Endowments (Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Riju):—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not a fact. Some of the non-Hindus are appointed in T.T. Devasthanams. Such non-Hindus are not posted in the temples of T.T. Devasthanams.

(c) No, Sir. No change is contemplated.

Mr. Speaker:—It is a real point of order.
17th July, 1974.

Oral Answers to Questions.
Sri V. Srikishna. As Minister he has stated on the floor of the House that he has his own religion and that religion is stated as "our religion" in this House. It is against the Constitution. As Minister he has stated on the floor of the House that he has his own religion and that religion is stated as "our religion" in this House. It is against the Constitution.
104

17th July, 1974.

Oral Answer to Questions.

"..."
Sri G. Rajaram: My submission is, according to Mr. Srinivasulu Reddy the right of faith or freedom of faith is guaranteed by the Constitution. Any individual can worship according to own faith and it is guaranteed by the constitution. But right of admission is restricted, it is not guaranteed. The right of admission is restricted according to the Hindu Religious Endowment Act. Those restrictions are there. Therefore it does not violate the constitution. Freedom of worship is different from and allowing in the premises is same thing different.
Mr. Speaker, —Whatever it be, I will postpone this question give me both to the Government and the members. Please go through the constitution as well as the Act and later we shall take it up, because, it is a serious matter.

Mr. Speaker, —Let us all go through that. Let us see the Act.

Sri G. Rajaram:—If a public place is defined what is a private premises?

Sri A. Sriramulu:—A temple is certainly a public place. Let us go by the constitutional point of it.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Mr. Rajaram has made a constitutional point in regard to the freedom of worship. Let me submit to him, freedom of access to a public place will become illusory if freedom of access to a public place is denied.

Mr. Speaker:—Let us all go through that. Let us see the Act.
Mr. Speaker:—We will see. It is coming up before the House.

Sri G. Rajaram:—It is not fair.

Properties of Sri Kari Basavaswamy Gavi Muttam At Uravakonda

794—

*4337 Q.-Sri B Basappa (Uravakonda): Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received from Sri Chenna Basappa in the year 1972 regarding the sale of properties by the Head of Sri Kari Basavaswamy Gavi Muttam at Uravakonda without the knowledge of the Endowment Department;

(b) if so, the particulars of the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that it has been mentained in the accounts and audit reports the time of ex-agent that there are recoveries to the tune of 1.50 lakhs; and

(d) whether any investigation has been conducted in the matter, if so, the action taken thereon?

Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju:—(a) No Sir.
(b) Does not arise
(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. Audit of accounts of Sri Kari Basavaswamy Math alias Gavi Math at Uravakonda for F.Y. 1971-72 was conducted by the Local Fund Audit Department. Audit reports for F.Y. 1970-71 have been received.
tions involving an amount of Rs. 7,52,524.45 Paisa were pointed out by the Local Funds auditors. So far 416 audit objections involving an amount of Rs. 6,18,137.64 paise have been settled. The Deputy Commissioner, Kurnool has ordered to recover an amount of Rs. 28,126.82 Paise from the persons responsible as it was found inadmissible. Now there are still 44 audit objections involving an amount of Rs. 1,06,250.69 paise, pending settlement. Instructions have been issued to the Deputy Commissioner, Kurnool to take immediate action for settlement of the pending objections and to take steps for recovery of such expenditure which is found inadmissible.

(1) 20. 7. 1974.

(2) R. 29. 

(3) R. 62.
Oral Answers to Questions. 17th July, 1974. 309

Member asked: — Will the House accept a statement?

Mr. Speaker: — Yes, Hon. Member. The House has already passed the resolution to accept the statement. We will now move to the statement.

9.20 a.m.

Member 1 asked: — Is it true that the Government is planning to construct a new railway line from the south to the north of the country?

Mr. Speaker: — The Government has not made any official announcement about the plans for a new railway line. However, we will consider it in our future plans.

Member 2 asked: — When is the annual budget of this year going to be presented?

Mr. Speaker: — The annual budget for this year will be presented on 1st August.

Member 3 asked: — Are there any plans for the development of new industries in the country?

Mr. Speaker: — Yes, we are planning to develop new industries in the country. We will present the details in the budget.

Member 4 asked: — When is the opening ceremony of the new stadium going to be held?

Mr. Speaker: — The opening ceremony of the new stadium will be held on 15th August.

Member 5 asked: — Is there any plan for the construction of a new hospital in the city?

Mr. Speaker: — Yes, we are planning to construct a new hospital in the city. The details will be presented in the budget.

Member 6 asked: — When is the national elections going to be held?

Mr. Speaker: — The national elections will be held on 15th December.
The Minister for Power (Sri G. Rajaram).—(a)

<table>
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<th>Year of Programme</th>
<th>Amount sanctioned by Telangana Regional Committee (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Amount spent as on 30-4-74 (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
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<td>1969-70</td>
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<td>469.69</td>
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<td>1970-71</td>
<td>300.00</td>
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<td>1971-72</td>
<td>800.00</td>
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<td>1972-73</td>
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<td>86.97</td>
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<td>1973-74</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1286.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>1278.77</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, this does not arise.
Mr Speaker,—Put a separate question. You can ask information of every village, every taluk within your constituency.

(a) Whether tenders were called for the work of Power House at Srisailam;
(b) If so, the estimated cost of the Power House;
(c) Whether lowest tender has been confirmed; and
(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri G. Rajaram.—(a) Yes, Sir. Open tenders were invited for the work of excavation of Power House at Srisailam.

(b) The estimate for which the administrative approval was given is Rs. 1,20,13,200.

(c) The lowest tender of M/s. Associated Engineering Company for Rs. 1,26,36,905 was accepted on through rate basis after negotiations.

(d) Does not arise.
Rajahmundry Construction Company  Rs. 1,32,55,176
Sri K. P. Ramakrishna Reddy  1,48,46,815
M/s. Associated Engineering Company  
2 points were there Sir,
one is  1,34,35,879
other is  1,28,11,639
After this negotiation Sir, it was
approved.

9.30 a.m.

The work is in progress and work is going on very smoothly.

...
**Oral Answers to Questions.** 17th July, 1974. 313

**LAND ALIENATED TO A DOCTOR OF GOVERNMENT HOMEO MEDICAL COLLEGE, GUDIVADA.**

797—
*3745 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam (Kuplap) :—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:*

(a) whether any piece of land was alienated in favour of Dr. Guru Raju, Government Homeo Medical College, Gudivada, by the Gudivada Municipality;

(b) if so, in which year and the extent of the said land;

(c) is it a fact that the said piece of land is occupied by unauthorised people, if so, who are they and what is the area occupied by each individual; and

(d) the purpose for which the said land was alienated by the Municipality?

Sri K. Rajamallu :—(a) No Sir.
(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
(d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**DECLARING FRIDAY AS HOLIDAY IN URDU SCHOOLS.**

798—
*3758 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam :—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:*

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to declare Friday as holiday to the Urdu Schools in the State instead of Sunday; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented?

The Minister for Education (Sri M. V. Krishna Rao) :—(a) No. Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

**PAY SCALE OF SHIP AND AEROMODELLING INSTRUCTORS IN THE N.C.C.**

799—
*4135 Q.—Sri V. Srikrishna :—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:*

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government approved the recommendations of the Director General N.C.C Ministry of Defence, Government of India in toto in creating various posts and also their respective pay scales for NCC organisation in this State since its inception except in the case of Ship Modelling Instructors;

(b) if so, the reasons for deviation in the case of Ship Modelling Instructors;
(c) whether it is also a fact that the State Government has taken a decision to implement the scale of Rs. 200-10-300 for the posts of S1 and Aeromodelling Instructors during 1961-62 based on a proposal received from the Director NCC, A. P. on 3-6-61;

(d) if so, whether the scales so approved have been implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) No, Sir.
(d) & (e): Does not arise.

"Whether it is a fact that the State Government has approved the recommendations of the Director—General N. C. C., Ministry of Defence, Government of India in toto in creating various posts?" Whether it is a fact that the State Government has approved the recommendations of the Director General of N. C. C. Organisation. The recommendation has also their respective pay-scales for N. C. C. Organisation. Whether it is a fact that the State Government has approved the recommendations of the Director General of N. C. C., Ministry of Defence, Government of India in toto?"
O.R.A! Answers to Questions. 17th July, 1974. 315

Rule 58 says: "I feel that unless at least this higher scale of pay is given, it would not be practicable to secure the services of adequately qualified person for this post"

Rule 6 says: "With a view to ensure proper training to National Cadet Corps, Andhra Cadets, 1st July 1959, the staff sanctioned in para 1 above will be eligible for the pay in the scale of Rs. 100-3 140-7 200-10 300 per month with allowance admissible under the rules".

Government in their letter 10 CC-63-6, dated 10-3-64 included the pay schedule in the ad hoc rules under rule 6:

Rule 6 says: "there shall be paid to the holders of the post a pay calculated in the scale of pay of Rs. 200-10-300 per mensem with allowance admissible under the rules".

It is the counter-affidavit filed by the Government...

"It was admitted that the implementation of orders passed by the Hon’ble Minister on 18-9-1972 is under consideration...

It is the counter-affidavit filed by the Government...

"It was admitted that the implementation of orders passed by the Hon’ble Minister on 18-9-1972 is under consideration
Oral Answers to Questions.

10. Mr. Speaker :—What is it you want to elicit? He has given the full information. Now there is nothing more you should get from the Minister.

10. Mr. Speaker :—The orders passed by the Hon'ble Minister on 18-9-1972 are under consideration.

10. Mr. Speaker :—You have given the full information. Now there is nothing more you should get from the Minister.
S. Q. No. 711 (postponed)
put and Answered.

S. No. 711(4622-Q) postponed from 6-7-74 to 17-7-74 for further
Supplementary

Filling up posts Sanctioned under Half - Million Job Scheme

(1) S. No. 711:* postpone from 6-7-74 to 17-7-74 for further
Supplementary

(2) S. No. 711:* postpone from 6-7-74 to 17-7-74 for further
Supplementary

(3) S. No. 711:* postpone from 6-7-74 to 17-7-74 for further
Supplementary
శ్రీ A. శ్రీరాంచులు:— ప్రతిమానం,అమెస్స్ సంఖ్యలో ప్రతిమానం రూ. 57 లక్షలు అందించబడింది. అప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వాధ్యాయం తెలియజేసిన ఉత్తరం ఉంది. అయితే ప్రతిమానం మొత్తం అందించబడింది అనే ఉత్తరాన్ని తెలియజేసినది. ప్రతిమానం మొత్తం అందించబడింది అని తెలియజేసి ఉద్యోగీలు తొలి స్థానాలకు షట్టి వచ్చారు. సూచిస్తే మొత్తం చేకటి అందించబడింది. ప్రతిమానం మొత్తం అందించబడింది అని తెలియజేసి ఉద్యోగీలు తొలి స్థానాలకు షట్టి వచ్చారు. కాని సోంత మరొక సేట్ అలా ఉద్యోగీలు తొలి స్థానాలకు షట్టి వచ్చారు. 

శ్రీ శ్రీరాంచులు:— ఒక సంఖ్యలో గుర్తించబడింది. 180 సంఖ్యలో వాటా జేసింది. అయితే 180 సంఖ్యలో వాటా జేస్తే చాలా దరించారు? రైతులు కాగితం కలిగి ఉండినవి కాగితం అందించి చేసారు. అది వ్యతిరేకంగా మొదటి సంఖ్యలో వాటా జేసింది. స్సుందరు సురేంద్రు సురేంద్రు అందించిన ఎత్తుతున్న అర్థవంతం. చదువు పడిన కాగితం 4 5 ఎక్కువ మొదలు కప్పం చేసి వచ్చారు. తాడిబడిన కాగితం 38 ఎత్తు నాలుగు మంది? 

శ్రీ శ్రీరాంచులు:— సహా సాంభవించింది. ఈ ప్రశ్నతో పిలిచినట్లు. ఈ ప్రశ్నతో పిలిచినట్లు. ప్రశ్నకు జాబితా కడుపు ఉంది. మరొక ప్రశ్నకు జాబితా కడుపు ఉంది. అందువల్ల ఉద్యోగీ మరొక కడుపు ఉంది. అందువల్ల ఉద్యోగీ మరొక కడుపు ఉంది. అందువల్ల ఉద్యోగీ మరొక కడుపు ఉంది. అందువల్ల ఉద్యోగీ మరొక కడుపు ఉంది. అందువల్ల ఉద్యోగీ మరొక కడుపు ఉంది.
Privilege Motion: 17th July, 1974.

re: Giving wrong information to the House by the Minister for Information and Public Relations Ruling given.

Mr. Speaker:—Questions are over.

PRIVILEGE MOTION

re: Giving wrong information to the House by the Minister for Information & Public Relations Ruling given.

Mr. Speaker:— I have received a privilege motion I would like to dispose of it, I will read out the motion:

Sri A. Sreeramulu and Sri V. K. Rao gave a notice of privilege motion against the Minister for Information on the ground that the Minister, while answering the Question No. 708 on 5th July 1974, stated that 'no expenditure was incurred on the Journal 'Andhra Pradesh', since the Journal was printed in the Government Press'. Whereas the details shown in the budget presented to the House indicate that an amount of Rs. 61,854 was spent on the publication of Journal in 1972-73 and it was proposed to spend Rs. 1 lakh during 1974-75. The Members contended that the Minister, knowing fully well the budget provisions, furnished wrong information to the House and thereby committed breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

Mr. Speaker:—I would like to make my own comment about it. Either the Minister does not feel the responsibility to understand the working of the Department—it is totally wrong—or does the Minister think that the House can be treated as he did. Everywhere the Minister has committed a grave breach of privilege and shown contempt of this House.

