THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Point of Order:
  re: Supply of Parliamentary papers in the name of the Secretary on leave  ...  277

Oral Answers to Questions.
Short Notice Questions and Answers.
Written Answers to Questions

Matters under Rule 341:
  re: Release of accumulated stocks of tobacco and cotton  ..  349

Business of the House

Presentation of Petition:
  re: Grievances of retired teachers  ..  353

Calling Attention Matters:
  re: Regular payment of salaries to Rural Medical Practitioners in Vedigandla Panchayat Samithi, Prakasam District.  ..  353
  re: Police atrocities on the striking workers of National Tobacco Factory at Biccavole  ..  356
  re: Large-scale evictions of non-tribal landless poor in the agency areas in Warangal District  ..  358
  re: Prevention of 'red-rot pest' in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts.  ..  361

Contd. on 3rd cover
The House met at Half-Past Eight of the Clock.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

POINT OF ORDER

re Supply of parliamentary papers in the name of the Secretary on leave.

Mr. Speaker;—Sri Ramachandra Naidu has been on Casual Leave and I am told that the practice has been that when a person is on Casual Leave he can himself sign and attend to urgent business. He has applied yesterday for conversion of his casual leave and all that,

*An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Members.

J. No. 82 (277)
Mr. Speaker — That is true I think he has applied some other leave.

Mr. Speaker:— There is also a ruling of the High Court. In matter like this, they cannot be raised in the House. If there is any irregularity they are supposed to come under the jurisdiction of the Speaker. Anyway, I will examine it.

Mr. Speaker:— If there is any necessity, I will allow. I will look into the irregularity.

Mr Speaker:— They went to the High Court.

Mr Speaker:— It is given. I will refer to it later.

Mr Speaker:— I will ask the Asst Secretary to sign it. Now Mr. Sadasiva Reddy is probably in charge from yesterday. I signed that paper last night. Till yesterday the Secretary was on C L. He is trying to convert his leave.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Activities of the Progressive Women's Organisation

891

*6197-(E) Q.—Sri P. Srimamurthy (Nagarikatakam):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the welcome activity of the Progressive Women's Organisation demonstrating frequently for the last 3 months in Hyderabad and Secunderabad against the dowry system, obscene posters etc, and

(b) if so, whether the Government take cognisance of the activity and encourage the same and collaborate with the organisation for the beneficial effects on society?
The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengala Rao).—(a) Yes Sir

(b) The Government is no doubt in general agreement with the aims and objects of the programme of the Progressive Women’s organisation in eradicating the dowry system and obscene posters.

(b) Sri A Srimulu —This is a voluntary organisation of about 150 girls. I saw them removing the obscene posters in the city. When this organisation is helping so much, will the Government recognise this organisation and extend police protection, because they are likely to come in contact with the vested interests?

(i) Sir, I desire to ask—Can you tell us what is the situation in the country as a whole? Are you satisfied with the general tone of the executive? Have you found any discrepancy in the administration?

(ii) Sir, I would like to ask—May I have the information as to how many cases are pending in the High Court?

(iii) Sir, I wish to ask—Can you tell us as to how much credit is being given to the officials in the Ministry of Agriculture

(iv) Sir, I wish to ask—How many officials of the High Court have been transferred?

(v) Sir, I wish to ask—What is the situation in the country as a whole? Are you satisfied with the general tone of the executive? Have you found any discrepancy in the administration?
Oral Answers to Questions 20th March, 1975

8.40 a.m.

(a) Whether it is not a fact that crime statistics in the State for the year 1973 and 1974 show an increase in more districts and especially in murder crime there is also an increase in murder-crime in more districts; and

(b) If so, the specific causes for that and the steps taken to prevent crime in the State?

CRIME STATISTICS IN THE STATE FOR 1973 AND 1974

* 6158 O – Sri C.V.K. Rao: – Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state.

(a) It is a fact that crime was generally on the increase in 1973 when compared with the figures of the corresponding period of 1972. Excepting murder, crime was generally on the increase in 1974 when compared with the figures of the corresponding period of 1973. It is also a fact that the incidence of crime under the head murder was on the increase in some districts during 1973 and 1974 when compared with the figures of the previous year.

(b) The increase in crime is due to various causes such as, land disputes, sexual jealousy, previous enmity, party feuds, petty quarrels etc. In crime affected areas constant vigilance is being maintained by Police by intensifying beats. Preventive action is also being taken by rounding up active criminals to prevent crime.

Sri J. Vengala Rao: — (a) It is a fact that crime was generally on the increase in 1973 when compared with the figures of the corresponding period of 1972. Excepting murder, crime was generally on the increase in 1974 when compared with the figures of the corresponding period of 1973. It is also a fact that the incidence of crime under the head murder was on the increase in some districts during 1973 and 1974 when compared with the figures of the previous year.

(b) The increase in crime is due to various causes such as, land disputes, sexual jealousy, previous enmity, party feuds, petty quarrels etc. In crime affected areas constant vigilance is being maintained by Police by intensifying beats. Preventive action is also being taken by rounding up active criminals to prevent crime.

(a) Whether paddy Minikit programme for 1973-74 and 1974-75 was implemented, and

(b) If so, in which districts and with what results?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri J Chokka Rao).—(a) & (b) - Paper placed on the table of the House.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Minikit programme was implemented in all the Districts. The number of minikits organised during 1973-74 was 6146 including minikits organised under Government of India Scheme. Through this programme, it has been found that the pre-release varieties of paddy seed namely IET 2861 (RP 198-1) IET 2254 (RP 4-14) and RPW 6-12 selected and used for this programme during 1973-74 proved to be better than the existing varieties of paddy seed. This was helpful in spreading of such better varieties of high yielding Varieties, thereby increasing Agricultural Production, on account of which they gained popularity among the ryots. The average yields of the varieties tried during 1973-74 are given below —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Average Yields of</th>
<th>Control Variety</th>
<th>Yield /Kgs./Acres.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rice Kgs./Acres.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. IET. 2861</td>
<td>1688</td>
<td>Mashuri</td>
<td>1477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. IET 1789</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. RP 4-14</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Ratna</td>
<td>1724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. RP 5-40</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. RP 20-5</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>IET1991</td>
<td>2302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. RPW 5-12</td>
<td>1160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. RPW 6-13</td>
<td>1246</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. RPW 6-15</td>
<td>1132</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The varieties which are discarded because of lack of uniformity and protracted following are :-

1. IET 1996 RP 4-2
2. RPW 6-15
Oral Answers to Questions. 20th March, 1975. 283

During 1974-75 Kharif, the number of minikits organised was 4234 in all the Districts. The varieties tried under this programme are —

1. IET 2914  
2. IET 2928  
3. IET 2254  
4. IET 2295  
5. IET 2123  
6. IET 1789  
7. C 8002  
8. C 8089  
9. RP 270-18-4  
10. RPW 6-17  
11. RP 9-4  
12. C 1612  
13. C 3626  
14. IET 2508  
15. RP 5-40

Final tabulated results are awaited.

Mr Speaker — Varieties of mini-kits 4234

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Mr Speaker — Varieties of mini-kits 4234

Mr Speaker — Varieties of mini-kits 4234
UPGRADING OF DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS HOSPITALS IN THE STATE

*5644 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulreddi :—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:
(a) whether there are any proposals to up-grade the district-headquarters hospitals in Andhra Pradesh to the level of General Hospitals in a phased programme;
(b) if so, when the same will be implemented;
(c) whether there is any proposal to up-grade the General Hospitals attached to the teaching institutions in twin cities of Hyderabad.
Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Kurnool to the level of the institutions having high standards in the country like Medical College Hospital at Vellore,

(d) if so, when they will be up-graded.
(e) whether there is any proposal with the Government to take-over the Local Fund Allopathic Hospitals and dispensaries in the State, and

(f) if so, when the same will be implemented?

Health Minister (Sri K. Rajamallu) —(a) No Sir.
(b) Does not arise
(c) No Sir.
(d) Does not arise.
(e) No Sir
(f) Does not arise.
Sri A. Sriramulu — The Minister has stated that General Hospitals of our State would be brought to the standard of Vellore hospital. I want to know how Vellore Hospital is a model for us? What exactly is the difference between Vellore hospital and our hospital? Is it in regard to services? Let the Minister clarify it.

*Sri K. Rajamallu — Mr. Sri Nivasul Reddy has asked me whether we are going to develop these hospitals on par with Vellore Hospitals. I want to see that all arrangements that are there are made in our hospitals.

Sri A. Sriramulu — As a technical man in charge of technical department, it is the duty of the Minister to enlighten us whether there is a big speciality in the Vellore hospital and if there is such a speciality what is that? How the Minister is going to introduce that speciality in our hospitals? Is it by the end of Vth Plan?

*Sri K. Rajamallu — Their speciality is in Cardiology, Neurology, Trematology and some other items like that.

Sri M. Yellappa (Madakasira) — There is one village by name Amarapuram in Madakasira taluk. Its population is 8,000. There is an Allopathic dispensary with an LMP Doctor. There are no medicines or injections. I want to know whether the Government will upgrade this dispensary?

*Sri K. Rajamallu — Member may kindly put separate question.

**STREAMLINING OF DRUG CONTROL ORGANISATION IN THE STATE**

395—

45880 Q — Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala) — Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government has written to the State Government to streamline the drug control organisation in our State,

(b) if so, what are those steps,

(c) whether the Government have accepted those suggestions, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Health Minister (Sri K. Rajamallu) — (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) The Food and Drugs Control Organisation in the State has been strengthened with a Vigilance & Enforcement Cell.

(d) Does not arise.

* Sri. Y. Sarma — As long as we have such hospitals, we are not afraid of any suggestions. If we do something that the people want, then it is very valuable. What is the reason for doing this, Sri. Y. Sarma?

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sr. A. Sriramalu (Eluru):—I read in the newspaper that one Medical Stores by name Ganesh Medical Hall was raided 4 or 5 times and spurious drugs were found but that medical store is still continuing its sales. I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether such raids were conducted if so what action has been taken?

