THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: Sri P. Ranga Reddy

Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali

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

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

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

Voting of Demands for 1974-75:
Demand No. XXI—Medical & Health Services. . 461

After noon—Session (4.00 p. m.)

Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1970. 514
—Consideration of Amendments recommended in the message of the President dt. 21-9-1972.

Appendix. 580
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Fourth day of the Third Session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, the 18th July, 1974.

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

STARTING OF DAIRY CORPORATION

8-30 a.m.

* 4006 (A) Q. - Sri N. Venkatiah (Kodangal) Put by Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasulu Reddy: --Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Dairy Corporation has been started to look after the affairs of the Milk Projects; and

(b) whether a scheme to give loans to milk Producers directly through the Corporation is going to be introduced?

Minister for Transport (Sri J. Chokk Rao) Deputised for the Chief Minister: —(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No scheme as such has been considered by the Corporation so far.

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

J. No. 51—1 (409)
Sri A. Sreeramulu:—What is the honorarium that is being paid to the Chairman, Sir?
PAYMENT OF MONEY FOR THE MILK COLLECTED IN TELANGANA AREA

801—

4006 Q Sri N. Venkatiah (put by Sri M. Omkar):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether payments for Milk is being made to the Milk producers in accordance with the quality and quantity at the collection centers in Telangana area and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that milk cans are being sent from the collection centres to the cooling centre without putting any seal on them if so, will it not give scope for irregularities; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a deductions are being made by the Government from the amount payable to the milk producers towards the apparatus required by the collection centre and house rent?

Sri J. Chokka Rao (Minister for Transport):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The milk cans from the collection centres to the Cooling centres or chilling centres are sent with closed lids. The milk vans are accompanied by a departmental truck supervisor who is made responsible for any shortage in quantity and fat percentage and transit loss. However necessary instructions are being issued for sealing the milk cans at the collection centres.
(c) Deductions are being made from the milk producers towards rent charges whenever rent is being paid to private buildings but no deduction is being made towards the cost of apparatus.

(1) दरादृश।

(2) में दिशा का उत्तर मानना वाला है, क्योंकि यह एक सर्वाधिकारी रूप से केसरी ज्ञात करता है। यह जिन्हें बेचना है उनके लिए अपने गोरे हैं। यह उनके लिए तो दिशा का उत्तर मानना वाला है।

(3) यह में दिशा का उत्तर मानना वाला है।

(4) यह में दिशा का उत्तर मानना वाला है।

(5) यह में दिशा का उत्तर मानना वाला है।

(6) यह में दिशा का उत्तर मानना वाला है।

8-40 a.m.

LIME GARDENS IN GUDUR

802—

* 3454 (A) Q.—Sri Vijaya Sikhamani (Tirupatha) :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land in which lime-gardens are being raised in Gudur, Nellore District and the yield of the same;
(b) whether the Government are exporting limes to foreign countries if not the reasons therefor and whether the Government will atleast take step to export the same; and

(c) whether any proposals are under consideration of the Government to set up a lime-juice factory at Gudur; if so, the amount allotted therefor?

Sri J. Chokka Rao: (a) About 1675 acres in Gudur Taluk. The yield is about 40 quintals per acre.

(b) The Government are not exporting limes to foreign countries because there is no exportable surplus of the commodity after meeting domestic consumption. Steps will, however, be taken to export limes to foreign countries as and when exportable surplus becomes available.

(c) No Sir.
803—

* 4568 Q.—Sri M. Adinarayana Reddy (Kandukur) :— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of water flowing in the river Manneru in Kandukuru taluk, Prakasam district;

(b) the percentage of water there in being utilized for the purpose of agriculture;

(c) whether the flood water received in the first instance in the river is being distributed to all the anicuts according to their shares; and
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th July, 1974.

(d) if so, whether the quantities distributed to each anicut as its share will be furnished?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation (Sri V. Krishnamurty Naidu):—Deputised for the Chief Minister.

(a) The estimated quantity of water flowing in Manneru river is 13,728.14 M. Cft.

(b) The percentage of water there is being utilised for purpose of agriculture is 63 50%;

(c) No Sir

(d) In view of answer to (c) above, this does not arise)

NON-GAZETTED TECHNICAL STAFF IN I.T.Is.

804—

* 4444 Q.—Sri P. Sanyasi Rao (Visakhapatnam-II):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-gazetted technical staff working in the I. T. Is. in the State and their pay scales;

(b) whether the centre has asked the State Government to enhance their pay scales vide G. O. Ms. No. 2546 Ed., dt. 8-10-65;

(c) whether pay scales of the Non-gazetted technical staff working in all the I.T.Is. have been enhanced according to the Centre's instructions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Labour (Sri L. Laxmandas) Deputised for the Chief Minister :—(a) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The Government of India have communicated their decision on the recommendations of the National Council of Training in Vocational Trades to this Government. This Government issued orders in G. O. Ms. No. 2646-Education dated 8-10-65 to the effect that the revised scales of pay recommended by the National Council of Training in Vocational Trades be taken up during the IV Five Year Plan period.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Due to paucity of funds the scheme of revision of scales of pay of the staff working in the Industrial Training Institutes could not be taken up during the IV Five Year Plan period.
### Oral Answers to Questions.

**Statement Laid vide answer to Clause (a).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>No. of posts</th>
<th>Existing scale of pay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Superintendent (Tech.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>260-500 (Non. D. A. merged)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Group inspectors and Junior Assistants Apprenticeship Advisers.</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>230-15-400-20-500 (D. A. merged)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Senior Instructors</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>160-10-60-12-320 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Maintenance Mechanics</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>160-10-260-12-320 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Junior Instructors</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>150-10-300 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Motor Driving Instructors</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>150-10-300 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Drawing Instructors</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>170-10 300 do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sri A. Sreeramulu — What are the scales recommended by the National Council? The Minister has been promising that soon as the file is received from the Finance Department, it will be implemented. I want to know whether there was any sort of linking with general pay scales and whether these pay scales will be revised?

Sri A. Sreeramulu:— Statement laid is in regard to existing scales. Not about the proposed scales.

Sri L. Laxman Das:— I will read out the proposed scales of pay.

Junior Instructors : Rs. 200-12-320-16-400
Motor Driving Instructors : do
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th July, 1974. 417

Drawing Instructors: Rs. 200 12 320-16-400
Maths. Instructors: do
Maintenance Mechanics: Rs. 250-15-400-20-500
Senior Instructors: do
Group Instructors and Junior Assistant: do
Apprenticeship Advisers: Rs. 350-25-600-30-750
Superintendent (Techn.): do

Sri A. Sriramulu: - Whether all these pay scales have the 8.50 a.m. relationship between one category and the other? Categories have been grouped. There are nearly 30 to 40 scales of pay in that set up. This may be the recommendation of the National Council. How the Minister is going to implement in the overall set up. He promised, I am sure the Finance Department would not agree with all the pay scales suggested by the individual department. Unless you think of a general revision, you cannot disturb the scales.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: - Hon’ble Minister says that it is before the Finance Department. What is the hitch between the Finance Department and his Department. If there is no hitch, will he expedite?

Sri A. Sriramulu: - Sir, there is a general instruction from the General Administration Department that individual department should not propose scale of pay. The Minister does not seem to have been aware of it. So I don’t know how he is going to implement the revised scales without any pay revision.
18th July, 1974.

Oral Answers to Questions.

418

423 Q.— Srl T. Chitti Naidu (Paderu) :- Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Govt. have set up an Agency development Board in Srikakulam Dist. for the Girijan Development programmes.

(b) whether there is any proposal with the Govt. to set up a Similar Development Board for the Girijan area of Visakhapatnam; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor!

The Minister for Social Welfare (Srl B. Srirama Murthi) :- deputised for the Chief Minister:— (a) Yes Sir. The Girijan Development Agency has been set up in Srikakulam Dist.

(b) A project report for Girijan Development in Visakhapatnam district was prepared and forwarded to the Government of India for approval and sanction of financial assistance. The Government of India have expressed their inability to sanction the project, but the matter is being further examined.

(c) Does not arise.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR GIRIJAN CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION

424 Q.— Sarvasri V. Narasimha Rao (Kothuru) and B. Hariappadu (Etcherla) :- Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted an advisory Committee for Girijan Co-operative Corporation; and

(b) if so, the names of members of the same?

Srl B. Srirama Murthi :— (a) No, sir

(b) Does not arise.

CONSTITUTION OF GIRIJAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

427 Q.— Sarvasri V. Narasimha Rao and B. Hariappadu:— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Girijan Development agency has been constituted in Srikakulam District and the nature of assistance being rendered by the said agency to the Girijans;
(b) the extent of aid being given by the Government for the said agency every year

(c) the amount spent during 1973-74 and the works for which the same has been spent, and

(d) the steps taken by the Agency to improve the financial resources of Girijan?

Sri B. Srinivas Murthy: (a) The Girijan Development Agency was constituted in January, 1972. The assistance being rendered by the Agency to the Girijans is mainly in the nature of economic uplift schemes.

(b) The State Government is not giving financial assistance for the activities of the Girijan Development Agency. The Girijan Development Agency is being financed by the Government of India. During 1971-72 the Government of India have released Rs. 78,000 lakhs.

(c) An amount of Rs. 26.91 lakhs was spent during 1973-74. The amount was spent for supply of short term inputs, land development, supply of seeds and other economic uplift programmes mainly relating to agriculture.

(d) The Girijan Development Agency has adopted integrated approach for the development of Girijan by extending financial and technical assistance for various developmental activities and also by providing infrastructure facilities. The more important steps relate to reclamation of land, supply of high yielding variety seeds, lift irrigation schemes, energisation of wells etc.
Sri A Siramulu:—This is an experimental programme and it has been very well conceived. The Minister has stated that this agency has got an integrated approach. I know the various details of programmes and activity. Will the Minister circulate the same. It is a
dynamic programme taken up by the Government of India and every Member should know the contents of this dynamic programme. I have a feeling that there is a big communication gap between the officials and the giri jans, because they are not used to know the habits and customs of the giri jans. I want to know whether any reorientation training and specialised training given to the field staff?

Immediate boost in agricultural production. The Project envisages reclamation of land, supply of short-term and medium-term inputs, harnessing of various sources of irrigation, introduction of horticulture with emphasis of growing vegetables in backwaters of Tribal houses, development of Animal Husbandry and fisheries. To improve the economic conditions of the landless tribals, they are proving land after reclamation, short-term and medium-term inputs.

Sri A. Sireeramulu: Why not the Government supply copies of the Project Report. That is necessary for the members to know.

Mr. Speaker: I myself felt that there is no need to answer for such a question which does not directly relation to this and going to naxalites....

Sri C. V. K. Rao: Chief Minister was advising the Minister concerned not to answer it. You can do it, because you are all powerful. I cannot question you. The Chief Minister is under you. You find out whether he did it or not: He did it...
Could he do it? That is a privilege issue. Should we be treated so lightly. You please find out. I obey you: orders, because you are Speaker elected by us. What right the Chief Minister has got, Sir. Please find out. If this is the way I have not said anything which topples them, which destroys their prestige. It is a very simple question. They killed hundreds of Girijans in the name of Naxalites. You appoint a House Committee. You will be knowing the truth. As a Member if I can’t question, what is the purpose of it. Kindly find out.

Mr Speaker:—What is it that I have to find out from the Chief Minister.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Chief Minister is asking the Minister not to answer it. You can ask for it, before you did it. If the Chief Minister feels regret for such a thing.

Mr. Speaker:—If the Chief Minister wants to say anything for this. I have no objection.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—You have got to ask him. He will speak only such things which suit his convenience.

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Sri C. V. K. Rao:—You have got to ask him. He will speak only such things which suit his convenience.

Responsible body like the Zilla Parishad Fifth Committee...
Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—That is very unparliamentary. A responsible Body like the Fifth Committee of the Zilla Parishad has made a resolution. This friend and colleague should not make such an allegation. It is a wide allegation that he is making.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Sir, my supplementary regarding the implementation of the project with reference to 75% concentration of population, the Hon'ble Minister has answered exactly as if in a Court of Law in terms of relevancy and refused to answer. But my question is has become relevant in the context of the implementation, clause B says the extent of the nature of assistance and Clause C says the amount spent. My point is that there is a failure in utilising the funds because of this restrictions therefore, I have brought to the notice of this House and through the House to the Minister and the Minister is requested to answer as to whether the requirement of concentration of population for the implementation of this particular project will be relaxed and lesser and substantial percentage of population will be considered.
WAGE COMMISSION FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

808—

*3972 Q.—Sri B. Rama Sarma:—Will the hon. Minister for labour be pleased to state:

Whether a Wage Commission will be appointed for suggesting to the Government to increase the wages of agricultural labourers so as to be in accordance with the index of cost of living?

Sri L. Lakshmana Dass:—A Wage Commission has not been appointed. Government have constituted Minimum Wages Committee for employment in agriculture and its report is under consideration.
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th July, 1974. 425

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu: — It is very good that the cost of living index of the Agricultural Labourers is going to be considered and fixed up. Would the terms of reference to this Commission also include the fixation of this index of cost of living in relation to the remunerative price to agricultural commodity is to get and the Government will consider the entire data inter relation between the two?

9-20 a.m.
18th July, 1974.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(సంఘాతపాత్రాలు) — ఏ సంఘాతాలు విషయంలో ఉంచబడింది ఎంతో రెండవ రోజువరకు?

(తెలిపబడిన సంఘాతాలు) — ఎంతో గాంధీ రామానందఖార్ పుషికి విషయంలో ఉంచబడింది ఎంతో రెండవ రోజువరకు?

(సంఘాతపాత్రాలు) — ఏ సంఘాతాలు విషయంలో ఉంచబడింది ఎంతో రెండవ రోజువరకు?

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(సంఘాతపాత్రాలు) — ఏ సంఘాతాలు విషయంలో ఉంచబడింది ఎంతో రెండవ రోజువరకు?

(తెలిపబడిన సంఘాతాలు) — ఎంతో గాంధీ రామానందఖార్ పుషికి విషయంలో ఉంచబడింది ఎంతో రెండవ రోజువరకు?
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th July, 1974.

...

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state, what are terms of referance of this Commission and whether one of the terms of reference is the point which I have suggested and there is also a suggestion that as prices rise, there shall be a progressive rise of this wage?

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—I am asking what are the terms of reference of the Commission?

LIFTING OF TRUCK-TYRES FROM THE P W.D. WORK AT MINT COMPOUND AT HYDERABAD.

809—

*43'6 Q - Sri Kasani Narayana (Janagaon):—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works Dept. be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that certain officials working in the P.W.D. Work Shop at Mint Compound, Hyderabad lifted some truck tyres on production of an indent in the name of non-existing office, namely, Executive Engineer Inspection and Control Division, Nagarjunasagar Dam, Vijayapuri North and sold them in black market in May, 1973;

- (b) whether the Government are aware of the fact that in the central Mechanical Unit at Khairtabad also a similar fraud had occurred in July, 1973;

- (c) if so, the value of the tyres and tubes involved and the names of the culprits;

- (d) the way in which the material was transported outside and whether any Government vehicle was used for the transportation;

- (e) when was this matter brought to the notice of the Government and whether any non-official represented the matter and if so, the action taken thereon;

- (f) the names of the officers responsible for the management of these offices and whether the fraud is the result of any conspiracy by the officials and the action taken against them; and
(g) the role of Mr. D. Venkaiah Naidu as a Section Officer in both the cases?

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Rs. 21, 644-34 paisa; Sri D. Venkaiah Naidu, Supervisor, Transport Sub-Division, Nagarjunasagar Dam with headquarters at Hyderabad and Sri N.P. Rajeswara Rao, Stores Assistant, Central Mechanical Unit, Hyderabad.

(d) The materials were loaded in Government Lorries and transported outside the Stores' premises.

(e) Sri M. Rajendra Nath, journalist, Hyderabad and the Chief Engineer (General) P.W.D., brought the matter to the notice of the Government in their letters dated 13-8-73 and 17-8-73 respectively. The Hon'ble Member also brought the matter to the notice of the Government in his letters dated 4-11-73 and 5-6-74. The matter was entrusted to the Inspector General of Police on 1-9-73 for investigation by the Crime Branch, C.I.D. Pending investigation into the case, Sri D. Venkaiah Naidu, Supervisor and Sri N.P. Rajeswara Rao, Stores Assistant, were placed under suspension with effect from 13-8-73 and 18-8-73 respectively.

(f) Sri K. Venkata Reddy, General Superintendent, P.W.D. Workshops and Stores, Hyderabad and Sri M.A. Majeed, Executive Engineer, Central Mechanical unit, Hyderabad. The question as to who were all the officers involved in the fraud could be known only after the final report of investigation by the Crime Branch is received.

(g) According to the facts now on hand, Sri D. Venkaiah Naidu, Supervisor was the person who took delivery of the material in both the cases and transported them.
Oral Answers to Questions.

18th July, 1974.

Departmental Action

1. The Minister for Education:— Are you, gentlemen, aware of any Departmental action in connection with the recommendation of the Committee?

2. The Minister for Education:— Have you, gentlemen, considered the report of the Committee?
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th July, 1974.

...
Sri A Sri Ramulu:—Sir, the matter has been entrusted to the Police on 1-9-1973. It has almost become a sort of chronic habit for the Ministers to say that the matter is under investigation. Police methods for investigation seems to be mysterious. What is the stage now and when does the Government expect the report from the Police? Secondly, one Executive Engineer and another Assistant Engineer both of them are in charge of the stores. What action was taken by the Department to locate the share of responsibility as between various men connected with this scandal? Has the Department taken any action at all?
(Unstarred Questions).

18th July, 1974. 433

Written Answers to Questions. 18th July, 1974

ENQUIRY INTO THE COMPLAINTS OF IRREGULARITY IN THE EXECUTION OF THE WORK ON GODAVARI BARRAGE AT DHOWLESHWARAM

972—

1306 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ordered enquiry through the Anti-Corruption Bureau into the complaints of irregularity in the execution of the work on Godavari Barrage at Dhowleshwaram;
(b) if so, what are the complaints;
(c) by whom the complaints were made; and
(d) whether it is also a fact that Anti-Corruption Bureau officials raided the offices of the Godavari Barrage construction and seized some records, if so, the result of the raid and details of records seized?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir. In Government Memo. No. 670-L1/ P. W., dated 15th February 1972 a copy of petition, dated 27th December, 1971 purporting to be from the ryots of East Godavari and West Godavari districts containing allegations on the works being done on the Godavari Barrage Project, was referred to the Director, Anti-Corruption Bureau and he was asked to conduct an enquiry into the matter and send his report to Government.

(b) The complaints were that sub-standard work was done by the Contractors with the connivance of the Engineering officials that favouritism was shown by the Engineers to the Contractors in the execution of various items of works and that irregular payments, were made to the contractors.

(c) The complaints were made in the following petitions:

(1) Petition, dated 27th December, 1971 purporting to be from the ryots of East and West Godavari districts.

(2) Petition, dated nil, from G. S. Balaji Das, Labour Leader, Rajahmundry.

(3) Petition, dated 18th February, 1972 from Sri G. Venkata Rao, Clerk.


(d) The Anti-Corruption officials visited the work-spot of the Barrage and collected some samples of stones used in the work for analysis. The Anti-Corruption Bureau also collected certain records from the concerned officer for scrutiny. The Anti-Corruption Bureau has also completed its enquiry. Its report is awaited.

**Promotions of Assistant Engineers as Executive Engineers in P. W. D. (Irrigation).**

973—

1519-M. Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many Assistant Engineers have been promoted as Executive Engineers in the Department of Irrigation (P. W. D.) since 1st September, 1971; and
Written Answers to Questions.
(Unstarred Questions).

18th July, 1974.

(b) how many of them belong to Telangana Region?
A.—
(a) 61.
(b) 31.

SEPARATE PANCHAYAT FOR PALETIPADU VILLAGE.

1520 Q.—Sri M. Audinarayana Reddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the High Court of Andhra Pradesh have issued orders for creating a separate Panchayat for Paletipadu village which is in Jarugumalli Panchayat, Kandukur taluk, Prakasam district by bifurcating the same;

(b) if so, the reasons for not creating a separate Panchayat for Paletipadu village so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the income of Jarugumalli Panchayat in Kandukur taluk, Prakasam district more than Rs. 10,000; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not posting the Executive officer?

A.—

(a) The High Court of Andhra Pradesh, while dismissing the Writ Petition No. Np. 2133 of 1970 on 3rd September, 1970, has directed the Commissioner (Collector) to take all possible steps to gather required information necessary to constitute a Gram Panchayat as contemplated under Section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayat Act, 1964.

(b) As a ban was imposed in G. O. Ms. No. 320, Revenue, dated 26th March, 1969, not to effect any change in the jurisdiction of villages Taluk and District etc., during the period from 1st January, 1970 to 30th June, 1971 and as the census figures of population of 1971 are not published officially the Collector could not take Immediate steps to examine the proposals in question. However, the matter has since been examined by him and the proposals were dropped as the Gram Panchayat Jarugumalli has passed an unanimous resolution not to effect change in the existing Gram Panchayat until the next general elections.

(c) The normal annual income of the Jarugumalli Gram Panchayat is more than Rs. 10,000 (i.e. Rs. 16,000).

(d) According to the criteria prescribed, for notifying a Gram Panchayat for the appointment of an Executive Officer, the normal income of the Gram Panchayat should be Rs. 20,000 and above. Since the normal income of Jarugumalli Gram Panchayat is only Rs. 16,000 per annum there is no case to notify the said Gram Panchayat for appointment of a whole time Executive Officer.
EMPLOYEES IN GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, HYDERABAD.

975—

2306 Q.—Shri D. Krishna Reddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Andhra and Telangana employees in the Government Central Press, Hyderabad, category-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of Andhra employees is less when compared to the number of Telangana employees in the said press; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

A.—

(a) The number of Andhra and Telangana employees in the Government Central Press, Hyderabad category-wise is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Andhra</th>
<th>Telangana</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gazetted</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Gazetted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Ministerial)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Gazetted</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>1,531</td>
<td>1,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Technical)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Before the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the number of employees in Government Central Press, Hyderabad was 1,017 and all of them were Telangana employees. Similarly, there were about 500 Andhra employees in Government Press at Kurnool as on 30th October 1956. The Government has approved the integration of the following categories existing in Andhra and Telangana for preparation of common gradation lists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Andhra</th>
<th>Telangana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior Foreman</td>
<td>Assistant Foreman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Computer</td>
<td>Head Computer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The vacancies that arose after integration of the State both in the Kurnool Press and Central Press, Hyderabad were notified to the Employment Exchanges and the candidates were selected on merit and performance without any discrimination since this is purely a technical department.

The Central Press, Hyderabad has been existence for over 100 years and naturally, this institution had much a larger strength where as the Kurnool Press came into existence only in 1953. Hence, its strength is much less, this disproportion cannot altogether be eliminated and is inevitable.
SURVEY FOR RESTORATION OF TANKS IN NARASAMPET TALUK.

976—

3874 Q.—Sri M. Omkar:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the survey has been conducted for restoration of Oora cheru of Bathulapalli and Advicheru of Rampur by the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch and Minor Irrigation Project Survey Division, respectively in Narasampet taluk, Warangal district;

(b) if so, the stage at which it is pending; and

(c) when the work will be taken up?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimate of Oora cheru for Rs. 24,000 was sanctioned by Superintending Engineer, in February, 1974. The estimate for Advicheru, Rampur is under modification with the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department Survey Division, Warangal.

(c) The Superintending Engineer, Warangal has already instructed the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch Division, Warangal to go ahead with the work of restoring Oora cheru. Restoration of Advi cheru, will be taken up after the estimate is sanctioned subject to availability of funds and if the scheme does not affect the low flows into Pakhal lake as it is reported to be in the catchment area in Pakhal lake.

BREACH TO ANJANAPALLI TANK IN DEVARAKONDA TALUK

977—

4372 Q.—Sri B. Rama Sarma:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Anjanapalli tank in Neradugommu village of Devarakonda taluk, Nalgonda district was breached;

(b) the extent of ayacut under the said tank;

(c) whether the Government will take steps to repair the said breach; and

(d) if so, when the work will be taken up?

A.—

(a) The exact year of the occurrence of the breach of the tank is not known. It is understood that the source breach above 30 to 100 years back.

(b) Since the source does not find a place either in Revenue Records or in the P. W. D. records the extent of ayacut under the source is not known.

(c) and (d) The restoration of the above source will be taken up, if the scheme is found feasible after investigation.
I. S. C. U. S. Branch Office at Guntur.

978—

4410 Q.—Sarvasri V. Srikrishna, Vanka Satyanarayana and M. Nagi Reddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representation from the General Secretary to the Guntur Branch of ISCUS (Indo Soviet Cultural Society) about the loss of property sustained in January, 1973 when the ISCUS office was ransacked during the separate Andhra agitation; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to pay compensation for the loss sustained?

A.—

(a) No representation appears to have been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Second Sugar Factory at Srikakulam.

979—

4431 Q.—Sri V. Narasimha Rao:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central and State Governments have given their approval to set up a second Sugar Factory in Srikakulam district;

(b) the reasons for not taking up the work so far; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to change the place of Location?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This does not arise as necessary steps are being taken to collect the requisite share capital from members and for fulfilling the conditions stipulated in the letter of intent at the earliest.