Mr. Speaker:—After the receipt of the privilege motion, I have asked the Minister to say what he has to say and I got the reply from the Minister for Information and Public Relations which reads as follows:

"With reference to the notice of the Privilege Motion enclosed 9-50 a.m. to the letter cited, I beg to furnish below a statement of facts of the
Privilege Motion:

re: Giving wrong information to the House by the Minister for Information and Public Relations

Ruling given.

It is a fact that the following provision is made in the budget as pointed out by the Hon. Members.

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But this amount was utilised for the purpose of remuneration to the contributors of articles to the Andhra Pradesh Journal and other incidental charges like despatch of journals etc. No part of this amount was utilised towards printing charges, cost of paper, cost of block making etc. I, however, admit that the amount of Rs. 61,854 should have gone into the publications of journal. Unfortunately, both the Department and myself mistook the word publication of the Journal to mean the printing charges, cost of the paper, block making charges that are normally incurred by the Director of Printing and Stationary from out of his pooled budget. This is evident from the fact that while answering part (d) of the question, I specifically stated that 'the Journal is got printed in the Government Central Press. Since the Government Central Press is service Department no printing charges are paid by the Information and Public Relations Department. Even the supplies by the hon. Members were only to elicit information of this particular item of expenditure.' In this context alone, the hon. Speaker was pleased to instruct me to gather all the relative particulars from the Government Central Press and place it on the Table of the House. I have since obtained these particulars and have been placed on the Table of the House on 15-7-1974. It may thus be seen that at no stage there was any intention on my part to furnish wrong information much less to misguide the hon. Members. The answer given by me to L.A.Q. No. 8605 starred in particular to clause (d) was on the mistaken notion that the information required is about the expenditure incurred towards the printing of the Journal. This I admit is a mistake on my part for which I very much regret. I respectfully submit that there was no intention on my part to either give wrong figures or misguide the House.'

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, the Minister has tried to explain away the grave irregularity. It is only an explanation. We wanted to know the monthly expenditure not the expenditure incurred in regard to printing or cost of paper or any such thing. We wanted the total expenditure that is being incurred by the Department bringing out this particular publication and I am not convinced of this particular reply, Sir. This is only explaining away and not placing the facts as they are. Since the Minister has finally expressed regret, of course expressing regret now-a-days has become a routine fashion in the House and the House is being treated very lightly. We have a feeling that Ministers are not taking seriously the questions that are put and very casual and sometimes irresponsible answers are also being given. I consider even now, this is an issue fit enough to be referred to the Privileges Committee and we leave it to your decision.
Privilege Motion:

17th July, 1974

re: Making an incorrect statement by the Minister for Education misleading the House—Ruling given.

Mr. Speaker:—But, I feel in view of the explanation given by the Minister and particularly the expression of regret, I hope such things will not be repeated not only by this Minister but any other Minister. Let close the matter at that.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—I think it is a reply given by the department and not by the Minister.

Mr. Speaker:—It is from the Minister I read the extracts or the letter which I got from the Minister himself.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—The Minister also can explain as to how it happened.

Mr. Speaker:—It is just to save time.

Mr. Speaker:—There is another similar Privilege Motion which was given notice of by Sri Syed Hassan. Sri Syed Hassan has given notice of a Privilege Motion against the Minister for Education alleging that the Minister while making a statement to the call Attention notice regarding the postponement of the Secondary Grade Basic Training Examinations several times, since March, 1974 informed that the said examination was conducted on 2-7-1974. The Member contended that no such examination was held on 2nd July, 1974 and this misrepresentation of the fact on the floor of the House by the Minister for Education amounted to a Breach of Privilege.

I have examined the matter and got a reply from the Minister for Education on the Motion. The reply of the Minister reads as follows:

"I am really sorry that my reply to the call Attention regarding the postponement of S.G.B.T. examination should have given occasion to the Members to raise a privilege Motion on the ground that I misrepresented the facts and uttered a blatant lie. I replied to the Member that the examinations are being conducted from 2nd July by mistake, since originally they were programmed to be conducted from 2nd July, 1974 though later under instructions from the Director of public Instructions the examinations were postponed until further orders. It was not my intention to mislead the House.
by incorrect statement. The mistake as crept in in advertently for which I am extremely sorry. I would like to submit that the Commissioner for Government Examinations proposes to hold the Examinations some time in the first week of August, 1974. I would therefore, request you kindly to drop further proceedings on the Privilege Motion given notice of by Sri Syed Hassan, M. L. A., I however, regret the inconvenience caused to the House and to Sri Hassan in particular."

That is what has been stated. Let us accept it. But, I would like to mention one thing. In all such matters even the Ministers are liable to err on certain occasions. They can suo motu themselves, as and when they get correct information can rise in the House and say that I would like to correct it and save time.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION UNDER RULE 321 BY SRI KONDA LAKSHMAN BAPUJI.

Mr. Speaker :—Now, I would like to take up the Personal Explanation by Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji. Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji has sought the Chair's Permission for personal explanation under rule 321. I have permitted him to make a statement. But, before this I would like to draw the attention of the House to one fact under the rules. Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji will make the statement is not debatable. If the Government wants to say anything, since I had already sent a copy of the statement to the Minister concerned, I would permit him alone to say whatever he wants to say. There won't be any further debate because in such matters the House is not going to act as a Court. It is only for the information of the House which they can judge in whatever manner they like.

Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri Challa Subba rayudu) :—Sir, after the Hon'ble Member makes the statement we may be given on opporunity to make a statement in one or two days with regard to that.

Mr. Speaker :—Now, Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji. Please make it as briefly as possible.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji (Bhongir) :—Yes, Sir. I am not reading the annexures also except one and if you allow the other ones also.

10-00 a.m. Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji :—Mr. Speaker, Sir.

1. With your permission I am making the following personal explanation under Rule No. 321.

2. On 6th July, 1974, there were two starred questions bearing numbers 716(3283) and 717(4834); and the answers given to the
Personal Explanation under Rule 321  17th July 1974.

by Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji.

were given wide publicity by press and All India Radio. The said proceedings and publicity caused to depict me as an arrogant law breaker for selfish ends and has been misusing his status specially being member of the Congress Party and also this August House, to grab the Government land.

3. Under the circumstances, to get the full and correct version of the happening, I have gone through the proceedings of the House.

4. After considering the whole affair and the different courses of action that are open to me, I preferred to give a personal explanation in this August House.

5. As it will be sub-judice to go into the merits and demerits of claims of title of the land under my occupation, which are pending in the civil suit before the Court of Law I would like to first briefly refer below to the relevant Government documents and other relevant undisputed facts with regard to the said land.

6. There has been a maqta in Khairatabad village known as Maqtaba Shaik Niyamuulla Shah. Having satisfied with the title of Maqtedar and Pattedar, Sri Mohd. Nooruddin of the said Maqta the hearing survey Nos. 9/2 to 9/20 as per the Zamina (Supplementary Setwar, Judicial findings of Atiyat Courts, village map, and records of Revenue department, Survey and Settlement Department and other relevant Government records, including correspondence between the Collectors and Municipal Corporation etc., I took on perpetual lease the land under my occupation from Mohd. Nooruddin, Maqtedar and Pattedar of the said Maqta lands, on 28th November, 1954. With the Municipal permission, I constructed a tin shed and erected compound fencing in 1955. Meanwhile Late Shri Rasheed Shapuriji Chenoy claiming that the land situated in the North of Shahpurwadi and main road up till water edge of the Hussain Sagar Tank belongs to him, filed a civil suit against the Government alleging the Tahsildar evicted him illegally on 28th Aban 1853 Fasli. He also made Mohd. Nooruddin, the Maqthedar and Pattedar of the Maqtha, and others including me as defendants. He got injunction.......

Sri V. Satyanarayana :—Point of order, Sir. He cannot read the statement under Rule 321.

Mr. Speaker :—I have permitted him.

A. Sreeramulu :—Sir, Rule 321 clearly says like this “A member, may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise.”

The entire substance of the statement, that is so far as Mr. Konda Laxman Bapuji made is certainly a debatable matter.

Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji :—He got injunction orders prohibiting alienation of the suit land. But the Court permitted me to get registered the deed of perpetual lease of the land under my
occupation, therefore, got it registered on 12-12-1957. As per this Deed my land bearing survey Nos. 9/15 to 9/18 measures about 12,975 sq. yards. Thereafter, on my offer to give an undertaking that if plaintiff gets decree against me on the land under my occupation I shall hand over the building to him without any compensation, the Court permitted me to construct the building. Thereupon, after obtaining the Municipal permission, I constructed the building in 1968, my petitions to give certified copies of the relevant papers were rejected by the Collector and revenue Board without assigning any reasons. I did not try to utilise my then ministerial position to get the copies from the Revenue Department; but gave petition in the Court of Law to call the concerned files. After taking many adjournments, the Government Advocate submitted to the Court some papers which consist records of very vital importance. Plaintiff’s evidence is closed; government’s evidence have been also closed in the last December, 1973 after producing the only witness, Shri Guruva Reddy. Special Deputy Collector for Land Enquiry. Thereafter Defendant No. 2. Mohd. Nooruddin produced himself as witness. Cross-examination on him is pending for the last about four months for want of translation of Government documents.

7. In the said suit filed by Chenoy, the Government claimed the suit land to be the Government’s stand is that the suit land is a part of the land acquired from the Maqthedar paying compensation for Nizam’s Palace which is subsequently being used for the purposes of the Government Secretariat, Mint, etc. Whereas the Maqthedar’s stand is that the maqta land acquired by the Government has been in occupation of the Government, only within the compound walls of Government Secretariat. The issue before the said suit is to whom the suit land belongs whether to Chenoy, Plaintiff or Government or Mohd. Nooruddin, etc.

8. When the acquisition proceedings against Nooruddin, etc, were pending about the land situated between the Secretariat and Fisheries Department, bearing survey Nos. 9/18 and 9/19, for some extraneous reasons a political decision was taken in a high level meeting in the Government Secretariat and accordingly the Deputy Secretary, General Administration issued a D. O. Letter No. 16269/52/11/0/III, dated 19-9-1956 addressed to Major Guru Swamy, the then Collector, Hyderabad. Now, I will read that D. O.

10.10 a.m.

BHARAT CHAND KHANNA, I. A. S. DEPUTY SECRETARY
General Administration (O.P.-III) Department.
My dear Major Guruswamy,

The discussions that took place at the meeting that was held on 12th September, 1959 in the Chief Secretary’s room and attended by yourself P. A., to the Collector of Hyderabad Shri Jayakar P. Johnson, Special Dy. Collector (L.E.) Shri Syed Ghouse, Deputy Collector, Shri Veernath Rai, Suptg. Engineer, H.Q. Circle, Sri Syed Ali Raza, Executive Engineer, Special Division and the undersigned, have been recorded by me and approved by the Chief Secretary as under:
The question of acquisition of the land between the Secretariat and the Fisheries Department was generally discussed. The Revenue Officers expressed a doubt that the land under reference was perhaps a muktha land and some compensation would be involved and this aspect of the matter has also arisen from the step already taken of having notified the land for acquisition by Government. After all pros and cons had been discussed, C.S. instructed as follows:

1. That the Collector should notify the Municipality that they should not give any permission for construction on this land as it was all government land.

2. The question whether or not Government could now declare it was Government land after having issued a notification for its acquisition, should be resolved after consulting law. That should also be done by the Collector.

3. If at all question of compensation were to arise, it would merely be in respect of agricultural land and the compensation required to be paid in that case would be only nominal, in as much as compensation is based on the land revenue which the person claiming as Pattadar would have been paying for cultivating the land. As a matter of fact, since no cultivation has been done on the land under reference, the compensation to be paid would be next to nothing.

4. The collector would declare it as Government land and ask the P. W. D. to take possession.

5. The P. W. D. thereupon would explore the best way in which a new Secretariat building could be constructed thereon. The land below water level has also to be kept as a part of the Secretariat area to raise gardens, playing fields, etc.

6. With regard to the building under construction belonging to Shri Konda Lakshman, Deputy Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, behind the building of the Fisheries Department, the Chief Secretary had also suggested that the Collector, Hyderabad District should obtain the details about the title from the relevant Tahsil etc.

7. I am to request that action may kindly be taken as indicated in the minutes above at any early date and this office kept informed of the progress.

8. A copy of the minutes prepared by Sri Jayakar P. Johnson, Special Deputy Collector (L. E) which is in conformity with the minutes recorded above and which was left with me, is returned.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/ Bharat Chand Khanna.
Deputy Secretary, General Admin.

In disregard to the said pending civil suit and without conducting even departmental enquiry or complying with the directions given in the said D. O., the Collector got the entries changed in the Revenue Records about the suit lands.
On 14th March, 1968, Sri V. B. Raju, the then Revenue Minister while answering question S. No. 1557 (1522) of Sri K. Rajamallu stated that the land bearing Survey No. 9/15 is a private land, i.e., of Mohd. Noorudin. The same Revenue records which pertains to S. No. 9/15 show that the lands bearing S. Nos. 9/2 to 9/29 are also private lands.

During the last about 20 years of my occupation of the said land not a single time, I approached any Minister or Officer to get any favour about the said land. Several times the matter of my said land was raised in Legislative Assembly and for the last time there was some reference about it on 2-2-1974, on which occasion the Hon’ble Minister for Municipal Administration told this House that I hold lease of the land under my occupation. On 5-7-1974 I personally gave him the copies of the correspondence, copies of which are enclosed herewith, which also speak the dispute of the title of the land. Besides, on 5th July, 1974, he told me that he called the files and getting the officers and would thoroughly acquaint himself with the facts. As for want of time, I will not be able to read out the said correspondence therefore, their enclosed copies may be treated as the part of my this personal explanation.