*Sri K. Rajamallu:—Raids were conducted. I have no detail with me at present. I will certainly send the information. We have seized the license and action has been taken.

Mr. Speaker:—He said that he is not in a position to answer.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I request that the Minister may please place a statement showing the details of raids conducted, and the names of medical stores on which raids were conducted in the context of their selling spurious drugs. I also request that publicity may be
given in the newspapers in respect of these medical stores so that we may not go to those medical stores and purchase spurious drugs.

*Sri K. Rajamallu:— I will place the information on the table of the House tomorrow itself.

9-00 a.m

9-00 a.m
290 20th March, 1975. Oral Answers to Questions

Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute an evaluation committee to investigate into the implementation of Banjarland assessment programme;

(b) if so, when it will be constituted, and

(c) the names of the members of the Committee?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Narsa Reddy) Clause (a)

No Sir.

Clause (b) and (c) Do not arise.

CONSTITUTION OF EVALUATION COMMITTEE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF BANJAR LAND ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME

396—

* 6058 Q.- Sri M Nagi Reddy(Gurajala):—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute an evaluation committee to investigate into the implementation of Banjarland assessment programme;

(b) if so, when it will be constituted, and

(c) the names of the members of the Committee?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Narsa Reddy) Clause (a)

No Sir.

Clause (b) and (c) Do not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions. 20th March, 1975

We have constituted division-wise review committees with the Deputy Collector, M.L.As and Samithi Presidents, not only to review the land which has been assigned but to see that ineligible persons do not get assignment land and what is the land remaining, etc.

Sri P Narasa Reddy — Does the hon. Member of the opposition want to have a survey of all the lands to be assigned. Is it possible to go round the entire State. It is a matter of statistics.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— Evaluation is a very essential part of execution of any programme. We undertake a crash programme of assignment and we do not evaluate our performance. What is the present method of evaluating our performance in regard to crash programme of assignment of lands. If there is any method, what is the objection of the Minister to have a committee at the State level to evaluate the progress made.
Sri P. Narasa Reddy — I have heard the speeches of several members during the debate on the Budget; their criticism is that we are having too many committees which are purposeless. My submission is that if we have an Evaluation Committee at the State level it may not serve the purpose which the Hon. Members have in mind. My submission is that we are having such committees at the Division level with M.L.As, M.Ps, R.DOs or Tahsildars and Samithi Presidents. If they could spare some time at the Division level most things would come out. We are not against evaluation, naturally evaluation must be done. But if we have start evaluation with regard to the areas to be disreserved and what are the tank beds which are not useful for minor irrigation and must be disreserved, that is a very long process, these are policy matters. But to see whether the land has been properly assigned or not we got smaller committees at all levels for evaluation. If reports come that there is a great gap between what the statistics show and the facts on the field naturally we can go into it minutely at the divisional level. At the State level it may not serve the purpose.

They go to the villages, it is not as if the Tahsildar or the R.D.O sit at the headquarters. They collect information regarding people who are landless and they then decide about the assignment matters. We have also issued instructions to the D.R.O Wherever he goes in the villages he must have enquiries made regarding ineligible encroachers on the spot. It is not as if all of them must come to head quarters. If there are any orders which are not being effectively implemented, we will see that they are implemented.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalvakuthy) — The Hon’ble Minister referred to the non-existing divisional level committees, they were constituted 4 years back only to consider the assignment of lands, but not to review the overall progress made. So there is need to appoint a State level committee for reviewing the progress made in this regard. Under the Act the lands assigned to the poor are heritable but not alienable. Is the Hon. Minister aware that in a large number of cases the lands assigned to the poor are being alienated to the land owners?

Mr. Speaker —When were they constituted and have they met at any time?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy —The question is after convening they have to be given some time. The local M.L.A’s the Revenue Officers they always meet but the Samithi President must be available. The R.D.O and Tahasildar always meet. We have issued instructions in 1974 regarding the functions of the Taluk Action Committees; they have been suitably enlarged to review the individual cases of assignment with a view to see whether the assignment was made to benefit the landless poor, whether the assignees are improving the land and cultivating it themselves and whether the lands have been alienated contrary to the decisions taken.

Mr. Speaker —When was it constituted?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy —This Review Committee was constituted on 17-1-74.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy :—On a point of order I the Minister has given an answer to my question and if I think the answer given is inadequate I should be allowed to put supplementary. How else are you conducting any debate. There won’t be any meaningful discussion.

Mr. Speaker —This is not a debate. I am sorry I cannot have a debate.

Sri C. V. K Rao :—Sir, on a point of order. The Minister has stated on 17-1-74 the Taluk Committees have been formed with
M L As—He has made a wrong statement. Therefore he has committed a breach of privilege and it should be dealt with as such. That is the point of order I am raising. It is a violation of rules.

Mr Speaker—Point of order is not upheld

Sri P Narasa Reddy—Assignment committees were already functioning since 1969. With regard to the Taluk Assignment Review Committee with some members, we have enlarged the powers

Mr Speaker,—The point is that you have reconstituted the committees with additional powers. The members say that they have no knowledge of these committees. They also state that no such committee has been constituted. Please enquire and make a statement and make it effective.

Sri P Narasa Reddy:—We have already issued instructions to Collectors to find out whether they have convened any meeting, whether the M L As have been informed and whether they have met at all

Mr, Speaker:—Even communication is denied; both are denied. That is why he will examine and supply information

Sri C V K. Rao:—The order copy has to be placed on the table of the House when it was issued. Even that was not done.

Mr Speaker:—Some members say there are no committees. Another member says that there are committees.

Sri C V K. Rao:—He is a friend of Sri Narasa Reddy

9-20 a.m. Sri A. Srimulu,—I call this an illustrative example of Secretariat fiction. The Minister is trying to distribute fiction in this House. As far as I know, I am a little intimately attached with the administration of the Revenue department as such I have no knowledge of a Committee of that type existing at Eluru, the head quarters of a district. I would like to know if such a Committee is existing, how many times they met and what is the review and evaluation done by the Committee.

What exactly is the responsibility of the Government? Having appointed a Committee, should they not go into the working of the Committee? What has the Government done?

Mr Speaker.—That is why the Chief Minister has made a statement now.

Mr Speaker.—It does not arise. The Minister has made a statement. No doubt, a number of Members have said they did not receive notice. But at lest one Member has said that he received a notice. In view of the fact the Chief Minister has made a statement...

Sri C. V. K. Rao —It is only a lone member who has said that.

Mr. Speaker —You cannot make such an allegation. You will have to verify.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—No, you cannot make wild allegations as you like.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—There was no meetings at all.

Mr. Speaker —He is not denying that. He is accepting that statement. That is why the Chief Minister said that he will find out whether under pursuance of the Constitution whether any Committee...
has been formed and a meeting has been called for and all that. Therefore, I do not think any further discussion will be useful.

Sri P Narasa Reddy —Sir, I want to clear the misunderstandings the Members seem to have. They said that I am misleading the House and giving wrong information. That is not correct. If the Hon Speaker permits, I have got the Government Memo No 5215. I have never said the Review Committees are functioning. I have said that we have issued orders constituting the Committees in the Memo No 5215 dt 17-1-1974. The Government had under consideration for some time past the proposal to constitute a Committee at the State or district level to review the assignment of Government waste land under crash programme. They considered that it would be difficult for the Committee at the State or district level to go into the matter in detail and the existing taluk level committee can attend to this. Their functioning will be suitably enlarged for this purpose. Afterwards, the Revenue Consultative Committee met in January, 1975 and opined that the Committees were not functioning. So, we issued another order dated 10-2-1975 to report as to why they are not functioning and whether they have been in force or not. I have only said that we have issued orders. Where is the question of my telling lies and their asking for privileges and all?

(Interjections)

Mr. Speaker:—(To the Minister) You will get the information and state next time.

Sri C V. K. Rao:—What the Minister stated is still more misleading, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Why do you want to repeat?

Constitution of A Committee on Working of Co-op. Societies

*6016 Q.—Sri M Nagi Reddy.— Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have constituted a committee to probe into the working of the co-operative societies in the state;
Oral Answers to Questions. 20th March, 1975. 297

(b) if so, when it was constituted.
(c) the names of the members, and
(d) the functions of the said committee?
(a) (b) (c) and (d): A proposal to form such a committee is under consideration.

Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar):—How long will it take to constitute this Committee? It is long pending.

REPLACEMENT OF ELECTRIC METRES FIXED FOR AGRICULTURAL & DOMESTIC CONNECTIONS

398—

*5896 Q—Sri Nallapareddy Sreenivasulu Reddy:— Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the electric meters fixed for agricultural and domestic connections are not being replaced by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board when they have gone out of order;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Electricity board has been imposing meter charges even on the new metres which are purchased and fixed by the consumers themselves; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Power (Sri G. Rajaram) — (a) & (b) The electric metres which are found defective during operation due to manufacturing or other causes will be replaced at the cost of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. But the meters which are not adequately protected in the consumers premises or tampered with, they are replaced at the consumers cost.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.
Sri G. Rajaram:—Under para 250 of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Manual Volume I, consumers in special cases are allowed to have their own meters for billing purposes but one of the condition is that the meter should be tested by the department at consumer's cost prior to being put into service. Periodically they are tested and if they are found to be defective, they have to be replaced. If the meters are not defective, no charges will be made; but if they are found defective, charges will be made for the repairs.

9-30 a.m.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—I am referring to the meters which are supplied by the Electricity Board, Sir. When they go out of order because of technical defects in transmission or any other reason, even then it is the farmers who are penalised. I can give thousand cases wherein meters burnt because of technical defects. What are the steps proposed to be taken by the Minister?

Sri G. Rajaram:—When the meters are not properly protected and when tampered, defects would come generally. In the year 1974-75, there were 650 meters found defective.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—I can give thousand cases in our taluk itself.

*Sri Syed Hasan:—When the meters are installed, whether the cost of the meter is collected from the individual?