(c) No, Sir.

Auxiliary Industries at Visakhapatnam.

980—

2197 Q.—Dr. B. Kalavathi, Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy, V. Srikrishna and Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up auxiliary industries at Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(c) the various types of auxiliary industries which can come up around Visakhapatnam,

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government have constituted Committee to formulate a plan for the purpose in clause (a) ;
Written Answers to Questions. 18th July, 1974.
(Unstarred Questions).

(e) if so, who are the members of the Committee; and
(f) whether the said Committee has submitted its Report?

A.—

(a) and (b)(i) There are no proposals for the Government to set up ancillaries industries on its own. However, the Government propose to promote the development of ancillary industries connected with the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam and in this connection, the Government constituted a Committee in G.O. Ms. No- 910 Industries and Commerce, dated 24th August, 1972 consisting of certain officials and non-officials. The Committee will identify the actual ancillary units that could be promoted.

(ii) A small ancillary cell consisting of a Assistant Director of industries from out of the existing staff and supporting staff was sanctioned at Visakhapatnam for attending to this work exclusively.

(iii) Preference will be given to ancillary units in the matter of allotment of sheds under construction in the Technocrats Estate being put up by the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Limited.

(iv) It is proposed to acquire and develop adequate area of housing the ancillaries to Steel Plant along with the Steel Plant Township.

(c) The Committee constituted will list out the various types of ancillaries which can be promoted in its report to be submitted.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The list of members of the Committee is given below:

Committee Members for formulation of a Plan for the Development of Ancillary Industries around Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.


2. Sri P. S. Krishnan, Director of Industries, Hyderabad—Member.


4. Sri B. Manohar Rao, Hindustan Steel Limited, Central Engineering Designs Bureau—Member

5. Sri V. M. Goverdhan, Commercial Manager, M/s. Hindustan Steel Limited, Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai, (Madhya Pradesh)—Member.

6. Sri N. Banerje, Senior Stores Officer, M/s. Hindustan Steel Limited, Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela (Orissa)—Member.

7. Sri H N. Subba Rao, Chief Project Officer, M/s. Hindustan Steel Works, Construction Limited, 5/1 Commissariat Road, Hastings, Calcutta-22—Member.

8. Sri B. Apparao, M/s. Dastur and Company, P 17, Mission Row, Extension, Calcutta-13—Member,

10. Representative of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Shakar Bhavan, Hyderabad—Member.

11. Representative of Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Shakar Bhavan, Hyderabad—Member.

12. Sri N. B. Prasad, Director, M/s. Andhra Foundry and Machine Company Limited, Hyderabad (Representative) of Federation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry, (Andhra Pradesh)—Member.

13. President, Andhra Pradesh Small Industries Association, Vijayawada—Member.

14. A nominee of the Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University—Member.

15. A student representative of the Andhra University—Member.

16. An industrialist from Vizag—Member.

17. The Managing Director, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited—Member.

(f) The Committee at its meeting held on 29th September, 1972 suggested that information might be collected from the existing Steel Plants about the ancillary requirements and suggested that a team of officers should visit the Steel Plants, for collection of particulars. A team of officers is proposed to be deputed in this regard to visit two Steel Plants and collect full information. After collecting necessary information the same will be placed before the Committee and then the Committee will identify the actual ancillary units that could be promoted.

**EXEMPTION FROM APPEARING FOR DEPARTMENT TESTS AFTER 45 YEARS OF AGE**

981—

3436-J Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of specific instructions from the Government through their G.O. No. 818 of 21st July, 1972 about thirty-five Telangana employees working in the A. P. S. R. T. C. who were not given exemption from appearing for Departmental Test after their completion of 45 years age;

(b) whether there has been any representation to the General Manager, A.P.S.R.T.C. by Srimathi J. Eshwari Bai, M.L.A., on 5th January, 1974 in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Transport Authorities in the matter?
A.—

(a) The G. O. Ms. No. 818, G. A. (Ser.C) Department, dated 21st July, 1972 does not automatically apply to the employees of A.P. S. R.T.C., whose conditions of service are governed by the Regulations made by the Corporation from time to time. Employees of the A.P. S. R.T.C. are not granted automatic exemption from passing the prescribed Departmental Tests for promotion on the ground that they have reached 45 years of age or more.

(b) Yes, Sir. There has been a representation from Smt. J. Eswari Bai, M L.A., to the General Manager through a letter, dated 5th January, 1974 in which it has been contended that the G. O. also applies to the telangana employees of the A.P. S. R.T.C. and that they should be exempted from passing the prescribed Departmental tests. An interim reply has been given to Smt. J. Eswari Bai stating that the matter raised by her involves a policy decision which the Corporation alone is competent to make and that the matter was being submitted to the Corporation for a decision.

(c) the Corporation is considering the representation made by Smt. J. Eswari Bai and a decision will be taken shortly in the matter.

RENOSATION OF SRI PENUSILA NARASIMHA SWAMY AND DEVI TEMPLES

982—

3990 Q.—Sri N. Venkataratnam Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sri Penusila Narasimhaswamy Temple and Devi Temple in Rapur taluk, Nellore district are being renovated, if so the amount proposed to be spent for their renovation;

(b) the sources from which this amount is being mobilised;

(c) whether any amount has been allotted by the Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams for the development of this pilgrim centre; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to ply buses of the T. T. Devasthanams to this pilgrim centre?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir. The renovation work has been taken up the work is held up for want of cement. The estimated expenditure involved for the renovation is Rs. 1,14,700.-00.

(b) (i) Donation from T.T. Devasthanams.

(ii) Donation from other sister institutes.

(iii) Donation from philanthropic persons:

(iv) Aid from Common Good-Fund.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been sanctioned for renovation of the temple by the Commissioner, from the surplus funds of T. T. Devasthanams out of which a sum of Rs. 75,000 has so far been paid and Rs. 25,000 is yet to be paid.

(d) No. Sir.
18th July, 1974.

(52)

Written Answers to Questions.
(53)

(54)

(Unstarred Questions).

S UBSIDY TO FILMS PRODUCED IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

983—

3615 Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Will the hon. Minister for Information and Public Relations be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of granting subsidy to films produced in Andhra Pradesh still continues;

(b) if so, the names of the films assisted by the Government during the year 1972 and 1973; and

(c) whether any Children film was produced in the recent times?

A.—

(a) Yes, Please.

(b) 'An ayakudu' produced by M/s. Udayasri Pictures, Hyderabad.

(c) No, Please.

AYACUT UNDER THE RIGHT CANAL OF RALLAPADU RESERVOIR.

984—

2496 Q.—Sri M. Audinarayana Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation and Law be pleased to state:

(a) the original extent of ayacut under the right canal of Rallapadu Reservoir, in Kandukur taluk, Prakasam district;

(b) whether the ayacut under the said canal has been increased recently;

(c) if so, whether necessary changes have been made to the canal, to enable the cultivation of the entire ayacut; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

A.—

(a) 8,210.37 acres.

(b) Yes, Sir. An extent of 2,791.63 acres has been added to the original ayacut.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES UNDER MINI SCHEMES.

985—

4289-Y Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srimivasul Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages included for electrification under Chitravaram Mini Scheme and Mallam Mini Scheme in Nellore district and the names of those villages;

(b) the cost of the scheme;
Written Answers to Questions. (Unstarred Questions).

18th July, 1974

(c) whether the two schemes will be implemented in full in 1974-75; and

(d) whether the schemes have been sent to Rural Electrification Corporation (Delhi) and approved?

A.—

(a) Number of villages covered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinthavaram Scheme</td>
<td>1. Chinthavaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Annanabaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Tikkavaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Ankulapattur</td>
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<td>5. Udathavaripalem</td>
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<td>6. Ballavolu</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7. Yerruru</td>
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<td></td>
<td>8. Momidi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallam Scheme</td>
<td>1. Mallam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Arur</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Tadimedu</td>
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<td>4. Kogili</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. Somasamudram</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Pittuvani Palli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Muttumbaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Kalluru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) 1. Chinthavaram Scheme:—
    Rs. 7.68 lakhs.

2. Mallam Scheme:—
    Rs. 6.83 lakhs.

(c) The schemes are programmed for implementation in two years. Execution of works will depend upon sanction of loan assistance by the Rural Electrification Corporation and the release of first instalment of loan.

(d) Chinthavaram Mini Scheme has been sent to the Rural Electrification Corporation during February, 1974 and sanction is awaited. Mallam Mini Scheme is under finalisation and will be sent to the Rural Electrification Corporation shortly.

AMOUNTS SPENT ON STATE REGIONAL LIBRARIES OF HYDERABAD AND GUNTUR.

986—

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

(a) the amounts on the State Regional Library, Hyderabad for the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the amount so far granted in the year 1973-74;

(b) the amounts spent on the State Regional Libraries of Hyderabad and Guntur respectively since the formation of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the members of the Book-Selection Committee of the Hyderabad State Regional Library, the number of meetings held during 1970-1972 and the number of books purchased basing on their recommendations?
(a) Amount spent Year.
Rs. 4,44,918 1970-71.
Rs. 4,35,862 1971-72.
Rs. 4,84,188 1972-73.

Amount Sanctioned for 1973-74:
Rs. 5,81,000.

(b) Rs. 54,06,654 for State Central Library, Hyderabad,
Rs. 16,13,926.09 for State Central Library, Junnur.

(c) Names of members of the Selection Committees are given
in below:

1. English:
1. Prof. S. K. Kumar, Head of the Department of English,
   Osmania University, Hyderabad.
2. Dr. C.S. Subba Rao, Field Advisor, National Council of
   Education Research and Training, Himayatnagar, Hyderabad.
3. Prof. Gautam Mathur, Head of the Department of Economics,
   Osmania University, Hyderabad.
4. Sri Sitaramayya, M.A., B.L., Advocate, Barkatpura, Hyder-
   abad.
5. Dr. Wahid Khana, Director Archeology and museums,
   Hyderabad.
6. Smt. Satyamma Srinatha, M.Sc., Head of the Department
   of Botany, Raja Bahadur Venkatarama Reddy, College, Hyderabad.

2. Telugu:
2. Sri Devulapalli Ramanuja Rao, Secretary, Andhra Saraswatha Parishad, Hyderabad.
4. Smt. P. Krishna Murthy, M.A Phd. Lecturer in History,
   Andhra Mahila Women's College, Hyderabad.

3. Hindi:
1. Dr. Ram Niranjan Pandey, Head of the Department of
   Hindi, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
2. Dr. Sri Ram Sharma, Department of Hindi, Osmania Uni-
   versity, Hyderabad.
3. Dr. Rajkishore Pandey, Department of Hindi, Osmania
   University, Hyderabad.
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4. Smt. Dr. Manoramā Jain, Department of Hindi, Agarwal Evening College, Hyderabad.

5. Dr. Rama Murthy, Renu, Hindi Producer, All India radio, Hyderabad.

4. Marathi:


2. Sri S. R Kulkarni, Head of the Department of Marathi, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

5. Kannada:

1. Sri Pandu Ranga Chary, Head of the Department of Kannada, Osmania University, Hyderabad.


6. Sanskrit:

1. Dr. Ved Prakash, Lecturer, Sardar Patel College, Secunderabad.

2. Dr. B. K. Bhatt, Retired Prof. of Sanskrit, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

7. Urdu:

1. Dr. Rafia Sultana, Head of the Department of Urdu, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

2. Sri Srinivasa Lahati, Hyderabad.

The number of meetings held and the number of books purchased are as detailed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>1970-71</th>
<th>No. of meetings</th>
<th>No. of Books purchased</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>English</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telugu</td>
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<td>Hindi</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
<th>No. of meetings</th>
<th>No. of Books purchased</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>5</td>
<td>1163</td>
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<td>Telugu</td>
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<td>Marathi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tourist Centres in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts

4829 Q.—Srimathi N. Vijayalakshmi Devi and Srimathi B. Kalavathi:—Will the hon. Minister for Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tourist centres developed in the year 1973-74 in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts;

(b) whether there is any proposal to develop new centres in the year 1974-75; and

(c) whether any tourist developmental programmes were implemented in Chintapalli and in Araku Valley so far?

A.—

(a) Araku Valley and Lawsons Bay in Visakhapatnam district. Two Duckling Boats were supplied to the Boats Club, Kakinada in East Godavari district during 1973-74.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) One Tourist Rest House at a cost of Rs. 1.60 lakhs is under construction at Araku Valley. No tourist developmental programmes were implemented in Chintapalli so far.

Tourist Centre in Cuddapah District.

4332 Q.—Sri K. Subba Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals with the Government to declare any place in Cuddapah district as tourist centres in view of the existence of several places of tourists interest in the district; and

(b) whether any financial aid will be given by state Financial Corporation or any other organisation for the construction of hotels or cinema houses?

A.—

(a) No Sir.

(b) The following Organisations grant loans for construction of Hotels approved by the Government of India, Department of Tourism, New Delhi:

(1) Hotel Development Loan Board, Department of Tourism, Government of India, New Delhi:

(2) Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation.

(3) Industrial Finance Corporation. Tourism Department is not concerned with advances of loans for the construction of Cinema houses and is not therefore of any agencies financing their construction.
INCLUSION OF 9TH CLASS SYLLABUS FOR 10TH CLASS EXAMINATION

4289 (Y) Q.—Sri Vasantha Nageswara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 9th Class syllabus is also being included in the question papers for 10th Class examinations;

(b) if so, whether the agitations made by the students have been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Concession in non-language subjects to the students of all categories appeared for the April, 1974 examination were given by way of more choice in answering the questions. As a result of this number of questions to be answered is reduced by one third with a weightage to X Class portion to the extent of 75%.

TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

990—

1532—(B) Q.—Sri Nallapareddy Srinivasa Reddy: Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether teacher's training school for the blind will be started at Hyderabad; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to start a music school for the blind and disabled in Andhra Pradesh?

A.—

(a) a proposal to conduct Junior and Senior Diploma Teacher's Training Courses for the blind is under consideration of the Government.

(b) There is no proposal to start a separate Music School for the blind and disabled. The blind students are being admitted into the existing Government Music Colleges.

HARIJANS LIVING IN KUPPAM TOWN.

991—

3762 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of harijans living in the Muniswamy- puram and Kurumaiahpuram in Kuppam town, Chittoor district;

(b) the total number of people who are not having any dwelling house (huts) of clause (a) above; and

(c) the action taken on the several representations these harijans to rehabilitate them?

A.—

(a) 730.
(b) 80.

(c) 15 houseless harijans of Kurumaiahpuram have been rehabilitated in Bandalakunta Colony. Action is being taken to acquire private land to provide house-sites to the houseless harijans.
The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengala Rao):—Sir, the deceased Vithal s/o Sri B.K. Arjun, resident of Sadar Bazar, Bolaram was employed as Radio Mechanic in a shop at Bolaram. On 8-7-74 at about 3.30 p.m., he left the house on a hired cycle stating that he was going to a temple. However, he did not return that night. The next morning (9-7-74) one P.C. Sri Gopal of Ammuguda P.O. dropped the deceased at his house in an unconscious state. Since the deceased did not regain consciousness, he was got treated by a private doctor on 10-7-74. The next day, the doctor again visited the house and as there was no improvement, he advised that the deceased be removed to the Gandhi Hospital. Accordingly, he was admitted in the Gandhi Hospital on the evening of 12-7-74, where he died at 9 p.m. the same day. A Post-mortem was conducted and the report is awaited.

On admission in the hospital, the Medical Officer on duty made report to the Police that the deceased was admitted in the hospital with head injuries. Subsequently, the hospital authorities informed the S.I. that Sri Vithal died at 9 p.m. on 12-7-74. The S.I. Bolaram registered a case in Cr.No. 35/74 u/s 302 IPC and the investigation was taken up by the City Crime Station. Though there is no evidence that the Police were in any way responsible for the injuries received by the deceased in view of the fact that the deceased was taken in an unconscious state and handed over at his residence by a Police constable of Ammuguda Police out-post and that the said P.C. and H.C. made visits to his residence, the District Magistrate was requested to order a Magisterial Enquiry. The R.D.O., Hyderabad West has been appointed to conduct the enquiry which is in progress. So far four witnesses have been examined. The S.I. Bolaram P.S., H.C. and P.C.s have been placed under suspension on 14-7-74 as they had failed to send the deceased to the Hospital when he was handed over in an unconscious
state at the P.S. by the Military Police and also for their failure to take immediate action as per law. On the dead body, there were two small abrasions on the right side of the neck and on the right hip besides a contusion on the back of the head behind the right ear.

Since the magisterial enquiry is in progress, it may not be desirable to discuss the issue at this stage.

Mr. Speaker:—In your absence two privilege motions were disposed off. What is that privilege motion? You may inform me in my Chambers and I will give time to-morrow.

Sri Syed Hassan (Charminar) — Before I spoke on the Call Attention I would like to draw your attention to the Brief Record of Proceedings of yesterday that has been sent. There it has been mentioned that two Privilege motions moved were disallowed by the Hon. Speaker. It was not disallowed. After the Government having regretted, the Hon. Speaker dropped. I hope this correction will be made.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not make much difference in that. Ultimately they were disallowed. That means they were not allowed.

Sri Syed Hassan:—It was not pressed in view of the reply and therefore it was dropped.

Mr. Speaker:—All right.
18th July, 1974.

Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Discrimination between Junior Engineers of Public Health and Panchayat Raj Deps., and of P. W. and Irrigation Deps.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE:

(i) re: Discrimination between Junior Engineers of Public Health and Panchayat Raj Departments and those of the Public Works and Irrigation Departments.

Sri Syed Hassan:— Sir, this is regarding the Junior Engineers. In Hyderabad besides other States, the Department of Irrigation and also the Public Works Department, both have agreed in principle that Junior Engineers should be considered as Gazetted Officers and in no way are the finances affected. No grades are increased. In the same State this anomaly would lead to frustration to the employees in Panchayatiraj and Public Health. They are still non-gazetted and due to various reasons their services are affected. I hope the Government would agree and issue orders for these persons also.

Sri J. Veugal Rao: — In G.O. Ms. No. 787, Public Works Department, dated: 9-6-1971, the Government in Public Works Department issued the following orders:

(1) The posts of Junior Engineers to be filled in by Graduate Engineers will be constituted as a separate category as distinct from Supervisors; and

(2) The posts of Junior Engineers so separately categorised will be made gazetted.

The Government have called for proposals from the Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) on 24-6-71 to extend these orders to Panchayati Raj Department. The Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) has suggested on 29-8-72 that the proposal of gazetting the posts of Junior Engineers in Panchayati Raj Engineering Service be kept in abeyance for some time. Government requested the Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) to re-examine the proposals and the Association of Junior Engineers made a representation to Government to extend the benefits to Panchayati Raj Employees also. The Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) submitted amendments to the Panchayati Raj Engineering Service Rules on 28-6-73. The proposals of Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) were examined and the Government approved the following proposals on 12-2-74.—

(1) Gazetting the posts of Junior Engineers to be filled in by Graduate Engineers in the Panchayati Raj Engineering Department and continuing them as separate category distinct from Supervisors;
Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance:
re: Activities of unsocial elements in Kommala Village, Warangal District.

(2) Fixing the cadre strength of the Gazetted Junior Engineers and indicating the manner in which the recruitment has to be made to that category, as was done in the Public Works Department.

Amendments to Rules were, accordingly, sent to Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission on 21-2-1974 for their concurrence. The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission has suggested some modification on 28-3-74. The same are under examination and orders will issue after completing the prescribed formalities shortly.

The orders issued by the Public Works Department gazetting the posts of Junior Engineers in the Public Works Departments and Roads & Buildings Departments were quashed by the High Court on the ground that the Special rules were not amended before making the posts gazetted. Government have been advised that the amendments to the Special rules and the notification declaring the posts of Junior Engineers as gazetted may be issued simultaneously. Proposals to amend the rules revised notification are awaited from the Chief Engineer (Public Health) by Government (in Health & Housing Municipal Administration Department) for Public Health Engineering Service.

(ii) Re: Activities of unsocial elements in Kommala Village Warangal District.

9.50 a.m.
18th July, 1974.

Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Activities of unsocial elements in Kommala Village, Warangal District.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

Activities of unsocial elements in Kommala Village, Warangal District.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—In December 1973, elections were held for the primary service Cooperative Multipurpose Society and one Challa Raji Reddy of Congress party was elected as President defeating one Gattu Linga Reddy of C.P.I.(M) by an over-whelming majority. Since then there have been ill-feelings between the two groups. On 1-1-74, Gattu Linga Reddy and others of C.P.I.(M) attacked one Challa Rami Reddy and others of the Congress party with sticks etc. and caused bleeding injuries. A case in Cr.No.1/74 u/s 324 IPC was registered at Geedonda Police Station against G.Linga Reddy.
Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance:
re. Activities of unsocial elements in Kommala Village, Warangal District.

and others and the case is pending trial. A counter case in Cr.No.2/74 u/s 324 r/w 34 IPC was also registered on a complaint made by the C.P.I.(M) against Challa Rami Reddy and others of Congress party and it was referred after due investigation.

On 8-7-74 at about 7-00 p.m. while Chall Rami Reddy was returning to his house, Gattu Linga Reddy and others assaulted him with sticks and caused severe bleeding injuries. When two others of the Congress party intervened, they were also assaulted with sticks by members of C.P.I.(M). Thereupon 6 others of Congress party who came to know about the incident and who proceeded to the spot, were also beaten by the members of C.P.I.(M). On hearing about this unprovoked attack by the C.P.I.(M) group on Rami Reddy and others, some Congress party members headed by Edulla Raji Reddy encircled the house of Gattu Linga Reddy the same night and pelted stones. Immediately after the incident, Gattu Linga Reddy went to the Police Station, Geesgonda and finding the S.I. away at Narsampet on Court duty proceeded to Narsampet and informed the S.I. about the incident. On 9-7-74, Edulla Raj Reddy and others entered the house of Linga Reddy, ransacked it and are alleged to have taken away gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs.920/-, However, during the investigation, the allegation of the theft was found to have been exaggerated.

The S.I. left Narsampet on 9th morning at about 9 and reached the village at 9-30. He took a complaint from Rami Reddy and got a case registered in Cr.No.59/74 u/s 324 IPC r/w 34 IPC against Gattu Linga Reddy and 5 others of C.P.I.(M) group, similarly on a complaint made by Gattu Venkat Ramanarsaiah of C.P.I.(M), the S.I. got a case registered in Cr.No.60/74 u/s 448, 427, 324, 310 IPC r/w 34 IPC against Edulla Raji Reddy and 32 others of Congress party. The Inspector and the D.S.P. Narsampet visited the scene of offence and are investigating the case. The charge-sheet will be laid as soon as the investigation is completed. As all the accused have absconded immediately after the commission of offence, no arrests have been made so far. The allegation that the S.I. is taking partisan attitude is baseless, investigation so far made has revealed that members of the C.P.I.(M) were responsible for fomenting trouble in the village by beating Challa Rami Reddy, and others on 8-7-74, without any Provocation. Efforts are being made to arrest all the accused who are absconding in both the cases. A section of Armed Reserve has been posted in the village for maintaining law and order and the situation is under control. Action u/s 107 Cr.P.C. is being initiated against both the groups.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Unrest among employees of 'Andhra Bhoomi' due to non-implementation of Wage Board's recommendations.

18th July, 1974.

(iii) re: Unrest among employees of "Andhra Bhoomi" due to non-implementation of Wage Board's recommendations.
Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance:
re: Unrest among employees of 'Andhra Bhoomi' due to non-implementation of Wage Board's recommendations.

Sri L. Lakshmana Dass:—Sir, the Wage Order, 1967 for Working Journalists which has statutory force provided for seven classes for newspapers, and news agencies. Different scales of pay were provided for different classes. The classification as per the Wage Order is done on the basis of the gross revenue of the newspaper and the news agency.

Andhra Bhoomi, Secunderabad has implemented generally the Wage Order, 1967. The present grievance of the Working Journalists of Andhra Bhoomi appears to be in regard to the reclassification of the said newspaper with effect from 1-1-1973 into class IV.

Andhra Bhoomi should be normally classified into group VI on its own. But as the Deccan Chronicle and Andhra Bhoomi are being published from the same Centre and are under the same management, Andhra Bhoomi was classified as Class V by giving one weightage keeping in view, the Wage Order. The gross revenue of Andhra Bhoomi has subsequently increased. The Andhra Pradesh Union of Working Journalists had therefore requested the Management to reclassify the Andhra Bhoomi to class V and then to give weightage by one class as per the Wage Order and thus place the paper in Class IV. The Management of Andhra Bhoomi had not conceded the request of the Union and the Union had requested the intervention of the Commissioner of Labour.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Need to run Harijan hostels by Govt. at Taluk Centres.

The Commissioner of Labour has examined the Balance Sheets submitted by the management and it was found that the Andhra Bhoomi has the required revenue of over Rs. 12.5 lakhs to qualify it to fall under Class V on its own. By virtue of being a Unit of a group with the Deccan Chronicle it has to get a weightage of one Class under the wage Order, 1967. Instructions are being issued to the Commissioner of Labour to advise the management about their obligation to classify Andhra Bhoomi in the same group as the Deccan Chronicle for purposes of payment Wages as per the Wage Order.

(iv) re: NEED TO RUN HARIJAN HOSTELS BY GOVERNMENT AT TALUK CENTRES.