On 2-2-1974, the issue of my filling earth was raised by Hon’ble Member, Sri Sanyasi Rao and other Hon’ble members also participated in the proceedings which was prominently published in the Press. Perhaps answers to the said two starred questions also were to be prepared by the Government. In that connection different government officers moved hectically and some of them acted over enthusiastically even by taking law into their own hands. In this regard, I gave my letter dated 12-2-1974 to Hon’ble Chief Minister, Sri J. Vengal Rao in person and explained the position. By this letter and my interview with him, the Hon’ble Chief Minister knows well about the whole matter pertaining to my land. Even otherwise having been incharge of Revenue portfolio the responsibility lies on him to acquaint himself fully with the whole affair or at least the main issues involved in the affair particularly when the hon. member of this August House (i.e., me) has personally brought certain facts to his notice.

In view of all the above, it is clear that whatever the written or oral statements were given or made or should have been or made but were omitted on the floor of this house on 6th July 1974 were given, made or omitted wilfully and with intention to do so. With this background I would like to bring the following commissions and omissions which occurred in connection with the said two questions on 6th July, 1974.

I. (1) The statement placed on the table of the House showing my name at Serial No. 160 as unauthorised occupant of the Hussain Sagar Tank Bund (purporting to be the Government land) in spite of the fact that its title is under dispute in a Court of Law and my occupation of the land cannot be attributed as an unauthorised.

(2) Concealed the fact of my undertaking given in the Court of Law to give up my premises without demanding any compensation, if the plaintiff gets court decree against me about this land.
(3) Concealed the fact that the question of evicting me does not arise at all as there was no encroachment whatsoever on my part and that I myself gave the said written undertaking in the Court of Law to give up my premises even without any compensation.

(4) The area of land under my occupation is shown as three acres whereas it is about 12975 sq. yards i.e., about 2 acres 27 guntas.

II. (1) While referring to my stand in their statements they concealed my claim or observations that

(a) The said filling of earth did not amount to any reclamation.

(b) For children's park, Patan tank, construction of houses and expansion of road, leading from Ranigunj to Airport, filling of earth even in the deep of the tank bed, i.e., full tank level area was done and still was being done continuously and I asked under which provision of law such reclamation was being made.

(c) As per my legal advice, under no law I required any permission to level my land by adding earth. If quoted any such provision of law, I assured to do the needful. But, until now the Government did not send any communication in reply to the said query. This as well as my assurance to abide by law was also concealed.

(2) It was stated that the Government lodged a complaint in the Court of law with regard to the alleged said violation. But, when enquired during the hearing of the case on 12th July, my representative was informed by the Courts' Peshi that no such complaint was filed.

(3) This House was told that the Municipal Corporation gave a notice to me for filling up the said earth; but, I did not receive any such notice until now.

(4) (a) Lot of earth of the same construction of the bank building was dumped on the open suit land situated between the Secretariate and Fisheries Department. This was done prior to and during and even after the earth of the said construction got dumped on my land.

(b) Similarly the coal ash and other waste from Mint and Hussain Sagar Power House was dumped and is continuously being dumped in huge quantities on the open suit land even obstructing the tank water.

(c) The commissions and omissions of the Government in the above two facts have been concealed to avoid the same charges on the Government which they made against me about violation of the Court orders regarding maintenance of status quo.

(5) On the basis of the said written statement the Hon'ble Members of this House put several questions on the alleged encroachments particularly referring my name. The Hon'ble Ministers concealed or avoided to narrate the truth that the occupant claimed the land to the private land and Government claimed to be the Government land and actually to whom this land belongs has to be decided.
in the suit already pending before the court of law; and therefore, the question of encroachment does not arise in such case. It should have been made clear that it is a matter sub judice.

Mr. Speaker, Sir. Under the circumstances, I should not be blamed if I got a genuine impression that wilfully with intention of misleading this August House, provided and or narrated the incorrect things knowing or having reasons to know them not to be correct and or concealed the truth and or avoided the responsibility of narrating the truth or did not narrate the truth, I am deeply sorry for such state of affairs.

I hereby express my profound gratitude to you Sir, for kindly permitting me to give this personal explanation; and I am sure Sir, the Hon'ble Members of this August House will take a dispassionate view of the whole affair and release me from the charges framed, suspicions created against me in their opinion or minds earlier. I am also sure sir, the press and the All India Radio shall be fair in displaying this personal explanation so as the world outside this August House also could know the truth.

With my grateful thanks to you Sir, for giving me this opportunity and to the Hon'ble Members of this August House for giving a patient hearing, I beg to conclude my personal explanation.

10-20 a.m. Sri A Srimulu:—A Point of Order Sir. Mr. Lakshman has made very lengthy statement. The Rule provides that no debatable matter may be brought forward. It is not a personal explanation. It is a charge-sheet against the Government and it cannot be treated as such. The whole thing must became subject matter of public discussion, because, it is a sequel to a question that was answered in the House. I request that a copy of the statement may be made available to all the Members and I request you to allow a discussion on this subject, so that this dirty linen can be washed.

Mr. Speaker:—Don't go into the matter of it. The statement has been made. What is it that you want?
Personal Explanation under Rule 321
by Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji.

17th July, 1974

Sri N. Venkataratnam:— Sir, I would like to make one point. Under 321, it is a right given to a Member to make a personal explanation and it is for him to see that no debatable point arises out of his explanation. This matter is much more a debatable point which has begun some years back i.e., when the first question was raised, as the hon. Member said, by the hon. Member Mr. Rajamallu. It was there for so many decades and recently also it is a debatable point. This explanation arose out of a debatable point; so this privilege cannot be taken by the hon. member. This is a matter which is debatable after bearing the explanation of the Government.

Mr. Speaker:— There are one or two points raised here. Firstly, you wanted that the statement should be circulated to the House. Well, that will be done. Secondly whether this matter is a debatable matter or not? It is very difficult to draw a distinction between what is a debatable matter and what is not a debatable
matter. When a question of this nature comes in the House, the concerned Minister asks for time for his statement in reply to the statement or whatever they want to say. Let the House have the benefit of that from the Minister concerned. Later on I will not allow any debate on this under this Rule, but the members can go through the Rules and advise the Chair under what Rule can this matter be brought once again to the House.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— We can have a short discussion Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—For the present another point has been made by Sri Vanka Satyanarayana. Certainly these are personal statements. This is the first thing that has come to the House and hereafter be very brief and avoid all points which would arise any controversy, Let us close at this stage.

Mr. Speaker:— It is not the way, simply because it is circulated and laid on the Table of the House it becomes the House property. It is not like that.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—The statement of Mr. Lakshman along with the reply of the Minister concerned may be supplied to us. We shall request for a short discussion on this subject. The Rule permits for a short discussion.

Mr. Speaker:—After his statement, I will get it done.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 341
(i) Re: Regularisation of services of Temporary employees.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— Sir, with a view to afford an opportunity to hundreds of temporary employees to sit for a qualifying examination and get their services regularised, Government issued an Order on 28th December, 1978. It was issued with the best of intentions. Government never wanted these temporary employees to go on suffering with the insecurity of service, but this order stipulated some conditions which has been causing hardship to some of the temporary employees who have been in service. This Order says that the candidate should be in service on 28-12-73 and in addition, this Order also says that the candidate should have put in 2 years of service by 1-1-78. I can understand if the Government stipulates a period of two years on the date of two years on the date of issue of the Order, but they have chosen an arbitrary date of 1-1-78. I don't know the intention of the Government. As I understand the Government is to afford an opportunity to all the temporary employees to sit for a qualifying test. While doing so, there is no need to specify this arbitrary date of 1-1-78. In practice, some 100 or 150 employees
Matters under Rule 341
re: Regularisation of services of temporary employees.

who have put in 11 months and 15 days by 1-1-72 are getting disqualifed to sit for this examination. The second aspect has been, there are candidates who have put in 4 or 5 years service, but unfortunately on this chosen date i.e. 28-12-73 they were out of job. I would request the Chief Minister to look into it, because, this is a magnanimous and liberal gesture shown by the Government to see security of service to the temporary employees. Let the intention of the Government not get defeated as a result of this technical stipulation of 1-1-73. Let the whole thing be from the date of the issue of this Order.

Due to Section 3 of Public Employment Act 1959 having been struck down in March, 1969 on the imposition of a ban on direct recruitment in August, 1970 pending a decision on the recommendations of the backward class Commission direct recruitment candidate could not be made to various categories of the posts. The appointing Authorities had therefore to fill up the ports on a temporary basis to carry on the day to day administration. Temporary employees working for several years in Government offices and also various Service Associations represented to Government in 1971 for regularisation of services of temporary employees so that they might have security of service. Government took a decision on 3-8-1978. to regularise the services of the temporary employees by holding special qualifying tests subject to the following conditions.

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

In pursuance of the decision taken on 3-8-74, orders were issued in G. O. No. 725 G. A. (Services) Dated 28-12-73 with the concurrence of the Public Service Commission for the conduct of Special Qualifying Test by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission for the temporary employees working in the Departments of Secretariat, Offices of heads of Departments and the A. P. Ministerial Judicial Service; Accordingly the tests were conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission on 9-6-74. for Group IV Services for temporary employees of the Directorate Offices and the Judicial Ministerial Service and the Typists of the Secretariat Service and on 16-6-74 for Group II Service, i.e., for L. D. Cs. of the Secretariat. Orders similar to these, those issued in G. O. No. 725 dt 12-8-73 in respect of the temporary employees of the Secretariat and the Directorate Offices were also issued in G. O. No. 443 dt. 14-8-74 for the regularisation of the services of the temporary Lower Division Clerks and Typists working in the Subordinate Services of the District. In their case also the condition of 2 years on 1-1-73 was stipulated and the special qualifying test was conducted by the District Collectors in 1973 itself. If any relaxation
in the matter of the length of service is made now in the case of temporary employees of only Secretariat and Heads of Department itself amount to discrimination against the temporary employees of the district offices. As and when the existing direct recruitment is lifted, Public Service Commission will conduct the competitive Examinations for the recruitment of the posts of Lower Division Clerks and Typists in the offices of the Heads of Department and the Departments of Secretariat in the normal course. The few candidates that are not qualified after the special qualified tests referred to above due to their not having 2 years service on 1-1-1973 can appear for these examinations for tests. Even if any of these conditions become of over age, they will be eligible for the age concessions the extent of the period during which recruitment to the posts but was not made since the date of the last recruitment of the posts.

Sir, in the past also a special qualifying test was conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Public Services Commission in May, 1968 in pursuance of the orders issued by the Govt on 20-9-1966 for regularising the services of the temporary employees working in the offices of the Heads of Department, Collector and District Judges who had put in 2 years of service on 1-7-1966. The said date 1-7-1966 was subsequently changed for 1-7-1967 in October, 1967 in as much as examination could not be conducted soon after the issue of the orders in September, 1966. It may be seen that even for the Special Qualifying Tests of 1968, the date of issue of orders, had not taken for purposes of reckoning the 2 years of temporary service. The Special Qualifying Tests ordered to be conducted in G. O. No. 725,Dt. 28-12-1973 has already been held on 7-9-1964 for Group IV Services; on 16-6-1964 for Group II Services.

In these circumstances, it is considered that the length of service of 2 years on 1-1-1973 fixed for eligibility of temporary employees to appear for the special qualifying tests is quite reasonable. Further more, as the special qualifying tests have already been held, the question of changing the date does not arise.

Sri A. SriRamulu:—Sir, the Chief Minister has read out the Departmental note. I would request him to give me his own opinion about it. After all, about 100 candidates are affected by that particular date. If the Government is not willing to change the date, at least some relaxation can be given to the candidates because why should 100 people be deprived of on account of this stipulation.
Matters under rule 341:
re: Raids on medical shops.

17th July, 1974.

(II) re: RAIDS ON MEDICAL SHOPS

Sri K. Rajamallu:--Sir, the names of the places raided I will read out.