Sri G. Rajaram:—Only the rent is collected.
Sri G. Rajaram:—It is the obligation of the Electricity Board to supply meters. When it is not in a position to supply and when the consumer says 'I can have a meter', we will allow under special circumstances.

**SUPPLY OF POWER FROM ORISSA GOVT**

399—

*6188 Q.—Smt. J. Bshwan Bai (Yellareddy) :—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to State

(a) whether the orissa Government stopped supplying power to Andhra Pradesh during the month of December, 1974; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri G. Rajaram:—(a) and (b)

The Government of Orissa have reduced the discharge of water from Balimela Reservoir from 30-11-1974 in order to carry out the balance work in the Swan neck portion of Andhra Pradesh Power Tunnel. Consequently there was considerable reduction in power generation at Upper Sileru Project.
300 20th March, 1975. Oral Answers to Questions,
Sn Syed Hasan — In addition to the persons given by the Government, one of the important reasons is that political pressure compelled the Orissa Government to stop power supply. Now, it seems the Government of Andhra Pradesh is supplying power to Orissa Government. It is a fact?

Sn G. Rajaram;—Political pressures are not correct. It is a mutual arrangement and now we are short of power and we are not supplying.

Detaiied Survey for Marketing of Cashewnuts etc., in the State 4^0—

6118 Q.—Srí C.V.K. Rao —Will the Minister for Marketing be pleased to state:

(a) whether a detailed survey for marketing of cashewnuts in the state was made,

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the report;

(c) whether Marketing Department has published reports on Rice, Potatoes, Grapes, Castor, Turmeric, Botavia and Limes; and

(d) if so, whether copies of the same will be supplied to Legislators?

The Minister for Marketing (Sri P Mahendranath):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) area and production,

(ii) cost of cultivation,

(iii) details of marketing functionaries,

(iv) storage and marketing facilities,

(v) credit facilities,

(vi) collection and utilisation of bye products,

(vii) grading facilities and standardisation,

(viii) demand for cashewnuts by processing industries.

(c) The Marketing Department had so far published reports on Rice, Potatoes, Grapes, Wool and Castor.

(d) No, Sir.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

MURDER OF DR. T. S. KRISHNA RAO NEAR SWARNA VILLAGE

400 A—

S. N. Q. No. 6211-V.—Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy, D. Sankaraiah, P. Sanyas Rao and Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. T. S. Krishna Rao, M. D. S/o T. V. Sarma, Advocate of Hyderabad was murdered on the night of 5/6-1-75 and the body was thrown in a canal of Swarna village, Chirala Taluk, Prakasam District;

(b) whether the case has been registered;

(c) if so, under what Section in the beginning;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the local police officials have not investigated properly and tried to hush-up the case for the reasons best known to them;

82-4

Short Notice Questions and Answers

(e) whether it is also a fact that the case has been entrusted to the C.B.C.I.D, for investigation; and

(f) if so, the stage at which the case stands now?

A.—

The Chief Minister (Sri J Vengala Rao):—(a) It is a fact that the dead body of Dr. T. S. Krishna Rao was found in a canal 4 miles away from Swarna village, Chirala Taluk, Prakasam District, on 6-1-75. The case is under investigation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under Section 174 Cr. P. C.

(d) On an official report that the local police did not investigate the case properly, the concerned Sub-Inspector and Circle Inspector have been transferred to far off places.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The case is under investigation.

According to O. V. Sarma they gave a bribe of Rs. 10,000 to the Circle Inspector and get a chit from him to village Munsif to hand over the body.
Mr. Speaker:—The Chief Minister is taking action.
Occupation of Cultivable Land by the Officials of Orissa Government near Ambati Kombaram

400-B.

S.N.Q No 6212-D—Sri Majji Tulasidas (Sompet).—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister for Revenue has received any information about the border incident near Ambati Kombaram and Singupuram villages in Sompet Taluk and the occupation of cultivable lands of the girmans of the Andhra Pradesh by the officials of the Orissa Government,

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard,

(c) whether A.P. Government officials have made any enquiries in the matter;

(d) whether any report in this regard is received by the Government; and

(e) the contents of the report and the stage at which the matter stand now?

Sri J. Vengala Rao:— (a) to (e): The Answer is placed on the table of the House.

ANSWER PLACED ON THE TABLE

Information was received by the State Government in January 1974 from the Collector, Srikakulam, that a survey party of the Government of Orissa surveyed about 30 acres within the limits of Singupuram Village within Andhra Pradesh in Mandasa Sub-taluk of Sompet Taluk in Srikakulam district and that 11 tribal families living in the hamlets of Manikyapatnam and Bithara Banda of the said village were asked to vacate their lands. Information was also received to the effect that Orissa survey party continued to fix survey stones and to survey territories within the State in the last week of January, 1974.

Immediately on receipt of information, the Collector, Srikakulam wrote to the Collector Ganjam of Orissa State registering a protest and requesting him to desist from undertaking survey within Andhra Pradesh and not to disturb the tribal families. Immediately after the incidents, the District Revenue, Police and Survey Officers visited the area to take prompt action. The stones planted by the
Orissa survey party were got removed on the stones being re-planted by the Orissa survey party, the Collector, Ganjam was again addressed by the Collector, Srikakulam protesting against this and requesting him to instruct his subordinate officers not to do anything within the territories of Andhra Pradesh. In order to afford protection to the villages, a Special Police picket was posted in Sabakota hamlet in response to the Collector's request, the Collector, Ganjam suspended survey operations and proposed joint verification of the boundary and discussions between the Collectors and the Superintendents of Police.

The Collectors and Superintendents of Police of Srikakulam and Ganjam met on the 19th March, 1974. The Orissa officials are reported to have stated that they were yet to fix their State boundary from their side and that all that they had done was only traverse survey in the border of the villages of Singapuram and Gowdugurant and that in the course of this traverse survey they might have unlisted some of the field stones fixed by the Andhra Pradesh Government as traverse survey stones. The Orissa officials were informed that survey on the Andhra Pradesh side was completed in respect of these territories with reference to the old Estate Records in the year 1958 itself and that there was no ambiguity about the border. The Collector, Ganjam agreed to suspend the survey operations.

The Commissioner for Survey and Settlements and the Member Board of Revenue, Andhra Pradesh has also addressed his counterpart to instruct the local officers to desist from such activities within the territories of this State. The State Government are fully aware of the instances and are seized of the matter.
306 20th March,1975 Short Notice Questions and Answers

9.50 a.m.

ప్రపంచంలో ప్రతి వర్ష ఆస్తనం స్థాయి ఉండటం వలసాం. స్థాయి ఉండటంలో ఎందుకంటే ఇంటారే మాత్రంచే ప్రతి లేదు. మాత్రమే ఇంటారే ప్రతి ప్రత్యేకత ఉండటం ప్రతి శాసనానికి నిషేధంగా ఉండటం లేదు.

9.50 a.m.

ప్రపంచంలో ప్రతి వర్ష ఆస్తనం స్థాయి ఉండటం వలసాం. స్థాయి ఉండటంలో ఎందుకంటే ఇంటారే మాత్రంచే ప్రతి లేదు. మాత్రమే ఇంటారే ప్రతి ప్రత్యేకత ఉండటం ప్రతి శాసనానికి నిషేధంగా ఉండటం లేదు.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS (UNSTARRED)

HYDERABAD HOUSE AT DELHI

361—

1731 Q — Sarvasri D Venkatesam and Vanka Satyanarayana: Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) the terms and conditions of lease of the Hyderabad House at Delhi to Central Government,

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred annually by the State Government on the maintenance of the Hyderabad House, and

(c) whether there is any proposal before the Government to lease out the Hyderabad House at Delhi to any private party so that the State Government may not have any loss?

A.—

(a) The Hyderabad House at New Delhi was first leased out to the Government of India by the erstwhile Government of Hyderabad for a period of three years with effect from 15-10-1954. The lease amount agreed to between the Government of India and the former Government of Hyderabad was Rs 1,25,000 per annum, on the following terms and conditions.

(i) Charges for the consumption of Electricity and water supply would be borne by the Government of India.

(ii) The establishment earmarked for running the Hyderabad House would be under the disciplinary control of the State Government and the services would be governed by the Hyderabad Civil Service Regulations and other rules and regulations governing the State Employees.

(iii) The additions and alterations to the palace to a tune of Rs 16,600 per annum would be borne by the State Government.

(iv) The scale of establishment for running the Hyderabad Palace would be in accordance with the agreed scale (i.e.), Rs 43,200 and that any increase over and above should be made by the Government of India.

(v) The State Government will bear the expenditure towards contingencies (Taxes and other contingencies) to a tune of Rs 19,800 per annum.

(vi) The State Government will bear the cost towards maintenance of premises and garden to the tune of Rs. 21,400 per annum.

(vii) The Government of India should not assign, sublet or part with the possession of the premises or any part thereof without the previous written consent of the State Government.
The original lease period of three years expired in the year 1957. The period of lease was subsequently extended by the State Government up to 14-7-1961 on the same terms and conditions. Thereafter, after protracted negotiations, the Government of India agreed to pay an enhanced rent of Rs. 1,28,600 per annum and to bear the other charges on account of taxes, maintenance of the palace and garden and establishment and additions and alterations. While the State Government have pressed that the revised lease agreement should come into force with effect from 15-7-1961 when the lease period expired, the Government of India have maintained that the revised rent of Rs. 1,28,600 should take effect only from 1-12-1966, the date on which the agreement was reached for the above lease amount and the Government of India are averse to give financial sanctions with retrospective effect.

In 1971, the Government of India have proposed to purchase the Hyderabad Palace, or in the alternative, to enter into a long lease (for 99 years.) The Government of India have offered a total price of Rs. 42,22,260 and for the furniture Rs. 3,00,000. The State Government are not willing to part with the Hyderabad Palace for such a low price and requested the Government of India to reconsider the matter and send a revised offer. The Government of India have requested the State Government to send counter proposals.

The State Government have requested the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) and the Special Commissioner, Government of Andhra Pradesh at New Delhi to assess the value of the Hyderabad Palace and also the furniture available in it, so as to enable to send counter proposals and the report of these officials is awaited.