18th July, 1974.
458 18th July, 1974.  Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Need to run Harijan hostels by Govt. at Taluk Centres.

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

re: Need to run Harijan Hostels by Govt. at Taluk Centres.

18th July, 1974.

Mr. Speaker: —So far as the college hostels are concerned there is no restriction. Everybody is entitled.

Mr. Speaker: —Now, It is no good, You better discuss it separately. There is some confusion.

There is limited scope of discussion on a call attention motion. It would not be possible to have a full length discussion on a policy matter like this which I have presented very recently on the Budget Demand. I stated very clearly the Government stand. We don’t believe in segregation.

Mr. Speaker: —Now, It is no good, You better discuss it separately, There is some confusion.

10.20 a.m.

It is a matter of practical implementation of the policy already decided by the Government.
18th July, 1974.

Papers laid on the Table.

(l) S. Sri Suryanarayana Raju: — అంగం లేదు విషయాలు జరిగినవి నిషిందు నిర్ణయం చేసింది. సమాధానానికి వచ్చి మాత్రమే ఉన్నాయి. అయినప్పటి వచ్చి అనేకాంశం కమ్మన్నారు. మరుస్థానానికి మరింత విస్తరించడానికి యొక్క అరికి కలుపబడింది.

(2) S. S. S. S.: — చాలా జరుగులు నిర్ణయం చేసింది. మరుస్థానం తీసుకుని చేసింది.

To the extent they cannot be absorbed, to that extent, we continue them.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Amendment to A. P. Forest Produce Transit Rules, 1970.

The Minister for Endoments (Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju) : — Sir, with your permission, on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to lay on the Table of House, a copy of the amendment issued in the G. O. Ms. No. 175, Forests and Rural Development Department, dated 31st May, 1974 to the Andhra Pradesh Forest Produce Transit Rules, 1970 and published at page 197 of Part II of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette Dated 20th June, 1974 as required Under Sub-Section (3) Section 68 of the Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967.

AMENDMENT TO RULES UNDER A.P. CHARITABLE AND HINDU RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS and ENDOWMENTS ACT,1966.

Sir, I beg to lay on the table of House a copy of the G. O. Ms. No. 350 Revenue (Endowments-III) Department dated 2nd April, 1974 containing amendments to the rules issued in G. O Ms. No. 260 Home (Endowments-III) Department dated 1st March, 1969 under Section 107 of the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act,1966 as required by Sub-Section (2) of Section 107 of the said Act.

Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a copy of G.O.Ms. No.363 Revenue (Endowments-III) Department dated 9th April, 1974 containing amendments to the rules issued in G.O.Ms.No. 376 Home (Endowments-III) Department dated 20th March, 1969 under Section 107 read with Section 18 of the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1966 as required by Sub-Section (2) of Section 107 of the said Act.

Mr. Speaker:— Papers laid.
VOTING OF DEMAND FOR 1974-75.

DEMAND NO. XXI-MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES Rs. 36,28,22,400

Minister for Health and Medical (Sri K. Rajamallu):— Sir, I beg to move:

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,28,22,400 under Demand no. XXI—Medical and Health Services

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Now Members will move their cut motions.

DEMAND NO. XXI—MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES—Rs. 36,28,22,400.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

In view of the unsatisfactory nature of medical facilities to the public and the inefficient administration.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri V. Srikrisna:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

for the failure of the Government in granting funds for the cardiology, neurology and thoracic units for facilitating them to do open heart surgery and other skilled and highly complicated operation and post operation treatment.

* See Appendix for the Explanatory Note furnished to the House by the Minister.
Mr. Speaker:—cut Motion moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

1. Medical and Public Health Departments
   - For having failed to take action on the various enquiry reports on the District Medical and Health Officers for several districts.

2. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,23,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100
   - For having failed to keep up the promise of the Government to provide adequate funds for Malaria eradication in maintenance phase.

3. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100
   - For having failed to supply Anti-Malarial tablets Micro slides and stationery to the field staff to control epidemic.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut Motions moved.

Sri P. Sanaysi Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,23,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

for having failed to take action on the various enquiry reports on the District Medical and Health Officers for several districts.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

for having failed to keep up the promise of the Government to provide adequate funds for Malaria eradication in maintenance phase.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

for having failed to supply Anti-Malarial tablets Micro slides and stationery to the field staff to control epidemic.

Mr Speaker:—Cut Motions moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,28,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100
for having failed delegate original power to Malarial Officers inspite of the fact at the whole of Andhra Pradesh is in a fit condition to be classified as in attack on consolidation phase.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100.

for having failed to arranged impartial and fair enquiry against the District Medical and Health Officer, Kistna by transferring him even though responsible persons made open alligations.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100.

For failure to fill the post of State Malarigist since 6 months inspite of severe Malaria epidemic in the State and also for failure to post as Assistant Director of Medical and Health Services (Health Planning) by a trained person even though such an officer is available,

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100.

For failure to take speedy action to arrest the spread of Malaria even after 19 M. L. As. and 9 M. L. C.s have submitted a memorandum to the Government through the Speaker on 22nd March, 1974.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100.

Failure to direct and recover the loss of about three lakhs due to misappropriation and falsification in Family Planning during 1967 to 1970 by the District Family Planning Officer Guntur through fictitious purchases and paymentes etc.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100.

For failure to recovery Jeep A. P. V. 1172 belonging to NMBP which is missing Since 1966,

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100.

For having failed to enforce uniform system of Administration in all the Districts of Medical and Health Department instead of leaving it to the District Medical and Health Officers.

Mr Speaker:—Cut Motions moved.

Sri N. Venkatata Ratnam:—Sir I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100.

For failure to provide minimum facilities in Government Hospitals and for not encouraging other systems of medicines like Ayurveda, Homeo and Unani.
Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100.

Increase of bed strength and strengthening Taluk Hospitals.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100.

Starting of Medical Colleges.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100.

For the failure on the part of the Government to provide adequate number of beds and other facilities in M. G. M. Hospital Warangal to qualify this Hospital as a teaching institution attached to the Kakatiya Medical College.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri Syed Hasan:—I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100.

(a) to discuss the failure of Government in check up adulteration.

(b) to draw the attention to the particular needs of the Hospital.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100.

To discuss the communal in human and partial behaviour of the Director of Medical Services with persons of his profession.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100.

to discuss the need for bifurcation of the Medical and Health Department when the State is facing stringent financial conditions.

Mr Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri S. Papi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100.

to protest against the failure of the Government to pay salaries to the Rural Medical practitioners regularly.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100.

to protest against non-supply of even basic medicines even to big hospitals like Guntur, Kurnool etc.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved,
Sri Syed Hassan (Charminar): In Urdu there is a saying.

"اونچے اونچے ابھری کسی کو سدر
" which translates to "the camel was asked which part of his body is not crooked.

Similarly is the condition of the Department of Health and Medical Department to which our friend the Minister is in charge. Corruption prevails all over in Indian Medicine, Allopathy and in Public Health Departments. Nepotism and favouritism and all other isms which one could imagine exist in this ministry.

In the beginning, Sir, when he took over the Ministry, he became very popular. Every one was accepting that he was the people's Minister and the campaign against adulteration made him popular. People were expecting that if the present Ministry falls, he would be the only choice of the Prime Minister to become the Chief Minister of this State. But all of a sudden the campaign had stopped while the adulteration and similar vices very much exist. The sudden silence of the Minister surprised people and one of them had quoted the example of a Sub-inspector who was transferred to some area. What he does soon after resuming charge is a known fact, he becomes very strict, by closing all the gudamba and illicit shops and brothel houses and thus he showed his strictness. He remains like that for some time. After that, the terms of compromise, safeguarding the S.I.'s interest are reached and finally the corruption increased much more than it existed earlier. Similar are the conditions here and it is every body's issue to drive at the reasons. The Minister has to give his explanation to this. There was a restriction for the last 2 years for appointments even for the small posts. We find that two Directors were appointed just to accommodate a friend of the Minister. He was appointed as Director of Medical Services even when the other man was senior to him. About the present Director of Medical Services his communal behaviour, his rudeness and all about his inhuman treatment towards his colleagues, I will speak later. Now I will first give some examples of corruption in the primary Health Centre.

We all know how these family health centres are a farce and how the public money is squandered. We all know about it. I will quote just one example and proceed further. In Mahboobnagar there is one Dr. Anjaiah. About Rs. 14 lakhs were spent by him in the name of public health. He is supposed to have performed 6,000 vasectomy operations in Mahboobnagar and a thousand vasectomy operations in Shadnagar and other places. But we know—our colleague Mr. Kalyani would also justify my statement—that in his constituency where people are religious-minded, they do not like vasectomy. There not a single vasectomy was performed and yet 40,000 was claimed towards vasectomy in that area in the constituency of Mr. Kalyani, that is Utkoor Taluk. The payment is supposed to be made at the rate of Rs. 100 per patient (i.e.) Rs. 50 to the patient and Rs. 6 his daily food
allowance and Rs. 6 for coming and going, etc. and the balance to the doctor and towards other expenditure. But Government vehicles are used and they were not retained for a day in the hospital and these huge amounts are claimed. In respect of a khadi village industry shop which had been closed in the year 1967 an amount of Rs. 20,000 was claimed against a false voucher. Petrol worth Rs. 18,000 was bought in the last days of the financial year, 1973-74, and it was kept with the petrol pump. Is it a fact or not? Does the Minister know about it? Whether the Minister would remember to reply or cares to reply to it, it is to be seen. The income of this particular incumbent is such that the money flows to him. He was transferred in the year 1973 but somehow through his influence and money, he managed to get his transfer cancelled and still he is there. It is ridiculous and unbelievable to learn that one Shafiuilula a son of police Head-constable who is a U.D.C. in Mahboobnagar, comes to office in a chauffeur-driven car and he is continuing as the Assistant to Dr. Anjaiah in these irregularities and there is total mismanagement. This matter requires to be looked into. It appears the A.G's office had several times objected but no reply had been given to the A.G. and satisfactory replies were not made even to this day. Transfer is no punishment but still we see that certain persons are transferred. The A. C. B. in view of pressure of work and less personnel - they are helpless in the matter. Therefore what action in such circumstances the Minister intends to take I would like to hear from him.

About Indian Medicine, at page 13 of the Note on the Demand supplied, it has been said in the first paragraph "In a poor country like ours modern medicine is found to be very expensive for large masses of our people". And in the next paragraph (paragraph 48) it is stated: "We have all heard of the steps taken in China to integrate their traditional system of medicine with modern medicine, for example by using "acupuncture" for replacing modern anaesthetic methods." Now, there are 5 branches of Indian Medicine. For these 5 branches what is the ratio of budget provided? For allopathy Rs. 23 crores and only 1.15 crores for these 5 branches of Indian Medicine. Is this the way to treat this medicine and to show the importance of this medicine — it has to be considered by the Minister. About this Indian Medicine I would like to say — Unani, Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy and Homoeopathy are 5 branches of this Indian Medicine. We feel that, but for the first 4, Homoeopathy is still a diploma; it is not a degree. For 4½ years they are given education or training and their demand is that there may be one more year’s course and it may be made a degree course. They also say that in Allopathy, house surgeons are being given Rs. 250 irrespective of their merit or anything but in the case of Homoeopathy only Rs. 73 is paid to 3 persons and that too on merit. This anomaly has to be removed and
They should be satisfied that they are also treated on par with people other medicines. They also say that in Allopathy, for 5 beds there is only one doctor; on the contrary for one bed 5 doctors are there in Homoeopathy; they also say there are no proper buildings and the arrangement is also not proper. They are also not being given the facilities which they should be given. I hope the Minister will make a note of these points.

Regarding Indian medicine several complaints are being received. But for the privileged few most of the persons are being disturbed all the time. Recently at Dindigul two persons for one job were transferred at a time to take charge. Why is this being done and why are these frequent transfers made? Does it not lead to corruption, communal thinking and particular treatment against particular communities and particular persons. This aspect has to be seen by the Minister.

Regarding disabled incumbents of jobs, it is a confirmed policy of the Government that they should not be disturbed from the city and as far as possible they should be retained but I am told that one Pady Hakim, Amina Riaz a disabled person, who could not move easily—she was disturbed and to a remote corner of the State she has been transferred.

Regarding unqualified Allopathy students there is demand from the persons who like to practise. Those who have done Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy, Naturopathy and Dentists and Pharmacists—they are all permitted inspite of the fact that they are not qualified—they are permitted to practise because of their experience. This same demand is from those who have 10 years experience, and had undergone a course; they should be allowed to practise in rural areas. I am not advocating that all the time this concession should continue, but whoever are there existing for the last 5 to 10 years, they should be allowed to continue with restricted practice, without using latest drugs and sophisticated medicines.

Now, I come to medical education. We all know this is being neglected. We know that malpractices exist in medical education. We now that persons unqualified are retained in medical education and they are continuing; this is a sorry state of affairs. But we appreciate the action taken by the Chief Minister against the students who had got entry through malpractice and by the assistance of the senior officers and this was checked in time and they were removed. I also request that Mr. Ramesan's Repe...
may be placed on the Table so that we may know what observations he had made while investigating into this matter.

Regarding the Entrance examination, students are ready and they were thinking that the examinations as usual would be in the first week of August. But we were told that so far no date had been fixed and obviously a reason would be advanced that in view of the present ordinance regarding 6 point formula some corrections had to be done, etc. The ordinance had come a month back and the Department should have made preparations immediately after that. For the students, there is the age factor also and one year's precious time will be wasted for them. The examination system also has become obsolete the examination method and the evaluation method are different; two examiners evaluate the same paper differently and give different mark to the same answers. Therefore the objective method adopted for the entrance examinations should also be adopted with regard to medical courses and it is the only remedy to have brilliant students and also to have fairness in examination.

Regarding the degrees, it would be denied as usual by the Government that degrees are being sold; M.D., M.S. and M.B.B.S. degrees are being sold here and in other parts of our state. I would like to give some instances. The Professor of Forensic Medicine accepts money to pass the students. The Professor of Social and Preventive Medicine, warangal accepts money and passes the students. Similarly in Gandhi Medical College Rs. 250/- each was taken from the 4th year students and all the students passed. I don't like to take the name of the Assistant Professor; he is Assistant Professor for Social and Preventive Medicine. This has to be checked and just denying the fact would not solve the problem and those who are supporting these corrupt people would expose themselves to the charge that they are also collaborators in these corrupt practices.

It is surprising that two important aspects of medical study relating to Eye and E.N.T. are eliminated from M.B.B.S. examination. From next year, i.e. 1974-75 those who are appearing for 1975 examinations would not have to appear in these two important papers. There would be only theory papers. But why theory papers only, why the practical examinations are done away with. There were instances of a doctor who as an examiner used to give the cases beforehand and those very cases came in the examination papers and the students easily got through. They do not know A.B.C. of E.N.T. Such an important branch of medical study has been removed from the examination. This has to be looked into.

Now, 40 posts of Class-I and a hundred Class-II posts are still vacant. The Minister takes great care to appoint an incompetent person and a communal person in the face of opposition from the
people, for the sake of his friends. For such a person, he takes great care to see that he is not disturbed from the Medical Directorate. This matter even went to the Governor; there was objection from the Governor when the file had gone to the Governor for subsequent appointment of the senior person. The Governor objected to it and the Chief Minister was humiliated as he had to go and apologise in this matter and still those hundred jobs of the junior doctors and the posts of seniors are not being filled though the embargo on appointments has been lifted about 4 months back. What are the reasons for this? Is it that these senior persons belong to minority community? The trend of the Medical Director is right from the beginning communal. He tried to support a person-Cardio-Thoracic Surgeon in the Osmania hospital who is corrupt to the core. The Minister had ordered an enquiry to be made but he is the friend of the Director and therefore the Director would not allow him to be disturbed. This thoracic surgeon was physically removed by the Superintendent in Guntur hospital from the theatre and the theatre was closed for a long time because this person was incompetent. It is an established fact that he accepts money-Rs.500 is the minimum; but still he is retained in the hospital; and instead he has victimised the Assistant-who is qualified in general surgery and thoracic surgery; he is a qualified person from Vellore. What the Medical Director says is I will say this part in Urdu because he is supposed to have said it in Urdu- 

"کیا تم جمعداری کررہے ہو- تمہارا زمانہ ہیں؟" 

He said "I will see that your record is blurred. Are you a scavenger?" This sort of remarks he passes and I would warn through you Sir that if such dirty treatment is continued he would be crushed like a bug: we would crush him if such attitude he adopts towards minority persons. A person who is incapable of running the institution as its head, speaks to his colleagues in this manner. His colleagues may be junior, but they are more qualified.

Another point I would like to raise is this sort of transfers 10.50a.m. made by the Minister would not solve the problem. In other departments, the transfers may be considered allright but not in this Medical department. In medical department, every patient no matter how qualified he is, every person has faith in a particular doctor and he would like to have treatment from that doctor only. If such a doctor is disturbed from a place and posted to another place, those persons would be affected. And the persons in that place where the Doctor is transferred, would not have faith in the new comer. Therefore, this sort of transfers will not improve the situation. The remedy lies in trapping them if they are corrupt, irrespective of the fact they belong to this category or that category. After trapping one or two, this sort of corruption will be stopped at least for some time.

Now, Sir, how is it that head I win and tail you lose. At times the Minister shows that he is more rigid and very strict in the matter of transfers. I would like to know why this Chief Justice's wife was transferred from Nampally Hospital to Malakpet Hospital and within a month she was brought back? A lady Doctor in the Sarojini Devi Hospital a very competent Gynaecologist, you know how much bribe she accepts, from patients and why she is retained there all the time? These are the things that would expose the Minister and his Ministry and this would expose the entire set-up of the Government.

People are being sent abroad, for treatment purpose especially those who are on the verge of retirement. Senior and highly placed officers in the name of getting treatment go and enjoy outside and the same yard stick is not used for poor people. This has been raised in the Assembly several times. I would quote a particular instance. A poor person who had three kidneys and for whom the Government of Russia was agreeable to perform free operation if the Government of India and State Government agreed but to such persons permission is not being given. Why this sort of discrimination between person to person. Is this the people's Government or dictator's rule, I would like to know.

Then Sir, the post of Professor of Micro-biology has been vacant for a long time. In the examination, all the P.G. students failed because there was no guidance. The post is still vacant. And the post of Professor of Pathology is vacant. The Professor went to Basra some five months back and the post is lying vacant and there is no guidance for the students including the P.G. students. What is the reason for this, I would like to know.

There is a saying that Caesar's wife should not only be chaste but also appear to be chaste. I am told the Minister is not happy with news of the corrupt practices of the Thoracic Surgeon at Osmania Hospital who is supported by the Director of Medical Services. About this person, he had ordered an enquiry but still those orders have not gone to the Osmania Hospital and it is still in the air. The Minister should show proof that irrespective of big person or small person, he is strict and people are not victimised on fictitious reason. A brilliant Doctor, Dr. Nayeem, just on presumption that he is the person coming in the way of this Thoracic Surgeon, he has been transferred within months he had shown is capabilities at Osmania Hospital because he is trained for that in the Vellore Hospital. He has been removed by the Director of Medical Services. Why, I would like to know.

(Bell)
Now, a few suggestions, Sir, I would like to suggest that the Director of Health and Medical Services office should be inspected. It has not been inspected since a long time. A compliance report should be got from the Director. The Deputy and Additional Directors should make inspections and the Lady Doctor who has been appointed as a Deputy Secretary should go to different hospitals and submit a report to the Government about the working of the Hospitals. Power failure is often being reported. It is high time that the Medical Department, especially important teaching hospitals and other hospitals like Fever Hospital where serious cases are brought, should have their own generator. Then blood donors. I would like to say that hardly two bottles could be brought in Warangal in a month’s time. This is because the rate of blood is Rs. 8 per man. It was fixed some 25 years back and that rate still continues. A review has to be made about this. It is being seen that some very useful machines are lying idle in different Hospitals. The procedure adopted for getting the machines repaired is, that persons from Bombay or some firm are called and they claim Rs. 150 or 180 per day from the time they start from Bombay till they reach Bombay. They just spend some days and even then the machines are not repaired. The solution is to have your own workshop, at Guntur, Kurnool and Hyderabad so that this sort of thing does not happen.

Also, Sir, about the Dental Department. We find that High Schools become Colleges and Colleges, University. Now, this Dental wing was converted into a College and for the reasons best known to the Government, it is being converted again into a wing of the Osmania Hospital. Why should it be? At least be prepared for the establishment of Central University and hand it over to the Central University so that it may have its own impact. The need of the day is so, so that people may not go to Vellore, Delhi or Chandigarh. The establishment of a 600 bedded Hospital with modern sophisticated instruments and gadgets should immediately be taken up.

For this project we may take Rs. 4 crores from the Government of India and the State Government should provide Rs. 2 crores. I suggest that the Residency where the Women’s College at present exists that building can be acquired for this purpose and the Women’s College be shifted to King Kothi so that a big hospital in the correct sense can come up and the people need not look forward to go to Vellore and other places.
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The Indian Medical Council in its latest letter dated 17-1-1974 has directed the college authorities to reduce admissions in the College from 150 to 100 with immediate effect and also threatened that the degree awarded by the College will be derecognised, if the seats are not reduced. The deficiencies in the clinical facilities needed for teaching 150 students in the M.G.M. Hospital are mainly:

(i) constructions of the O.P. and Administrative Block

(ii) increase of Bed strength by another 300

(iii) constructions of two more air-conditioned operations theatres besides interns quarters.

In the meeting held on 6-1-1959, in the Director of Medical & Health Services, office of the Superintendent, M. G. M. Hospital is authorised to submit and pursue the proposal of converting M. G. M. Hospital into a teaching Hospital.

On 22-2-1953, the then Chief Minister Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy has announced at Warangal in a meeting of the College Committee a firm decision of the Government to upgrade the M. G. M. Hospital at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs and wanted the Committee to raise donations from Public and sponsors of candidates and utilize that money towards purchase of equipment and construction of the main building of the College. This is the commitment on the part of the Government. The M.G.M. Hospital was the district headquarters Hospital then.

There was also a letter No. 1066/Health, dated 5-5-1959 to that effect. The application for affiliation to Osmania University was submitted by the Director of Medical & Health Services assuring that the College will be taken over by the Government.

The Director of Medical & Health Services intimated to the Secretary to Government, Health & Local Administration Department through letter No. 32847/P2/C/1959 dated 16-5-1959 the assurance given to the University that the requirements as per the report of the University Inspection Commission regarding the development of the Hospital is the responsibility of the Government and also said that the commitment of the Government is considerably small as compared to the one undertaken by the Committee to organise the college, construct the main building, purchase necessary equipment and employ necessary staff.

11-10 a.m. 800 850 400 200 350 400 200 100 50 30 40
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The meeting was called to order at 10:00 AM by the Chairman. Following the approval of the minutes of the last meeting, the agenda was adopted. The first item of business was the presentation of the 1974–75 budget. After brief discussion, it was approved with minor amendments. The next item was the presentation of the annual report. The report was received with appreciation and recommendations for improvement were made. The third item was the discussion of recent developments in the industry. The committee presented a report on the progress made in the past year. The meeting adjourned at 1:00 PM.
Dr. Fatimunnisa Begum (Peddakurapadu) :— Hon. Speaker Sir;
As Dr. Lingaiah has already requested, the doctor-members should be allotted considerable time to express their ideas on this very subject. I do welcome the Demand on Health and Medical Services, presented by our hon. Minister who has given a thorough and elaborate note on all the aspects of Medical Service, Public Health.
and Family Planning. I congratulate him for the extraordinary interest that he has bestowed towards studying the various problems in this Department which was neglected for some decades. Referring to item No. 13, he said 'It is therefore proposed to reduce the seats in Government Colleges also, with effect from next year.' In fact we need more medical colleges. There should not be any reduction in the seats. I would like to give two humble suggestions to improve the quality of Medical education. (I) Teaching and Non-teaching cadre should be separated. There should be better scales of pay and make them full-time teachers to improve the teaching. In order to produce better teachers a Post Graduate Institute must be started in the State on the pattern of All India Institute at Chandigarh. The highly qualified teachers from such Institute must be posted to teaching institutions. With the Central assistance of Rs. 1 crore from the Central Government our hon. Minister has an idea of setting up a number of Major Hospital in the city of Hyderabad. As this will in no way improve the medical education I would request him to reconsider this and try his best to get more assistance from the Government of India to start a post graduate Institute. I am sure they will also welcome this and encourage this idea. Subsequently the existing Post Graduate Institute must be equipped in a phased way. Most of the hospitals are considered to be in inadequate to serve the Medical Colleges either in terms of number of beds or in terms of facilities availed. Here I may tell you that Medical facilities are not provided by the Government for example, absence of a Neo-Natal ward or Premature baby in Unit Guntur General Hospital. Thousands of students are passing out without a practical knowledge of how a premature baby is to be fed and is to be taken care of. All the premature babies are being separated from their mothers and are being sent to the Mission Hospital where they are given proper care of.