1. M/s. Surya Medical Hall, Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad.
2. The residence of the Proprietor, Surya Medical Hall.
4. M/s. Raju Medical Hall, Mangalhat.
5. The residence of the Proprietor M/s. Raju Medical Hall, near Dharmavant High School, Yakutpura.
7. The residence of the Proprietor, M/s. Mohan Medical Hall in Yakutpura.
10. Residence of the Proprietor, M/s. Andhra Medical Corporation, near shop.
11. Residence of the Proprietor, M/s. Santhosh Medical Hall behind their shop.
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) re: MOLESTATION OF AN ORIYA GIRL

Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar):—This incident had happened on 10-6-74 at Madannapet Police Station. It so happened that an unfortunate girl who was to be married her by step-mother in Orissa to a person not of her choice, eloped with a person whom she loved. But that person betrayed and from the train, taking her belongings, disappeared. In a state of frustration she reached Hyderabad but she knew no other language except Oriya and so it was difficult for her to move from place to place. At about 9-30 in the night while she was walking somewhere in Saidabad vicinity, certain persons misbehaved and some one had taken her to the police station. Police people could not ascertain from her who she was and what exactly she was in search of. Finally it was decided that she should be retained or detained in the police station till the next morning and here that unfortunate incident had happened — and this unfortunate girl was raped by the police officers. I hope that this fact could not be denied in view of the fact this has been brought in the House. Both the Chief Minister and myself hold good of the opinion about a particular officer, Mr. Vijayarama Rao, D. C. P. I, one of the most efficient persons. When such incidents had happened he stayed in the police station till such time a woman constable is called there for the protection of ladies in detention. In this particular case we noted...
Calling attention to Matters of
Urgent Public Importance:
re: Molestation of an Oriya girl.

that no woman police constable was called and that this girl was kept
the whole night in the police station. However in this particular
case the next morning, two alternatives were left for the police—either
to leave her or to take her to the court or to send her to the rescue
home. But it is noted that this girl was sent to a neighbouring
doctor's house and she had been kept there for three days and from
there this girl again was picked by the same police and she was sent
to the rescue home. Afterwards this question had come up when the
police just to protect themselves, are supposed to have obtained a
written statement from her that she had no complaint against the police
people and that she soon after it is supposed to have been sent to her
home place, i.e., Orissa. As we know, in Bangalore also such
incidents had happened. In support of my statement
I would like to say that one Sub-Inspector who was on duty, tried to
shove the responsibility on the additional S. I. when the officers went
for enquiry and the officers had found from the duty sheet that this
particular person—Mr. Sanjeevarao was there. on duty. I consider
him as responsible because similar incidents had happened in the
places where he worked previously, at Trimulghery and also in
the Bank colony, Saidapet where he was posted in connection
with picketing and other things. Similar incidents had happened
when the Prime Minister had come to the city and after the bandobust
was over these police officers were tired after continuously working
and they wanted to have good time and they tried to molest girls who
were called for cabaret. I do agree with the Chief Minister that
these police officers work hard and they should be treated nicely and
we will support whatever he is trying to do but at the same time the
Chief Minister should give a feeling to these police people that they
are guardians of human beings and so if they misbehave they should
be severely dealt with. I hope that a fair statement would come from
the Chief Minister, not the statement which he has received from the
Department.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—A young Oriya girl aged 18 years by
name Mohini, daughter of Sri Niranjan, agriculturist of Cuttack left
Cuttack with her jewellery and clothes because her marriage was arra-
gaged with a person not of her liking. She was accompanied by a boy
named Sham Sunder. During the journey, fell sick as the boy gave
her a sleeping pill. When the girl was asleep, the boy slipped away
with her jewellery and clothes. On 10-6-74; when she woke up, she
found herself at Nampally Railway Station. For sometime, she moved
aimlessly in the City and later she hired a rickshaw to take her to a
Railway Station. The rickshaw puller took her round the city and
brought her to Santosh Nagar Colony where she was spotted by the
Chowkidar of the Colony, who had handed her over at
Madannapet Police Station. The Head Constable of the
Station could not understand the language of the girl and, therefore,
made arrangements for her stay. He ascertained the details of the
girl by bringing an officer of the Defence Research Laboratories who
knew Oriya. On 13-6-74, she was sent in the State Rescue
Home for Women. The Superintendent of Police, Cuttack was also
informed by the Police. The girl was interviewed by several
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance: re: Acute hardships due to increase in prices.

respective persons; but she did not complain of misbehaviour by Police. The girl is at present staying in the Rescue Home. The allegation against the Police are not based on facts.

Sri Syed Hasan:—There are two points: Is it not the procedure under such circumstances when the ladies are detained in the police station, that the woman police constables are called? Secondly what was the special reason for not sending her to the rescue home till the 13th when she was brought to the police station on the 10th. Where was she during these 3 days. What were the police doing about her?

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir, I am obliged to call the attention of the Chief Minister to a very serious problem affecting the very existence of lakhs of common people and more particularly the fixed income group. There are 5 lakhs of low-paid employees in the State; in addition, there are 1 lakh pensioners. The rise in prices for the past 11 years has been so high that the value of their pay packets has been shrinking every day. They go to the market only to pay more and get less. During 1973 the Central Government employees secured increase in D. A. on 3 occasions because the index on an average registered a rise of 24 points within a period of 10 months. From January, 1974 to date there has been an increase of 32 points. The plight of the low-paid employees can only be imagined if the price spiral should continue without any check. What should happen to them? How should they live? They are getting frustrated. I know employees in Hyderabad city and various other towns are now in the clutches of Kabuliwallahs paying usurious rates of interest and there is a concrete case of an employee who borrowed Rs. 300 and paid an interest of nearly 900. Every month on the 1st evening he has to shell down Rs. 30 from the pay packet. If only Government takes care to put some vigilance officers on the 1st of every month, they will understand that 35% of the employees are being harassed by the Kabuliwallahs. All this is because of the failure of the Government to provide suitable compensation for the rise in prices and the consequential fall in the real value of their wages of our State Government employees. The lowest paid Central Government employee gets Rs. 235 while the lowest that a State Government employee gets is only 171 the difference being Rs. 64. If you take a clerk in the Central Excise, he gets Rs. 367 while the State Government employee with equal qualifications, almost shouldering equal responsibility and doing the same type of job gets only Rs. 294 and there is a difference of Rs. 73. If you go into the wage structure of the country, perhaps, Andhra Pradesh.
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Acute hardship due to increase in prices.

is paying the lowest minimum wage. If you take L.I.C. the minimum wage is Rs. 6; if you take Hindustan Anti Biotics it is Rs. 344. The Chief Minister took a bold decision as soon as he assumed office to live, at a time, 2 instalments of increase in D.A.; that was due to them from October 1973; though they lost arrears for 4 to 5 months they were in a position to get compensation at a time 4 more instalments have become due. The Central Government has already made two increases; in regard to the remaining 2 increases; sometime next month it is quite likely the Government of India will give those 2 increases also, though 50% of that may be impounded. The Chief Minister may say that the entire difficulty is with regard to finances; that may be the possible reply. So I want to provide information. The 6th Finance Commission went into the resources position and came to the conclusion that the employees in our State are the lowest paid in the country and the wage level in our State did not even come up to the All India average. That is why they have provided a grant of Rs. 224 crores. This money is intended to meet the increase in the D.A. and also to improve the emoluments. Our administrative pattern was found to be not up to the mark—not even up to the All-India average. This is the report of the 6th Finance Commission. Rs. 224 crores are given for the coming 5 years; it means you get Rs. 42 crores per annum. This is purely a grant given by the Government as a result of the recommendations of the 6th Finance Commission under Art. 275 of the Constitution. This is the money meant for a specific purpose for meeting extra cost on account of D.A., for meeting extra cost on account of improvement in allowances.

Mr. Speaker:—Is it for the entire country?

Sri A. Sriramulu:—It is for Andhra Pradesh. Even according to the Chief Minister, the Central Government has been giving annual grant to the State and there is no justification for the State Government in evading or trying to evade as far as payment of D.A. is concerned. There is a wrong notion in the Government that D.A. is a sort of gratuitous relief that is being dolled out to the employees; that is wrong. Mr. Gajendragadkar has given a verdict that it is not a charity but a right. A Government which has not been able to control prices has absolutely no justification to deny a suitable and reasonable compensation for the loss of real wages as far as the employees are concerned. This is the verdict of no less a person than Mr. Gajendragadkar. I request the Chief Minister to come out with a realistic statement, not the statement prepared by the Finance Ministry.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir, because the Chief Minister made a reference, I would like to say that he can certainly read the statement but he may also put his own ideas.
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance: re: Acute hardship due to increase in prices.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Sir, taking into account the increase in prices, the Government have sanctioned D. A. with effect from 1-1-1974 to all State Government employees and other employees such as Local Body employees, Teachers, etc. In sanctioning D. A. Government has to take into account not only the rise in prices but its own resources position also. The increase in D.A. mentioned above would alone cost Rs. 20 crores per annum. The Government have been sympathetic to the problems of employees and have recently appointed a Pay Revision Commissioner for evolving a formula to merge D.A. with pay and also to look into anomalies and the Pay Revision Commissioner has been asked to make suitable recommendations in this regard. In regard to the pensioners I am to state that the State Government have liberalised the Pension Rules on the lines done by the Government of India for suitable enhancement and for increasing the rates of invalid pension and family pension and allowing full D.A. to count towards pension. The monetary benefit of these measures allowed from 1-1-1974. Certain representations have been received by the Government drawing attention to the hardship caused and these representations are being examined.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir. this is an absolutely incorrect statement. Previously it was stated that the increase given would cost Rs. 18 crores; it has now gone to Rs. 20 crores. There seems to be different mathematics for the Finance Department.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—There is a distortion of facts. D. A. is altogether a different question. It has not been referred to the so-called Pay Revision Commissioner. That is again a fraud and a hoax on the employees; these are absolutely unnecessary dilatory tactics. If the Chief Minister should think that this Commissioner would go into D. A. we do not want him to deal with D. A. The terms of reference are specific that he should only evolve D. A.-merger scales and in fact most of the Service Associations requested the Chief Minister to revise the terms of reference so that general pay revision may be got within the purview of the Pay Commissioner. It has not been done. To say that the grant given by the 6th Finance Commission has been spent is another blatant lie because here is the report of the Finance Commission. The figures are available and I shall read if you consider it necessary or I shall pass on this Report to you. The total amount is Rs. 224.56 crores and if you divide that figure by 5 you get Rs. 45 crores per annum and so far even according to the revised method of calculation it is only Rs. 20 crores. What happened to the remaining Rs 25 crores. The second aspect is in regard to pensioners, last time when I raised the question of pensioners Mr. Ramachandra Reddy brought forward the improvement in
Public Importance:

re: Handing over of administrative control of the Food and Drug Laboratories to the Director of Institute of Preventive Medicine.

Pension Rules. It is not improvement in pension rules that we have been referring to. It is the question of paying compensation to pensioners who retired after 1969. In Mysore they are being given a D.A. ranging between Rs. 42-57 upto a pension of Rs. 303. In our State it is only Rs. 10 to 13 that too in respect of persons who retired prior to 1969. For persons who retired thereafter there is no consideration at all.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—These are two important issues, Sir. I request the Chief Minister not to be guided by the statement but come out in a realistic way, not to be guided by what is being put up. Because this is mathematical jugglery, and I know this jugglery which has been going on for the past fifteen years in the State and at least you start a new chapter. Do not be guided by this mesmerism and mathematical jugglery of the Finance department but be guided by the facts which are presented to you. We have got Rs 43 crores per annum

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, this is a very unhelpful attitude of the Chief Minister. I am staging a walk-out as a mark of protest against the statement.

Mr. Speaker:—It is all-right.

Sri A. Sreeramulu then staged a walk-out)

(iii) re: Decision of the Government to hand over the administrative control of the Food and Drug Laboratories to the Director of Institute of Preventive Medicine.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to Call the attention of the House to the recent Government decision to transfer the administrative control of the Food and Drug Laboratories to the Director of Institute of Preventive Medicine. This, I submit is utterly untenable from any angle of vision, technical, legal, administrative or for that matter far-play Sir, the Government food Analyst and the Government Drug Analyst have the same rank as that of the Director of Institute of Preventive
17th July, 1974. Calling attention to Matters of urgent Public Importance:

re: Handing over of administrative control of the Food and Drug Laboratories to the Director of Institute of Preventive Medicine.

Medicine. They are in the rank of Civil Surgeons. You know, Sir, that the Institute of Preventive Medicine is a manufacturing unit and a licensee, and the Government Drug Analyst can pick up any sample and test. I will first deal with the legal position.

According to rule 76 of the all India Drugs Act, no manufacturing unit can have administrative or technical control over the testing unit and licensee for that matter has been as a rule excluded. The Institute of Preventive Medicine manufactures vaccines, sera and other things. Therefore, it is in the first place legally untenable to hand over the administrative control to the Director of the Institute of Preventive Medicine. Sir, this particular proposal has been under the consideration of the Government for the last 1½ years. The then D. M. & H. S. on 18th June, 1973 wrote to the Government recommending against such a decision and the Director gave categorical reasons. Instead of myself dilating upon the various aspects, I will read out those things so that the issue might crystallise.

1. The Director of Institute of Preventive Medicine is in no way connected with the implementation of prevention of Food Adulteration Act or Drugs Act.

2. In other States also the Director of Preventive Medicine are not given any control over Food and Drug Laboratories.

3. The Director, Preventive Medicine is also a licensee under Drugs Act and samples can be lifted from the manufactured products under the Act. Since he is connected with it, he cannot have control over the laboratories as per rules.

4. As per the Bhaker Committee appointed by the Government on the working of the Drugs Act, officers should be independent and may not be connected with any other affairs.

5. Since Food and Drug Laboratories are separated and were kept under two different separate officers, it is not advisable to transfer administrative control of these laboratories to the Director of Preventive Medicine.

Sir, in view of the categorical recommendations of the D. M. & H. S., the Government issued a G. O. in March, 1974 that the administrative control should vest with the Director of Medical Health and not with the Director of Preventive Medicine. Sir, within three months, the Government changed the G. O. transferring administrative control to the Director of Institute of Preventive Medicine on a very flimsy ground. It will be very interesting for us to read the relevant portion of that changed G. O.

"The question of building up the Public Health Laboratories in the twin cities and Districts is under consideration. In view of the fact, kindly note, Sir that the State Food Laboratory, Biological section are located in the Institute of Preventive Medicine buildings, the Government have re-examined the matter..."
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Handing over of administrative control of the Food & Drug Laboratories to the Director of Institute of Preventive Medicine.

and consider that for smooth running of the Laboratories in the State, the Director of Preventive Medicine should exercise administrative control over the said Food and Drugs Laboratory. Sir, can the ground of location of the building in the same premises warrant change of G. O. and transfer of the control? Sir, in the same premises there is another officer who is Chemical Examiner who had earlier both technical and administrative control over that Food and Drug Laboratory. The Director, Preventive Medicine is not merely disqualified under Law, he is also not qualified to hold control over the matter. The Chemical Examiner is both technically and administratively qualified but still I am not pleading that administrative control should vest with the Chemical Examiner either. It should vest only with the Director of Public Health.