(b) The expenditure figures for the years from 1954 to 1960 are not available. Hence approximate figures are given during the above period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs. per annum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1954-1960</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-1962</td>
<td>38,720</td>
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<td>1962-1963</td>
<td>39,510</td>
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<td>1963-1964</td>
<td>41,280</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964-1965</td>
<td>50,930</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965-1966</td>
<td>48,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-1967</td>
<td>54,160</td>
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<tr>
<td>1967-1968</td>
<td>55,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-1969</td>
<td>61,460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1970-1971 . 70,440
1971-1972 .. 76,920
1972-1973 .. 67,181
1973-1974 . 64,624
1974-1975 . 69,298

(c) No, Sir.

RAIDING OF HOUSES OF HARIJANS IN CHINAMUKTEVI VILLAGE BY CASTE HINDUS.

362—

6062 Q — Sri M Nagi Reddy — Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Surpanch, the land lords who are his followers and caste Hindus of Chinamuktevi village of Divi Taluk, Krishna District raided the houses of harijans who constructed thatched houses in Tamboti Poramboke of the said village and are residing in them and pulled down those houses and injured the harijans during November, December, 1974 ,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Police of Kuchipudi has not so far taken any action though the same is reported in the said Police Station ,

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter , and

(d) whether is it a fact that the Tahsildar of the said taluk has got the lands surveyed and the layout plans prepared for giving them pattas ?

A —

(a) Certain villagers of Chinamuktevi village of Divi Taluk, Krishna District dismantled the temporary structures put up by harijans of the village on the bund of the Tambothi tank to establish, their claims for occupation of the site for residential purposes, on the night of 10th November, 1974 These structures were not occupied by anyone at the time of the incident No harian was injured during the incident

(b) No, Sir.

(c) On receipt of a complaint from the harijans, the Sub-Inspector of Police, Kuchipudi registered a case and the Sub-Inspector of Police and Inspector of Police visited the scene of offence The case is pending investigation.

(d) Yes, Sir The proposal to grant pattas is pending with the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar.
310 20th March, 1975. Written Answers to Questions. (Unstarred)

MURDERS ETC., IN NIZAMABAD DISTRICT

363—

6147 Q-Smt. J Eshwari Bai —Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state
the number of murders, dacoities and other serious offences committed in Nizamabad District during the year ending 1974 with specific reference to Yellareddy and Jukkal Assembly Constituencies?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Murders</th>
<th>Dacoities</th>
<th>Other serious offences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nizamabad District</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellareddy Assembly Constituency</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jukkal Assembly Constituency</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

DAILIES, WEEKLIES ETC., PUBLISHED IN THE STATE

364—

3333 Q-Smt J Eshwari Bai (Yella Reddy).—Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state
(a) the District wise No of Dailies, Weeklies, Fortnightlies and Monthly newspapers published in Andhra Pradesh and their language during the year 1972 and 1973; and
(b) the steps taken by the Government to help the small and medium newspapers published within the State?

A.—
(a) Sir, Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The small and medium newspapers are being encouraged by issuing classified advertisements.

(Statement)
## STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF DAILIES, WEEKLIES, FORTNIGHTLIES AND MONTHLIES FOR 1973

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name of the district</th>
<th>Dailies</th>
<th>Weeklies</th>
<th>Fortnightly</th>
<th>Monthly</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
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<td>Adilabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>East Godavari : Kaknada</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>West Godavari : Eluru</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>4*</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Medak</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Mahabubnagar</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
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<td>Ongole</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Twin Cities</td>
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</table>

*Telugu and English. @Telugu, English and Hindi & Gujarati and 1 Gurmukhi
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name of the district</th>
<th>Dailies</th>
<th>Weeklies</th>
<th>Fortnights</th>
<th>Monthlies</th>
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<tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>East Godavari : Kakinada</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>West Godavari : Eluru</td>
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<td>2*</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>Guntur</td>
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<td>44</td>
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<td>Srikakulam</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Ongole</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Telugu and English: @Telugu, English and Hindi, &2 Gujarathi, 1 Gurmukhi
GANDHI CENTENARY YEAR HARIJAN CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY
AT NELLORE.

365—

5042 Q—Sri O. Venkata Subbaiah.—Will the Minister for Finance
be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a Gandhi Centenary Year
Harijan Co-operative Building Society at Nellore,

(b) if so, when it was started

(c) the names of the members in the Board of management;

(d) whether it is a fact that an enquiry was conducted by Sri Kosalam,
I.A.S, the then District Revenue Officer into the allegations of
grave irregularities, illegal, alienation of society land, misappropriation
of funds, etc, against the office bearers of the above society,

(e) if so, what are his findings,

(f) the action taken against the culprits,

(g) whether a fresh election was conducted or not and

(h) the reasons for not allowing the new Board of Management
to take charge and function in spite of representations from responsible
persons

A (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Society was registered on 21-5-1969 and it started its work
on 20-6-1969

(c) There was no Board in office since 1-7-1971. A part-time
person in charge was appointed with effect from 7-1-1972 to manage
the affairs of the society.

(d) No, Sir. But the then Collector felt that the affairs of the
society were not satisfactory as there were allegations and counter
allegations on the issue of pattas to the members of the society and the
affairs of the society had to be enquired into. The Divisional Co-operative
Officer, Nellore authorised the Taluk Co-operative Officer, Nellore
to conduct an enquiry in the year 1973.

(e) and (f) The enquiry report submitted by the Taluk Co-operative
Officer was forwarded to Divisional Co-operative Officer for his
remarks and his report is still awaited.

(g) and (h) Fresh elections were conducted on 5-10-1972. Since
the enquiry report is under scrutiny of the Divisional Co-operative
Officer, the new Board was not allowed to take charge.
CINEMA STUDIOS ON TIRUMALAI HILLS

366—

5567 Q—Sri Nallapareddy Sreenivasul Reddi —Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state

Whether there is any proposal to construct cinema studios on Tirumalai Hills either by the State Government or by the Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanam Trust Board

A — No, Sir

UNDERTAKINGS IN WHICH GOVERNMENT HAVE INVESTED.

367

3913 Q SrI M Narayan Reddy —Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of various undertakings in which Government had invested not less than Rs. 25 lakhs in each of them,

(b) the number and names of the Government nominees on each of the above undertakings,

(c) the share of profit or loss earned or incurred by the Government in each of the above undertakings during last 3 years ending 31-3-1973; and

(d) in case of losses in any of the undertakings, the steps taken or proposed by the Government to avoid such losses in future?

A. (a), (b), (c) and (d) —The information is placed on the Table of the House in so far as undertakings relating to Industries Department are concerned.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Name of the undertaking in which Government invested more than Rs. 25 lakhs.</th>
<th>Number and names of the Government Nominees in each undertaking</th>
<th>Profit or loss</th>
<th>Share of profit viz, dividends received</th>
<th>Steps taken or proposed by Government to avoid losses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sirpur paper Mills Limited</td>
<td>Sri P K Doraiswamy, IAS</td>
<td>1972 profit Rs 146 40</td>
<td>1971 Rs 2 74 lakhs</td>
<td>A committee of officers has been appointed to go into the working of the Company. The Committee has submitted the report which is under consideration of the Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sirsilk Limited</td>
<td>1 Sri N Rameshan, IAS., 2 Sri P K Doraiswamy, IAS.</td>
<td>1972 loss Rs 27 75 lakhs</td>
<td>1973 Rs 4 46 lakhs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The Nizam Sugar Factory Limited</td>
<td>1 Sr E V Ram Reddy, IAS, 2 Sr G R Nair, IAS,</td>
<td>1970 Profit Rs 8 67 lakhs</td>
<td>1971 profit Rs. 110 lakhs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1973 profit Rs 152 10</td>
<td>1973 Rs 4 46 lakhs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1971 loss Rs 27 75 lakhs</td>
<td>1972 Rs 4 46 lakhs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Associated Cement Companies Limited, Bombay</td>
<td>1 Sr N Bhagawandas, IAS</td>
<td>1971 profit Rs 221.44 lakhs</td>
<td>1971 Rs 2.32 lakhs</td>
<td>The Government have no control over this Company as the shareholding of the Government in this Company is only 0.7%. Hence Government cannot take any steps in this respect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Sr S R Ramamurthi, IAS</td>
<td>1972 loss Rs 150.01 lakhs</td>
<td>1972 Rs 2.32 lakhs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1973 loss Rs 120.38 lakhs 1973 Rs 1.55 lakhs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 5 | The Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company Limited | 1 Sr C N Sastry, IAS | 1971 profit Rs 87.23 lakhs | 1971 Rs 4.53 lakhs |   |
|   |   |   | 1972 profit Rs 85.44 lakhs | 1972 Rs 4.53 lakhs |   |
|   |   |   | 1973 profit Rs 81.18 lakhs | 1973 Rs 4.53 lakhs |   |

| 6 | The Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited | 1 Sr E V Ram Reddy, IAS | 1971 loss Rs 19.82 lakhs |   |   |
|   |   | 2 Sr M S Veera Raghavan, IAS | 1972 loss Rs 17.16 lakhs |   |   |
|   |   | 3 Sr P K Dorauswamy, IAS | 1973 loss Rs 14.62 lakhs |   |   |
|   |   | 4 Sr K Subrahmanya, IAS |   |   |   |
|   |   | 5 Sr Dr P S Murthy |   |   |   |
|   |   | 6 Sr K C Sharma |   |   |   |

| 7 | The Singareni Collieries Company Limited | 1 Sr B N Raman, IAS | 1971 loss Rs 95.71 lakhs | No dividends have been declared by the company |   |
|   |   | 2 Sr B C Gangopadhaya, IAS | 1972 profit Rs 69.11 lakhs |   |   |
|   |   | 3 Sr O Swamunadha Reddy | 1973 profit Rs 52.71 lakhs |   |   |
|   |   | 4 Sr Dr G S Sidhu |   |   |   |
|   |   | 5 Sr P S Krishnan, IAS |   |   |   |
|   |   | 6 Sr N Tata Rao |   |   |   |

(4) (5) (6)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Sri B.P.R. Vithal, I.A.S.,</td>
<td>1972 loss Rs. 44.52 lakhs</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1973 Rs. 18.64 lakhs</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Company suffered losses due to power shortage. The Company with a diversification of its production activities is expected to make profits during the coming year.