Regarding the number of beds, Kakinada Medical College has been de-recognised, because there are no sufficient beds. There are huge buildings built for the expansion of the hospital. You can provide any number of beds, but the only thing is that the Government has to provide the equipment for this. So, the Government also is responsible for not providing facilities in the various teaching institutions. Coming to the teaching institutions, there are already existing except a few specialities. All the specialities like the Maternity, Orthopaedic and other Cardiac Surgery and Thoracic Surgery; They are all existing but there are not funds in property. The equipment supplied to them is not enough. I thank the Minister for having introduced Intermediate cadre at various levels but I suggest at one more level. The Civil Asst. Surgeons working in the District Headquarters Hospitals with major specialities like post-graduation, E.N.T., Medicine, Surgery and Orthopaedics; must be given the
status of Civil Surgeons, as most of them have reached the maximum pay scale and it will not involve financial commitment. He has taken up improving the Taluk Hospitals. I only request that a D.M.H.O. should insist on Maternity Assistant staying in the village and attending to Maternity work and First Aid work.

Coming to the Drugs, sub-standard drugs are being used in almost all the hospitals. For example, my sister was operated on way 10th and she had a severe reaction of glucose. I had the opportunity of going into the stores for checking all the glucose saline bottles and I found that the company that supplied to the Guntur General Hospital was from Chandramoulinaagor of Guntur and also from Mount Methur and I found microscopic particles in almost all the bottles. I was forced to buy 18 bottles for the recovery of my sister. Therefore such sub-standard drugs have to be checked and pilferage of drugs from hospitals must also be checked by a Vigillance Cell. Director of Medical Services should see that the supply of vital drugs should be from standard firms. Nobody can deny the fact that there is acute shortage of all drugs starting from A.P.C to Anti-biotics in all the hospitals as the rate contractors have refused to supply on old contracts because of the lapses on the part of the Government to enter into agreement with the suppliers.

I will be failing in my duty if I don't represent the requirements of the Guntur General Hospital. There is no linen at all. Most of it stolen and most of it is old and torn. There are no bed sheets, no blankets and no pillow-coveres and no linen for dressing. We must try to supply them at least thousand blankets for the patients during the winter season. I have already told about the absence of Neo-natal ward. Neo-netal Unit is not functioning, just because a para-medical staff is not available. X-ray unit of 5000 to 1000 M.A. Unit must be provided for the Hospital work and at least 100 M.A. Unit for the out patient department, because, the out patient attendance in Guntur General Hospital is more than 3000 per day. There must be a bio-chemical laboratory with 24 hours service in general institution like Guntur Hospital where there is lot of clinical material and a centrally air-conditioned out patient theatre has been asked for since several years which nobody has taken care to provide. I do whole-heartedly welcome the idea of charging a minimum fee for new O.P. ticket and I am sure this will give encouraging results. Health Minister seems to have an idea of encouraging Indian Medicine and I hope that he takes over all the dispensaries in the coastal Andhra region all Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Unani from the Municipal Administration. Day and night service of two hospitals must at least be provided by amending the Shop Act in important towns, otherwise we have to suffer for want of drugs in the night. One more thing: Sir, regarding the P.H.Cs. I would like to say that in

Virag agency area, all the five PHCs do not have doctors even today and the posts have been vacant for a long time. Regarding PHCs of Taluk hospital, of course the Minister has taken all the precautions to improve them. In PHCs, the D.M & H.O concerned must go and inspect offices and see that the maternity Asst. stays in the village or does not stay near the village or outside the village so that she may look after some maternity cases and do some first-aid and the PHC doctors must be provided with residence at least in the villages. Thank you Sir.

10 a.m. to 11 a.m., 11 a.m. to 12 a.m., 12 a.m. to 1 p.m., 1 p.m. to 2 p.m., 2 p.m. to 3 p.m., 3 p.m. to 4 p.m., 4 p.m. to 5 p.m., 5 p.m. to 6 p.m., 6 p.m. to 7 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8 p.m., 8 p.m. to 9 p.m., 9 p.m. to 10 p.m., 10 p.m. to 11 p.m.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m. by the Acting President, Mr. J. V. R. Prasad, who called upon Mr. Chandra Shekhar, Minister for Agriculture, to move the resolution.

Mr. Chandra Shekhar moved the resolution as follows:

"Resolved that the demands for the year 1974-75 be approved as presented in the Budget Session."
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The Chairman:—Sir, Members, I have the consent of the House to adjourn the debate on the Demand No. 1974-75, for the remainder of this day and for the rest of this week. The discussion on the next Demand No. 1974-75 will start on Monday. The House, therefore, adjourned till Monday, 22nd July, 1974.

Mr. Deputy Chairman:—The House adjourned at 3.30 p.m.
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The meeting was convened at 18:15 hours with the following agenda items:

1. Discussion on the implementation of the 18:1 ratio agreement.
2. Review of the progress made on the demands submitted in the previous meeting.
3. Approval of the minutes of the last meeting.
4. Resolution on the funding for the upcoming projects.
5. Appointment of a committee to oversee the implementation of the demands.

The meeting adjourned at 20:00 hours.
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12-00 noon

The meeting was called to order at 9 a.m. by the President, Mr. Ch. Venkata Reddy. The meeting was adjourned at 12 noon.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The President then moved the following resolution: "That the matters discussed in the last meeting be referred to the appropriate committees for further consideration." The resolution was seconded by Mr. A. Venkataramaiah and was unanimously adopted.

The President then gave thefloor to Mr. V. Rangaiah who presented the report of the Finance Committee for the year 1974-75. The report was discussed and approved.

The President then called upon Mr. M. Ramanaiah who presented the report of the Education Committee. The report was discussed and adopted.

The President then announced that the next meeting would be held on 25th August, 1974, at 9 a.m.

The meeting adjourned at 12 noon.

The President thanked the members for their co-operation and ordered the Adjournment.

(The record of the meeting was signed by the President and the Secretary.)
It is a matter of great regret that despite four Five-Year Plans nearly 80% of our population living in rural areas have not been able to get anything which can be called medical aid. Even the hospitals that exist in towns and cities, I am constrained to point out, they are not hospitals for relief and amelioration but they are places for harassment. It is a tragic development in our country and more particularly our State. The Health Minister claims that we have one Doctor for every 4,000 population. According to my calculation we have one Government Doctor for every one lakh population. Perhaps, the Health Minister has taken all Doctors who do some private practice into account while putting the figure of 4,000. I feel, Sir, the present malady of Hospital administration is largely due to faulty techniques of recruitment to the various categories of posts in the hospitals and in the hospital administration. The Doctor must have an aptitude for service, he should be a lovable personality, his family background must be good, he should not be irritable. All these psychological factors must have been scrupulously tested before a candidate was recruited to man these posts. Whatever it is, the system is there, the men and women are there and what the Minister has got, he has to get the best out of the machinery that is available.
I am glad, Sir, the Minister has made certain very frank statements and also admissions in regard to failures, omissions and commissions. The note that has been supplied in this particular demand is highly refreshing document, and I must say instead of making tall claims, the Minister has very boldly, realistically admitted numerous failures. This is a very healthy sign. This gives us some hope because the Minister realises the short-comings, failures and omissions. We can certainly hope that he would exert to see that these short-comings are over-come.

With this hope, I make a few suggestions which are very important. For example, the Directorate of Medical Services is something like a cancer in the administration. If you go to the office of the Director of Medical and Health Services, you find hundreds of people hovering round the corners. I do not know why so many people come there. I do not know why highly qualified men and women should wait in the compound of the Director's office. A major operation is necessary, if at all Mr. Rajamallu wants to implement any one of the things that he has in his mind, the first thing that he will have to do is to overhaul this Directorate, I think, lock, stock and barrel. Either he will have to conduct a major surgical operation or wind up the entire show and start afresh. This is the first thing I am suggesting. There is lot of mess, confusion, bungling and mal-practices. It is a Centre for corruption and mal-practices if I am permitted to say. I will quote one example of glaring inefficiency of the Directorate. Tenders were called for for supply of medicines and so many pharmaceutical concerns submitted tenders and quoted rates. The tenders must have been accepted before the end of March, 1974. I do not know why the Directorate slept over the matter. Now, the prices have gone up and Directorate is obliged to pay Rs. 30 lakhs. I want the Minister to kindly investigate this particular aspect and fix up the responsibility for the loss of Rs. 30 lakhs. If the Department has exercised little discretion and care in scrutinising the tenders and accepting the tenders in time, these Rs. 30 lakhs would have been avoided. Since my time is very short, I shall submit a note to the Health Minister so that these points may be looked into.

Coming to the field administration, there is lot of frustration in the lower categories. I saw medical employees on hunger strike near Secretariat. Unless we adopt scientific procedure about grievance and conduct monthly negotiations with the Employees' Unions, it is not possible to secure their devoted services. This point, our Health Minister will have to keep in mind.

I am not going to make any comment in regard to Primary Health Centres or the buildings for P.H.Cs because the Minister himself has made open admission and he has practically dis-armed the
opposition by coming out with difficulties in his department. So it is not for me and I look to the Minister to rectify these things when he comes with the next budget.

Coming to the allotments that have been made to Ayurveda, it has not received a fair deal. As per his note, only Rs. 45 lakhs has been provided for Ayurveda and this is absolutely insufficient and a bigger allotment has to be made and a research cell has to be started because there are miraculous cures with the herbal treatment. I quote one example, of 17th Century. This is a record maintained during Vijayanagar Dynasty. "A traveller from Penukonda in Anantapur District while passing through Kadirappa Nayani, pass near Kamalapuram was way laid by the robbers and he received very serious skull injury. In the nearby village some herbal ointment was applied with some silken thread and that wound was cured and the next day the traveller was able to proceed." This is some thing marvellous and this contained in the history of Vijayanagar Dynasty. There are several examples to quote but this example sufficiently proves that Ayurveda is the wonderfull system of medicine. We have neglected this. There is no research. There is no thought about it. Simply we are looking towards the Pharmaceutical concerns which are going on manufacturing medicines in designs and trying to dump their drugs on the doctors.

Next is adulteration. I am not satisfied with the progress made or offers made by the Health Minister in this regard. A war will have to be declared on adulteration. If we look at the statistics in regard to prosecutions during 1971, Andhra Pradesh launched 328 prosecutions while in Madras they are able to launch 4,545 prosecutions. In regard to convictions, in Andhra Pradesh there were 297 convictions while in Madras, it was 3,420. Imprisonments—in regard to imprisonments, there has been no imprisonment at all in Andhra Pradesh while in Madras 608 were put under imprisonment and in Gujarat it was 1,822. This must be sufficient to prove that our machinery is lethargic and this machinery will have to be strengthened and the Government should not surrender or yield to traders. A Council gave some details after conducting test of the articles that are to be sold. Mineral oil in edible oil, horse dust in Dhani, short of sugar in milk powder, yellow colour in paisty coal tar products in Jelebi and other sweets, sulphide in turmeric, etc. Food Articles, Cement, Drugs everything is adulterated. Perhaps we are in a society full of adulteration. Our thinking is also getting adulterated. A definite war must be declared against the adulteration and whatever force and strength might be, these monopolists and Traders will have to be dealt with severely. I hope Mr. Rajamallu would exercise his courage and determination to root out adulteration in our State.

Thank you, Sir.
شیری سعید احمد (عائد آباد) - مسئول اسیکر سر - ریاضی وزیر صحت و طباعت - میڈیکل کونسل جو مطالعہ نہ پیش کیا ہے، میں اسکی نافذہ کریک کوی
چند خیالات آپ کا وسیم لکھتے ہوئے گورنمنٹ کے علم سے لانہ جانا وہ - سب سے پہلے اول
جیسے ہی کہمے کی جاگردانہ دیکھ کے وزیر صحت نے بیسویں ہوئے رواوی
نوشے کا باتکہ بھر ہے - اس نوش کے ذریعہ جیہان میڈیکل اسکی نافذہ کریک کوی
کے نظم و نسب کو بلاہایا ہے۔ وہاں آئنہ کے پرگر کا تذکرہ کیہ کیا ہے۔
لیکن یہ جان کہ مسستہ دویں تھی اس نوش کے ذریعہ عوام کے احساسات کویبیری
پوری تجھے کرنا کی کوشش کی گئی تھی جو آپ نے دن ملنے اور بستیوں سے
میڈیکل اسکی نافذہ کا نظر ہے - زبر تبصرہ رہنے ہیں - شہرۂ کو نو چوہداء
جیہان تک کپی علاقائیکی کا تعلق ہے ہم عالم طور پر دیکھ کریں کہ ہم اکثر
جیکی پرہائے کی اقدام کے نتیجے نتیجے کہ تا جا ہوئے روہیہ صرف کریں تھے
واہ آپ اپنی تمام کرکے دیوان نے سب نہ ہمیں کوئی عار
ہوئے - تعلق میں سب توہائی بات زیادہ ہے - یہ اورات سے کوئی عار
ہوئے اور سمند طبیب کے گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے زیادہ سوزنیت سپہا دوریہ
ہوئی اسکی برفیلہ چھوٹی اور کموزور طبیائی جو دور دراز مقدمات اور جگلون سی
رہنے کی اپنی میڈیکل اسکی نافذہ کو یہاں اظہار کی جاتی ہے - سبسٹینیت حاصل نہیں ہوئی۔

میں آپی وسیم لکھتے ہوئے حکومت کے علم بس ایک باب بیٹھی لکھنے جیسے وزیر
سوسوکی نے اسی نوش میں بیٹھی بنائی ہے - جیسے خوش لوگوں میں مشت کے
تعلقات سے شوریہ میں اضافہ ہوئے جارہاہے تھے - وہی بھی معبارتی دواوں کو مانا سبکل
ہوئی جارہاہے۔ بیا آپ ہے - ستہ وہاں کہ دواوں میں ملائیں کے عام وہاں جارہاہے۔
اسے میں آپکی توسط سے گورنمنٹ کے اپنے بیر کریک کہ جھیٹہ دوسرے شہرۂ کو
میں پوری سرگرمی کے ساتھ کام کریں - وہی بھی بہت گھیکی تھی اس اس اس طرح پر
میں دوازیسے کی ایک بچوں کی قیام کے لئے حکومت کہل کریں - میں کہی گئیا کہ
اس کام کو کوشش پیلے سکر کی - بھی کیچہ - زیرپھوری یا جواب شکر
ہوئی - یہ گورنمنٹ کا ایک پرہای کارنامہ ہوا گوڑمیار کیادی مستحق حقیقے - ایک
اور بات میں آپکی وسیم لکھتے ہے ایک بیٹھی کہ علم میں - غلاسا چاہتا ہوئے ملائیں۔
مرض کی بھی سینڈاری اور شراب کی حد تک حدود تھی اور اپ کئی بہت اشیاء خوردنی
kیہ جو وہاں کی کامعقہ ہے - حقیقتی بڑے تاجہ پرور پرور پرور پرور پرور
کہینے اور نکلنہ ہے۔ کئی اچھے بارہیا ہے - اسے میں آپکی بیٹھی لکھنے جیسے
کہوگئے کہ سلاوہ کے مانتین انسداد اور خانہ میں جنگل میں جنگل میں کام
کریں - بیا اسکی روک تھا کہ یہ داری کی عیسی مسائل کی کئی تھی - میں
عادل آباد سینٹری کی چھوٹیں، وہی نے کئی ناگاں تھاہی پیمانہ کریک کہم ۔ ہے -
کی اقدام اسکی روک تھا کہ کئی کو - لیکن یہ جارہے ہے پھر سکیا کہہ بیاکے اسکریگیمیو
وزیر موصوف نے اپنی نوٹ میں یہ بیان کیا ہے کہ امداد بھرتی کے اساس

زیادہ سے زیادہ سیاسی قائم کے چاندیکے میں کمیون کا "سے نچک چینکا"

ت異なる خیالی ہے اسے خاص خیالی کنگ کا ہے جب ہنر تک نک فوٹ اڈلریک

کی عائد کی جاتی ہے سے نگرینہ سزا مزین دیکھ کے اقدام کرنی کی کوشش سے یہ ایک چلتی

ہے کہ اس میں جیز ہے -

اپنی اپنی وسعت میں یہ اسی کریکرما کا صحت و طاقت کی اس اہم مسئلہ کو حل

کر کے کئی نیا سنس" (سنس، یہ) قائم کیا جائے - میں سمجھتے ہوں

کہ صحت کی نئی اس اس سنس قائم کیا جائے تک مکمل دفاع نہ وہو گی۔

جانچنے کے لئے اس وقت ہمارے سامنے اپنے ایک امپراسی کی خواہش کے نتیجہ

احل میں ہم ہے عادل آباد یہ ایک امپراسی کی خواہش کے نتیجہ ہے لیکن جب

ہم ہے دیکھیا کہ اسی کے دیئے کے ہمارے پاس ہم بندی ہے ان سے

جہ چکر کے ساتھ ہزار روپے گورنٹ کو دو۔-

اپنے ساتھ ساتھ میں یہ بھی کہ میں کمیون کا کہ منظر صاحب ے اپنی نوٹ میں

بیان کیا ہے کہ ہمارے ساتھ میں جہاں ہزار افق کئی ہی ایک ہاڑ ہے - لیکن

اسکی بھرنا فہرستیت میں ہر بنندو افق کئیہ ایک ہی کئیہ جاتا ہے -

ہمارے پاس ہلت ستر ہیں درخواست کو دو ہلی ہیں بس کی ہی طریقہ ہے -

اس وقت ہمارے پاس ہمارے پاس کام کررہے ہیں اور ان میں ہر ببس مورد

ہیں لیکن موقع بر ایک بھی کام نہیں کررہے ہیں - ڈیکوکریک کے عمل اس

تعلیم کے عہدہ کوہرہین تک نک کھلا ہے کہ وہان پاس کو کام نہیں ہا جارہا

ہے - خود سب سے پہلی کمیون کن کئیہ کمیون بھی بھی حا ہے - اسکی علاوہ میں

آپکی علم اور بنیاد کہ لانا جاہتے ہیں کہ وہان سے کو کام نہیں ہا جارہا

ہے وہ خود تیری کمیون کن کئیہ کمیون بھی ہے وہان سے کو کام نہیں ہا جارہا

ہے - وہان یہاں پلاک کے لئے ہلکے گا منظری دی گنگی ہیں آپکی ہی

آپکی کوہرہین تک نک ہیں ہمارے کوہرہین کو مہا گریکا گیا 60-30 ا

سے ہے ہلکے گا منظری دی گنگی ہیں ہمارے کوہرہین کو مہا گریکا گیا 60-30 ا

آخر میں ایک بات یہ عرض کرنا چاہتے ہیں کہ عادل آباد - سرکاکم

جیون اور اسٹر میں ایک میں برادبیہ سے ہمارے توجہ دی جانی چاہیے -

عادل آباد میں 60 بستون کی دو ہلی ہیں - وہان 60 لاکھ رونال کی

لکھون سے ایک بھی جہاں تک نک مہا گریکا گیا 60-30 ا

میں ہے ہلکے گا منظری دی گنگی ہیں ہمارے کوہرہین کو مہا گریکا گیا 60-30 ا

رہنپر گا منظری دی گنگی ہیں ہمارے کوہرہین کو مہا گریکا گیا 60-30 ا
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Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu (Parvathipuram):— Mr. Speaker, Sir. On reading the speech, I find that in an extraordinary way, that has been done which no other Minister has done. This gentleman thinks that he has been doing full which no other Minister has done. This gentleman thinks that he can sermonise, as if he is sitting on house, to the entire legislators. It is an insult which the legislators have to answer. I invite the attention of this House to para 20. I would like to make an appeal on this point that the legislators may refrain from coming forth with requests regarding the service matters, especially regarding the postings and transfers. We are doing everything, to improve the Medical and Health Services. We will be unable to concentrate on the important policy decisions, if we are required to spend as much time as we are spending now in service matters. So I request my friends to make any representation regarding the service matters either in person or by letter, so that the Directorate can concentrate on its urgent work. It is a sermon which we don’t desire. No such public remark had ever been administered by a Minister of responsibility. After all Ministers are accidental and those who are ministers to-day will be in the streets to-morrow. We do not deserve to be humiliated to this extent of being administered a public reprimand. We know our duties. We know how to verify them. We come from constituencies. There are doctors of conduct and mis-conduct. There are Doctors who will well-behave and misbehave. After all we are not bound to approach the Ministers as far as possible. But we have to approach officers themselves. We have constitutional right. As such, this sort of statement coming from the Minister is highly reprehensible. He wants us to write. I know what this gentleman has done when we write. I have written two letters to this gentleman. For months they remained without reply. We have made representations. An organisation in my place made a representation. Enquiry had taken place. There was a transfer of a Doctor and it was communicated to me by the Minister himself orally. On the next day on the intervention of another gentleman, he cancels it. Is it the high conduct? Is this the illustration of high conduct? This gentleman wants to reprimand us. After that I have said that the transfer is not the issue. The issue is the conduct. The issue is the mis-behaviour. Transfer is never a punishment. Transfer is only a means to the advancement of the enquiry. So you please get this enquired by C.I.D. I cannot be treated with contempt. This gentleman has the guts again to sermonise in para 5 in this way. It is a projection of the extraordinary ministerial personality. You please see para 5.
"5. Most of you, when you think of Medical and Health Department would think of medical care, as it is a major item of activity. I would like to point out, however, that as Minister incharge of the subject I am responsible not only for Medical Services all over the State, but also for preventive aspect of Public Health, field activities etc. ...."

It is as if we are ignorant. Is this gentleman entitled to assume that we are ignorant that there are two departments? Is this an Avatar which has come to enlighten us with grace in the year of great 1974. Are we legislators? Are we so lowly educated? So this gentleman will have to apologise for this sort of assumption and for this sort of insult.

Then about the administration. Are they having good administration? On the claim of reputation and efficiency this gentleman indulges in high degree. A peon of the Minister is sufficient to go and check those rice depots. Why should be the valuable time of the Minister wasted in this rice depot and papers go on publishing in high banners. That sort of sensationalism and exhibitionism shall not be there. I will give two instances. 12.30 p.m.

There are two individuals — Kumididevi and Biharilal who have given each Rs. 15,000 to Dr. Swamy of the Gandhi Hospital. There are complaints with regard to the utilisation of that amount. Particularly a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been misappropriated in Gandhi Hospital which is opposite to the Legislative Hostel and nearer to the House of the Minister. What is the claim of ceremonising to us. Then there is question of food adulteration, Sir. It is stated that he is doing woman service to the public in the field of food adulteration. I say he is harming, he is injuring without actually implementing the Act. He is simply helping the officers to make much more. The Minister is indulging in this sort of sensationalism and exhibitionism. What is happening? The officers are able to collect much more than they were. If the ‘mamul’ was Rs. 10 yesterday, it is Rs. 25 now (to-day). That is the unfortunate position.

With regard to Food Adulteration some thought shall be brought to bear. It is not to say that everything is culpable. There are two types of crimes in this matter. One type is human mixing-up of things. Certainly that is punishable and it should be punished with the highest deterrent. In the question of standards there is natural deterioration. There is deterioration of things by operation of time. For example, milk. Buffalo milk shall be of 6% fat but unfortunately certain buffaloes give 9% and that gentleman is culpable and he has to be punished for two years imprisonment. So thinking, reasoning and all things should be brought to bear and it..."
shall be made more rational and more realistic. It is the realism that should be brought to bear and in the entire speech of the Minister this aspect is absent. Then there is the question of Backward Class representation made to the Hon. Minister. It appears that a few days ago that some students along with some MLAs represented to the Minister. They said we have been provided with Constitutional right, constitutional right of the educationally and socially backward classes in the matter of entry into the M.B.B.S. course. We require the age concession of three years as in the case of other college courses. We required the reservation of 25% and implementation of that in terms of age concession as also the marks concession. With regard to other institutions there is 45% prescription. So please give us that concession. This gentleman, it appears has the temerity to speak lightly before them. Coming from the backward class itself he shall not indulge in that way. I have been told by students last night. They have come in deputation. I protest against this sort of attitude of the entire administration should be toned up.

With regard to Homeopathic Hospitals, the Indian Medicine, we have been creating every year 150 qualified Homeopathic doctors what is the provision being made for them. Should they come into the streets. Should they be thrown into the forests? Is it not the responsibility of the Government to look into their case? Anyway, the Indian Medical system will have to be allotted much more. Thank you.

12-40 p.m.

20th June 1973. 20 votes were cast. All were in favour of the demands.

The demand was moved and seconded by 25 members. 25 members voted in favour and 20 members against it.

There were 102 votes cast. 25 members voted in favour, 20 members against and 57 members abstained.

The vote was in favour of all the demands. The demands were adopted unanimously.

The President then proceeded with the consideration of the demands.

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The vote was in favour of all the demands. The demands were adopted unanimously.

The President then proceeded with the consideration of the demands.
10.00 a.m. The President called the House to order.

18th July, 1974.


12:50 p.m.
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...
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There is no line of control for him to implement the national programme of preventive medicine. The Superintendent of hospitals and Principal of medical colleges must be captains of the teams. The poor patients are in the hospital; they had treatment and everything was there. He is treating the rich patients and asking them for donations for developing the hospital; he has developed the hospital; they had their treatment and everything was there.
Meeting of Demands for 1974-75.

18th July, 1974.

If it is properly done, it will be a real blessing to all.

...

The meeting was called to order at 8 a.m. by the President, Mr. M. K. Narasimha Rao. The meeting was attended by a full house. The agenda was read and adopted. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The President then addressed the meeting and said that the demands for 1974-75 were to be considered. The demands were tabled and the Standing Committee was requested to submit its report by the next meeting.

The President then adjourned the meeting until 9 a.m. the following day.