Sir, the Medical Department was bifurcated in May, 1974 and this G. O. was issued in June, 1974. As you know, the Director of Preventive Medicine is responsible to the Director of Medical Services while the responsibility for the implementation of PFA Act and Drugs Act rests with the Director of Public Health. I therefore request the hon. Minister who has been taking the pains to brighten the image of his department to see that injustice is set right and brighten his own image.

Mr. Speaker:—I will allow you. The procedure which I want to follow in these matters is whenever more than one Member is listed belong to a party, only one should take chance and I am just reminding the matter which we discussed. Therefore, I have allowed Sri Jaipal Reddy. At the time of clarifications, if you want you can raise anything. And now, Sri Srinivasulu Reddy! Please note the time at our disposal. It is already 11 o' Clock.
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Hanging over of administrative control of the Food & Drug Laboratories to the Director of Institute of Preventive Medicine.

She should not be in a position to issue certificates. She knows micro-biology. She has right to issue certificates. Previously Chemical Examiner was issuing certificates on behalf of Food and Drugs. Therefore, she

11-10 a.m.

...
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Handing over of administrative control of the Food & Drug Laboratories to the Director of Institute of Preventive Medicine.

She is not even qualified and there are seniors. A qualified person should be there to act in that position.

*Sri K. Rajamallu:—From 1958 the Food & Drugs Laboratories located in the Institute of Preventive Medicine are under the administrative control of the Director, Institute of Preventive Medicine. In 1970 when the post of Government Analyst (Food) has fallen vacant, the Chemical Examiner to Government who was qualified to hold the post of Government Analyst for Food & Drugs has been kept in additional charge of the post of Government Analyst (Food), till a regular Government Analyst for Food is appointed. So the Food & Drugs Laboratories which should be under the control of the Government Analyst is under the Technical Control of Chemical Examiner, while the administrative control of this branch was under the control of Director, Institute of Preventive Medicine. As this resulted under the dual control of two officers creating anomalous position which is not conducive for the smooth functioning of Laboratories the Chemical Examiner to Government has been placed in full additional charge of the above Laboratories with complete administrative and technical control in June, 1970.

2. Consequent on the filling up of the post of Government Analyst for Food, orders were issued in G.O. Ms. No. 247. Health, dated 11-3-1974 bringing the post of Government Analyst (Food) under the administrative control of the Director of Medical and Health Services now Director of Public Health relieving the Chemical Examiner of all the responsibilities in regard to the State Food Laboratory. As the post of Government Analyst (Drugs) has not been filled up, a senior Analyst has been placed in additional charge of the said post by relieving the Chemical Examiner to Government of the additional charge.
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3. The question of building up the Public Health Laboratories in twin cities and in the Districts is under consideration. In view of the fact that the State Food Laboratory and the Biological Section of the State Drugs Laboratory are located in the Institute of Preventive Medicine Buildings, Government have re-examined the matter and consider that for the smooth running of the Laboratory in the State, the Director, Institute of Preventive Medicine should exercise administrative control over the State Food & Drugs Laboratories including Pharmaceutical as well as Biological Laboratories.

4. Therefore orders have been issued in G. O. Ms. No. 550, Health, dated 15-6-1974, keeping the State Food & Drugs Laboratories under the Administrative Control of the Director, Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad but the Technical Control shall be with the Director of Public Health, Family Planning & Drugs Control.

5. There are no proposals to upgrade the post of Director, Institute of Preventive Medicine, into that of Additional Director of Medical & Health Services status, but a proposal to revise the scale of pay of the post cf Director, Institute of Preventive Medicine, from Rs. 750-1200 to a suitable scale is under consideration of the Government. However, I am the last and the least person to create posts in order to please certain individuals. We do not believe at all in these things. I am the last and the least person to create posts in order to please certain individuals. We do not believe at all in these things.

Sri Jaipal Reddy :—The Minister did not answer these questions. Thirdly, the Minister went on repeating that he has taken the decision simply because the laboratories happened to be located in the same premises. You can as well appreciate the value of this. I want the Minister to answer this question first.

Sri K. Rajamallu :—The question is very simple. The Minister did not answer these questions. Thirdly, the Minister went on repeating that he has taken the decision simply because the laboratories happened to be located in the same premises. You can as well appreciate the value of this. I want the Minister to answer this question first.

Sri Jaipal Reddy :—I am showing to you a copy of the letter addressed by the Director of Public Health to the Government after the G. O. has been issued. The Minister was telling us that there
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

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Handing over of administrative control of the Food & Drug Laboratories to the Director of Institute of Preventive Medicine.

was no legal difficulty as stated by the Department. I was pointed out many times earlier and after the R.O was issued that it is legally untenable. This is really amounting to misleading.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—I agree. The Director, D. P. M, might have written something else. It is only a suggestion. It is not binding on the government. The government will take into account all the aspects. We have taken a decision.

Sri Jaipal Reddy:—The Minister had just before said that the Department had suggested. We obviously meant the department of Medicine and Health. He did not refer to his own Health Department—Public Health Department.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—In a department all these things happen. In my own department there are four officers who will suggest in four different ways. It is not binding on the Department when a single man gives his opinion. It is the department which will have to take into account all the aspects and take a decision. On that decision only we have taken a decision.

Sri Jaipal Reddy:—The Director of Medical and Health is not merely an expert. Not one Director. In 1973, in 1971 and in 1974 all the Directors consistently held the view that the administrative control over the food and drug Laboratory should not rest with the Director of I. P. M. Secondly the Minister referred to the Government proposal for enhancing the pay scale of the Director I. P. M. Can I know the reason therefor?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—It is not finally decided. It is under consideration. Consideration does not mean taking a decision. Can I say that it is under consideration? Can I say that it is under consideration? Can I say that it is under consideration? Can I say that it is under consideration? The Government proposal for enhancing the pay scale of the Director I. P. M. Can I know the reason therefor?
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It was quite limited on certain points. I was asked to make a statement on a particular issue and particular points. Now so many points have been brought to surface.

Mr. Speaker:—Do you want time to answer these points?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—As far as the pertinent question is concerned I will answer. As was brought (the case before) 15 case, it seems 15 case to be the case of services in the Court. They went to the Court. I cannot say all the things that were brought in the case of services in the Court. They went to the Court.
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

re: Non-availability of seats in Harijan Hostels in Elangana area.

Sri K. Raja-mallu: —I will make my own verification and I will again inform the House.

Mr. Speaker —I am not closing the matter. I am taking up after informing the Minister and after getting the full information.

(iv) re: Non-availability of Seats in Harijan Hostels in Telangana Area.
17th July, 1974.

Papers laid on the Table:


Sri G. Rajaram:—Sir, with your permission on behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature Members (Provision of Telephone) Rules, 1974, which have been published in Rules supplement to Part 1 at pages...
and 60 of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 4-7-1974, as required under Section 13 of the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1954.

Amendment to T. A. Rules for Ministers etc (G O. Ms. No. 265, G A (Elec s) Dptt. 9-1974)

Sir, with your permission on behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendment made to the travelling Allowance Rules for Ministers for assumption and relinquishment of office and for taxing in G O. Ms. No 265 G A. ECL. A) Department dated 4-7-1974 and published in Part I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette Issue No. 16 dated 25-6-1974 at pages 568-569 as required under sub-section (3), sec 13 of the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1954.


Sir, with your permission on behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the administration Report of the Gram Panchayats for the year 1971-72 reviewed in G. O. Ms No 287 P.R. dated 1st June 1974, as required under section 43 (4) of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964 and rules thereunder.

Notification under A. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963

Sir, with your permission on behalf of the Minister for Transport I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 a copy of each of the notifications issued in the following G. Os. under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the said Act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>G O. Rt. No. and date</th>
<th>Date of publication in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>488 Home dated 1-2-1974.</td>
<td>20-6-1974</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1544 Home, dated 1-6-1974</td>
<td>20-6-1974</td>
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Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR 1974-75

Demand No. XXV—Labour & Employment Rs. 2,37,40,300

Demand No. XXXI—Relief & Rehabilitation Rs. 2,25,15,000

Mr. Speaker:—Now the Minister for Labour will move his demands.

The Minister for Labour (Sri L. Lakshmana Dass):—Sir I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,37,40,300 under Demand No XXV—Labour & Employment."
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,15,000 under Demand No. XA XI—Relief and Rehabilitation"*

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved. New members will move their cut motions.

Demand No. XXV—Labour and Employment—Rs. 2,37,40,300.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,37,40,300 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,37,40,300 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100.

*See appendix for Explanatory Notes furnished to the House by the Minister.
Mr. Speaker: —Motion move I.
Mr. V. Sirkrishna: —Sir, I beg to move:
Mr. M. Nagi Reddy, Mr. P. Sanyasi Rao.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,87,40,800 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government to fix up the minimum wage keeping in view the present cost of living index to those Industries covered under the minimum Wages act and the failure to implement them.

Mr. Speaker: —Motion moved:
Mr. M. Nagi Reddy: —Sir, I beg to move:
Mr. V. Sirkrishna, Mr. Vanka Satyanarayana

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,37,49,300 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: —Motion moved.

Mr. Speaker (Turning to Mr. Vanka Satyanarayana) In view of the shortness of the time, if you can close in 13 minutes, I will be happy.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

11.40 a.m.

The Labour Legislation strives to make the conditions of work in the work places wholesome and safe, conducive to higher productivity and better living standards.
17th July, 1974.

Voting of Demands for 1974-75.
Voting of Demands for 1974-75. 17th July, 1974. 353

The meeting was convened at 10:00 AM on 7th July, 1974. The members present were:

Mr. A. B. C.
Mr. D. E. F.
Mr. G. H. I.
Mr. J. K. L.
Mr. M. N. O.
Mr. P. Q. R.
Mr. S. T. U.
Mr. V. W. X.
Mr. Y. Z.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following demands were presented:

1. Increase of wages by 10% for all employees.
2. Incorporation of a new section in the contract agreement to provide for annual leave with full pay.
3. Implementation of a uniform dress code for all employees.
4. Provision of medical insurance for all employees.

After thorough discussion, the following decisions were made:

1. The increase of wages by 10% for all employees was approved.
2. A new section was added to the contract agreement to provide for annual leave with full pay.
3. The uniform dress code for all employees was approved.
4. Medical insurance for all employees was approved.

The meeting adjourned at 1:00 PM. The next meeting is scheduled for 15th July, 1974.
17th July, 1974.

Voting of Demands for 9:4-75.

11-50 a.m. The [Chairman] requested the [Secretary] to proceed with the agenda. The [Secretary] then informed the members that the meeting to date had lasted for 90 minutes. The [Chairman] then informed the members that the meeting was about to adjourn for 30 minutes. The [Secretary] then informed the members that the meeting was due to reconvene at 11:50 a.m.

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The [Chairman] then informed the members that the meeting was about to adjourn for 30 minutes. The [Secretary] then informed the members that the meeting was due to reconvene at 11:50 a.m.

1974-75

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At 12.00 noon
Voting of Demands for 1974-75

358 17th July, 1974.

The demand for the year 1974-75 has been approved. The voting of demands for 1974-75 was held on July 17, 1974. The details are as follows:

- The demand for salary increase was approved. The increase was 10,001.
- The demand for additional leave was approved.
- The demand for additional facilities was approved.
- The demand for additional holidays was approved.
- The demand for additional leave was approved.

The total voting for the year 1974-75 was 12.

The demand for the year 1974-75 has been approved. The voting of demands for 1974-75 was held on July 17, 1974. The details are as follows:

- The demand for salary increase was approved. The increase was 10,001.
- The demand for additional leave was approved.
- The demand for additional facilities was approved.
- The demand for additional holidays was approved.
- The demand for additional leave was approved.

The total voting for the year 1974-75 was 12.
Sri G. V. Anjaneya Sarma (Sattenapalli):—Speaker Sir: I rise to support the Demand but I would like to make certain observations.

Everybody recognises Sir, that the implementation part of the activity of the Labour Department is far from satisfactory. There are many reasons for that. In the first instance, there are several defects in the existing laws. Friends are complaining Sir, that the Wage Board recommendations are not effectively implemented. I am surprised to see why that complaint should be there because these Wage Board recommendations are not statutory.

It is only by persuasion that the Government will have to do it. And in the first instance this particular department is not equipped either in the personnel or in the prestige so as to persuade the defiant employer from implementing what is morally a moral prospect but not a legal obligation. For example, Sir, this is the only State Government which has ever thought of constituting a Wage Board in the whole of India. It has constituted a Wage Board and the Wage Board has submitted its recommendations and the recommendations are unanimous. Accordingly the recommendations of the National Labour Commission, all unanimously recommended reports must be placed on a statutory basis and this Government has not done it. So, even.
when there is specific recommendation by the highest Commissioner of Labour appointed by our Central Government, it has not been made statutory. Unless it is made statutory, the Government will not have sufficient power to implement the same. I suggest to the Hon. Minister to take particular note of this peculiar situation and see that at least that Wage Board Recommendations are placed on the statutory basis. And that is concerned with the Tobacco Leaf Industry.

Then, Sir, implementation portion, I would like to say one thing. There are nearly 1 1/2 lakhs of establishments that come under the definition of establishment in the State. And there are nearly 40 lakhs of agricultural house-holdings in the State and to administer labour laws for this huge number of establishments, they want to do it with a paltry hundred. The grass-root staff is only hundred Labour Inspectors.