11. A.P. Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Limited

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri Subba Rao, M.L.A.</td>
<td>1971 loss Rs. 11.52 lakhs</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sri Col. D. Sanjeeva Rao</td>
<td>1972 loss Rs. 11.30 lakhs</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sri C.V. Seetha Ramaswamy</td>
<td>1973 profit Rs. 4.50 lakhs</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sri C. Narayana Swamy Reddy</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sri N. D. Raivan</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sri K. S. Narayana</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sri J. Janardhana Reddy, M.L.A</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sri G. Bhoopathy, M.L.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sri K. A. Siddique</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sri Dr. K. Krishna Rao</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sri Dr. S.B. P. K. Satyanarayana Rao</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sri P.S. Krishnam, I.A.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sri V. P. Rama Rao</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sri P. D. Lakshminarayana</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sri C. N. Sastry, I.A.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Government have already streamlined the procurement policy of raw materials service of centres and also reorganised working of the various production units apart from taking the other steps to economize the expenditure.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Nomination</th>
<th>1971 Profit</th>
<th>1972 Profit</th>
<th>1973 Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited</td>
<td>No Nomination</td>
<td>Rs 2.88 Crores</td>
<td>Rs 3.34 Crores</td>
<td>Rs 2.94 Crores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation</td>
<td>S. P. Ramachandra Reddy, I.A.S.</td>
<td>Rs 6.78 Lakhs</td>
<td>Rs 5.81 Lakhs</td>
<td>Rs 10.86 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>A. P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited</td>
<td>S. R. Krishnaswamy, I.A.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incorporated in September, 1973 with an authorised capital of Rs 10 Crores.
3

8. Sri M. Harichandra Prasad
10. Sri V.P Rama Rao, I A S, M D

15. Leather Industrial Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited

Incorporated in October, 1973 with an authorised capital of Rs 1 crore
320 20th March, 1975. Written Answers to Questions. (Unstarred)

LOAN TO ADONI COTTAGE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

368 -

5013 Q. Sri H. Satyanarayana—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Board has given financial assistance by way of loan to Adoni Cottage Khadi and Village Industries Association or any other institutions in Adoni;

(b) if so, the amount;

(c) is the Institution working or defunct;

(d) has it paid off its dues, if not what are the steps taken for recovering the same; and

(e) the office bearers of the said institution?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir, to the Adoni Cottage Industries Association.

(b) Rs. 9,000.

(c) Defunct.

(d) Not paid. The matter has been referred to the Collector, Kurnool for recovery of the amount.

(e) The names of the office bearers are:


2. Sri B. Yapalayya S/o B. Guntappa. Secretary.


SETTING UP OF MINI PAPER MILL IN COASTAL DISTRICTS.

369—

5730 Q. Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy and Peter Paul Chukka:—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state;
(a) whether the Government propose to set up a mini Paper Mill to manufacture paper out of straw in the coastal districts of the State where paddy crop is grown extensively;

(b) whether the Government have also taken a decision to set up a paper mill to manufacture paper with cotton waste, and

(c) if so, the places decided for the location of the same?

A.—

(a) No, Sir. But the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has such a proposal.

(b) No, Sir. However, the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation will use cotton waste also in the proposed paper mill.

(e) Jegurupally near Kadim in East Godavari District.

NATIONALIZATION OF BUS ROUTES IN SRIKAKULAM AND VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICTS.

370—

6196-F Q.—Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu: Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government and the R.T.C. announced their decision to introduce Nationalisation of bus routes in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts in March, 1975;

(b) if so, the action taken so far in that direction; and

(c) whether the Government will stick to schedule?

A.—

(a) The A.P.S.R.T.C. has published schemes to take over 42 routes in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts.

(b) and (c) The schemes are under consideration of the Government.
322 20th March, 1973. Written Answers to Question. (Unstarred)

TALUK HOSPITALS AND PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES IN MAHABOBNAGAR DISTRICT.

371—

5332 Q.—Sri N Venkataiah Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state :

(a) the number of taluk hospitals and Primary Health Centres in Mahaboobnagar District ;

(b) the hospital-wise dates on which the hospitals advisory Committee have been constituted ,

(c) the amount being allotted to each hospital for the purpose of medicines per annum and the basis on which it is being allotted :

(d) whether hospitals Advisory Committees have been constituted for the Primary Health Centres also, if not, whether they will be constituted for them also ; and

(e) the amount allotted to the Primary Health Centres for medicines per annum ?

A.—

(a) Eleven and 23 respectively.

(b) The Advisory Committees were constituted to the following Taluk Hospitals on 25-9-1969 :

(1) Civil Hospital, Alampur.
(2) Civil Hospital, Gadwal.
(3) Civil Hospital, Shadnagar.
(4) Civil Hospital, Achampet.
(5) Civil Hospital, Kolapur.
(6) Civil Hospital, Atmakur.
(7) Civil Hospital, Kalwakurthy
(8) Civil Hospital, Nagarkurnool.

(c) As per G. O. Ms. No. 76, Health dated 22-2-1973 a sum of Rs. 1,750 is allotted to Taluk Hospitals.

(d) No, Sir, as Advisory Committees are being constituted to Hospitals only.

(e) Rs. 12,000 per annum.
MATERNITY HOSPITAL AT MADDURU.

372—

5148 Q.—Sri A. Hanumantha Rao —Will the Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any trust to construct a building for Maternity Hospital at Madduru village in Srisuddem Panchayati Samithi, West Godavari District and to post a qualified doctor and to maintain the said hospital;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the said trust board;

(c) the measure taken by them so far to construct a full fledged maternity hospital and

(d) the annual income of the said trust?

A—

(a) No trust for construction of a maternity hospital exists, however late Sriman Chakravartula Tatacharyulu of Madduru created a trust for the construction of an allopathic dispensary at Maddur village.

(b) The names of trustees are

(1) Sri Vijamuri Srinivasa Charu of Guntur (Managing Trustee)
(2) Sri Chamarthi Madhavasarma of Madduru
(3) Sri Chennapragada Venkata Subba Rao of Rajahmundry

(c) The person in management has not taken any action to fulfil the object of the trust including construction of the dispensary

(d) The exact income of the trust is not known as the person in management of the Trust has not handed over the records. But the said trust has been assessed for contribution on the incomes noted below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>Rs. 12,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>Rs. 24,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>Rs. 29,425</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binami Land Pattas in Chittamur etc., Villages.

373—

5567 Q. Sri Nallapreddi Srinivasul Reddi :—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of binami land pattas in Chittamur, Vakadu, Pullaharathi and Tupil group of villages in Gudur taluk of Nellore district:

(b) whether the Revenue officials have made enquiries, and

(c) whether the binami pattas will be cancelled and those lands will be assigned to the genuine landless poor people?

A.—

(a) There are no binami land pattas in Chittamur and Vakadu villages. However, there were binami pattas in Pullaharathi and Tupil group of villages (i.e.,) in Manyalanattu.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The binami pattas in an extent of Ac. 16-31 granted in the names of landless poor people in Pullaharathi village were cancelled on 30-6-1974 and those lands were assigned to the genuine landless poor Harijans of Pullaharathi village on 1-7-1974.

The binami pattas in Manyalanattu village (Thupil group) were also cancelled and the lands restored to their original classification. These lands have been proposed for grant to genuine landless poor people and the proposals are under enquiry.

Joint Farming Societies in Srikakulam District.

374—

1855 Q—Sarvashri Ch Parsauram Naidu, C.V.K. Rao and P. Sreerama Murthy —Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Joint Farming Societies in Srikakulam district;

11-10 a.m.

(b) the amount of capital invested on each society;

(c) when the said society started functioning and the profits and losses for the last ten years; and

(d) the gross output of each society and the expenses and the surplus on an average for the last 10 years?

A.—

(a) to (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
### Written Answers to Questions.
(Unstarred)


**Statement placed on the Table of the House (vide L.A.Q. No. 1855 (unstarred))**

#### (a).

1. Gorilla Seetharamapuram Co-operative Joint Farming Society
2. K Ichapuram Do
3. Vandrajola Do
4. Kakili Do
5. Akulakatta Do
6. Bodambo Do
7. Basavasai Do
8. Novaguda Do

#### (b).

**Amount invested**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the Society</th>
<th>Date of starting</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Profit</th>
<th>Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K Ichapuram Do</td>
<td>12-1971</td>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>53.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vandrajula Do</td>
<td>22-1971</td>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>10 75</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kakili Do</td>
<td>20-1971</td>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>255.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### (c).

**82-7**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the Society</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>Surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gorlaseethapuram Co-operative Joint Farming Society</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>4,668</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kumbidi Ichapuram Co-operative Joint Farming Society</td>
<td>4,279</td>
<td>3,552</td>
<td>727 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vandrajola Co-operative Joint Farming Society</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kakili Co-operative Joint Farming Society</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>5,850</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Basavasai Co-operative Joint Farming Society</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bodombo Co-operative Joint Farming Society</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Novaguda Co-operative Joint Farming Society</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Akulakatta Co-operative Joint Farming Society</td>
<td>6,937</td>
<td>3,764</td>
<td>3,173 ***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*indicates the surplus of output over expenses i.e., cultivation expenses.
SUPER BAZARS AND CENTRAL STORES

375—

5745 Q—Sri D Venkatesam—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) the number of Super Bazars and Central Stores existing in the state,

(b) whether any quantity of the confiscated goods was distributed to any one of the above said institutions during October and November, 1974, and

(c) if so, the details may be placed on the Table of the House

(a) As on 1-1-1975 there are 13 Super Bazars and 19 Central Stores existing in the State

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Statement containing the list of Central Stores Super Bazar to whom the confiscated goods were supplied is enclosed

[Vide Answer to clause (c) of L A Q. No 5745 at S No 375].