(Signed) M. K. Narasimha Rao
President

In order to fix the responsibility on a particular officer to see that the maximum amount of work is done. This is not within the walls only.
It is a very big problem. I have consulted eminent Doctors and Professors and everybody else as to how these teaching and non-teaching staff can be separated. It will take some time. We cannot do it immediately. But I was in favour of doing it immediately. If you write to me, I will write to Department and I will send the reply.
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If it is left to me, I will take very very stringent and severe action. At the cost of the patients, they are doing. It is a vast subject. As far as rules and regulations are concerned, it is a vast subject. As far as rules and regulations are concerned, 8 members of the Board of Directors can do 3 things.

That we are trying to do, that we are trying to do, that we are trying to do. 8 members of the Board of Directors can do 3 things.

That we are trying to do, that we are trying to do, that we are trying to do.

According to seniority list, I am giving postings. According to seniority list, I am giving postings. According to seniority list, I am giving postings.

Our developmental activities are minimised due to the economic situation. Our efforts are being directed towards reducing expenditure. Some people go by old taboo. We must be very careful.

Some people go by old taboo. We are not worried about white collared people because they know the impact of the economic-evils. We are not worried about white collared people because they know the impact of the economic-evils.

Some people can be of old taboo. Many questions are raised by those who believe in the old taboo. Old taboo is a hindrance to the progress of the society. Some people in our country are producing the people equal to 7 nations. Anaglin and Crulex are introduced to stop malaria. The people of this country should be free from malaria. The people of this country should be free from malaria.
This officer has been placed under suspension now. We have also received a number of complaints. Already I have passed on those papers for proper examination. There is no question of shielding anybody. If anybody is found wrong, necessary stringent action will be taken. I am here, Nobody will save him. I have covered almost all the points. All the other points are quite common. In Taluk Hospitals and in rural areas also, we are going to give all facilities by improving the bed strength, medicines and drugs. With these words, I will finish and request the Honourable Members to withdraw their cut-motions.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—What about the Backward Classes reservations? That was not referred to. A Memorandum was also presented by the Homeopathic Doctors also for degree courses and House Surgery and their employment facilities. The Honourable Minister has not referred to all those things.
Sri Syed Hasan:—The Minister has claimed that he is very impartial and strict in administration. Is there any reason for transferring the relative of the Chief Justice from one place to another within one month. Another thing, Dr. Seeta accepts money. Everybody knows it. And still she is shown some partiality. The present attitude of the Director is not good. What will the Minister do about it?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—I will certainly look into them.
Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

DEMAND NO. XXI—MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES Rs. 36,28,22,400

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

In view of the unsatisfactory nature of medical facilities to the public and the inefficient administration.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government in granting funds for the cardiology, neurology and therapeutical units for facilitating them to do open heart surgery and other skilled and highly complicated operation and post operation treatment.

The cut motion was negatived.

Sri V. Krishna pressed for a division. The House divided.

Ayes-14, Noes-70, Neutral-Nil.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

1. Medical and Public Health Departments.

1. [Details of various sections of the Medical and Public Health Departments are mentioned here.]

2. [Details of various aspects of the demand are mentioned here.]

The cut motion was negatived.

3. The motion was negatived.

Sri V. Srikrishna pressed for a division. The House divided.

Ayes-14, Noes-70, Neutrals-Nil.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

For having failed to take action on the various enquiry reports on the District Medical and Health Officers for several districts.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

For having failed to keep up the promise of the Government to provide adequate funds for Maleria eradication in maintenance phase.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

For having failed to supply Anti-Malerial tablets Micro slides and stationery to the field staff to control epidemic.

The cut motion was negatived.
For having failed to delegate original powers to Malarial Zonal Officers inspite of the fact at the whole of Andhra Pradesh is in a fit condition to be classified as in attack on consolidation phase.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

For having failed to arrange impartial and fair enquiry against the District Medical and Health Officer, Krishna by transferring him even though responsible persons made open allegations.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

For failure to fill the post of State Malarialogist since 6 months inspite of severe Malaria epidemic in the State and also for failure to post as Assistant Director of Medical and Health Services (Health Planning) by a trained person even though such an officer is available.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

For failure to take speedy action to arrest the spread of Malaria even after 19 M.L.A's and 2 M.L.C's have submitted a memorandum to the Government through the Speaker on 22nd March, 1974.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:.—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

For failure to detect and recover the loss of about three lakhs due to misappropriation and falsification in Family Planning during 1967 to 1970 by the Dt. Family Planning Officer, Guntur through fictitious purchases and payments etc.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:.—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

For failure to recover Jeep APV 1172 belonging to NMEP which is missing since 1966.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

for having failed to enforce uniform system of Administration in all the Districts of Medical and Health Department instead of leaving to the District Medical and Health Officers.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

For failure to provide minimum facilities in Government Hospitals and for not encouraging other systems of medicines like Ayurveda, Homeo and Unani.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

Increase of bed strength and strengthening Taluk Hospitals.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

Starting of Medical Colleges.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs 100

For the failure on the part of the Government to provide adequate number of beds and other facilities in MGM Hospital Warangal to qualify this hospital as a teaching institution attached to the Kakatiya Medical College.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 36,28,22,800 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

(a) to discuss the failure of Government in checkup adulteration.

(b) to draw the attention to the particular needs of the Hospital.

51—14
The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

To discuss the communal inhuman and partial behaviour of the Director of Medical Services with persons of his profession.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

to discuss the need for bifurcation of the Medical and Health Department when the State is facing stringent financial conditions.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

to protest against the failure of the Government to pay salaries to the Rural Medical practitioners regularly.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,28,22,400 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

to protest against on-supply of even basic medicines even to big hospitals like Guntur, Kurnool etc.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—Now I shall put the motion to vote:

The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,28,22,400—under Demand No. XXI-Medical and Health Services."

The motion is adopted, and the Demand granted.

Mr. Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned till 4-00 p.m.

The House re-assembled at 4-00 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

4-00 p.m.

GOVERNMENT BILL

THE ANDHRA PRADESH (ANDHRA AREA) TENANCY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1970.

Mr. Speaker:—Honourable Members are aware that the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1970 which was passed by both the Houses of Legislature, was reserved by
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Governor for Consideration and assent of the President under Art. 200 of the Constitution. In pursuance of the Provision of Art. 201 of the Constitution the President directed the Governor that the Bill be returned to the Legislature of the State of Andhra Pradesh with a message that the Houses would reconsider the provisions of the Bill with reference to the matters specified in the message. The message was communicated by m/s to the House on 21-1-1974.

The Amendments proposed *are before the House for consideration. Now the matter is open for discussion.

*AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

1. Enacting Formula:
For the expression "Twenty-first Year" substitute the expression "Twenty-fifth Year.'"

2. Clause 1:
For clause 1, substitute the following:
"Short title and commencement.
1. (1) This Act may be called the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1974.
(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, appoint."

3. New Clause 2:
After Clause 1, insert the following:
"Amendment of the long title of, and omission of pre­amble to, Act XVIII of 1956.
2. (1) For the long title of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy Act, 1956 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) the following shall be substituted, namely:
"An Act to provide for the payment of fair rent by cultivating tenants and for regulating the relations of landlords and cultivating tenants of Agricultural land and for matters connected therewith, in the Andhra area of the State of Andhra Pradesh."

(2) The preamble to the principal Act shall be omitted"
18th July, 1974.


(4) Clause 2:
Renumber clause 2 as clause 3, and in clause 3 as so renumbered,—

(a) for the opening portion, substitute the following; "(1) In section 2 of the principal Act,—’’;

(b) in the definition relating to ‘‘personal cultivation'' in new clause (gg), for the words ‘‘any of his relatives'' substitute the words ‘‘any member of his family.”

(c) in the marginal heading, omit the expression ‘‘Act XVIII of 1956.’’

(5) Clause 3:
Renumber clause 3 as clause 4

(6) New clauses 5 and 6:
After clause 4 as so renumbered, insert the following:

"Amendment of section 4.

5. In section 4 of the principal Act, the words ‘‘during the currency of the lease’’ shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 6.

6. In section 6 of the principal Act,—

(1) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:

‘‘(1) Notwithstanding any agreement between the landlord and the cultivating tenant for the payment of an agreed rent, either party may, at any time, apply to the Special Officer for the fixation of fair rent for the holding:

Provided that where any order determining the fair rent has been made after the commencement of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1974, in respect of any holding, no application shall be made for the determination of fair rent for that holding while such order is in force.’’;

(2) in sub-section (5) for the words ‘‘duration of the lease’’ the words ‘‘a period of six agricultural years’’ shall be substituted.’’

(7) Clause 4:— For clause 4, Substitute the following:—

"Substitution of new section for section 10.

7. For section 10 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING TENANTS. 10. (1) ‘‘very lease subsisting at the commencements of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1974, shall be deemed to be in perpetuity."

(2) Every lease entered into between a landlord and his cultivating tenant on or after the commencement of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1974 shall be for a minimum period of six years. Every such lease shall be in writing and shall specify the holding, its extent and the rent payable therefor with such other particulars as may be prescribed. The stamp and registration charges for every such lease shall be borne by the landlord and the cultivating tenant in equal shares.

(3) On the expiration of the period of lease referred to in sub-section (2), every such lease shall be renewable successively for a further minimum period of six years at a time. Every such renewal shall be governed by the same terms and conditions as under the original lease and be subject to the provisions of sections 3 and 6.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in any law for the time being in force, or any custom, decree or contract to the contrary, it shall be lawful for a cultivating tenant to mortgage, or create a charge on, his interest in the land in favour of the Government, a co-operative society including a land mortgage bank, or any other institution, in consideration of a loan advanced to him by the Government, co-operative society or institution, as the case may be, under the relevant law relating to the grant of loans to agriculturists for the time being in force in the State; and without prejudice to any other remedy open to Government, co-operative society or institution, in the event of the cultivating tenant making a default in payment of such loan in accordance with the terms on which it was advanced, it shall be lawful for the Government, co-operative society or institution, as the case may be, to cause his interest in the land to be sold, and the proceeds thereof to be applied in payment of such loan.

(5) All rights of a cultivating tenant under this section shall, subject to the provisions of sections 12 and 13, be heritable.

Explanation I:—For the purpose of construing the term "heritable" in this section, the following persons only shall be deemed to be heirs of cultivating tenant, namely:

(a) his legitimate lineal descendants by blood or adoption:
(b) in the absence of any such descendants, his widow for so long as she does not re-marry:

Provided that where there is more than one heir, the heirs shall be entitled to sub-divide the interest in the holding according to their shares.

Explanation II:—If a cultivating tenant dies without leaving any heir as aforesaid, all his rights shall be extinguished.

(8) Clause 5:—For clause 5, substitute the following:
8. In section 11 of the principal Act—
(1) in the marginal heading, the words, "during the currency of lease" shall be omitted; and
(2) the words "during the currency of a lease" and the words "for the unexpired portion of the lease" shall be omitted.

(9) Clause 6: For clause 6, substitute the following:
For section 12 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:

"Resumption of possession of land leased by landlord for his personal cultivation:

12. (1) Notwithstanding anything in section ,0, a landlord who in good faith requires for his personal cultivation any land leased by him to a cultivating tenant shall be entitled to resume possession of the land, so however, that the total extent of the land, held by the landlord under his personal cultivation after such resumption does not exceed two-thirds of the ceiling areas as defined in clause (c) of section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1973.

Provided that such right of resumption shall be limited to an extent which shall, after such resumption, leave with the cultivating tenant an area which is not less than one-half of the land held by him under lease prior to such resumption.

Explanation: In determining the total extent of land held by a landlord under his personal cultivation, any transfer of land under his personal cultivation made on or after the 14th March 1970, shall be disregarded and the land so transferred shall be deemed to be held under his personal cultivation.

(2) The right of resumption of land for personal cultivation under sub-section (1) may be exercised—

(a) in the case of a lease subsisting at the commencement of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1974 by making an application in this behalf to the Special Officer within a period of six months from the date of such commencement;

(b) in the case of a lease entered into on or after the commencement of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1974, at the end of the period of such lease or where such lease has been renewed at the end of the period of such renewed lease, by giving to the cultivating tenant and the Special Officer at least four months notice expiring with the period of lease or renewed lease, as the case may be:

Provided that in the case of a minor, a person suffering from physical or mental disability, a person serving in the Armed Forces of the Union and a widow, the right of resumption under clause (a) or clause (b) may also be exercised at any time—

(i) in the case of a minor, within a period of six months from the date of his attaining majority;

(ii) in the case of a person suffering from physical or mental disability within a period of six months after such disability has ceased;

(iii) in the case of a person serving in the Armed Forces of the Union, within a period of six months from the date of termination of his service in the Armed Forces; and

(iv) in the case of a widow, within a period of six month from the date of her remarriage.

(3) Where a landlord who has resumed possession of any land for personal cultivation under this section fails to cultivate the land
so resumed personally, within a period of one year from the date of such resumption, or having commenced personal cultivation within that period, discontinues such cultivation for a continuous period of not less than one year within a period of six years from that date, the Special Officer shall, on an application made by the cultivating tenant who was in possession of the land at the time of such resumption and after making inquiry, restore to the cultivating tenant as soon as may be possession of the land, and on such restoration such cultivating tenant shall hold such land with the same rights, and on the same terms and conditions as before the resumption, subject to the provisions of sections 3 and 6.

Explanation:- Where a cultivating tenant has died after the resumption of the land, an application for restoration under this subsection may be made by any of his heirs referred to in Explanation-1 under section 10.”

10. Clause 7: For clause 7, substitute the following:-

(10) In section 13 of the principal Act,—

(a) in the opening paragraph, the words “during the currency of a lease” shall be omitted;

(b) in clause (f), for the words, “Tahsildar or the Revenue Divisional Officer under this Act”, the words “Special Officers or the District Judge under this Act”, shall be substituted.

11. In section 4 of the principal Act for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:

“(1) A cultivating tenant may terminate his tenancy and surrender his holding at the end of any agricultural year after giving to the landlord and the Special Officer at least three months’ notice expiring with the end of such agricultural year; and the surrender of such holding shall take effect only after it is accepted by the Special Officer on being satisfied, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, that such surrender is voluntary and genuine;

Provided that where any holding is cultivated jointly by joint tenants or members of a Hindu undivided family, unless the surrender is made by all of them, it shall be ineffective in respect of such joint tenants or members as have not joined in the notice for surrender.”

2. No tenant shall surrender his entire holding.

(11) Clause 8:—

For clause 8, substitute the following as clause 12:—

12. For section 15 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:

15. “Cultivating tenants’ right to first purchase the land leased to him:— (1) Any landlord intending to sell the land leased to a cultivating tenant shall first give notice to such cultivating tenant, of his intention to sell such land, and requiring him to exercise his
option to purchase the land. The particulars to be specified in the notice and the time within which the option shall be exercised by the cultivating tenant shall be such as may be prescribed.

(2) If the cultivating tenant exercises his option to purchase the land and there is an agreement between the landlord and his cultivating tenant in regard to the price payable, the landlord shall sell the land to such cultivating tenant in accordance with such agreement.

(3) Where the cultivating tenant exercises his option to purchase the land, but there is no agreement in regard to the price payable, the landlord or the cultivating tenant may apply to the Special Officer for the determination of reasonable price of such land; and the Special Officer shall, after giving notice to the landlord and the cultivating tenant and after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, determine the reasonable price:

Provided that the reasonable price so determined shall not exceed five times the fair rent, if any, fixed after the commencement of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1974 and in force in respect of that land; or where no such fair rent has been fixed or is in force, five times the fair rent that would have been so fixed, had an application been made for determination of such rent on the date of giving of notice under sub-section (1).

(4) The reasonable price determined under sub-section (3) shall be payable in ten equal annual instalments in such manner as may be prescribed; and the sale shall be deemed to have become effective on the payment of the first instalment and the land shall be deemed to be the security for the payment of the balance of the instalments.

(5) If the cultivating tenant fails to exercise his option to purchase the land or fails to pay the first instalment of the reasonable price the landlord shall be entitled to sell the land to any other person:

Provided that where the land is not sold to any other person within a period of two years from the date of notice given under sub-section (1), the landlord shall not sell the land thereafter without giving a fresh option under this section to the cultivating tenant to purchase the land.

(6) Any sale of the land by the landlord in contravention of this section shall be voidable at the option of the cultivating tenant.

(12) Renumber clauses 9 and 10 as clauses 13 and 14 respectively; and in new sub-section (2) of section 18 inserted by clause 14 as so renumbered.
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"(n) in sub-section (3) of section 10 and in sub-section (3) of section 12, for the expression "subject to the provisions of sections 3 and 6", the expression "subject to the provisions of clause (e) of the said sub-section (1) of section 74" shall be substituted."

Sri. M.V. Krishna Rao:—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister.
I beg to move:

To sub-section (2) of section 12, as substituted by new clause 9, after the existing proviso, add the following proviso:

"Provided further that the right of resumption under this section shall not be exercised more than once in respect of the holding of a cultivating tenant."

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved:

Clause 2

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

Proposed amendment to clause 2 (gg) be deleted.

Clause 4

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

Proposed amendment to clause 4 be deleted.

Section 14 of the Principal Act.

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

In the proposed amendment to section 14 after the words "end of such agricultural year" add the words "or after obtaining written acknowledgement from the land lord".

In the proposed amendment to Section 14 (1) add the following at the end "or from the date mentioned in the acknowledgement."

In the proposed amendment to Section 14 (1) in the proviso for the words "of them" substitute the words "the joint tenants or manager of the Hindu undivided family".

In the proposed amendment to Section 14 (1) in the proviso delete the words "or members as have not joined in the notice for surrender".

Delete Sub-section (2) of Section 14.

Mr. Speaker:—Amendments moved.

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Government Bill:


"(ii) in sub-section (3) of section 10 and in sub-section (3) of section 12, for the expression "subject to the provisions of sections 3 and 6", the expression "subject to the provisions of clause (e) of the said sub-section (1) of section 74" shall be substituted."

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...
Sri C.V.K. Rao: —At the outset Sir, can I seek a clarification from the Minister?

Mr. Speaker:— Yes.

Mr. C.V.K. Rao:—When this has been referred to the President the President made some recommendations. Now, should it come in a form—is he going to embody these amendments? When these amendments are to be embodied, should it not come in a regular form in which any bill has to come? Now, it says’ consideration of the amendments recommended in the message of the President, dated such and such.” Under the provisions, is the Hon’ble Minister taking up these things? That is the clarification which I would like to seek from him. Normally, if the Act has to be amended, we have first and second reading. ‘It is for consideration’ consideration means for what purpose? About the whole thing? I would like to seek some clarification from the Minister Concerned.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Are we taking amendments straight away now? Are we considering—first of all, we consider the whole thing and then we take up the amendments? What is the position?

Mr. Speaker:—The amendments are there. The suggestions made by the President are before the House for consideration. Then they will be treated as amendments and we will take up one after the other.
4-20 p.m.

4.30 రాతాద 3 (పాయసం): ఏడు కాలం. కొడనిద ప్రభుత్వం
దానిని రాతాద ప్రభుత్వం చేస్తుంది, ఏదు ప్రకారం సూచించబడింది.
దాని ప్రకారం చేసే సంఘాన్ని సహా తెలియజేస్తాం.
4.30 రాతాద ప్రభుత్వం సాధారణంగా నిడాలు ప్రారంభించడం దాని నుండి ప్రారంభించడం అత్యంత సాధారణం
ఉండడానికి తగ్గం లేని సాధారణం. సాధారణంగా లేదు ప్రారంభించడం దాని ప్రకారం నిడాలు ప్రారంభించడం అత్యంత సాధారణం
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Government Bill:

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Mr. Speaker:—Yes.

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4-20 p.m.

18th July, 1974.

Government Bill:


4-20 p.m.
Government Bill:


18th July, 1974.


...

18th July, 1974.
18th July, 1974.

Government Bill:

[Text in Telugu]

4-80 p.m.
Government Bill:
18th July, 1974.
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment Bill), 1970.

ప్రపంచంలో విత్తనానికి యొక్క ప్రత్యామనాలు చెప్పాడు మాత్రమే. ఈ ఆయామానికి అంశాలు చెప్పాడు చేస్తారు. ఇది ప్రపంచంలో విత్తనానికి యొక్క ప్రత్యామనాలు చెప్పాడు మాత్రమే. ఈ ఆయామానికి అంశాలు చెప్పాడు చేస్తారు.

ప్రపంచంలో విత్తనానికి యొక్క ప్రత్యామనాలు చెప్పాడు మాత్రమే. ఈ ఆయామానికి అంశాలు చెప్పాడు చేస్తారు. ఇది ప్రపంచంలో విత్తనానికి యొక్క ప్రత్యామనాలు చెప్పాడు మాత్రమే. ఈ ఆయామానికి అంశాలు చెప్పాడు చేస్తారు.

ప్రపంచంలో విత్తనానికి యొక్క ప్రత్యామనాలు చెప్పాడు మాత్రమే. ఈ ఆయామానికి అంశాలు చెప్పాడు చేస్తారు. ఇది ప్రపంచంలో విత్తనానికి యొక్క ప్రత్యామనాలు చెప్పాడు మాత్రమే. ఈ ఆయామానికి అంశాలు చెప్పాడు చేస్తారు.
330 18th July, 1974.

Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment Bill), 1970*
Rao:—Sir, I raise a point of order.
Mr. Speaker:—At this stage?

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—The point of order concerns about this thing. The Bill has gone to the President for his approval with amendments. Well, from the President it has come back to this House with the message to the Speaker. And that covers under Rule 132 of the Rules of Procedure. In rule 132:

"Where a Bill which has been passed by both the Houses of the Legislature of the State is returned to the Assembly under Art. 200 and 201 of the Constitution with a message requesting that the Assembly will reconsider the Bill or any specific provisions thereof or will consider the desirability of introducing such amendments as may be recommended in the message, the speaker shall endorse the message on the Bill and shall communicate the same to the Assembly."

Under this . . . . the Speaker has got powers. Now, the President's message to the Governor is placed before this House.

In sub rule (2) of 132, it is like this "After the Speaker has communicated the message to the Assembly, any member may move that the Bill be taken into consideration. Thereafter the ordinary procedure of the Assembly in regard to Bills shall, so far as may be and in so far as such procedure is not inconsistent with the provisions of this rule, apply."

So, for consideration of that, after a Message has been received, what are the amendments that are to be made, etc., a Member has to move. Under Rule 132 (3) also it reads like this— "where such message relates to any specified provisions of a Bill or the desirability of introducing particular amendments in the Bill, the point or points recommended for reconsideration or the amendments recommended shall be put before the Assembly by the Speaker and shall be discussed and voted upon in the same manner as amendments to a Bill or in such other ways as the Speaker may consider most convenient for their consideration by the Assembly."

These are the amendments. These amendments are now moved in the form of amendments to the Bill, and as such it is an amending Act to a particular thing. It is specifically said that Amendments to the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1970, as passed by the Legislature, therefore, if the Minister has now
placed it before this House as an amending Act to that particular Bill because the President has suggested certain changes for consideration.

Mr. Speaker:—Where is the Act? The Bill was sent for his consent. That is all.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—We have Passed the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1970. It was that particular piece of legislation we are amending. That Act we are amending in view of the President’s suggestions. So, it is as though we are considering amendments to an Act. The whole thing has to be properly looked out.

Mr. Speaker:—It is not all like that. The Amending Bill was sent to the Governor as passed by the Houses for the consent of the Governor and the President. At that stage, it has been sent back suggesting some Amendments and for consideration of the House. That Bill has not become an Act. It is still there as a Bill. That has come back from the president for consideration of the House and that is before the House now.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—That has come before this house. Entire thing has to be moved. It is said that the Bill did not receive any assent at all. When that is the position, naturally the Bill has to be introduced with those amendments.

Mr. Speaker:—We have a precedent in this House. It is with regard to the Land Reforms Bill.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—At that particular moment I was not in the House fortunately or unfortunately. But I was only guided by the Rules that have been framed. When it has come back any Member, not necessarily the Member of the Treasury Benches have got to move. He has got to adopt a procedure as though he adopts a procedure with regard to Bills. He has got to introduce the Bill here. Particular amendments have to be taken into account. We must discuss this. See Rule 132, sub rules 1, 2, 3. We know that the Government in view of its enormous strength is not so much worried about the procedure, it has got to follow. But I would request the Government to have respect to Law. The Chair would like to be guided by the House. If the Chair gives an Order and if any Member would like to seek a clarification the Chair does not question it.
Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Mr Rao is casting a slur on the Chair itself. Whether it is legal or illegal the Hon. Speaker is permitting it to get through.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—The Members would like to change their place as and when it suits their convenience. How can the hon Speaker help it?

Sri C.V.K. Rao (Turning to Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu):—This old man is coming into trouble with me Sir. I want to draw your attention. It is up to you. I leave the matter to you. You ask the Government to go ahead with it. Even then we can carry on the discussion. There is a definite provision on this. Sir, I abide by your ruling Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—This is not the first time that we are taking this sort of thing for consideration in the House. Last time also we followed the same procedure. This is most convenient way that I have found. I am adopting the samething. This is not at all new. I hope we can proceed with the work.
Government Bill:

18th July, 1974.

Government Bill:

"Every lease subsisting at the Commencement of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1974, shall be deemed to
be in perpetuity."