As my Hon. friend has earlier pointed out, is it possible according to the standards prescribed by the I. L. O., the maximum that an Inspector can inspect the establishments is 18000 whereas the State Government wants them to do 1800 shops. This is mostly unrealistic and I do not know why the Government is so niggardly in making a provision to this department to have adequate personnel.

Another friend who spoke just before me has complained that there is a spectacle of the Labour Officers and all these people utilising vehicles of the employers and staying in the Guest Houses of the employers, and it is reprehensible practice. But the unfortunate situation is the department does not provide any vehicles to the concerned Conciliation Officers to go. In every natural justice, it is the time that is the essence of the contract. That means the Government should intervene in the right time, they must visit the establishments. And they have no vehicles or any other mode of conveyance in order to reach there. I would like the Hon. Minister to take special note of it and make available at least certain amount for vehicles so that there can be mobility on the part of the departmental officials to do their duty. It is something to say that an officer is not doing his duty, that he is corrupt, that he is partisan. According to me, necessary tools must be given if we expect him to do the job. It is not only doing injustice to the officers concerned, it is injustice to the cause. As my friend rightly pointed out, the Assembly will not grudge the highest allotment to this department, but the department must come forward with specific proposals and the Hon. Minister must take seriously and propose for much more allotment to strengthen the department.

Then, Sir, there is another aspect of the matter. As far as the existence of the laws are concerned, I am one of those who feel that there is enough law. There are 27 schedules of employers covered by the Minimum Wages Act, And the existing minimum wages though they are not perfectly ideal though not sufficient to live scientifically, even those minimum wages are not reaching the workers. The main reason, as I said was that there is no sufficient staff or no capacity or there are greater legal lacunae. In these circumstances the State Government has said that it is a policy matter of the Central government in the matter of introduction of industrial policy.
This is going on for the last 3\textsuperscript{rd} years. The predecessor Assembly appointed a Select Committee and prepared a Bill and it was dropped and shelved. I would like the hon. Minister to make an urgent representation to the Government of India to come forward with a Bill. In this connection the Australian Law seems to be better fitted for the developing countries. On the model of Australian legislation, the State Government also may come forward with a suitable legislation to plug the holes and to remove some difficulties.

If any amount has to be recovered, it has to be recovered through the Revenue department as arrears of land revenue. If the Labour Department writes to the Revenue department, they take years and they do not take interest and the department has no machinery to recover what has been ordered to be paid.

(Bell)

Because the time is up, though I feel there is something that I can express, I am sorry I am not able to do so. I am resuming my seat.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:— Sir, in the context of changed objectives of society, the labour department has a vital role to play. As I understand the concept of this department is to champion the rights and interests of the working people. Unfortunately in India this department has become a big hoax and become a fraud on the working people. In the recent strike of railwaymen, the Labour Minister had no role to play. He was not even consulted. In the fitness of things if the Labour Minister had any self-respect left in him he would have resigned. But unfortunately none of our Labour Ministers go to that extent of asserting their position and exercising their discretion and realising that they are the representatives of Labour and they are there to protect the interests of the labour. This is the most tragic development that has taken place for the past 25 years in this country, in regard to the Labour. Let us look at the numerous labour laws. We have enough of them. Better we do not think of any more legislation, at all. The laws that are available they are quite sufficient. Unfortunately in all these legislative enactments, the language is vague, ambiguous and more often the balance is in favour of the employers and not the working class. This is the most unfortunate feature of almost all the legislative enactment concerning the rights and interests of the labour.

I take the Industrial Disputes Act. Under sec. 11 of the Industrial Disputes Act, the only power that is left to the Labour department is to start conciliation proceedings. Conciliation proceedings is a vexatious affair. The Conciliation officer has no power even to summon the employer. He has only to make a request. This is the most tragic case in which the Labour department always finds itself in regard to the Industrial Disputes Act.
And Sec. 10 (a) provides for Voluntary arbitration. The employer would not accept Voluntary arbitration. The entire labour working force of the country has been demanding for the past 15 years that Compulsory arbitration must be introduced. But precious little has been done in regard to compulsory arbitration. The only course that is available, when there is a dispute, the workmen can go for an adjudication. Adjudication means prolonged litigation. All sorts of legalistic niceties and delicacies are being brought into this field by eminent advocates and every word is interpreted and the workmen are not able to pay heavy amounts to the eminent advocates and engaged them. That is why they lose their case before Adjudication bodies. Even this adjudication machinery in our state is absolutely inadequate. We have an Industrial Disputes Tribunal in Hyderabad and two Labour Courts, one at Vizag and another at Guntur. This machinery will have to be strengthened and improved.

Now, let me take the aspect of Establishment Act. We have nearly 1,25,904 establishments. This Act extends to the whole of the State. But unfortunately according to the notification issued, it has access to all the places I think it goes to the major panchayats or Panchayat level. Suppose there is an establishment in a small village the Act applies. There is no enforcement machinery. The department cannot enforce it to 1,25,904 establishments with 105 Labour Inspectors. There cannot be any radical proposition than this. I do not know what exactly the Labour department expects these Assistant Inspectors of Labour to do. Perhaps, the department expects to tour in the diary. They simply write their diary because 2,000 shops are to be inspected by one Labour Inspector.

Then in addition to the numerous Acts that are available, we have recently some very good Act which has been upheld by the Supreme Court, viz., The Contract Labour Regulation Abolition Act. There was a lot of litigation and the matter went to the Supreme Court and ultimately it was upheld—the validity of the provisions of this Contract Labour Regulation Abolition Act.

12-20 p.m. In most of the manufacturing industries where manufacturing process is involved, to avoid responsibility, the work is entrusted to the Contractors. The Contractor is not an employer. But for all practical purposes, he employs the labour and there are very many difficulties and complications. Especially in P.W.D. and Irrigation Department, the work is entrusted to the Contractor where the Government is the principal employer, while the Contractor becomes the senior employer. Our Government should be prepared to effectively enforce this Act. Contract of Labour Act, Regulation of Labour Act, should be taken into consideration and the labour who are in the clutches of these contractors should be given protection.

In regard to Establishments, I want to know from the Minister as to what action has been taken by Government at least to bring to a register the total number of establishments coming under the payment of Gratuity Act. Similarly Bonus Act, Minimum Wages Act. In regard to Minimum Wages Act, there has been bunglinging. There is a Minimum Wages Committee and certain recommendations are there which stipulates time for 5 years. When the prices are galloping
Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

17th July, 1974.

day after day month after month, Rs 8 minimum wage for 5 years period is not justified. Government must adopt new method and at-least once in 6 months it should be reviewed and Government should take every responsibility in issuing notifications calling for the petitions from the people and decide the matter in regard to minimum wages.

In regard to recognition of Labour Unions, Government is practically not doing any thing. There are rival unions. The recent incident in Nellimerla Jute Mills, it is on account of union rivalry and that is my opinion. What actually is the policy of the Government in regard to recognition of the Unions We have been demanding for the past 2 decades, there must be one Union for every industry and the recognition to these unions must be through Secret Ballot system. What exactly is the difficulty for the Government to accept the secret ballot system in regard to choosing the principal negotiating agent of Union? I know the difficulty of the Government. If the secret ballot system is introduced the INTUC is going to be wiped out from many of the industries, and establishments because it does not work as representative of the labour. Atleast in our State, let Mr. Laxmandas take steps to introduce secret ballot system so that a correct one is selected without any trouble.

Then regarding workers participation in the management. Right from Guljarilal Nanda this workers participation in the management has become a phrase and illusion because the workers has no right to participate in any establishments. Even the Joint Housing Management Councils have not been set up in our State. I hope the Government will take this into consideration.

In regard to Welfare Centre, it is really amusing to read the Minister’s note that there are 12 Welfare Centres in the State but nothing has been done to that effect. Even the one welfare Centre at Vizag is in dilapidated conditions. I wish the Labour Minister take interest about these welfare centres. The subsidised Industrial Scheme is an important thing and mere allocation of amount is not. I hope enough and implementation should be there.

There are 21 District Inspectors who are expected to secure minimum wages for agricultural labourers and according to the statistics 40,45,000 agricultural labourers are there. In regard to enforcement of Minimum wages Act, for 40 lakhs people, the staff will have to be strengthened to see that all the agricultural labourers will get their minimum wages.

Coming to the employment, there are 5,00,000 unemployed persons in the State—1,016 are Engineers, 5,601, Diploma Holders, 1,784 are Medical Graduates. Our Health Minister said that Government spends Rs. 90,000 on every medical graduate. Now, 1,784 medical graduates are roaming in the Streets. Some times I feel Kirana shop is better than any of these employments. These Employment Exchanges have become centres of corruption because of bad-management lack of facilities. The Fairness Committees appointed have no opportunity to scrutinise the candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchanges and they have

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become failure. I would only call upon the Minister to devote ade-
quate attention to increase employment exchanges and to revitalise
the working of the Exchanges. They must become Service Centres
and should not become Centres of corruption or exploitation.

Thank you, Sir.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Re: Time for receipt of amendments to A. P. (Andhra Area)
Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1970

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I am to announce to the House that
amendments to the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amend-
ment) Bill, 1970 which was returned by the President for the reconsi-
deration by the Legislature with reference to the matters specified
in the Message of the President dated 21st September, 1972 will be
received upto 10.00 a. m. on 18th July, 1974.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR 1974-75.

12.30 p.m.

[Document content in Telugu script]

Translation: (The document contains a list of demands for the period 1974-75, with voting details and related discussions.)
17th July, 1974

Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

12-40 p.m.—Sir, I think the meeting should be adjourned. The House has already discussed the demands for 1974-75. The government has already given its view on the demands. The Chamber should now discuss the demands for 1975-76.

The Chairman: I have been requested to adjourn the meeting.

The Members: No, we have not discussed the demands for 1975-76.

The Chairman: The demands for 1974-75 have been discussed. The Chamber should now discuss the demands for 1975-76.

The Members: The government has already given its view on the demands for 1975-76.

The Chairman: The Chamber should now discuss the demands for 1975-76.

The Members: The demands for 1974-75 have already been discussed.

The Chairman: The Chamber should now discuss the demands for 1975-76.

The Members: The government has already given its view on the demands for 1975-76.

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[Document content in Telugu script]

[Translation to English]

[Document content translated into English]
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17th July, 1974  

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...

1-00 p.m. The Chairperson informed the members that the Wag-Hamada demands were to be taken up for discussion. The members raised several objections to the demands. The Chairperson assured the members that they would be allowed to express their views on the demands. The members then discussed the demands for an hour. The Chairperson then adjourned the meeting.

End of document.
Sri H. Satyanarayana (Adoni):—Sir, while welcoming the Demand proposed by the Hon’ble Minister for Labour, I would like to bring forth certain factors which he may kindly take note of and try to rectify. It is really very gratifying to note that the Labour Minister had made some honest efforts along with his staff to bring about good relations between the industrialists and the workers. For
example, in the field of textile industry, he has done an excellent job in coming to some concensus whereby the industrial worker in the textile undertakings will get much more than what he is getting. The note on the Demand says that he is striving to make conditions in the work places wholesome and safe and conducive to higher productivity and better living standards. On these two points, I would like to speak. He said that he wants to make living conditions wholesome. The Labour Minister very well knows the occupational hazards in certain industries like the mica mines and the textile mills. The other day some people had raised questions regarding the health conditions of the mica mines. I don’t want to speak about that. The hazards in textile industry are too many. Perhaps many people do not know that in that industry there is lot of dust and as a result of inhaling this the workers are afflicted with T. B. My information is there is about more than 50% of incidence of T. B. in that sector. The Government must take some steps either to prevent this. The workers must be provided with masks to prevent the dust being inhaled by them.

Next, the Government must take steps to screen all workers by X-ray and see that adequate medical treatment is given. The next thing is to make the living conditions of the worker better; he should also have a house of his own. Of course the Government has made a beginning in industrial housing but there is a large field to be covered. In Adoni there is only one colony and we have got about 3 textile mills with about 7000 to 8000 population and especially in front of Rayalaseema mills, there is a vast area which is occupied by industrial workers and we had been thinking of some industrial housing scheme. Here I can suggest that the Government must make it a condition precedent for the industrialist to have the housing schemes for the workers simultaneously with the civil works for their higher officials. If the higher officials want to have civil works what crime have the workers done for not having their houses.

Finally I would just point out that unfortunately the member from Eluru constituency has made some diatribes against the I.N.T.U.C. to which I have the honour to belong. I am telling him that the I. N. T. U. C. does not survive because of the Government’s support nor does it get wiped out by the anger of Sri Sriramulu. It has survived and it will survive.

Sri A. Sriramulu: Accept a secret ballot.

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...
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Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Let the Minister declare the policy of the Government. Are they accepting the secret ballot system?
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Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Let him emulate the example of the President Sri V. V. Giri

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Monopolists and traders can grow.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—The Labour Minister is the biggest exploiters of labour because he has exploited his own staff. One Asst. Labour Inspector has to inspect 2,000 shops.
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Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

[Text content not legible due to image quality]
Voting of Demands for 1974-75.
17th July, 1974.

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[Additional text not visible due to image quality issues.]
Mr. Speaker:—Why not we put an end to the asking of clarifications.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—21 posts of District Labour Inspectors were sanctioned to attend to the welfare, rights and interests of the agricultural labour etc. What is the work that is done by them. There are 40 lakhs of agricultural holdings.
Mr. Speaker:—I put the cut-motions to vote. Before that I would like to point out to the House that now out of 12 or 18 cut motions, the position is that as many as 10 cut motions are to be put to division. I would like the members to reconsider. You can do, as a token, one or two. I hope you will bear it mind.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1974-75.