Statement showing the supply of confiscated goods to various Super Bazars and Co-operative Central Stores in Andhra Pradesh State during the month of October, 1974

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Super Bazar, Co-operative Central Stores</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. Ps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>.. Super Bazar, Kakinada</td>
<td>45,861.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>.. Super Bazar, Guntur</td>
<td>51,180.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>.. Super Bazar, Vizag</td>
<td>51,430.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>.. Srikakulam Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>36,275.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>.. Super Bazar, Anantapur</td>
<td>21,070.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>Janata Bazar, Chittoor</td>
<td>23,614.93</td>
</tr>
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<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>Mamatha Super Bazar, Eluru</td>
<td>Rs. 11,695.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>Super Bazar, Kurnool</td>
<td>79,867 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Super Bazar, Adoni</td>
<td>48,889.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>Proddutur Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>14,845.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cuddapah Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>99,723 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>Super Bazar, Vijayawada</td>
<td>71,171 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Prakasam</td>
<td>Chirala Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>5,243.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Super Bazar, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1,22,976.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laxmi Super Bazar, Hyderabad</td>
<td>90,995 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>Karimnagar, Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>19,530 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mahboobnagar</td>
<td>Mahboobnagar Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>25,023 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>Super Bazar, Nizamabad</td>
<td>23,630 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>Kothagudem Singareni Colleries Co-operative Stores</td>
<td>66,573 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Khammam Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>30,346.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>Super Bazar, Warangal</td>
<td>78,959.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>Nagarjunasagar Project Co-operative Central Stores, Vijayapuri North.</td>
<td>18,995 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>Siddipet Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>13,959.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>Adilabad Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>30,671.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Other Co-operative Institutions in All districts</td>
<td></td>
<td>75,907 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,58,527.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statement showing the supply of confiscated goods to various Super Bazars and Co-operative Central Stores in Andhra Pradesh State during the month of November, 1974.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Super Bazar, and Co-operative Central Stores</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>Super Bazar Kakinada</td>
<td>Rs. 85,580.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Super Bazar, Rajahmundry</td>
<td>Rs. 10,071.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>Super Bazar, Guntur</td>
<td>Rs. 77,152.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>Super Bazar, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>Rs. 55,291.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vizianagaram Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>Rs. 31,614.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>Srikakulam, Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>Rs. 30,709.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>Guntakal Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>Rs. 51,868.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>Janatha Bazar Chittoor</td>
<td>Rs. 61,152.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Venkateswara Co-operative Central Stores, Tirupati</td>
<td>Rs. 20,332.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>Super Bazar, Kurnool</td>
<td>Rs. 91,883.99</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Super Bazar, Adoni</td>
<td>Rs. 39,811.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>Proddutur, Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>Rs. 6,786.45</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cuddapah Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>Rs. 61,831.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>Super Bazar, Vijayawada</td>
<td>Rs. 37,502.17</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Machilipatnam Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>Rs. 44,362.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Prakasam</td>
<td>Ongole Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>Rs. 40,098.10</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chirala Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>Rs. 90,079.11</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Rice Mills</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Rs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Hyderabad Super Bazar</td>
<td>89,504.70</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Laxmi Super Bazar, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1,60,221.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>Mahaboobnagar Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>5,748.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>Nizamabad Super Bazar</td>
<td>20,533.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>Kothagudem Singareni Collieries Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>87,746.92</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>Super Bazar, Warangal</td>
<td>50,635.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>Nagarjunasagar Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>11,063.76</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>Siddipet Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>2,753.78</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>Adilabad Co-operative Central Stores</td>
<td>7,369.21</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>Nellore Co-operative Stores</td>
<td>25,506.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Other Co-operative Institutions</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,28,599.55</td>
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<p>| | | | |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,25,812.48</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Rice Mills in Co-operative Sector.**

5840 Q. — *Sri M. Nagi Reddy* :—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of rice mills in Co-operative Sector in our State:

(b) the number of sick mills out of them.

(c) whether it is a fact that some co-operative rice mills where constructed in the area where paddy was not grown at all, and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to revive the sick rice mills under co-operative sector?
A.—

(a) The District-wise number of rice mills in Co-operative sector are given below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Number of Mills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnma</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahabubnagar</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Karmangar            | .               | 10
| Nizamabad            | 14              |
| Adilabad             | .               | 3
| Hyderabad            | .               | 3
| Medak                | .               | 7
| Ongole               | .               | 1

Total . 144

(b) 48 mills.

(c) Yes, Sir The following three rice mills are located in non-paddy growing areas,

(1) Nagari in Chittoor District.

(2) Thimmapuram in Kurnool District.

(3) Bichkonda in Nizamabad District.
(d) The Government have constituted an implementation and review Committee to review progress and study the difficulties in implementing schemes relating to development of Co-operative Marketing-processing, supplies and storage. The Committee is examining the difficulties in the implementation of all marketing schemes including rice mills.

In addition to this, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has constituted a standing committee (for Co-operative Rice Mills) to examine the existing processing plants and machinery with Co-operative Societies with reference to their working conditions, possibility of running these units by Co-operative Societies themselves or transfer of the machinery to some other Co-operative Societies, which are willing to set up these units. The Standing Committee has already held its meetings and dealt with the rice mills in the district of Nizamabad, Medak, Chittoor, Viskhapatnam, West Godavari, Waranal, Krishna Srikakulam, East Godavari, Kurnool and Cuddapah and made necessary recommendations which have been communicated to the District Co-operative Officers and others concerned for implementation. Thus action is being pursued by the Government and the Co-operative Department. The rice mills in other districts will also be taken up by the standing committee and working of the rice mills will be reviewed with a view to revive all the sick rice mills.

PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY SCHEME AT NAYUDUPETA.

1423 Q — Sri Nallapareddi Sreenswavel Reddi Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Protected Water Supply scheme at Nayaudupeta of Nellore District has been completed,

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay,

(c) the reasons for constructing two wells, one in Swaranamukhi river and the other outside the river bed for the said scheme; and

(d) when will the said scheme be completed?

A —

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The infiltration well is meant to collect water through infiltration from the bed of river Swaranamukhi. The other well namely suction well-cum-pump-house is to provide a sort of sump for the pump to pump
water to overhead Service Reservoir which will avoid simultaneously submersion or any damage to the pump shed as it is situated on the bank of river Swarnamukhi. The said second well also avoids accessibility to the pump house during floods.

(d) Does not arise.

FINANCING OF RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES BY THE WORLD BANK

378—

1465 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy.—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state

(a) whether the world Bank has agreed to finance the Rural Drinking Water Supply Schemes in Andhra Pradesh,

(b) if so, the amount of help agreed to, and

(c) the district-wise amount of money that is proposed to be spent by the Government?

A.—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

INCOMPLETE WATER WELL WORKS IN KOTA ETC, PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS.

379—

5669 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenuvasul Reddi.—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state

(a) the number of incomplete drinking water well works existing in Kota, Gudur and Sullurupet Panchayat Samithis;

(b) the reasons for the delay to complete the said work;

(c) when will they be completed;

(d) the number of well-less villages existing in the said three Samithis;

(e) the number of well-less Harijan and Girijan cheries existing in the said three Samithis; and
(f) when will they be provided with drinking water facilities?

A.—

(a) The details showing the number of incomplete drinking water wells existing in each Samithi are furnished hereunder:

1. Panchayat Samiti, Kota 13 Nos
2. Panchayat Samithi, Gudur 4 Nos
3. Panchayat Samithi, Sullurpet 2 Nos

(b) There were no releases under Rural Water Supply Programme during the year 1971-72 and 1972-73. A grant of Rs 74,000 released during the year 1973-74, was spent to clear off the pending bills lying without payment. Since there are no grant under Rural Water Supply, the works could not be completed.

(c) They will be completed as soon as funds are available.

(d) The details are furnished hereunder:

1. Panchayat Samiti, Kota 51
2. Panchayat Samithi, Gudur 18
3. Panchayat Samithi, Sullurpet 48

Total 117

(e) The details are furnished hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Samithi</th>
<th>Number of well-less Haryan and Gypsy Cheries.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Panchayat Samiti, Kota</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Panchayat Samithi, Gudur</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Panchayat Samithi, Sullurpet</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(f) The drinking water facilities will be provided as soon as sufficient funds are available.
ARREARS OF ELECTRICITY CHARGES FROM THE RYOTS OF NALAGAMPALLI

4770 Q — Sri D Ventatesam: Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the ryots of Nalagampalli distribution of Bangarupalyam taluk, Chittoor District were served with demand notices of huge arrears of electricity charges for the month of April, 1974,

(b) if so, the reasons for such huge accumulation of consumption of power in the said month by those ryots,

(c) the rate at which the consumption of power as per the demand of the month of April, 1974 was calculated,

(d) the people responsible for the arrears and the action proposed against them,

(e) whether it is not a fact that the agricultural consumers of Nalagampalli distribution were paying regularly the monthly consumption charges as per the demand notices served on them, and

(f) the number of ryots served with such huge demands in the month of April, 1974 and whether the statement will be laid on the Table of the House?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Over a period of 2 1/2 to 3 years the Meter Reader (Wireman) without actually going to the premises of the agricultural consumers took fictitious readings. These incorrect monthly readings were far below the actual consumption of each service every month. When the new Meter Reader took the readings during 4/74 the abnormal consumption was noticed in respect of 67 agricultural consumers. In respect of some other services of the same distribution the previous Meter Reader had recorded more consumption than the actual reading.

(c) The present rate of 16 Ps. per unit for agricultural services has come into force from 1-8-1973. Prior to 1-8-1973 the rate was 12 Ps. The abnormal consumption notice during 4/74 for some of the services has been spread out based on the computed consumption and the benefit of different tariff rates admissible from time to time has been given.
(d) There were no complaints against the Meter Reader (Wireman) from the consumers of Nalagampalle area and the bills are being paid by them based on the monthly demands and also recording of false readings. The Wireman who was responsible for recording false meter readings was kept under suspension with effect from 21-5-1974 and disciplinary action has since been taken against him. The following punishment has been awarded to the Wiremen:

(1) Reverted as Assistant Wireman for a period of two years and his promotion will be considered after two years for the next arising vacancies subject to the condition that he obtains good report of work done from his superior officers.