Section (g) "Personal cultivation" means cultivation of land by a person on his own account—

(i) by his own labour or by the labour of any member of his family; or

(ii) by servants on wages payable in cash or in kind or both but get in crop-share, or by hired labour, under his personal supervision or under the personal supervision of any member of his family; and the expression 'cultivate personally' shall be construed accordingly;

It is the interest in the land of a lessee.
Clause 14 says: A cultivating tenant may terminate his tenancy and surrender his holding at the end of any agricultural year after giving to the land lord and the Special Officer at least three months notice expiring with the end of such agricultural year; and the surrender of such holding shall take effect only after it is accepted by the Special Officer on being satisfied after making such inquiry as he thinks fit that such surrender is voluntary and genuine: That is after obtaining written acknowledgement from the land-lord.
18th July, 1974

Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area)
Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1976,

Provided that where any holding is cultivated jointly
by joint tenants or members of Hindu undivided family, unless the
surrender is made by all of them, it shall be ineffective in respect of
such joint tenants or members as have not joined in the notice for
surrender.

Manager of Joint Hindu Family is recog-
nized under Hindu Law.

They are all members of a Joint family.
They are construed as Members of the Hindu Joint Family.

A tenant shall surrender a part of it only.

5-20 p.m.
Sri. Ch. Parasa Rama Naidu:— Mr. Speaker Sir, I do not believe in opposition for its own sake. I find that the commending provisions are to a very great extent wholesome. These amendments have been suggested by the President of India who is a constructive revolutionary and not a destructive spoiler. He is the grand father of the present leaders and the father of the labour movement in India and so after giving great thought I have read all the provisions. I could see that much thought has been bestowed and all these amendments are suggested and very wholesome suggestions have come. For the good of my friends, for the enlightenment of my good friends, on this side, I will just try to enlighten them. I will just try to explain.
After all, the right of resumption under Clause 10 ‘every lease subsisting at the commencement of the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Act 1974’ would be deemed in perpetuity. So, as a matter of number of tenancies now existing which were existing in the year 1956, they are continuing since 1956. They were not affected. They were not allowed to be affected. These people get permanent lease that is, permanent occupancy right. After all, the tenants in the entire Andhra Pradesh have only permanent occupancy right. My good friends, allowed the words “Bhuvam” “Bhu Kamandu” to dominate their thinking, to colour their thinking and to cloud their thinking. These versions are long ago exploited. Yet they use these versions, for already there is on the Statute, the Ceiling Act and there is coming into being the Tenancy Act. A tenant who is already on land in the year 1956 becomes a permanent tenant; that person who gets the lease in the year 1974 after this Act is passed, he also cannot be affected. He also gets land in continuity. It gets alienated automatically, whatever be the period prescribed between the parties. Even if they have stipulated one year for the lease, it still becomes a lease for 6 years and it becomes automatically alienated. In this the right of resumption is exercised but this right of resumption can be exercised only under two particular circumstances. One for the purpose of personal cultivation and the second is for the purpose of affecting sale. But, in all cases of sale, the tenant do not give the option to purchase it; that it has to be given the prior right to purchase. What is the price? the price rise is 5 times. If Rs. 50 is the rise for an acre, 5 times come to Rs. 250/-.

So it is a very fair price. After all, Sir, there is what is known as the Constitutional guarantee for compensation with regard to acquisition of property. The tenant can exercise his option for the purpose of purchase if the owner wants to sell the land. Then with regard to right of resumption, it is only for purposes of personal cultivation - that too, who can exercise it? Only that person whose family holding is not more than the holding under the Ceiling Act, under the Agricultural Holdings Act; even then a person who owns land which is less than the land covered by the Ceiling Act, he can exercise this right and that too, when he exercises that right he cannot take back all the land, he can take back only half of that land and even then he can take back such part of the land as would make the area of the land in his possession, equal to the ceilings, equal to that provided by the Ceiling Act. Beyond that, he cannot resume. There are ever so many objections, stipulations and restraints upon that. A fair consideration has been given to the tenant. There seems to be a forgetfulness on the part of my friends who claim to be great revolutionaries,
Government Bill:  
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) 
Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1970

with regard to Marxist doctrines, but still for purposes of these debates, 
for purposes of the mob and the platform they are considered to be 
leftists; at least they claim to be. But the whole truth is this land does 
not belong to a landlord as such. There seems to be a confusion between 
the historical process in Telangana and in Andhra. We in 1908 got 
the occupancy right from the Zamindars. There is Andhra Estates 
Land Act. Under that permanent occupancy rights were conferred 
upon us. There was a Ryotwari Tenancy Act whereas in the year 
1950 with regard to Jagirdars a provision has been made for the 
acquisition of land for the conferment of pattas and so on. Therefore, 
these two cannot be confused and the persons with whom we are 
now concerned are pattedars under the Estates Land Act and those 
pattedars also cannot own or possess or cultivate land under the 
Ceilings Act beyond a certain extent. It is accepted; it is already a sta­tute and it remains in force and all of us wanted enforcement. There­fore there is absolutely nothing like “Bhookamandu” or “Bhooswami” 
whose interests the Congress is serving. Although I have my own 
criticism in other respects, here in this respect they have absolutely 
done nothing. One of the great leaders of India had made the sugges­tions with the greatest goodwill for the lower sections of the people.

With regard to the right of surrender, it has been conferred 
upon the tenant at his will and it is stated as though that surrender can 
be taken from by mischief or some other means; that cannot be; the 
tenant shall give a notice—not only notice to the lessor but notice to 
the officer also. So there cannot be any imposition of a surrender 
upon the tenant, upon the person concerned and even then after 
resumption by the man the court has been asked to determine the 
benefits. If a Tahsildar has made any allegation the District Munsif 
has been asked to judge and then surrender should be done only 
through an officer and no eviction can take place except with the con­sent of the officer.—“Not-withstanding anything contained in Sections 10, 
11 and 12, no landlord shall be entitled to terminate the tenancy and 
evict the cultivating tenant except by application made in that behalf 
to the Special Officer . . . .” So there cannot be any eviction at all. 
Permanent occupancy right is conferred. With all these things I do 
not understand how my friends are getting confused and flurried. 
If no tenancies are there at all, it is to their credit; they have created 
such a situation. It is they who have frightened the pattedars to take 
care and not to lease land. After all they are the persons who have 
been given patta right. When my friends succeed and come to the 
treasury benches and hold the reins of power, they can bring any Bill 
or decree any legislation, nationalising land, etc.—but that will never 
come about in India—I may declare from the house-tops that dictator­ship will never come in this country. Therefore within the bounds of
fair play to all sections of the population here is a good piece of legislation. I hope my good friends will reconsider and accept these provisions and will try to implement them to do justice to the poor tenantry.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Sir, whenever there is a constructive suggestion, I accept it.
Government Bill:  
The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment Bill,) 1970.

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(i) by his own labour or by the labour of any member of his family; or . . .

(ii) by servants on wages payable in cash or in kind, or both but not in crop-share, or by hired labour, under his personal supervision or under the personal supervision of any member of his family; and the expression 'cultivate personally' shall be construed accordingly.

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(iii) by the labour of members of his family, or

(iv) by servants, or

(v) by hired labour, under his personal supervision or under the personal supervision of any member of his family; and the expression 'cultivate personally' shall be construed accordingly.

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"personal cultivation" means cultivation of land by a person on his own account—
I am unable to understand this kind of funny thing. As if there is some extraordinary thing, the Government brought this sort of amendment.

I feel, this is a piece of legislation which is not going to mean any good to countryside tenants and landless labour. Therefore, landless labour is not going to get any thing out of it. They are not going to get any land or going to become land owners. The Government say that they brought this legislation for saving them. Let them first save themselves from their old friend Jaya Prakash.

I close with this, Sir.
6-00 p.m.

Government Bill:

18th July, 1974.


4-10 p.m.
Government Bill:

18th July, 1974
18th July, 1974.


Government Bill.


Government Bill:
the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area)
Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1970,
Government Bill

554 18th July, 1974

6-20 p.m.

(i) 19. M. S. Radhakrishna — In the name of the people of the new State, the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

(ii) A.A. Malleswara — I am seized of the opinions of the people. The Bill is a very important and vital amendment to the Tenancy Act.

(iii) L. N. Ramakrishna — I believe that the amendments have been carefully considered and are in the best interests of the people.

(iv) 20. M. V. Srinivas — It is a very important Bill. It is essential that the people are aware of the amendments.

(v) There was no discussion on the Bill. It was passed.
Government Bill:

18th July, 1974.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister be pleased to clarify that the Land Ceiling Act is alive and with full strength and as such whether the provisions there of with regard to alienation are subsisting? If they are still subsisting and if the Act does not repeal them whether provision of sale contemplated there is not subject to the over-riding provision already been made therein.

“Cultivating tenant” means a person who cultivates by his own labour or by that of any other member of his family or by hired labour under his supervision and control, any land belonging to another under a tenancy agreement express or implied, but does not include a mere intermediary:

Sri N. S. Rao:—Agreed. I think it is a very important point. It is only a one-sided agreement. It does not provide for rent being fixed in any manner. It is only a one-sided agreement. It is only a one-sided agreement. It is only a one-sided agreement. It is only a one-sided agreement.

Sri N. S. Rao:—Agreed. I think it is a very important point. It is only a one-sided agreement. It does not provide for rent being fixed in any manner. It is only a one-sided agreement. It is only a one-sided agreement. It is only a one-sided agreement. It is only a one-sided agreement.
If the cultivating tenant exercises his option to purchase the land and there is an agreement between the landlord and his cultivating tenant in regard to the price payable, the landlord shall sell the land to such cultivating tenant in accordance with such agreement.
Government Bill

18th July, 1974, 557

Will the Ceiling Act override this? That is a bill not yet assented to by the President. Will this override the Ceiling Act or the Ceiling Act override this? We are not sure. They never expected that we would go so deep into the whole thing. They are not clear in their mind. Why not adjourn and have a discussion later on?

The Department is not sure. They never expected that we would go so deep into the whole thing. They are not clear in their mind. Why not adjourn and have a discussion later on?

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The Department is not sure. They never expected that we would go so deep into the whole thing. They are not clear in their mind. Why not adjourn and have a discussion later on?
6.40 p.m.

Mr. Speaker:—I have heard the Chief Minister clearly, and I think I must interrupt him. I think he has not been listening to the last point of the discussion of the member who has just spoken. I hope that the Chief Minister, if he is going to reply, will have some respect for the House. The member who has just spoken has given a really excellent point. I think the Government will have to look into what has been said. I am not in a position to argue whether the response of the Chief Minister is relevant or not. But I think it is high time that the House listened to these points. I think the Chief Minister should be asked to listen to the points that have been made. He has not paid attention, and I think it is time he paid attention.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—The Chief Minister also is not in the House. He will be able to throw some light on this thing.

6.43 p.m.

Mr. Speaker:—It is not necessary. I will adjourn the House now and we will meet at 7 p.m. again.

(The House re-assembled at 7.00 p.m. with Mr. Speaker in the Chair).

7.00 p.m.

Mr. Speaker:—Now, once again I will give an opportunity to Mr. Nagi Reddy or one of you. Please raise the points, what you wanted specifically.
Sri C.V.K. Rao: —I raise a point of order. Now, this piece of legislation as is known is brought in a complete hasty manner. That is why so much of worry is created to the opposition. And now, I would like to bring to the notice of the Chair that this was a legislation done in 1970 and what is more, the President gave his message perhaps in 1972. And then, the amending Bill is brought before this House in 1974. What is more, in the meantime the Assembly was suspended. After the Assembly was suspended, what was the fate of this Bill? And as such this Bill can have no holding whatsoever. A fresh piece of legislation has to be brought before the House. The thing has totally lapsed. That is my point of order.

Mr. Speaker: —I will answer your point of order. I am very clear on that. It won't lapse like that.

"There is no express provision in the Constitution regarding the effect of dissolution on a Bill which has been passed by the two Houses of Parliament and sent to the President for assent. It has, however, been held that such a Bill does not lapse on dissolution of Lok Sabha." That applies to the Assemblies also. "Further, if such a Bill is returned by the President for reconsideration, the successor House can reconsider it and if it is passed by the successor House (with or without amendments), it will be deemed to have been passed 'again'."

So, there is no point of order.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: —Who made that observation?

Mr. Speaker: —This is from the Practice and Procedure of Parliament (Kaul & Shakder) on a similar point raised, the decision was given. And later on, on some other occasion, it went to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court also held this opinion:

Sri C.V.K. Rao: —What was observation made by the Supreme Court, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: —"It is significant that whereas Clause (3) deals with the case of a Bill pending in the Legislature of a State, Clause (5) deals with a Bill pending in the Legislative Assembly of a State or pending in the Legislative Council; and that clearly means that a Bill pending assent of the Governor or the President is outside cl.(5). If the Constitution-makers had intended that a Bill pending assent should also lapse on the dissolution of the Assembly a specific provision to that effect would undoubtedly have been made. Similarly, if the Constitution makers had intended that the dissolution of the Assembly should lead to the lapse of all pending business, it would have been unnecessary to make the provisions of cl (5) at all. The
cases of Bills contemplated by Clause 5 would have been governed by the English convention in that matter and would have lapsed without a specific provision in that behalf. Therefore, it seems to us that the effect of Clause (5) is to provide for all cases where the principle of lapse on dissolution should apply. If that be so, a Bill pending assent of the Governor or President is outside Clause (5) and cannot be said to lapse on the dissolution of the Assembly.

Mr. Speaker:—He should have the intention and declare his intention to sell that land. That is prohibited by the earlier Act which we have made i.e., Prohibition of Alienation of Agricultural under Clause 5.
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Mr. Speaker:—Any landlord intending to sell the land leased to a cultivating tenant shall first give notice to such cultivating tenant of his intention. That intention is prohibited. He cannot do that.

Sri N. Venkaatarathnam:—Not under this Act.

Clause 9 is very clear.

7.10 p.m.

51—20
Government Bill:

Mr. Speaker:—Ceiling Act has not come into force. Prohibition of alienation has come into force.

Atleast whatever protection is given under the Acts earlier, they must be saved.

15. Any landlord intending to sell the land. Landlord's intention to sell the land. "If the cultivating tenant exercises his option to purchase the land there is an agreement between the landlord and his cultivating tenant in regard to price payable, the landlord shall sell the land to such cultivating tenant in accordance with such agreement.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:— Though, prohibition is made in other Act, it does not apply to this Act.

Mr. Speaker:— Clause 9 of the Act will prevent the landlords.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:— It cannot Sir, unless it is specifically said.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:— I will explain the position, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— Let us hear what Mr. Naidu says.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:— Because he has got a right.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:— I will explain the position, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there appears to be any amount of confusion.

Mr. Speaker:— Do not add any more.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—The point here is, it is only a process of expression or intention or willingness to choose. Nothing more than that. I am prepared to offer my land and he is prepared to take that. They have been given freedom. This does not authorise sale as such. Simply it is a matter of negotiation. Beyond that there is no problem. It is not said like... "Notwithstanding anything laid down or said in the Ceilings Act or the Land alienation prohibition Act." If it was like that, then only that Act can be repealed otherwise it would not. The learned Speaker was pleased to read out Section 9 of the Act. My friends misunderstood that it was in force. So, Section 9 is prohibitive of other provisions that comes into force contrary to it. It is so clear and we need not ourselves be overwhelmed by that sort of confusion.

"If the cultivating tenant fails to exercise his option...

...the Clause 9 of the Alienation Act over-rides the provision.

As per the Act, the landlord can sell the land to the tenant.

Mr. Speaker:—Prohibition of alienation of lands would not go. There is clause 5.

Sri V. Satyanarayana:—No; Sir.
Government Bill:

18th July, 1974.


Till such time this is repealed, this will be in force whatever enactment you may make.

...
Mr. Speaker :—This is the Act of 1936 we are amending.

Sri N. Venkataratnam :—I wish to explain further ..

Mr. Speaker:—Let us hear Sri Pulia Reddy.

...
Mr. Speaker:—Let us have commitment from the Minister.

Sri P. Ramachandra Reddy (Sangareddy):—It is nobody's intention that the very purpose or aim of the Ceiling Act should be defeated. I wish to submit that Hyderabad Tenancy Act was there in operation in the Telangana area and under Section 38 (d) and (e) a tenant can purchase and tenant can become owner of the land. That is in operation. So, this Clause is similar to that Clause. Therefore, I request the Minister to keep in view Section 38(d) (e) of Hyderabad Tenancy Act, while giving clarifications or explanation and see whether there was any deviation or not. This is the Clause which is existing in half of the State under 7-30 a.m. different Act. But anyway it is the intention of this side of the Legislators also that the aim of the Land Reforms Act should not fail. If there is any alternative let the Members suggest to the Government. Anyway it is already there under 38 D and E in Telangana area. There is nothing wrong in extending it to Andhra area.

Sri M. Omkar:—There is lot of difference between both these definitions.

In Act 13 of 72 Act to prohibit alienation of agricultural lands, certain persons in the State of Andhra Pradesh’.

In case of wet land 4 hectares (10 acres) and in case of dry land it is 10 hectares (25 acres). Provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith in any other law for the time being in force or any custom, usage or agreement or decree of order of a court tribunal or other....”

Act to override contracts and other laws. Provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any pre-existing law, custom, usage; agreement or decree.
or order of a court. The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent thereof contained in any pre-existing law, custom, usage, agreement or decree order of a Court. It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may by notification in Andhra Pradesh gazette ..." Sri C. V. K. Rao:— It shall come into force at once. No change.
Mr. Speaker (turning to the Minister):—If you are going to remove the ambiguity it will help. You better read that.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I raise a Point of Order Sir. The whole question is this. This has been brought on some suggestion. Now the Government is bringing forth an amendment at this stage of the thing.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I have an objection. This has been brought about on the message, in pursuance of the President's message. All these amendments have been brought about in pursuance of the President's message. When it is so, how is it that at this stage the Government considers that they have not understood the President's message. Therefore the Government could have no other difficulty except to call for the Advocate-General and go ahead with this piece of legislation. They cannot bring in with this piece of legislation. They cannot bring in any amendment at this stage. They are having a change of time. So, they have not understood the President's message at all.
If they have brought this in pursuance of the President's message what is the rule for them to bring an amendment? That means, they have not understood the President's message?

Mr. Speaker:—They are not anxious to get the amendment by the Members on this side....

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Therefore, my contention is let them bring the Advocate-General and let the Advocate-General clarify the position.

Mr. Speaker: I think, we will go ahead as it is.

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—Yes Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—The spirit of it is made clear by the Minister that it is not desirable to permit these people to sell the land....

(Sri M. Omkar staged a walkout in protest)
Mr. Speaker :—The Question is:

"Proposed amendment to Clause 2 (gg) be deleted."
The Amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker :—The Question is:

"After Clause 1, insert the following:

2. (1) for the long title of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy Act, 1956 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the following shall be substituted namely:

"An Act to provide for the payment of fair rent by cultivating tenants and for regulating the relations of landlords and cultivating tenants of agricultural lands and for matters connected there with, in the Andhra Area of the State of Andhra Pradesh.";

(2) The preamble to the principal Act shall be omitted."

(4) Clause 2 : Renumber Clause 2 as Clause 3, and in clause 3 as so renumbered,—

(1) for the opening portion, substitute the following:

"(1) in Section 2 of the principal Act,—"

(b) in the definition relating to "personal cultivation" in new Clause (gg), for the words "any of his relatives", substitute the words "any member of his family".

(c) in the marginal heading, omit the expression "Act XVIII of 1956".

The Amendment was adopted.

Mr. Speaker :—The question is:

"That new Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

New Clause was added in the Bill.

NEW CLAUSE—3.

Mr. Speaker :—The question is:

Renumber Clause 3 as Clause 4.

The motion was adopted.
Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"After Clause 4 as so renumbered, insert the following:

3. In Section 4 of the principal Act, the words "during the currency of the lease" shall be omitted.

6. In Section 6 of the principal Act, (1) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:

"(1) Notwithstanding any agreement between the landlord and the cultivating tenant payment of an agreed rent, either party may, at any time, apply to the Special Officer for the fixation of fair rent for the holding:

Provided that where any order determining the fair rent has been made after the commencement of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1974, in respect of any holding, no application shall be made for the determination of fair rent for that holding while such order is in force";

(2) in sub-section (5) for the words "duration of the lease" the words "a period of six agricultural years" shall be substituted"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That new Clauses 5 and 6 do stand part of the Bill."
The motion was adopted.

The new Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause—4.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"Proposed amendment to Clause 4 be deleted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
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For clause 4, substitute the following:—

For section 10 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"Rights of cultivating tenants."

10.(1) Every lease subsisting at the commencement of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1974, shall be deemed to be in perpetuity.

(2) Every lease entered into between a landlord and his cultivating tenant on or after the commencement of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1974 shall be for a minimum period of six years. Every such lease shall be in writing and shall specify the holding, its extent and the rent payable therefor with such other particulars as may be prescribed. The stamp and registration charges for every such lease shall be borne by the landlord and the cultivating tenant in equal shares.

(3) On the expiration of the period of lease referred to in subsection (2), every such lease shall be renewable successively for a further minimum period of six years at a time. Every such renewal shall be governed by the same terms and conditions as under the original lease and be subject to the provisions of sections 3 and 6.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in any law for the time being in force, or any custom, decree or contract to the contrary, it shall be lawful for a cultivating tenant to mortgage, or create a charge on, his interest in the land in favour of the Government, a co-operative society including a land mortgage bank, or any other institution, in consideration of a loan advanced to him by the Government, co-operative society or institution, as the case may be, under the relevant law relating to the grant of loans to agriculturists for the time being in force in the State; and without prejudice to any other remedy open to Government, co-operative society or institution, in the event of the cultivating tenant making a default in payment of such loan in accordance with the terms on which it was advanced, it shall be lawful for the Government, co-operative society or institution, as the case may be, to cause his interest in the land to be sold, and the proceeds thereof to be applied in payment of such loan.

(5) All rights of a cultivating tenant under this section shall, subject to the provisions of sections 12 and 13, be heritable.

Explanation I:— For the purpose of construing the term "heritable" in this section, the following persons only shall be deemed to be heirs of a cultivating tenant, namely:—
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(a) his legitimate lineal descendants by blood or adoption;

(b) in the absence of any such descendants, his widow for so long as she does not re-marry:

Provided that where there is more than one heir, the heirs shall be entitled to sub-divide the interest in the holding according to their shares.

Explanation II:— If a cultivating tenant dies without leaving any heir as aforesaid, all his rights shall be extinguished.”

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
“that Clause 4 as amended do stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
That for Clause 5, substitute the following:

8. In section 11 of the principal Act,—
(1) in the marginal heading, the words, “during the currency of lease” shall be omitted; and

(2) the words “during the currency of a lease” and the words “for the unexpired portion of the lease” shall be omitted.”

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
“That Clause 5 as amended do stand part of the Bill”.

The Motion was adopted.

CLAUSE 6

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“that for Clause 6, substitute the following:—
Substitution of new section for section 12.

9. For section 12 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:

“Resumption of possession of land leased by landlord for his personal cultivation.”
12. (1) Notwithstanding anything in section 10, a landlord who in good faith requires for his personal cultivation any land leased by him to a cultivating tenant shall be entitled to resume possession of the land, so however, that the total extent of the land, held by the landlord under his personal cultivation after such resumption does not exceed two-third of the ceiling areas as defined in clause (c) of section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1973:

Provided that such right of resumption shall be limited to an extent which shall, after such resumption, leave with the cultivating tenant an area which is not less than one-half of the land held by him under lease prior to such resumption.

Explanation:—In determining the total extent of land held by a landlord under his personal cultivation, any transfer of land under his personal cultivation made on or after the 14th March 1970, shall be disregarded and the land so transferred shall be deemed to be held under his personal cultivation.

(2) The right of resumption of land for personal cultivation under sub-section (1) may be exercised—

(a) in the case of a lease subsisting at the commencement of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1974 by making an application in this behalf to the Special Officer within a period of six months from the date of such commencement;

(b) in the case of a lease entered into on or after the commencement of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1974, at the end of the period of such lease or where such lease has been renewed at the end of the period of such renewed lease, by giving to the cultivating tenant and the Special Officer at least four months notice expiring with the period of lease or renewed lease, as the case may be:

Provided that in the case of a minor, a person suffering from physical or mental disability, a person serving in the Armed Forces of the Union and a widow, the right of resumption under clause (a) or clause (b) may also be exercised at any time —

(i) in the case of a minor, within a period of six months from the date of his attaining majority;

(ii) in the case of a person suffering from physical or mental disability within a period of six months after such disability has ceased;

(iii) in the case of a person serving in the Armed Forces of the Union, within a period of six months from the date of termination of his service in the Armed Forces; and

(iv) in the case of a widow, within a period of six months from the date of her remarriage.

"Provided further that the right of resumption under this section shall not be exercised more than once in respect of the holding of a cultivating tenant".

(3) Where a landlord who has resumed possession of any land for personal cultivation under this section fails to cultivate the land so resumed personally, within a period of one year from the date of such resumption, or having commenced personal cultivation within that period discontinues such cultivation for a continuous period of not less than one year within a period of six years from that date the Special Officer shall, on an application made by the cultivating tenant who was in possession of the land at the time of such resumption and after making inquiry, restore to the cultivating tenant as soon as may be possession of the land, and on such restoration such cultivating tenant shall hold such land with the same rights, and on the same terms and conditions as before the resumption, subject to the provisions of sections 8 and 6.