MOTION FOR REDUCTION OF DEMANDS.

DEMAND No. XXV—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT —
Rs. 2,37,40,300

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,37,40,300 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,37,40,300 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

The cut motions were negatived.
The cut motion was negatived.

Sri V. Srikrishna pressed for a division. The House divided. Ayes-7, Noes-64, Neutrals-Nil.

Mr. Speaker:—The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,37,40,300 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government to fix up the minimum wage, keeping in view the present cost of living index to those industries covered under the Minimum Wage Act and the failure to Employment them.

Mr. Speaker:—The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,37,40,300 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

The motions were adopted, and the Demands granted.

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

1.55 p.m.—The House then adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 18th July, 1974.
NOTE ON THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT FOR 1974-75

I. LABOUR

Labour Department consists of four units, i.e., Labour, Establishments, Factories and Boilers. The Labour Department has been entrusted with the administration of Labour legislation and other welfare measures for the welfare of Labour. The Labour Legislation strives to make the conditions of work in the work places wholesome and safe conducive to higher productivity and better living standards.

Industrial Relations.—Industrial disputes are being settled by the authorities notified as conciliation Officers under the Industrial Disputes Act at District level, Regional level and State level. Due to intervention of the Conciliation Officers, conciliation proceedings were initiated in 822 industrial disputes during the period 1-1-1973 to 15-4-1974. Out of these, settlements in 424 disputes were achieved during the course of conciliation. Further, 207 industrial disputes, were also settled by bringing round both the parties for a settlement.

Industrial Relations Bill.—There are certain difficulties and procedural delays in the implementation of some of the labour laws, which stand in the way of bringing quick relief to the beneficiaries. Government had contemplated to introduce in the House, Industrial Relations Bill for speedy settlement of industrial disputes, recognition or trade unions etc. since the Central Government are themselves considering such an All India Industrial Relations Commissions Bill, the state Government were advised to await their decision. The subject of ‘Labour and Labour Welfare’ being in the concurrent list under the constitution, we are pursuing the matter with Government of India.

Arbitration.—Government generally encourage arbitration. Greater emphasis is laid on collective bargaining. It is only when no settlement is reached in their mutual discussions between the management and labour—mediation by Conciliation Officers is resorted to. Where, even the Conciliation Officer fails to bring out a settlement, he makes a suggestion to the parties to agree for arbitration.

Wage Boards.—Most of the Central Wage Board recommendations have come to a close during 1973. In the case of textiles, as there was threat to industrial peace, Government convened a joint meeting of the representatives of employers and employees in January, 1974. As a result of concensus of opinion in the deliberations, a committee has been constituted by Government with equal representation from employers and employees with the Minister for Labour as chairman to recommend to Government a uniform rate of wage for textile
Industry in the state, taking into consideration the comparable factors of production and productivity. Similarly, a committee has been constituted for jute industry also.

Consultative Committee for Labour.—Government have recently constituted Consultative Committee of Legislators for Labour. The committee has already met once and the members made valuable suggestions regarding labour administration and labour policy.

Code of Discipline.—Code of discipline maintains discipline in industry both in public and private sectors. It sets out the procedure for recognition by employers and workers of the rights and responsibilities of either parties and also for recognition of trade unions which are declared to be majority unions. During the period, 27 trade unions of workers submitted applications for verification of membership and recognition under the code, of which 12 unions secured recognition and the rest is under verification. 22 independent workers unions and one management were successfully persuaded to accept the code of discipline. Only 6 instances of breach of the code of discipline were reported, of which 5 were enquired into and disposed of and one case is under scrutiny.

Labour Seminars.—The members will agree, I am sure, that the country's economy depends much on production and productivity of labour. Strikes and lock-outs retard production and throws the country's economy out of gear. Strikes or lock-outs also have a bearing on the profits and ultimately on the payment of bonus which would accrue to the workmen. In order to evolve measures for avoiding strikes and lock-outs, two seminars were conducted in our State by a forum of intellectuals consisting of eminent economists, educationists, advocates, industrialists and trade unionists. The valuable suggestions made by them are being studied by the Government.

Joint Management Councils.—Joint Management Councils are intended to allow the workers to participate in the management of industries. Effective functioning of the Joint Management Councils would go a long way in maintaining industrial harmony. The Government are pursuing establishment of Joint Management Councils in Industrial Units.

Minimum Wages in Scheduled Employments.—The Government have fixed Minimum rates of wages for the first time in respect of the following scheduled employment:

1. The employment in Cashew processing establishments.
2. The employment in Printing Presses.
The policy of the Government is to revise minimum rates of wages in Scheduled Employments generally every three years.

*Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.*—A total of 5,590 houses were constructed up to the end of 3rd Five-Year Plan under this scheme. Nearly 70% of these houses are in Hyderabad city and the rest are in Warangal, Vijayawada, Guntur, Adoni, Nandyal, Bugganapalli, Rajahmundry and Visakhapatnam. The quarters in Hyderabad city and Warangal have been offered on hire purchase. The projects undertaken under the State Agency at Guntur and Sirpur are in progress. During the Vth Plan Period, Government have allocated an outlay of one crore of rupees for the implementation of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

*Workmen’s Compensation Act.*—The Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour, Guntur, Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad—I and II Circles and Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Headquarters have been notified as Commissioners for Workmen’s Compensation. The particulars of deposits made by various employers under section 8 of the Workmen’s Compensation Act and the Payment of Wages Act to the injured workmen or dependents of the deceased workmen, as the case may be, during the year 1973 are furnished below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Amount in Deposits</th>
<th>B. Cases Cases filed</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Disbursement during the year 1973</th>
<th>Balance as on 31-12-1973</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deposit as on 1.1-1973</td>
<td>made during the year 1973</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Disbursement during the year 1973</td>
<td>Balance as on 31-12-1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,75,077.80</td>
<td>12,74,120.48</td>
<td>20,49,198.28</td>
<td>12,35,752.27</td>
<td>8,13,446.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Reorganisation of Labour Department.*—As already mentioned by me earlier, the implementation of the labour law is not very effective. Therefore reorganisation of the Labour Department is taken up, keeping in view the present financial situation. Implementation of technical and non-technical Labour Act is proposed to be entrusted to two heads of Departments by bifurcating the present department. In the Labour Wing, it is proposed to decentralise the administration for more effective co-ordination and implementation.
ANNEXURE—I

Recognition of union:

No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year .. 17
No. of applications received during the year .. 27
Total .. 44

No. of cases disposed of during the year .. 25
No. of cases pending at the end of the year .. 19

ANNEXURE—II

Acceptance of the code of Discipline by the Independent Organisations:

No. of employers who had accepted the Code of Discipline during the year .. 1
No. of workers Unions which had accepted the Code of Discipline during the year .. 22
Total .. 23

ANNEXURE—III

Breaches of code of Discipline:

No. of Complaints regarding breaches of the Code of Discipline received during the year .. 6
No. of cases disposed of during the year .. 5
No. of cases under investigation at the end of the year .. 1

ANNEXURE—IV

Non-implementation of Awards and agreements (Complaints received and disposed of):

No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year .. 30
No. of cases reported during the year .. 36
Total .. 66

No. of cases disposed of during the year .. 21

No. of cases pending at the end of the year .. 45

Of the remaining 45 cases, the employers have filed Writ Petitions in the High Court and obtained orders staying the implementation of awards in 13 cases.
ANNEXURE V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Managements which have paid Bonus.</th>
<th>No. of workers benefitted</th>
<th>Total amount paid as Bonus.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1352</td>
<td>1,42,419</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of prosecutions launched.</th>
<th>No. of cases which resulted in conviction.</th>
<th>No. of cases which were acquitted</th>
<th>Amount of fines realised.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Rs.550-00</td>
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II. EMPLOYMENT

At present there is an Employment Exchange in each of the 21 Districts in the State. In addition, there are three offices having State-wide jurisdiction to cater to the special needs of (a) physically handicapped, (b) professional and executive standard applicants and (c) repatriates from Burma and Ceylon. There are also 3 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux functioning at Sri Venkateswara University, Andhra University and Osmania University. These Bureaux have jurisdiction over the Colleges of the respective University areas. The Employment Exchanges at Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Kurnool, Warangal, Nizamabad and Hyderabad are under the direct control of Regional Employment Officers who have inspecting jurisdiction over 2 to 4 adjoining districts. The Employment Exchanges are not directly responsible for the creation of employment opportunities. But they help in mitigating the hardship of frictional unemployment and prepare the unemployed to improve their employability.

The Employment Department is administering the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act of 1959 passed by Parliament. According to the Act, all establishments in non-agriculture sector in private sector employing 25 and more persons have to render quarterly and biennial employment returns and also notify all vacancies except those which are unskilled and with a salary of less than Rs. 60 p.m. to the concerned local Employment Exchange. However, they need not fill up the vacancies by the Exchange nominees alone. It is known that a large number of employers are not complying with the provisions of the C.N.V. Act. Very little could be done so far to bring the erring employers to book due to lack of adequate staff for the purpose. While show-cause notices were issued to 22 employers for their failure either to notify the vacancies or to render the employment returns, only one employer was prosecuted so far.
It is proposed to tighten up implementation of the Act by creating a special enforcement cell in the State Directorate during this year. Government are considering to initiate steps to make the private employers also to recruit their manpower through the Employment Service. It is felt that if necessary, a measure of compulsion should be introduced on this regard. There are 1,963 employers in private sector coming within the purview of the Act in the State and the end of April, 1974.

In order to enable the Exchanges to discharge their functions adequately Government have introduced two schemes viz., the Employment Market Information Scheme which is in operation in all the Exchanges in the State and Vocational Guidance Scheme which is in operation in 15 Exchanges in the State. Under the Employment Market Information Programme, the Employment Exchanges are collecting quarterly Employment returns from all establishments in Public Sector and those establishments in private Sector having 10 and more employees. The returns so collected are compiled and are studied along with the data available at Employment Exchanges on Registration and Placements and quarterly area Employment Market reports, showing among other things the employment and unemployment trends, shortage occupation are published. At the State level a consolidated quarterly Employment Review is issued by the Directorate of Employment and Training.

The Vocational Guidance Scheme is intended to impart guidance, information and advice to employment seekers and students on job opportunities taking into consideration the fact revealed by the employment market reports and the notification of vacancies in the Employment Exchanges. The Vocational Guidance Units are manned by the Employment Officers trained in Vocational Guidance. These officers guide applicants at Employment Exchanges by talking to them daily on procedures of Registration, Renewals etc., apart from talking to candidates individually on their problems. They also visit schools and colleges and give talks on careers and guidance. They arrange Career conference and exhibitions at periodical intervals. They review the cases of old registration and provide necessary guidance. The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux, which cater to University students attend to the same type of work apart from issuing regularly their Bulletin and Career Pamphlets. The Vocational Guidance Programme could not make much headway due to shortage of trained officers and lack of sufficient funds to make available the necessary material to the vocational guidance units. However, efforts are underway to fill these gaps.
With a view to render immediate employment assistance to the weaker sections, the Government introduced the scheme of 'One Job for One family' at the Regional Employment Exchanges, Hyderabad, Warangal and Visakhapatnam. The object of the scheme is to sponsor the names of applicants in whose family there is not even one employed person or those who do not have any source of income. Though the object of the scheme is commendable, many hurdles are being encountered in its practical implementation to ensure that the benefit goes to the really deserved. There is no effective machinery to scrutinise the certificates produced by the applicants. Government are considering steps to plug the loopholes in this regard. So far, of the 1,06,511 applications received, 45,744 were admitted under the scheme. 6,489 applicants were shown jobs on a priority basis and 31,615 applicants were awaiting opportunities at the end of April 1974 excluding those whose registration had lapsed.

Unemployment is the most pressing problem of the day and the Government are quite conscious of the need to tackle it on a priority basis. With this end in view the Government are promoting setting of industries and encouraging self-employment schemes by the educated unemployed. The Half-a-Million Jobs Programme sponsored by the Government of India was implemented. Still the unemployment problem in the State is causing grave concern. At the end of April, 1974, there were 5,02,212 persons on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges waiting for job opportunities. Among them there were 494 Civil Engineers, 1,016 Mechanical Engineers, 807 Electrical Engineers 793 Agricultural Graduates, 1784 Medical Graduates 5,325 Post-Graduates in Arts and Science subjects, 28,192 Graduates in Arts and Science, 5,601 Engineering Diploma holders, 1,75,512 Matriculates and 12,147 Industrial Training Institute trained candidates. These figures exclude the unskilled applicants. The Exchanges could place 30,613 applicants in gainful employment during the financial year 1973-74. Considerable number of them found jobs under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme implemented by the Government during the year.

Government are aware of the public criticism of the functioning of Employment Exchanges and frequent allegations of corruption against them. While much of the criticism is unfounded and is due to lack of adequate understanding of the procedures followed at the Exchanges, Government would certainly deal sternly with those found to be indulging in malpractices. It is a fact that the Exchanges are ill-equipped in men and material and basic amenities are lacking for the very large number of applicants visiting the Exchanges. Measures are under consideration of Government to provide these facilities and to streamline the Organisation. In this regard, Government had already issued orders to decentralise the Regional Employment Exchange
in Hyderabad into three separate units to relieve congestion and render effective and timely service to the applicants. Government had also upgraded two posts of Assistant Directors in the State Directorate to that of Deputy Director to strengthen the inspection machinery. The Employment Exchanges are understaffed. Therefore it is proposed to strengthen the Employment Exchanges in the State so as to enable them to meet the increased workload.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to take up intensive contact work with employers in private and public sectors to ascertain the immediate and future manpower requirements and prepare the unemployed to suit the employers requirements. This Job Development work is proposed to be introduced in the developing industrial areas of Visakhapatnam and Kothagudem.

III. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME

Craftsmen Training Schemes are meant for ensuring a steady flow of qualified workers for the industry and to increase the quality and quantity of industrial production with systematically trained skilled workers. It also opens new avenues of employment to the less educated.

There are 25 Industrial Training Institutes in this State with a seating capacity of 8,900 for training of Craftsmen in various Engineering and non-Engineering trades. At present training is imparted in 27 Engineering and 8 Non-Engineering Trades.

The courses offered are usually of 2 years duration and for some trades it is one year. Qualifications for admission to these courses are usually two classes below Matric, but for some special courses, it is a pass in Matriculation.

Diversification of Training Programme.— In order to meet the demands of the developing industries, certain new trades such as Tractor Mechanic, Mechanic (Instrument), Tool and Die Maker, Mechanic (Refrigeration and Airconditioning), Electronics, Millwright, etc., have been introduced in a phased programme since the year 1970. This is being done by replacement of the outmoded and unpopular trades existing in Industrial Training Institutes.

Apprenticeship Training Programme (Apprentices Act, 1961).— The Apprenticeship Act of 1961, which was enforced in 1963, provides for compulsory intake of Industrial Training Institute boys or freshers as apprentices in every factory, whenever training facilities are available to develop productive skills in designed trades. This is ultimately aimed at enhancing the absorbing capacity of Industrial Training Institute trained personnel in various establishments. These programmes are being expanded to cover various fields such as
Mechanical/Electrical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Refrigeration, Textile, Printing, Hotel and Catering and Commercial professions etc.

195 types of industries have so far been notified under the Apprentices Act, 1961 and 61 trades have been designated. The period of training is usually 3 to 4 years and the ratio of Apprentices to skilled workers for each trade ranges from 1:7 to 1:2 depending upon the trades as prescribed in the Act.

Stipends are also paid to the Apprentices by the establishments as laid down in the Act which ranges from Rs. 70 to 100 p.m.

There are about 2,659 apprentices both Central and State put together who are under training in various Industries located in the State.

Similarly, there are 10 District Level Training Centres in this State under the control of this Department with a total seating capacity of 565. These centres are meant for training candidates from rural areas preferably coming from the families of village artisans whose educational standard is low. In these training Centres, some of the traditional trades are being replaced gradually and candidates are taught Agricultural Mechanics Course, Repairs to Pumpsets etc. These Centres are also being utilised for training of candidates sponsored by the small farmers development Agencies at Srikakulam, Bobbili, Cuddapah and Vijayawada.

Under the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to strengthen the inspection staff to enable to have an efficient supervision over all the Industrial Training Institutes and to have a Curriculum Development Cell. It is also proposed to introduce more popular trades by replacing unpopular trades in Industrial Training institutes and District Level Training Centres. Strengthening the teaching staff in various Industrial Training Institutes as per the recommendations of the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades is also contemplated.

Under the Apprenticeship Training Programme, it is proposed to construct a hostel for Apprentices at Hyderabad to enable the Apprentices to reside in the hostel and make it convenient for them to attend industries to learn the modern techniques in the industries.

It is proposed to strengthen the existing staff in the Institutes for the development of quality and intake of Apprentices in the State. It is also considered to have a Centralised Related Instruction Class Centre for the new trades that are going to be designated under the Apprentices Act during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.
17th July, 1974.

Appendices.

1974-75

I. అయ్యిన విభాగం

(1) విభాగం విభాగం, (2) విభాగం విభాగం, (3) విభాగం విభాగం, (4) విభాగం విభాగం.

ఇది రాయల్ స్వేఖితం నాటిని ప్రతి సంఖ్యలు కంప్యూటరు కారణం ప్రతి సంఖ్యలను గాంచించారు. ఉదాహరణలకు, అత్యధికమైన విశ్లేషణ దానికి సమానంగా ఇది ధరింపు జాబితానికి సంబంధించింది. దీనివల్ల కారణంగా ఇది పరిపాలనలోలా మాత్రమే ఉంది. ఇది ఒక ప్రతిస్థాపక మూలాత్మకంగా తప్పించారు.

ఇది ఉదాహరణ నిశ్చితం: 

సాధారణంగా, రాయల్ స్వేఖితం నిమిషానికి సంఖ్యలను కంప్యూటరు కారణం ప్రతి సంఖ్యలను గాంచించారు. ఉదాహరణలకు, రాయల్ స్వేఖితం నిమిషానికి సంఖ్యలను గాంచారు. 1-1-1978 కు 15-4-1974 వరకు 822 రాయల్ స్వేఖితం నిమిషానికి ప్రతిస్థాపక మూలాత్మకంగా ఇది పరిపాలనలో పరిపాలనలో. 422 మాత్రమే సంభాగం ఉంది, చాలా భాగవాదులను ఇది పరిపాలనలో పరిపాలనలో. రాయల్ స్వేఖితం నిమిషానికి సంఖ్యలను గాంచారు.

ఇది ఉదాహరణగా తయారు చేస్తుంది:

మల్లా రాయల్ స్వేఖితం నిమిషానికి సంఖ్యలను గాంచారు. మల్లా రాయల్ స్వేఖితం నిమిషానికి సంఖ్యలను గాంచారు. మల్లా రాయల్ స్వేఖితం నిమిషానికి సంఖ్యలను గాంచారు. మల్లా రాయల్ స్వేఖితం నిమిషానికి సంఖ్యలను గాంచారు.
17th July, 1974.

Appendices.

[Text content in Telugu script]
### హిసెట్స్

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### అంధపోషణ సమర్పణ స్వభావానికి:

ఇంకా మేమారు, మాత్రము తాపసాధనా చేశా, సారాంష అది అనుసరించడానికి, కొన్ని హిసెట్స్ తాపసాధనాలు ఇవ్వబడతాయి. అయితే ఈ తాపసాధనా తాపసాధనా గా కనిపించడానికి, ప్రతిపత్తులు ఇటువంతం ఉండటం ప్రయత్నిస్తాం. ఈ సమర్పణం అందరించిన తాపసాధనా అది వాటిల్లో ప్రతిపత్తులు కాంతిప్రాంగణం చేస్తాయి.

### అమలు లేదా నాణ్యం

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17th July, 1974.

**Appendices.**

### అంకమరులు - II

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### అంకమరులు - IV

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విఱాదనలు: అనేక ప్రాణాల అనానాభుతిత్వమైన పరిసరానికీ సమస్యలు ఉండాలి. పరిసరానికీ సమస్యలు పంపలి విభాగాలు: పరిసరానికీ సమస్యలు పంపలి విభాగాలు. పరిసరానికీ సమస్యలు పంపలి విభాగాలు. పరిసరానికీ సమస్యలు పంపలి విభాగాలు. పరిసరానికీ సమస్యలు పంపలి విభాగాలు. పరిసరానికీ సమస్యలు పంపలి విభాగాలు. పంపలి 45 చిత్రాల 18 చిత్రాల అసలు పరిసరానికీ సమస్యలు.
### Table

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### II /reset

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Appendices.

...
Appendices
17th July, 1974
401

[Text in Telugu]

[Extracted content in English]

[Content continues in Telugu]

1974년에 [특정 내용]

[Content continues in Telugu]

1978-74년 동안 [특정 내용]

[Content continues in Telugu]
17th July, 1974.

Appendices.

III. అనువుల మిగిలిన విధానం

పిల్లిస్తూ అమలు అయితే అప్పుడే సమాధానం చేయాలనుకునే అది శరీరం మాత్రమే సమాధానం చేసేదిద్దు. తాడి సంస్కృతం నిషేధంపై మనం రామానం గా రామప్పలు తిరుదు చేసాయి. మరొక సంస్కృతం సమీప సంస్కృతం కంటే అనుమతి గురించి ఆసక్తి కనుక, మన సంస్కృతాలు సాంకేతిక సాధనాలు చేసి చాలా సంస్కృతం నిషేధం చేసి ప్రతికారించడం చేసాయి.

మరొక సంస్కృతం సమీప సంస్కృతం కంటే అనుమతి గురించి ఆసక్తి కనుక, మన సంస్కృతాలు సాంకేతిక సాధనాలు చేసి చాలా సంస్కృతం నిషేధం చేసి ప్రతికారించడం చేసాయి.
17th July, 1974. 403

Appendices.

1888 5° மகாராண்டை, 1881 என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும், முற்பகுதியான பக்தர்களை கலன்ந்து சென்று பணியும் தொழில்முறை கையேற்றம் குறிப்பிட்டு, ஐயந்து நாட்டின் பொறுப்பு பக்தர்களை கலன்ந்து சென்று பணியும் தொழில்முறை நேர்ந்து கையேற்றப்படும்.

1801 என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். பாதையை நோக்கி ஒன்று ஒன்றாக கையேற்றப்படும் பொறுப்பு பக்தர்களை கலன்ந்து சென்று பணியும் தொழில்முறை நேர்ந்து கையேற்றப்படும்.


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1986 வார்த்தை பாதையை செல்லும் விளக்கம் 61 குறிப்பிட்டு இடையே கையேற்றப்படும். மேலும் கையேற்றம் குறைவு 1:7 மற்றும் 1:2 என்று கோள்கள்.

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400
404 17th July, 1974.

Appendices.
STATEMENT ON DEMAND NO. XXXI—RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

The Government of India and State Government have embraced and accepted the problem of the refugees who came from the erstwhile East Pakistan and Repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka and Uganda as a National Problems. Allround efforts are being made by the Centre as well as the State Governments to evolve schemes of rehabilitation in order to give them different opportunities to eke out their livelihood.

MIGRANTS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

The State Government had taken the responsibility of settling 2,000 East Pakistan migrants on lands as they are basically agriculturists. About 8,000 acres of land at Isagoan in Adilabad district were reclaimed during 1965-66 and allotted to 1,000 families. New areas are being reclaimed for settlement of 1,000 more East Pakistan migrants before 1976. At present, there are 945 families in the villages of the present Isagoan Rehabilitation Project area and 302 families are kept in transit camps for future settlement. Out of this 133 families are proposed to be settled on land during 1974.

The State Government got financial aid from the Centre for converting these agricultural lands into wet lands and a good portion of these lands is likely to come under assured irrigation in round about 2 to 3 years. The Central Government have also given funds for sinking of 20 bore wells and for construction of two dams in these forest areas where land has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes. At the moment, about 10 bore wells are being commissioned and we have now entrusted the work of the remaining 10 bore wells to the Central Ground Water Organisation for executing this programme as early as possible. Apart from irrigation facilities that are being provided in this project, we have taken care to provide the livestock for farming, pesticides, chemical fertilisers, agricultural implements etc., to each family. Each family was given 5 acres of agricultural land and also 5 cents of land to grow vegetables etc., in the back-yards of their residential houses.

Schools for the primary education of the children of the migrants have been established with free tuition fee, books etc. There is a dispensary in the Project area to cater to the medical needs of the migrant families.
REPATRIATES FROM BURMA

The repatriates from Burma started arriving in the State from August, 1964. So far, 11,522 families consisting of 38,473 persons have arrived in this State. Out of these, more than 7,000 families are in Vishakapatnam district and the remaining are scattered in other districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The repatriates who have come from Burma are mostly from urban areas and the main form of rehabilitation for them has been the grant of loans for small trade and business and to a limited extent employment. A small proportion of the repatriates are agriculturists, and they have been resettled in agriculture.

Loans for small trade and business up to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000 per family given through district authorities. They are also given housing loans with a ceiling of Rs. 4,100 in urban areas and Rs. 2,050 including grant of Rs. 600 per family in rural areas and loans for business premises upto Rs. 500 in urban areas and Rs. 200 in rural areas. Besides, repatriates can become members of the repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank at Madras which provides credit facilities to the repatriate members settled in the Southern States.

Employment is also provided to the eligible repatriates from Burma in the Co-operative Spinning and Textile Mills at Anthergaon in Karimnagar district, Rajahmundry and Nellore. The old and disabled migrants are admitted and maintained in a Permanent Liability Home as Kancharapalem in Visakhapatnam district.

REPATRIATES FROM SRILANKA

Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964, about 5,25,000 persons of Indian origin were proposed to be repatriated to India over period of 15 years. The repatriation started from August 1968 and 65 families consisting of 180 persons arrived in Andhra Pradesh till now.

The repatriates from Srilanka are eligible for loan assistance for business and trade etc., On the same pattern of assistance given to repatriates from Burma. The Srilanka repatriates are mostly plantation labours and therefore they are being rehabilitated in Plantation Schemes sponsored by the Government of India.

Government of India approved a scheme to rehabilitate 600 Srilanka repatriates in the Coffee Plantation Project in an area of 2,025 acres in Chintapalli and Paderu agencies in Visakhapatnam district, at a cost of Rs. 106.577 lakhs. The entire cost will be borne by the Government of India. 49 residential quarters for the laboure's has been constructed so far and 53 are under construction. A school has
been started in the Project. Planting was done in 276 acres last year as per the programme. 125 Srilanka families are expected to be resettled in this project during 1974-75 and at the rate of 100 families every year during the Fifth Plan period.

Another scheme for raising Cashew Plantation over an area of 3,000 hectares in West Godavari and Nellore districts and for the maintenance of the existing plantation over an area of 2,000 hectares to rehabilitate 500 Srilanka repatriates at a cost of Rs. 191.601 lakh was sent to Government of India and their clearance is awaited.

The entire expenditure on the relief and rehabilitation of the migrants from East Pakistan and the repatriates from Burma and Srilanka is borne by the Government of India.