(2) The period of suspension is treated as substantive penalty.

The delinquent has been reinstated to duty and he joined as Assistant Wireman on 5-11-1974. F. N.

(e) Yes, Sir. After issue of stay orders some of the agricultural consumers are not paying even the regular Current Consumption Bills taking shelter under the stay granted by the Board. However Board has since vacated the stay orders and the field staff has been instructed to take action to collect arrears of Current Consumption Charges.

(f) 67 Agricultural consumers shown in the Annexure were served with the demands in April, 1974.
**APPENDIX II**

*Vide answer to Cl (f) of L.A Q No 4770 at S No 380*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Consumer</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Amounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>K Venkataswamy Reddy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>L. Krishnaiah Naidu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>K Ranga Swamy Naidu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>N. P Chengalaraya Naidu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>P Venkatakrishnna Naidu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>D. Krishna Reddy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>M Munaswamy Naidu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>G Ganama Naidu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Vasudeva Naidu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>B. Sidda Reddy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>V. Ramanaidu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>N P.C Naidu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>N. P Venkatakrishna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>B. Ranganatha Naidu</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>T Govindaswamy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>N Pandiah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>17</td>
<td>S Subba Naidu</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>18</td>
<td>M. Annaiah Naidu</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>G. Venkatappa Naidu</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>S. Venkatarama Naidu</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>P. Venkatakrishnaiah</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>G. Venkatamuni Naidu</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Do</td>
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</tr>
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<td>24</td>
<td>K. Anjaneyulu</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>B. Rama Naidu</td>
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<td>N. P. Lingama Naidu</td>
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<td>P. Balappa</td>
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<td>I. Varadaiah</td>
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<td>K. Gangi Naidu</td>
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<td>G. Venkatamuni Naidu</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>M. Vasudeva Naidu</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Lakkiaha</td>
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<td>V. Bukkanna</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>V. Narayanaswamy</td>
<td></td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>B. Munaswamy Naidu</td>
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<td>G Sreenuasulu</td>
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<td>326</td>
<td>P Venkatakrishnaiah Naidu</td>
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<td>V Rajanna</td>
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<td>41.</td>
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<td>K Audiseshaiah Naidu</td>
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<td>42.</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>B Venkatappa Naidu</td>
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<td>43.</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>V Gopal Naidu</td>
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<td>44.</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>L Doraswamy Naidu</td>
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<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>V. Doraswamy Naidu</td>
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<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>T Munisubbaiah</td>
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<td>47.</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>Cheggama Naidu</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>N Doraswamy Reddy</td>
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<td>49.</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>Seshiah Naidu</td>
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<td>A. Doraswamy</td>
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<td>51.</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>R Muniratham Reddy</td>
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<td>52.</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>B Alla Basha</td>
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<td>N. P. Chengalraya Naidu</td>
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<td>54.</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>T. Ranga Reddy</td>
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<td>P. Govindappa Naidu</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>B. Subba Reddy</td>
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<td>57.</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>V. Chennabba Naidu</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>B. Gurappa Naidu</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>M. Krishnaiah Naidu</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>B. Krishnaiah Naidu</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>C. Rasappa</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>K. Doraswamy Reddy</td>
<td>.</td>
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<td>63.</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>S. Kothanda Reddy</td>
<td>.</td>
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<td>64.</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>P. Rajanaidu</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>B. N. Krishnamma Naidu</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>V. Krishnaiah Goudu</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>E. Chengamma Naidu</td>
<td>.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2527 Q Sri Nissankara Rao Venkata Ratnam — Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted to the State by the Centre, towards nutrition scheme for the years 1971-72;

(b) the funds allotted to each district and each town during the said year and the number of centres,

(c) the officer who is authorised to sanction nutrition centres and the procedure adopted for sanctioning the same;

(d) the officers appointed to inspect the work of the said centres and whether the Government are having their reports,

(e) whether such report concerning Guntur will be placed on the Table,

(f) whether the funds allotted during 1972 are in continuation of the scheme of 1971 or whether they are new,

(g) whether there is any change in 1972 in the number of centres and in the persons, sanctioned in Guntur under the said scheme in 1971; and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(h) whether the nutrition scheme is restricted to urban areas only or whether it is extended to rural areas also, and if not, whether there is any scheme to extend the same to rural areas also?

A. —

(a) Rs. 13,93,000 during 1970-71 and Rs. 37,79,780 during 1971-72 were allotted by the Centre under the Special Nutrition Programme in urban slum areas,
(b) The scheme is implemented in 6 Municipalities. The funds and the centres allotted to each Municipality during 1970-71 and 1971-72 are indicated below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Hyderabad</td>
<td>9,50,000</td>
<td>21,36,100</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vijayawada</td>
<td>1,04,400</td>
<td>4,19,600</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>83,520</td>
<td>3,33,680</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>52,200</td>
<td>3,12,200</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>52,200</td>
<td>2,09,800</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>3,68,400</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,42,320</td>
<td>37,79,780</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, Hyderabad in respect of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and the Collectors concerned in respect of other Municipalities are made responsible for selection and approval of centres and for implementing the scheme.

(d) The Health Officers concerned in the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and the Commissioners and Health Officers in the other 5 Municipal towns inspect and supervise the centres and feeding programme. No inspection reports have been prescribed for submission to Government. Hence no reports are available.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) It is a continuing scheme.
(g) Yes. The scheme was sanctioned in 32 centres during 1970-71 but it was not implemented during that year. During 1971-72 while continuing the scheme in 32 centres sanctioned during 1970-71 24 more centres were sanctioned. As such the total number of centres sanctioned during 1971-72 were 56. Out of the 56 centres, 52 centres were functioning.

(h) The Special Nutrition Programme in urban slum areas is restricted to urban areas only for the present. Due to inadequate funds, there is no proposal to extend it to rural areas.

Facilities in the Municipal Ward of Kakinada Dummulpeta.

4662 Q.—Sri C V. K. Rao:—Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state

(a) whether it is not a fact that an entire Municipal ward of Kakinada Dummulpeta and Parrelapeta is without electric lighting, without road facilities in the ward, without a school or medical facilities, sanitary arrangements and proper drinking water facilities,

(b) whether it is not a fact that repeated representations were made by the citizens of the ward to the Municipal authorities,

(c) if so, what action does Government propose to take to create amenities for the population of the Municipal ward comprising only of fishermen families?

A—

(a) (i) Electricity.—The Commissioner and Special Officer, Kakinada Municipality has reported that as it is existing, there are practically no streets in these localities and thatched huts are put up in Jig-jog way and the Electricity Department expressed their inability to lay power lines in these localities in the existing manner as they have to cross over several thatched houses and if they were to lay powered lines in the existing paths, it will result in huge expenditure for erection of poles very close-by and also it is not remunerative as no demestic loads are expected. The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has been addressed to provide street lighting in the said areas. The Electricity Department has not taken up even after repeated requests and correspondence. But it is learnt that they want voluntary loan to be paid for running new power lines and fixtures. As the financial position of this Municipality is not sound, voluntary loan require could not be paid. It will take some more time to provide electric lighting in the regular course. However, Tube lights which are provided upto Dairy Farm, Beach Road and Food Corporation Godowns are quite adjacent to these localities.
(ii) Roads — The Municipality with the funds sanctioned under Drought Relief in November, 1971 has constructed roads.

(iii) Drinking Water.—Both the areas are provided with one public fountain each from the Dairy Farm over Head Reservoir and daily 5,000 gallons of potable drinking water is being supplied. Besides this, daily 3 to 4 lorry loads of water also is being supplied making a total supply of 8 to 10 thousand gallons a day for a population of 2,500. In addition, recently two wells were sunk in these localities and they gave to parably good water for the use other than drinking. The work to construct sumps at these localities to store and cater water at the time of power failure at Dairy Farm Pump House will be taken up shortly. And as such drinking water and other water supply to these localities is much better than in other localities.

(iv) School Facilities.—A Municipal Elementary School was established in Dairy Farm premises which is nearer to Dummulapeta and Perrolopetta with a view to give for the children of the localities for education. But as there is no proper response in sending school age pupils from Dummulapeta and Perrolopetta the school could not get requisite strength and as such it was shifted to Sambamurtynagar which is at a distance of about 4 furlongs from the said localities.

(v) Sanitation — Sanitation at Dummulapeta and Perrolopetta is being attended to. Vaccination or inoculation also done whenever found necessary.

(b) No written complaint is reported to have been received.

(c) Does not arise. Regarding amenities provided for the population of the Municipal ward comprising only of Fishermen Families, the following amenities were provided for Mogapeta which is entirely of Fishermen population:

(1) One Elementary School is provided.
(2) Regular piped water supply with 10 Public fountains.
(3) Street lighting with 12 Fixtures.
(4) One main road which is not metalled is proposed to be Black topped. In addition, by-lanes are proposed to be gravelled.

Sewage Utilization Schemes in the 5th Five-Year Plan:

383—

5747 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana — Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state
Written Answers to Questions 20th March, 1975
(Unstarred)

(a) whether the State Government have proposed to under take Sewage utilisation schemes in 5th Five-Year Year Plan, and
(b) if so, the details thereof?