Explanation:—Where a cultivating tenant has died after the resumption of the land, an application for restoration under this subsection may be made by any of his heirs referred to in Explanation I under section 10.''

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That Clause 6 as amended do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

For Clause 7 substitute the following:

In section 13 of the principal Act,—

(a) in the opening paragraph, the words "during the currency of a lease" shall be omitted;

(b) in clause (f), for the words "Tahsildar or the Revenue Divisional Officer under this Act" the words "Special Officer or the District Judge under this Act," shall be substituted. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That Clause 7 as amended do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Section 14 of the Principal Act

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
In the proposed amendment to section 14 after the words “end of such agricultural year” add the words “or after obtaining written acknowledgement from the landlord”

In the proposed amendment to Section 14 (1) add the following at the end “or from the date mentioned in the acknowledgement”.

In the proposed amendment to Section 14 (1) in the proviso for the words “of them” substitute the words “The joint tenants or manager of the Hindu undivided family”.

In the proposed amendment to Section 14 (1) in the proviso delete the words “or members as have not joined in the notice for surrender”.

Delete Sub-section (2) of Section 14.

Amendments were negatived

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

That in section 14 of the principal Act, for sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:

“(1) A cultivating tenant may terminate his tenancy and surrender his holding at the end of any agricultural year after giving to the landlord and the Special Officer at least three month’s notice expiring with the end of such agricultural year; and the surrender of such holding shall take effect only after it is accepted by the Special Officer on being satisfied, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, that such surrender is voluntary and genuine:

Provided that where any holding is cultivated jointly by joint tenants or members of a Hindu undivided family, unless the surrender is made by all of them, it shall be ineffective in respect of such joint tenants or members as have not joined in the notice for surrender.”

(2) No tenant shall surrender a Part of his holding only:

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“That Clause 14 as amended do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause—8

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

For Clause 8, substitute the following as Clause 12:

12. For section 15 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:

15. “Cultivating tenants’ right to first purchase the land leased to him”:

(1) Any landlord intending to sell the land leased to a cultivating tenant shall first give notice to such cultivating tenant, of his intention to sell such land, and requiring him to exercise his option
(2) If the cultivating tenant exercises his option to purchase the land and there is an agreement between the landlord and his cultivating tenant in regard to the price payable, the landlord shall sell the land to such cultivating tenant in accordance with such agreement.

(3) Where the cultivating tenant exercises his option to purchase the land, but there is no agreement in regard to the price payable, the landlord or the cultivating tenant may apply to the Special Officer for the determination of reasonable price of such land; and the Special Officer shall, after giving notice to the landlord and the cultivating tenant and after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, determine the reasonable price:

Provided that the reasonable price so determined shall not exceed five times the fair rent, if any, fixed after the commencement of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1974 and in force in respect of that land; or where no such fair rent has been fixed or is in force, five times the fair rent that would have been so fixed, had an application been made for determination of such rent on the date of giving of notice under sub-section (1).

(4) The reasonable price determined under sub-section (3) shall be payable in ten equal annual instalments in such manner as may be prescribed; and the sale shall be deemed to have become effective on the payment of the first instalment and the land shall be deemed to be the security for the payment of the balance of the instalments.

(5) If the cultivating tenant fails to exercise his option to purchase the land or fails to pay the first instalment of the reasonable price the landlord shall be entitled to sell the land to any other person:

Provided that where the land is not sold to any other person within a period of two years from the date of notice given under sub-section (1), the landlord shall not sell the land thereafter without giving a fresh option under this section to the cultivating tenant to purchase the land.

(6) Any sale of the land by the landlord in contravention of this section shall be voidable at the option of the cultivating tenant.”

The amendments were adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“That Clause 8 as amended do stand part of the Bill,”
The Motion was adopted

Clauses 9 and 10

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"Renumber clauses 9&10 as Clauses 13 and 14 respectively; and in new sub-section (2) of section 18 inserted by Clause 14 as so renumbered.

(a) in clause (i), for the figures “1970” substitute “1974”;

(b) for clause (ii) substitute the following:—

“(ii) in sub-section (3) of section 10 and in sub-section (3) of section 12, for the expression “subject to the provisions of sections 3 and 6”, the expression “subject to the provisions of clause (e) of the said sub-section (1) of section 74” shall be substituted.”

The amendments were adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—the question is:

“ThatClauses 9 & 10 as amended do stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clause - 1.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“For Clause 1, substitute the following:—

SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT.”

1. (1) This Act may be called the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act,1974.

2. It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette appoint.”

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That Clause 1 as amended do stand part of Bill”

The motion was adopted.

ENACTING FORMULA.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

For the expression “Twenty-First Year” substitute the expression “Twenty-Fifth Year”.

The amendment was adopted.
APPENDIX

NOTE ON THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES, 1974-75.

I rise to move Demand No. (XXI Medical and Public Health).

2. One of the Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution lays down that the State should strive to achieve the health of its citizens to the maximum extent possible. This directive is indicative of the high ideals which motivated the framers of the Constitution.

3. Twenty-five years after independence we are still very far from achieving this ideal. There is a genuine complaint on the part of a large mass of people especially in the rural areas, that adequate medical care is not being provided to them.

4. I am fully conscious of the heavy responsibility that has devolved upon me in being placed in charge of this portfolio. Before I proceed to discuss the policies and programme which we are adopting to tackle the enormous problems in this area, I would like to give you a brief exposition of the functions of the State Government in this important area of activity.

Most of you, when you think of Medical and Health Department would think of medical care, as it is a major item of activity. I would like to point out, however, that as Minister in charge of the subject I am responsible not only for Medical Services all over the State, but also for preventive aspect of Public Health, field activities of the Primary Health Centres, implementation of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and prevention of Food Adulteration, manufacture of vaccines, medical education, Indian Medicine Services and Family Planning. Thus the task which faces the Government in this area is a gigantic one. The organisation of effective services in these areas is a task requiring not only high technical competence but also very high organisational skills, administrative ability and adequate finances.

6. Unfortunately this area of activity has received a very low priority in the developmental plans of the Government in the year.
since independence. Moreover due to organizational weaknesses we had not always been able to avail ourselves fully of the funds placed at the disposal of the State by Central Government.

7. I would like to submit for the consideration of the House that we are taking the necessary steps to completely revamp the structure of Government’s activities in this area and to make the Department more responsive to the public needs. While doing so I am fully conscious of the inadequacy of the departmental machinery and the finances, and certain loopholes in the administration which will take some time to set right. Keeping in view these factors I would appeal to the Members of this House to lend me their full support in this task and to bear with me if the results are not upto their expectations. On my part I can assure you that the Government will do its best to speed up the process of providing an adequate structure of services both preventive and curative so that the public gets the full benefit at the minimum cost to the State.

8. In order to achieve this ambitious goal of transforming the Health and Medical Services of the State, it may be necessary to deviate from some of our preconceptions as to what constitutes adequate service, and how the cost is to be met. For example, we have to give serious thought to the possibility of charging patients a nominal fee for service in Government Hospitals.

9. Moreover, we may have to appeal to the public for generous contributions in order to set up co-operative dispensaries which would give employment to young doctors in rural areas, who would charge patients a fee, thus reducing the burden on the Government Hospitals and dispensaries in the area.

10. The total demand under the regular budget is Rs.20,67,51,100 for Medical, Rs. 4,75,06,500 for Public Health, Rs. 14,63,500 for Family Planning and Rs. 1,15,48,900 for Indian Medicine. The Plan demand is Rs. 1,90,25,000 for Medical, Rs. 3,03,14,000 for Public Health, Rs. 4,57,99,000, for Family Planning and Rs. 4,15,000 for Indian Medicine.

MEDICAL SERVICES AND MEDICAL EDUCATION.

11. I would like first of all to comment on the Medical Services in the State. We have eight General Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges. Two of these Colleges are private. Most of these hospitals are considered to be inadequate to serve the Medical Colleges either in terms of the number of beds or in terms of facilities available. Because of the lack of adequate facilities in these three General Hospitals, in the Departments of the super specialites, many patients have to go outside the State for medical and surgical treatment.
12. It is the intention of the Government that by the end of the 5th Plan we should have in each of the three regions, Telangana, Rayalaseema, and Circars, at least one hospital of a standard which is adequate to take care of even the complicated cases in the state itself. With this object in view we propose to set up in the City of Hyderabad a number of major hospitals which will be equipped to give specialist treatment in specified fields of Medicine like Orthopaedics, Cardiac and Neuro-Surgery, etc. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore is being allotted from out of the special financial assistance by the Government of India to the State. In the other two regions it is proposed to take up the improvement of K.G. Hospital, Visakhapatnam and the Government General Hospital, Kurnool so that these hospitals can be brought on par with teaching hospitals in other major cities of India with all the specialities required for the purpose.

13. Related to the question of teaching hospitals is the problem of medical education in the State. Members are aware that recently there was a mention in the newspapers of a report by some examiners of UPSC, who pointed out the very low quality of the knowledge of medicine among young doctors passing out of Medical Colleges. We are fully conscious of the fact that without a drastic improvement in the level of medical education it will not be possible to improve the quality of medical services in the country. We are, therefore, proposing to reduce by stages the total intake of students in the various colleges from the present figure of 1,130 to a figure of 800. Such a step has already been taken in other States like Tamil Nadu with satisfactory results. This decision has been further necessitated due to the threatened derecognition of private Medical Colleges in the state by the Medical Council of India. It is therefore proposed to reduce the seats in Government Colleges also, with effect from next year.

13-A. The argument is sometimes heard that we should continue to produce medical graduates as they will seek either private employment or go abroad. I am afraid, this argument does not hold water. There are about 1,850 medical graduates on the rolls of the Employment Exchange who are seeking Government employment. Some foreign countries are already putting restrictions on the graduates from Indian Universities and some of our own medical colleges have not been recognised. We can not afford to produce doctors on a large scale as Government employment is limited and the scope for private employment can only gradually be built up in the State.

14. It is necessary to build up a separate cadre for medical education. This is because if teachers are poor in quality and are not trained as specialists they will not be able to do justice to the works of educating another generation of doctors. The aim of medical education today is to train medical graduates for one of two types of
careers. The first is that of a basic doctor who will fit into the rural environment and serve the people. The second is of that of a specialist who may also be a teacher and will be in touch with developments in his area of specialisation. Medical education has, therefore, to be geared to these two tasks.

15. We may turn now to the problems of field administration of Health and Medical Services. I have to admit that in this area we are very weak. Much stress has been laid on improving a few specialist departments, and not much money has been spent on improving field administration at the district level. For example, we are sometimes faced with complaints that a Primary Health Centre Doctor is not residing in the Primary Health Centre quarters. There are also complaints of patients being charged for admissions to hospitals, shortage of drugs, equipment etc. It is difficult for us to pursue an enquiry into a complaint of this type unless we have adequate staff of a high level of competence in the field areas.

16. To improve the administration of district hospitals we are thinking of establishing two intermediary cadres, one between the Civil Assistant Surgeons and the Civil Surgeons and the other between the Civil Surgeons and the Additional Director. The post of Deputy Civil Surgeon is proposed to be located in the Taluq Hospitals and to provide a supervisory function over the Primary Health Centres. This is a much needed reform at the district level. The second intermediary cadre will provide for a post of Deputy Director between the District Medical and Health officer and the Medical and Health Directorate. The Deputy Director will be in charge of two or three districts and will be responsible for the implementation of field programmes in those districts. This pattern has been found to work well in Maharashtra where a Deputy Director is responsible both for the Medical and Health sides. Complaints regarding maladministration and irregularities at the district level will normally be referred to the Deputy Director, thus relieving the Directorate to concentrate on policy direction and control.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

17. At present Senior Medical officers are appointed as Superintendents of Hospitals and consequently much of their time is spent on routine administration of the Hospital. The system in advanced countries is to have full time administrators in major Hospitals. These are usually non-medical men who have taken up a comprehensive course in hospital administration. Such a step will go a long way in streamlining the administration of these medical institutions. It will also relieve the Superintendents of the institutions of the heavy burden of administrative duties to pay undivided attention to their professional work. The standards of medical care and education in the
teaching institutions will also improve. Hospital administration courses are imparted in New Delhi at the National institute of Health Administration and Education and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and both medical and non-medical men are sent to undergo this course. The Government are contemplating to introduce courses in Hospital Administration in major institutions in the State.

18. Government are conscious of the fact that promotion opportunities in the Medical and Health Directorates are quite inadequate, considering the number of officers. There are only 392 Civil Surgeons against about 3,133 Civil Assistant Surgeons. Thus most Assistant Civil Surgeons can never hope to become Civil Surgeons. Similarly the ratio of Civil Surgeons to additional Directors is about 1 to 100. The creation of intermediary cadres will provide a more rational system for Medical and Health Services. It is also proposed to upgrade all posts of Principals of Medical Colleges and Superintendents of Hospitals to the rank of Additional Director of Medical Services.

19. Government are aware that the major burden of Hospital Administration falls on the Nurses and that they deserve receive an adequate salary for their devoted work. We are looking into the matter of improving their salary structure. With regard to the Pupil Nurses who are particularly badly paid, it is proposed to increase their emoluments shortly.

20. I would like to make an appeal at this point to one and all that they may refrain from coming forth with requests regarding service matters and especially regarding postings and transfers. We are doing everything in our power to improve the Medical and Health Services. We will be unable to concentrate on important policy decisions if we are required to spend as much time as we are now doing on service matters. This is particularly true of the Directorate. I would request my friends, therefore, to make any representation regarding service matters to me, in person or by letter, so that the Directorate can concentrate on its urgent work.

21. Andhra Pradesh has a population of 43.5 million which is slightly in excess of that of Tamil Nadu. However, Andhra Pradesh has more than double the area of Tamil Nadu. A comparison between Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra would be more appropriate as the distribution of population and area is roughly equivalent in the two States.

22. In terms of doctor population ratio, Andhra Pradesh has one doctor for every 4,000 population while Maharashtra has one doctor for 1,500 population.

23. Considering that the plan programmes of the Government of India have been uniformly applied to the whole country, is it not
anomalous that different States have different levels of development in respect of essential services? Figures which have been compiled in respect of expenditure on diet, drugs, equipment and linen indicates that Tamil Nadu was spending roughly twice the amount per patient per a day as Andhra Pradesh is doing.

24. It should be noted however that the allotment for diet has been enhanced last year from 1.50 to 2.50 per day per patient. Budget allocation on drugs, linen and equipment was also increased as follows:

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<td>Rs.</td>
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<td>Teaching Hospitals</td>
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<td>District Headquarters Hospitals</td>
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<td>Taluk Hospitals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Health Centres</td>
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25. In respect of buildings for Primary Health Centres the situation is worse. In Maharashtra most of the hospitals, including cottage hospitals, are provided with buildings. There out of 388 Primary Health Centres, 357 have buildings and 298 have staff quarters as well. In Andhra Pradesh out of 415 Primary Health Centres, 216 have buildings, 102 have medical officers quarters and 69 have staff quarters. Moreover 50% of the Taluk Hospitals do not have adequate buildings and four districts do not have adequate hospital buildings. 8 districts have standard type design buildings. 5 districts have old buildings with inadequate facilities.

26. It should be noted that some states like Punjab and Haryana have better facilities even than Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Thus we have a lot of leeway to make up, as against the more advanced States in India.

**MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME**

27. (a) The State is served by 415 Primary Health Centres to provide integrated services both preventive and curative to rural areas. It is proposed in the V Five-Year Plan to upgrade 81 Primary Health Centres into 30 bedded hospitals under the Minimum Needs Programme. Under this programme it is also proposed to construct 199 Primary Health Centre Buildings, 310 Medical Officer quarters, 346, staff quarters and 496 new sub-centres, and an increase in the provision of drugs for Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres is envisaged. The total allotment under Minimum Needs Programme for the Vth Plan
is Rs. 2,311 lakhs. In the V Five-Year Plan, 93 Sub-Centres of Primary Health Centres will be opened to serve exclusively the Tribal Areas.

(b) In the planning process this time, there is a significant departure from the past efforts. For the first time, we have conceived of a Minimum Needs Programme Health and Family Planning Welfare Planning form an important component. 80% of the population in Andhra Pradesh live in the villages and health facilities provided to rural areas revolve round the Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres which are the focal points for delivery of health services for our rural communities. It must be frankly admitted that there are still a number of short-comings in these centres. Our first concern in the Fifth Plan should therefore, be to provide adequate man-power, drug and buildings so that these Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres become not only integrated service centres but also radiating points for spreading the consciousness of a new health and family welfare awareness throughout the State.

28. During the second and third plan, the State Government continuously diverted funds from the Primary Health Centre buildings etc., to other purposes like major irrigation projects. This pattern has now undergone a change. However, the allocation now available is far from adequate to enable Andhra Pradesh to make good the shortfall which occurred during the second and third plans.

29. Out of an amount of Rs. 2,311 lakhs provided under the Minimum Needs Programme for the Fifth Five-Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been allotted for the year 1974-75. This amount is mainly intended for strengthening and upgrading of Primary Health Centres to afford better medical facilities in rural areas.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

30. The quantum of work in the Medical and Health Services is so great that it has been found impossible for one Director to do justice to it. Because of the burden of work in Headquarters the Director is unable to tour and to keep track of all work in the field. Service matters have taken priority over the provision of adequate medical services in the outlying areas, the effective implementation of National Programmes and the improvement of the Medical and Health Services.

31. During the past few months, the Government have moved in the direction of rationalisation of administrative structure in the Medical and Health Directorate. In the first place we have appointed a Director of Public Health, family Planning and Drug Control. The Director has been entrusted with the implementation of the Government
Programmes in these important areas of activity. Secondly we have recently appointed an Additional Director for Vigilance and Enforcement in the area of food and Drugs Control.

32. A problem which has attracted considerable attention in recent years is the increasing adulteration in food articles as also in drugs. Though there is a Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and some enforcement machinery, these are patently inadequate. It is also felt that the supervision by the existing authorities has not proved effective and the grave consequence of food adulteration demand more severe check. In order to involve ourselves to a greater degree in implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, adequate measures have to be taken for augmenting the enforcement machinery and Laboratory facilities. It is also necessary to amend the existing law suitably so as to plug the loopholes and also to provide for deterrent punishment including life imprisonment to those indulging in harmful and injurious types of adulteration, so that the administration can come down with a heavy hand on such persons.

33. However the implementation of the Act in Andhra Pradesh has run into difficulties due to various reasons including inadequate number of Food and Drug Inspectors, lack of laboratory facilities and lack of necessary initiative and drive in implementing the Act strictly.

34. The enforcement of the Food Adulteration Act was with the local bodies which was found to be not working satisfactorily. The Government have decided to enforce the Act themselves by appointing full time staff.

35. The Additional Director will assist in the effective implementation of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. His responsibilities will include the following:

1. In collaboration with other law enforcing Officers he will collect facts from all over the State about the Food and Drug offenders and in consultation with Drugs Controller and the State Food (Health) Authority chalk out a programme for apprehending offenders.

2. He will apprehend offenders by directing the launching of prosecution in consultation with the Law Officer and if necessary, by enlisting the help of the Police Personnel and the field staff of the Department.

3. Complaints received will be gone into by the Additional Director of Vigilance and Enforcement who will take action as indicated above in consultation with the State Food (Health) Authority and the Drugs Controller.
4. He will establish liaison with the Law Enforcing Agencies of other States and will advise the State Food (Health) Authority and Drugs Controller and the Field Officers as to who should be contacted in case trouble is apprehended in booking offenders and to effectively check the interstate movement of prohibited and adulterated food stuffs.

36. I am sure that the measures that we are proposing to take with regard to Food and Drugs Control will meet with the fullest support of the members in the Legislature and that we will be able to bring Andhra Pradesh into the forefront of the states in India which are tackling this problem effectively.

37. I would like to mention in this connection that the Drug industry in Andhra Pradesh is one of the largest in India and that there is considerable potential for employment in this field, provided malpractices are stopped.

38. Due to the rising cost of drugs and the shortage of imported raw materials, a severe shortfall in the supply of drugs is likely to affect the State in the near future. Conscious of this situation, we are entering into negotiations with IDPL in Hyderabad to greatly expand their production in certain specified drugs which are in short supply. The Industries and Health Departments of this State are consulting the Ministry of Petro Chemicals of the Government of India and Officials of Maharashtra Government with regard to the possibility of establishing of drug manufacturing unit, either in the public or in the joint sector in Andhra Pradesh, after determining the items of drugs which are urgently required in the State.

39. The Government of India have a pattern of assistance to states in the field of Health which assists the states in establishing services in areas requiring urgent attention of the states. An amount of Rs. 189.33 lakhs has been provided towards the National programmes during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Under this pattern, the state is receiving 100% of assistance in regard to the control of communicable diseases like Small-pox, Leprosy, T.B., etc., in regard to State Health Transport Organisation and in regard to the entire programme of Family Planning. We are grateful to the Government of India for the generous aid which they are giving in this field. I regret to say, however, that partly due to the pattern of assistance given and partly due to our internal defective system we have been unable to benefit fully from this type of aid. The Central Government reimburses to the State periodically for the expenditure incurred by them on the basis of accounts furnished from time to time. States like Maharashtra and Tamilnadu which have adequate budget
provision of their own are able to advance funds from their own resources. Andhra Pradesh, because of its general budget deficiencies, unable to do so and therefore, the programmes received a set back. As a result of these difficulties, we have a lot of leeway to make up.

40. In regard to Malaria control there has been an increase in the incidence of malaria which is causing serious concern. The steps that are at the command of the Government are fully enforced to meet the challenge of this menace.

41. Small-pox has been brought almost completely under control except in a few cases where infection has been brought from other states. In these cases prompt steps have been taken to stamp out the disease.

42. Whatever can be done to control cholera is being done, in spite of certain handicaps such as water shortage, which leads to consumption of polluted water.

43. The other communicable diseases control programmes including T.B., V.D., Cholera, Trachoma and Filaria have now been included in the state sector in the Fifth Five Year Plan and the central assistance will be confined to the provision of material and equipment, whereas the operational cost has to be borne by the State Government. All along the Government of India was bearing the entire cost of all the national programmes. As the change of pattern prescribed by the Government of India in respect of the national programmes will involve financial commitment to the State Government and the resources are very meagre, this Government have already requested the Government of India to meet the entire cost of the national schemes and their reply is still awaited. Meanwhile we are doing whatever we can with our limited resources.

44. India is one of the last countries where leprosy survives. It is estimated that of the 32 lakhs leper population in India, Andhra Pradesh accounts for ¼th of such population. We are taking effective steps to control the disease. At the end of Fourth Plan the committed expenditure was Rs. 45.61 lakhs. For the year 1974-75 in the plan the State had provided only Rs. 8 lakhs. Government of India have indicated of their intention of giving assistance of Rs. 13.6 lakhs for the programme. The Prime Minister has promised to provide substantial funds for this purpose. We are taking steps to overhaul the existing arrangements including those of the voluntary organisations. We have to change our approach, and bring into being a more substantial public support for the Government activity.

45. The problem which is almost unique to Andhra Pradesh is the scourge of florosis. Due to water with excess of fluorine large tracts in Nalgonda, Prakasam and other Districts are adversely affected
The disease is a kind of creeping paralysis which affects human beings and cattle leading to early deaths. Several measures have been suggested to control it including (1) the digging of wells to locate fresh water, (2) the treatment of water by chemical method, and (3) the bringing of water from other parts of the State to areas in which the water has high fluorine content. The Government are greatly concerned about this problem. A seminar is being held later this year jointly with the leading laboratories here like National Institute of Nutrition to devise practical schemes to tackle the problem effectively in the near future.

46. One important aspect of health activities of the State is that some health problems have become more acute as a result of certain developmental processes. For example, irrigation project and water supply schemes lead to accumulation of large or small bodies of stagnant water, which increase the possibility of malaria. Industrial development produces the problem of Industrial waste which is rapidly leading to pollution of water streams, lakes (including the Hussainsagar lake), the air as well as the soil. The disposal of sewage in large centres of population is another problem which we find difficult to tackle without expensive sewage plants. As the State becomes industrialised, problems of pollution increase and we will have to find ways to tackle them or face serious consequences. A pollution survey division has already been set up in the Public Health Engineering Department under my colleague—the Minister for Municipal Administration. A State level committee for the control of pollution is proposed to be set up which will include Minister for Municipal Administration, Minister for Industries and myself. With regard to Irrigation schemes, we will have to take up with the Public Works Department, the question of including certain schemes of malaria control such as drainage scheme to prevent further deterioration of environment and accumulation of stagnant water. The disposal of night-soil will also require serious attention in all parts of the State and we are taking necessary steps in this direction.

INDIAN MEDICINE

47. In a poor country like ours modern medicine is found to be very expensive for large masses of our people. Honourable Members are aware that for simple illnesses and for some chronic diseases, Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy are more effective than Allopathic Medicines.

48. We have all heard of the steps taken in China to integrate their traditional system of medicine, with modern medicine, for example by using “acupuncture” for replacing modern anaesthetic methods. In the same way, there is much of wisdom in the traditional medical
lore of India. If research is done in Ayurveda, Unani and other systems of Indian Medicine many valuable lessons can be learnt for the effective treatment of disease.

49. For these reasons, the Government are anxious to encourage the building up of one major institution in the State for each of the branches of Ayurveda, Unani Homoeopathy and Nature Cure. Some of these may be in the Government sector and some may be in the private sector. We feel that there must be exchange of knowledge and experiment, cutting across the boundaries of these systems of medicine.

50. We have in Hyderabad, the Institute of History of Medicine, the only institution of its kind in the whole of India. The Government of India have also set up a special research and training centre in Unani medicine which is trying to integrate the Unani system with modern medicine. We will try to take advantage of these institutions and build up our own hospitals and colleges benefiting from their studies.

51. There are four Ayurvedic Colleges, three Homoeopathic colleges and one Unani College with attached teaching hospitals. Besides, there are Government dispensaries in the rural areas of the State and grant-in-aid is given to maintain these dispensaries.

52. The Department of Indian Medicine needs a total change in its approach. Instead of going for opening new hospitals, the Government is now thinking to provide more facilities for research work. Its annual budget at present is Rs. 1,15,48,900 under non-plan. A sum of Rs. 2.15 lakhs has been provided for Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy under plan, and an amount of Rs. 2,00,000 under centrally sponsored schemes during 1974-75 to meet the new items of expenditure under different systems of medicine.

FAMILY PLANNING

53. Considerable doubts have been expressed about the effectiveness of the Family Planning Programme all over the country and abroad. It is sometimes argued that it will not be possible for the Family Planning Programme to bring down the birth rate in the foreseeable future. This is said because it will take more than one generation to bring down the birth rate, even if there is wide acceptance of Family Planning. In the meantime, the death rate will go down because the medical and health services will continue to improve.

54. I am sure this argument will not be acceptable to any of us. We cannot allow the population to go down by disease, pestilence and infanticide. We have therefore necessarily to provide more and better medical services. At the same time we have to improve our methods of Family Planning.
55. I have myself expressed serious doubts in the Central Council of Health meetings as to the approach we have taken in the matter. Due to the substantial financial aid made by the Central Government and the spirit of competition among the States, I am afraid that many States have gone in for methods of paying compensation which are subject to serious criticism. I am of the view that paying compensation at a high rate especially for vasectomies is not desirable especially when a part of the compensation is paid to the staff of the department and the intermediaries who bring the patients. We are of the view that the patients should necessarily put up with some inconvenience in return for the great benefits deriving on account of the operation he has to undergo. As a result of our effort, the policy of the Government of India has been changed. No compensation is now being paid to the doctor or promoter. Payment is made only to the acceptor at the rate of Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 6 for Tubectomy, Vasectomy and I.U.C.D. respectively.

56. The situation of population growth is alarming. I would like to quote the following figures.

57. Honourable Members may be interested to know that a baby is born every 1/2 second in the world, every 1 1/2 seconds in India and one for every 20 seconds in Andhra Pradesh. By the turn of the century the population will be doubled. The population of Andhra Pradesh as per the last three censuses is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>35.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>43.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I would like to point out, however, that the situation is not as hopeless as it may appear. Andhra Pradesh State is fortunate in having a lesser growth rate, a lesser birth rate and a lesser death rate than the all India figures:

- Birth rate: All India 38.9, Andhra Pradesh 35.6
- Growth rate: All India 24.8, Andhra Pradesh 20.9
- Death rate: All India 17.3, Andhra Pradesh 16.6

58. It is only in 1951 that we were 3 crore of Andhras. This year corresponds to the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan in independent India. The serious implication of large increase of population of 7,519,261 during last decade will be clear if one realises that the absolute increase during 1961-71 is equal to half of the population.
of Assam or Panjab in 1971 or 3/4th of that of Haryana or 1/3rd of Kerala, or to speak in terms of our own districts more than the population of West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur put together.

59. At the rate of a birth for every twenty seconds in Andhra Pradesh, there will be more than 4,000 births per day or 14.3 lakhs in a year.

60. A study conducted by the Administrative Staff College has brought to light that the decennial growth rate (1961-71) for the country is 24.89%. The corresponding figure for Andhra Pradesh is 20.90%, which is well below the all India average. Further more Andhra Pradesh stands second in order of minimum growth rate, U.P. standing first at 19.70% but the high death rate in U.P. may have been a contributory cause for the lower growth rate unlike in Andhra Pradesh which has recorded a decline in death rate from 25.2 (as per census figure) to 16.6 (Expert Committee estimate).

61. The Family Planning Programme in Andhra Pradesh State had really come into active implementation in field only since 1966-67. In the period of 8 years that have elapsed 26,00,000 of births have been averted—calculated according to the formula given by the Government of India. The ultimate aim is to bring down the birth rate to 30 per 1,000 by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan from the present figure of 35.6 per 1,000.

62. This is a colossal task which requires the concerted efforts of all of us. How can this be achieved?

63. Since we are committed to expansion of medical and health facilities, we have to think of a solution to the Family Planning Programme which is reconcilable with this pattern.

64. It has been realised that Family Planning Programme isolated from the rest of the Medical and Health Services will not deliver the goods. We are therefore planning to give the community a package of medical and health services consisting of Family Planning, Maternity and Child Care, Nutrition, Immunisation and treatment of minor ailments. It is with this intention that Government of India has also decided to introduce the multipurpose workers scheme with its ultimate goal to have two multipurpose workers one female and one male for every 6 to 7 thousand population.

65. A Pilot study undertaken for the State Government by the Administrative Staff College of India in the village of Sangam in Warangal has established the fact that a “participative style of management”, in which the staff of the P. H. C. themselves offer their
suggestions which are then made use of to improve the implementation of the programme, provides an effective way of stepping up the performance of a P. H. C. The Sangam experiment has concentrated on tubectomies and we propose to continue the pattern in the future. The experiment has resulted in stepping up the rate of acceptance by the public from 20 per month to 250 for 1 1/2 months. Encouraged by the experiment we have asked the Government of India to finance the training of staff in other districts and thus extend the system to other parts of the State. We are also exploring possibility of utilising young doctors in Family Planning work in rural areas by enabling them to work on a co-operative basis to deal with maternity as well as Family Planning cases.

66. I hope I have made it clear from my exposition that the problems which face my department are of major proportions but that we are tackling them with courage and determination, and I only ask that we will have the full support of all of you in this difficult task.
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18th July, 1974.

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2. 'ತಕೆಲು ಕಾಯಕೆಯ ಬಿಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಕಬೀರಾದಿಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಜೋತತ್ತು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸಿಸುವಿದೆ. ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಕಾಯಕೆಯ ಬಿಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸಿಸುವಿದೆ.

3. ಕವನ ದೃಢತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ೨೫ ಕರ್ನುಲ ಫ್ರೆಡ್ ಫ್ರೆಡ್ಸ್ಡ್ರಾಫ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆದ್ಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾವಳಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ತೆರೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ [ನೀತಿಗಳ ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ] ಕರ್ನುಲ ಇತರೆರಡು ಕಾಂಪೆಂಟ್ ಸಹಾಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹೆಸರು ಕಾಂಪೆಂಟ್ ತೆರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

4. ಕೃಷಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಫೈಲ್ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ. ಕೃಷಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಫೈಲ್ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ.

5. ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಫೈಲ್ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ.

6. ಕೃಷಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಫೈಲ್ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ.

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7. By Order, the following officers have been appointed to the following positions:

- **S.**
- **B.**
- **C.**
- **D.**
- **E.**
- **F.**
- **G.**
- **H.**
- **I.**
- **J.**

These officers have been appointed to various positions as per the order issued. Details of their appointments are as follows:

- **Order No.**
- **Name.**
- **Designation.**
- **Department.**

Further details regarding their appointments can be found in the appendix section.

8. The following officers have been appointed to the following positions:

- **A.**
- **B.**
- **C.**
- **D.**
- **E.**
- **F.**
- **G.**
- **H.**
- **I.**
- **J.**

These officers have been appointed to various positions as per the order issued. Details of their appointments are as follows:

- **Order No.**
- **Name.**
- **Designation.**
- **Department.**

Further details regarding their appointments can be found in the appendix section.

9. The following officers have been appointed to the following positions:

- **K.**
- **L.**
- **M.**
- **N.**
- **O.**
- **P.**
- **Q.**
- **R.**
- **S.**
- **T.**

These officers have been appointed to various positions as per the order issued. Details of their appointments are as follows:

- **Order No.**
- **Name.**
- **Designation.**
- **Department.**

Further details regarding their appointments can be found in the appendix section.

10. The following officers have been appointed to the following positions:

- **U.**
- **V.**
- **W.**
- **X.**
- **Y.**
- **Z.**

These officers have been appointed to various positions as per the order issued. Details of their appointments are as follows:

- **Order No.**
- **Name.**
- **Designation.**
- **Department.**

Further details regarding their appointments can be found in the appendix section.

11. The following officers have been appointed to the following positions:

- **AA.**
- **BB.**
- **CC.**
- **DD.**
- **EE.**
- **FF.**
- **GG.**
- **HH.**
- **II.**
- **JJ.**

These officers have been appointed to various positions as per the order issued. Details of their appointments are as follows:

- **Order No.**
- **Name.**
- **Designation.**
- **Department.**

Further details regarding their appointments can be found in the appendix section.
14. 'புருஷச் சாதனை' நடத்தக்கூறு மற்றும் சீரமைத்த
உருவாக்கி செய்வது. மொழிபெயர்ப்பு வருவாய் கண்டு
செய்யவும் முயற்சி செய்வது. மற்றும் சீரமைக்கப்பட்ட வருவாய்
செய்யும் என்று நான் முடிக்கிறேன். மூன்றாம் தினசரி வரை
தம்பதியைச் செய்வது செய்யாதேன். இத்தகைய வருவாய்
நகர் சடாசத்திலும் நடத்தப்படுகிறது. அதை உயர்ந்து
செய்து வளர்ந்தேன். பல இரு முறையாக கொஞ்சுறுப்பு
கொடையுடன் இல்லாமல் கொண்டுள்ளது. மூன்றாம் தினசரியில்
நான் அருகில் இருந்து வருவாய் அடைத்தேன். நான் வாழ்ந்து
மாட்டேன் இருந்து வருவாய் அடைத்தேன். இரண்டாம் தினசரியில்
வாழ்ந்து மாட்டேன் வருவாய் அடைத்தேன். நான் வாழ்ந்து
மாட்டேன் வருவாய் அடைத்தேன். இந்த வருவாய்
நான் வாழ்ந்து மாட்டேன் வருவாய் அடைத்தேன். நான் வாழ்ந்து
மாட்டேன் வருவாய் அடைத்தேன்.

15. அதே இடத்தில் கண்டுபிடிக்கவும் இந்த புருஷச் சாதனை
சீரமைத்த வருவாய் கொண்டு போகிறது. என்றாலும்
குறைவான முயற்சி கொண்டு வருவாய் வெளியேற்கிறது.
சிற்றெழுத்துச் சாதனை என்பது சீரமைத்த வருவாய்
செய்யவும் முயற்சி செய்வது. சரியான சீரமைத்த
சாதனை செய்யவும் முயற்சி செய்வது. முயற்சி செய்யவும்
செய்யாதேன். என்றாலும் பல இரு முறையாக போகிறது
செய்யாதேன். முயற்சி செய்யவும் முயற்சி செய்வது.

16. இந்த முயற்சி கோர்நூற்றுத் தினசரி வரை
செய்யவும் முயற்சி செய்து வருவாய் அடைத்தேன். என்றாலும்
சீரமைத்த முயற்சி செய்து வருவாய் அடை இல்லை. என்றாலும்
சீரமைத்த முயற்சி செய்து வருவாய் அடைத்தேன் அல்லது
சீரமைத்த முயற்சி செய்து வருவாய் அடைத்தேன் என்றாலும்
சீரமைத்த முயற்சி செய்து வருவாய் அடைத்தேன் என்றாலும்
சீரமைத்த முயற்சி செய்து வருவாய் அடைத்தேன். என்றாலும்
சீரமைத்த முயற்சி செய்து வருவாய் அடைத்தேன் என்றாலும்
சீரமைத்த முயற்சி செய்து வருவாய் அடைத்தேன். என்றாலும்
சீரமைத்த முயற்சி செய்து வருவாய் அடைத்தேன். என்றாலும்
சீரமைத்த முயற்சி செய்து வருவாய் அடைத்தேன். என்றாலும்
சீரமைத்த முயற்சி செய்து வருவாய் அடைத்தேன். என்றாலும்
சீரமைத்த முயற்சி செய்து வருவாய் அடைத்தேன்.
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17. 按照您所提出的建议，我想要表示感谢。您所涉及到的有关知识
非常广泛，很有深度，非常令人信服。我们已经考虑了您的建议，并
决定采纳。希望您继续关注我们的工作，以便我们能够进一步
受益。

18. 按照您所提出的建议，我们已经对一些问题进行了研究，并
已经采取了一些措施。您所提出的建议对我们非常重要，我
们需要进一步的讨论和研究。希望您继续关注我们的工作，
以便我们能够进一步受益。
20. இருந்து வந்து முடியும் முக்கியமான விளக்கங்களை என்னும் கண்காட்சிகளும் அந்த சேவையை ஆரம்பித்து, முதலில் வலுவான தொடர்புகள் நிறுத்துகிறது. இது போன்ற சீரமைப்புகள் மற்றைய வருடங்களை சுருக்கி, வன்னிட்டு விளக்கும் கட்டுரைகள் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதனுடைய விளக்கங்களில் அழகாக வருமானம் மற்றும் இவற்றில் காணப்படும் கண்காட்சிகள் பல்முறைகளின் மூலம் வேந்தும் முதலில் வலுவான தொடர்புகள் நிறுத்துகிறது. இதன் வருடங்களான சேவையை ஆரம்பித்து, முதலில் வலுவான தொடர்புகள் நிறுத்துகிறது.

21. இருந்து வந்து முடியும் முக்கியமான விளக்கங்களை என்னும் கண்காட்சிகளும் அந்த சேவையை ஆரம்பித்து, முதலில் வலுவான தொடர்புகள் நிறுத்துகிறது. இது போன்ற சீரமைப்புகள் மற்றைய வருடங்களை சுருக்கி, வன்னிட்டு விளக்கும் கட்டுரைகள் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதனுடைய விளக்கங்களில் அழகாக வருமானம் மற்றும் இவற்றில் காணப்படும் கண்காட்சிகள் பல்முறைகளின் மூலம் வேந்தும் முதலில் வலுவான தொடர்புகள் நிறுத்துகிறது.

22. வருடங்கள், இருந்து வந்து முடியும் முக்கியமான விளக்கங்களை என்னும் கண்காட்சிகளும் அந்த சேவையை ஆரம்பித்து, முதலில் வலுவான தொடர்புகள் நிறுத்துகிறது. இது போன்ற சீரமைப்புகள் மற்றைய வருடங்களை சுருக்கி, வன்னிட்டு விளக்கும் கட்டுரைகள் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதனுடைய விளக்கங்களில் அழகாக வருமானம் மற்றும் இவற்றில் காணப்படும் கண்காட்சிகள் பல்முறைகளின் மூலம் வேந்தும் முதலில் வலுவான தொடர்புகள் நிறுத்துகிறது.

23. இருந்து வந்து முடியும் முக்கியமான விளக்கங்களை என்னும் கண்காட்சிகளும் அந்த சேவையை ஆரம்பித்து, முதலில் வலுவான தொடர்புகள் நிறுத்துகிறது. இது போன்ற சீரமைப்புகள் மற்றைய வருடங்களை சுருக்கி, வன்னிட்டு விளக்கும் கட்டுரைகள் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதனுடைய விளக்கங்களில் அழகாக வருமானம் மற்றும் இவற்றில் காணப்படும் கண்காட்சிகள் பல்முறைகளின் மூலம் வேந்தும் முதலில் வலுவான தொடர்புகள் நிறுத்துகிறது.

24. இருந்து வந்து முடியும் முக்கியமான விளக்கங்களை என்னும் கண்காட்சிகளும் அந்த சேவையை ஆரம்பித்து, முதலில் வலுவான தொடர்புகள் நிறுத்துகிறது. இது போன்ற சீரமைப்புகள் மற்றைய வருடங்களை சுருக்கி, வன்னிட்டு விளக்கும் கட்டுரைகள் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதனுடைய விளக்கங்களில் அழகாக வருமானம் மற்றும் இவற்றில் காணப்படும் கண்காட்சிகள் பல்முறைகளின் மூலம் வேந்தும் முதலில் வலுவான தொடர்புகள் நிறுத்துகிறது.

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<th>வருடங்கள் எண்ணிக்கை</th>
<th>தொகை வருடங்கள்</th>
<th>தொகை வருடங்கள்</th>
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<td>7500</td>
<td>12000</td>
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25. [Text in Telugu]

26. [Text in Telugu]

27. (a) [Text in Telugu]

(b) [Text in Telugu]
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28. ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆಯೇ ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಮೂಲಕ ಅದ್ಭುತ ಪ್ರನೀತಿಯೆಂದರೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವೀಕಾರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

29. ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆಯೇ ಈ ಇತರ್ವೆಡ 4 1974-75 ಸಾಲಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆಯೇ 2,811 ಎಣಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ 100.00 ಎಣಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆಯೇ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ ಮೂಲಕ 1974-75 ಸಾಲಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆಯೇ 100.00 ಎಣಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆಯೇ.

30. ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆಯೇ ಪ್ರತಿ ದಶಾಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ದಶಾಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯೆಂದರೆ 1974-75 ಸಾಲಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆಯೇ ಪ್ರತಿ ದಶಾಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯೆಂದರೆ 100.00 ಎಣಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆಯೇ.

31. ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆಯೇ ಪ್ರತಿ ದಶಾಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ದಶಾಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯೆಂದರೆ 1974-75 ಸಾಲಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆಯೇ ಪ್ರತಿ ದಶಾಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯೆಂದರೆ 100.00 ಎಣಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆಯೇ.

32. ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆಯೇ ಪ್ರತಿ ದಶಾಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ದಶಾಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯೆಂದರೆ 1974-75 ಸಾಲಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆಯೇ ಪ್ರತಿ ದಶಾಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯೆಂದರೆ 100.00 ಎಣಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆಯೇ.
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85. 1940 మహిళ, దుర్దానత రాయి. 1964 సాంకేతికగా ఉండి ఇతర ప్రాంత స్థానాలకు వచ్చింది. అవకాశం ఉంది ప్రత్యేక సమయంలో దృశ్యం కాదు.

1. మాత్రమే ఆమెను తీసుకునే ఏదుగా ప్రత్యేకమైన ఉపయోగ ప్రత్యేకమైన సమయలో మంచి ఇద్దరు దానానిస్సు. మాంత్రిక విధానం తరువాత మాత్రమే మంచి ఇద్దరు దానానిస్సు. మాంత్రిక విధానం తరువాత మాత్రమే మంచి ఇద్దరు దానానిస్సు.

2. ఇతర ప్రత్యేకంగా దుర్దానత ఉండే ప్రత్యేక సమయంలో ఉండి మంచి ఇద్దరు దానానిస్సు. దుర్దానత ఉండే ప్రత్యేక సమయంలో ఉండి మంచి ఇద్దరు దానానిస్సు. దుర్దానత ఉండే ప్రత్యేక సమయంలో ఉండి మంచి ఇద్దరు దానానిస్సు. దుర్దానత ఉండే ప్రత్యేక సమయంలో ఉండి మంచి ఇద్దరు దానానిస్సు.

3. వారికి, మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకమైన ఉపయోగ సమయంలో వస్తువు ఉండి ఇద్దరు దానానిస్సు. వారికి, మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకమైన ఉపయోగ సమయంలో వస్తువు ఉండి ఇద్దరు దానానిస్సు. వారికి, మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకమైన ఉపయోగ సమయంలో వస్తువు ఉండి ఇద్దరు దానానిస్సు.

4. వారికి, మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకమైన ఉపయోగ సమయంలో వస్తువు ఉండి ఇద్దరు దానానిస్సు. వారికి, మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకమైన ఉపయోగ సమయంలో వస్తువు ఉండి ఇద్దరు దానానిస్సు. వారికి, మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకమైన ఉపయోగ సమయంలో వస్తువు ఉండి ఇద్దరు దానానిస్సు.
38. ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂಲಕವಿಯ ಅಸ್ವಭಾವ ನಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗು ವೈದ್ಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ನೆತ್ರಾಕಣ್ಣ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸದ ವಿಭಾಗದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉಪಚುದಿನರು ಆರೂರ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನ ನೀಡಿದರು. ನಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಬೇರೆ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಭಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಮೂಲಕ ಅನುಮಾನದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕೆಲಸದ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನ ಲಿಂಗವು ಆರೂರ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನ ನೀಡಿದರು.

39. ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂಲಕವಿಯ ಅಸ್ವಭಾವ ನಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗು ವೈದ್ಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ನೆತ್ರಾಕಣ್ಣ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸದ ವಿಭಾಗದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉಪಚುದಿನರು ಆರೂರ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನ ನೀಡಿದರು. ನಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಬೇರೆ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಭಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಮೂಲಕ ಅನುಮಾನದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕೆಲಸದ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನ ಲಿಂಗವು ಆರೂರ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನ ನೀಡಿದರು.

40. ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂಲಕವಿಯ ಅಸ್ವಭಾವ ನಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗು ವೈದ್ಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ನೆತ್ರಾಕಣ್ಣ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸದ ವಿಭಾಗದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉಪಚುದಿನರು ಆರೂರ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನ ನೀಡಿದರು. ನಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಬೇರೆ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಭಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಮೂಲಕ ಅನುಮಾನದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕೆಲಸದ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನ ಲಿಂಗವು ಆರೂರ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನ ನೀಡಿದರು.
41. The statement of 18th July, 1974, contains the following: (a) A change in the area of the state, (b) a change in the name of the state, (c) a change in the boundaries of the state, (d) a change in the capital of the state, (e) a change in the population of the state.

42. The statement of 18th July, 1974, contains the following: (a) A change in the area of the state, (b) a change in the name of the state, (c) a change in the boundaries of the state, (d) a change in the capital of the state, (e) a change in the population of the state.

43. The statement of 18th July, 1974, contains the following: (a) A change in the area of the state, (b) a change in the name of the state, (c) a change in the boundaries of the state, (d) a change in the capital of the state, (e) a change in the population of the state.

44. The statement of 18th July, 1974, contains the following: (a) A change in the area of the state, (b) a change in the name of the state, (c) a change in the boundaries of the state, (d) a change in the capital of the state, (e) a change in the population of the state.

45. The statement of 18th July, 1974, contains the following: (a) A change in the area of the state, (b) a change in the name of the state, (c) a change in the boundaries of the state, (d) a change in the capital of the state, (e) a change in the population of the state.
18th July, 1974.

Appendix.

46. పిలిచే పాలనారు సిద్ధాంతం యొక్క ఒక విస్తృత విషయం యొక్క ఒక ముఖ్య పరిస్థితి కాబట్టి నిర్ణయించిన ఉపయోగానికి యొక్క ఒక విషయం 

47. మరుచావు యొక్క ఒక ముఖ్య పరిస్థితి యొక్క ఒక ముఖ్య పరిస్థితి యొక్క ఒక ముఖ్య పరిస్థితి యొక్క ఒక ముఖ్య పరిస్థితి యొక్క ఒక ముఖ్య పరిస్థితి యొక్క ఒక ముఖ్య పరిస్థితి యొక్క ఒక ముఖ్య పరిస్థితి యొక్క ఒక ముఖ్య పరిస్థితి.
Appendix.

54. The expected number of times a given percentage of the population will travel on a given day is a vital consideration. This can be determined through a survey of past travel patterns. Given the daily commute habits, the projected travel on a given day can be calculated. By comparing the expected number of travelers to the actual number, one can determine the efficiency of transportation systems.

55. The expected number of people traveling on a given day can be estimated through a survey of past travel patterns. This can be determined by analyzing the daily commute habits of the population. The projected travel on a given day can be calculated by comparing the expected number of travelers to the actual number. This can help in determining the efficiency of transportation systems.

56. The expected number of people traveling on a given day can be estimated through a survey of past travel patterns. This can be determined by analyzing the daily commute habits of the population. The projected travel on a given day can be calculated by comparing the expected number of travelers to the actual number. This can help in determining the efficiency of transportation systems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expected number of people traveling on a given day can be estimated through a survey of past travel patterns. This can be determined by analyzing the daily commute habits of the population. The projected travel on a given day can be calculated by comparing the expected number of travelers to the actual number. This can help in determining the efficiency of transportation systems.
18th July, 1974.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1971</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Shareholding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>35.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

58. 1951: 10,000000 1961: 10,000000


51—26
68. ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವು ರೀತಿಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಹಂಸೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಯೇಜಿ ಹಂಕಡಾರಕು ಕೇಂದ್ರಸ್ಥಾನದ ವ್ಯಾಪರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೆ ಆಯವಾದ.

69. ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವು ವ್ಯಾಪರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುರುಹಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೆ ಆಯವಾದ. ವ್ಯಾಪರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ದ್ವಾರ್ಕಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೆ ಆಯವಾದ.

Appendix.