A.—
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following sewage/sullage utilisation schemes are pro­
posed to be included in the Vth Five-Year Plan under central assist­
ance programme

1. Guntur Municipality
2. Manadapeta Municipality
3. Tirupati Municipality
4. Eluru Municipality
5. Vijayawada Municipality
6. Kothagudem Municipality
7. Kothagudem Municipality
8. Warangal Municipality
9. Nizamabad Municipality
10. Machilipatnam Municipality
11. Nandyal Municipality

Out of the above 11 schemes, the proposals of sewage/sullage utili­
sation schemes of Guntur and Manadapeta Municipalities have been formulated at an estimated cost of Rs 4.851 lakhs and Rs 5.19 lakhs and are under consideration of the Government

SALARIES TO THE STAFF OF THE JUNIOR COLLEGES OF ELURU AND TADPATRI

384—

4791 (H) Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru).—Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the salaries paid to the members of the staff of the Junior Colleges by the Municipalities of Eluru in West Godavari District and Tadpatr in Anantapur District have been reimbursed in Anantapur District have been reimbursed for the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 &
(b) if not, the reasons for the delay, and
(c) when it will be done?

A.—
(a) In G. O Ms. No. 1169-Education, dated 13-12-1974 the amounts to be rem­bu rsed to the Eluru and Tadpatr Municipalities
towards the salaries paid from their funds to the staff of Government Colleges at Eluru and Tadipatri for 1969-70 have been sanctioned and that steps are being taken to release the amounts to the Municipalities concerned. Regarding the amounts to be reimbursed for 1970-71 and 1971-72 particulars from the District Educational Officers concerned are awaited.

(b) and (c) The District Educational Officers concerned were requested to arrange for the verification of accounts pertaining to the salaries paid for 1970-71 and 1971-72 through their office Auditors. Their final reports are still awaited. On receipt of particulars of amounts to be reimbursed for these years, necessary action will be taken.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH LAND TRANSFER REGULATION ACT OF 1969.

385—

1079 Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana —Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education please to state:

(a) whether Government found any legal complications in the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Land Transfer Regulation Act of 1969 in the Scheduled Areas in view of the recent judgement of the High Court, and

(b) if so, what are they?

A.—

(a) The Constitutional validity of the Andhra Pradesh Land Transfer Regulation 1969 was upheld by Division Bench of Andhra Pradesh High Court on two occasions in September 1969 and September 1971. However in December, 1971 a single Judge of the High Court allowed 18 Writ Petitions filed against the eviction notices issued under section 3 (2) (a) of the Regulation. Writ appeals were filed in 15 out of 18 cases and the 15 Writ appeals were allowed by the Division Bench of the High Court in January and August 1973. Writ appeals were filed in the remaining 3 cases also and they are pending in the High Court. In this view it has to be taken that there are no practical legal difficulties at present in implementing the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation 1959.

(b) Does not arise.

EVENING CLASSES IN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTIONS

386—

6020 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddi (Gurajala) — Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to start evening classes in the three Polytechnic Institutions in Hyderabad,

(b) if so, when the same will be started; and

(c) whether the Government will take steps to start evening classes in some other centres also in the state?

A — (a) and (b) Part-time Diploma courses in the branches of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering with an intake of 40 into each branch are offered at present at Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad. A scheme to introduce part-time diploma courses in the branches of Electrical communication Engineering and Civil Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad is under consideration. Part-time Diploma courses are not offered at either of the remaining two private Polytechnics in Hyderabad viz., the Jawaharlal Nehru Polytechnic, Hyderabad and the Kamala Nehru Polytechnic for Women, Hyderabad. There is no proposal to start any part-time courses in these two Polytechnics as the managements of these two Polytechnics did not approach Government with any such proposal,

(c) The following Government Polytechnics in the State are conducting part-time diploma courses in Engineering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S1 No.</th>
<th>Name of Polytechnic</th>
<th>Courses offered</th>
<th>Sanctioned intake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada</td>
<td>L.E.E, L.M.E</td>
<td>40, 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>L.E.E, L.M.E</td>
<td>20, 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) A scheme to introduce part time diploma course in Civil Engineering at Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada is under consideration.

(3) There are no other proposals to start part-time diploma courses in the other Polytechnics in the State

INTENSIVE ARTS TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR TRIBAL CHILDREN

6058 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy—Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to start an intensive Arts Training Institute for Tribal Children in the State;
(b) If so, when and where, and

(c) the number of children to be trained each year?

A—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 19-1-1975 the 'Tribal Welfare Child Arts Training Institute, was inaugurated at Hyderabad

(c) At present 19 Tribal Children are undergoing intensive training. The number of students will increase further in 1975-76 with completion of preliminary training programmes in some of the Tribal Development Blocks

DIGGING OF A CHANNEL IN BETWEEN THE SOLIPET CHANNEL AND BURRAKAYALAGUDEM CHANNEL

388—

4871 Q—Sri Santosh Chakravarthy (Mulug)—Will the Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state

(a) whether the cultivators under Solipet Channel under Ghanpur lake, Mulug Taluk, Warangal District have approached the Superintending Engineer Irrigation Circle, Warangal for digging of a channel in between the Solipet Channel and Burrakayalagudem channel under Ghanpur lake, Mulug Taluk, Warangal District

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter,

(c) whether the survey has been taken up and if not when it will be taken up; and

(d) the approximate amount of estimate and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Executive Engineer, Public, Works Department Irrigation Branch Division Warangal has been instructed suitably for taking necessary action.

(c) Yes, Sir. The estimate is also under preparation.

(d) The approximate amount of the estimate is reported to be Rs. 0.60 lakh. As the estimate is still under preparation it is too early to say when it will be completed.
LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME OF VELAMPALLI VILLAGE

389—

5499 Q. Sri M Nagi Reddy —Will the Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government has investigated the Lift Irrigation Scheme of Velampalli village (Tadutta), Palnad Taluk, Guntur District,

(b) if so, the estimated cost and the area that can come under irrigation,

(c) whether the Government have sanctioned the scheme, and

(d) when the work will be commenced?

A —(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs 3 10 lakhs, and the ayacut proposed is 600 acres,

(c) No, Sir. In view of the high cost of working expenses, which works out to Rs 152 per acre against Rs 60 and also high cost of scheme which works out to Rs 500 per acre against Rs 300 fixed by the Government, the scheme was dropped in view of the high cost,

(d) Does not arise, Sir

FALL IN PRICES OF NUMBERED YARN

390—

5829—Q Sri B Basappa (Urvakonda) — Will the Minister for Handlooms and Textiles be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Master Weavers and the Societies are not providing work to Handloom Weavers due to the fall in the price of numbered yarn and handloom cloth and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) the nature of protection provided to the Weavers;

(c) whether permanent protection will be provided to Handloom Weavers in view of the fact that their daily life has become miserable,
(d) if so, the particulars of the same ?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

The Minister Weavers and the Weavers Co-operative Societies in the State are not in a position to provide full employment to the Weavers working under them, due to the accumulation of stocks of cloth with them. The main reason for the accumulation of stocks of cloth both in Co-operative sector and outside the Co-operative sector is the general slump in market for Mill and Handloom cloth.

The following are the steps taken by the Government as relief measures.

(i) The Government provided relief to Co-operative Societies by permitting them to allow rebate of 5 paise per rupee during festival seasons i.e., for Dasara and Deepavali.

(ii) The Apex societies were permitted to allow rebate of 10% on retail sale of handloom cloth in their depots for a period not exceeding 45 days between December, 1974 and 31-3-1975, so as to help them to dispose off atleast 50 percent of the accumulated stocks with them and also with the Primaries, at the time the slump had set in.

(iii) The Government permitted the Apex Societies to obtain a loan of Rs. 100 lakhs from the financial institutions concerned (repayable before 31-3-1975) with Government guarantee if required. This was done to enable the Apex organisations to procure at least 50% of the stock of cloth held by the Primaries.

The Government have issued instructions to the Apex Societies to purchase at least 50% of stock of cloth from their Primaries and pay 1/3rd of the cost in cash and the remaining amount in the shape of yarn which the Apex Societies should purchase from the Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State.

(iv) The position was also brought to the notice of the Government of India and they have been requested to consider sanction of short term loan of Rs. 1 00 crore to the Co-operative Sector, and Rs. 1 00 crore loan to Weavers outside Co-operative sector in the State for the procurement of stocks of cloth and for arranging their sale.
Matters under Rule 341: 20th March, 1975
re: Release of accumulated stocks of tobacco and cotton.

(b) The Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State were instructed to supply their production of yarn to the Apex Societies and the primaries affiliated to them at the price fixed by the State Government to ensure regular supply of yarn to the Weavers at market prices. A meeting of the representatives of the Weavers is being convened every month to determine the price. The State Government have also addressed the Government of India to allot the production of standard cloth to the handloom sector making available yarn at concessional prices from the Mills. The matter is under consideration.

(c) and (d) The effects of recent slump in the cotton and yarn prices is only a temporary feature as the cloth produced out of yarn purchased prior to slump in prices could not be sold in market. The prices have since stabilised and in fact has shown a rising trend and the marketing of Handloom cloth will not be a problem.

If the production of standard cloth is allotted to the handloom Weaver's sector there will be better employment for the Weavers.

The High power Committee constituted by the State Government is also considering the permanent protection needed for the handloom Weavers.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 341
re: Release of Accumulated stocks of Tobacco and Cotton

71 కాల్చితి ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిఫలించారు. మీ, ప్రతిమరు అత్యధికంగా ఉండాలి కారణం కదా హై ప్యాన్స్ అంచే ారు కేంద్ర మంత్రిత్వం ప్రఖయాతం.

82 ఏడాదు లేకుండా పరిశ్రమ సంచారం కేంద్ర మంత్రిత్వం ఈ విషయం ప్రగతి చెందాం. మరింత పరిశ్రమ వచనం ఉంది 600 మం. అ రూపాణి వచనం.

అంతే ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగి మారుతుంది అంచే అనువు. తప్పని మినిస్టర్ యొక్క కారణం ఉంది. మరింత పరిశ్రమ వచనం ఉంది.
Matters under Rule 341

re: Release of accumulated stocks of tobacco and cotton.

350 20th March, 1975

The accumulated stocks of tobacco and cotton are to be released. The accumulated stocks are as follows:

Tobacco:
- 340 cases at Rs. 20 per case
- 240 cases at Rs. 30 per case
- 260 cases at Rs. 60 per case
- 120 cases at Rs. 80 per case

Cotton:
- 120 bales at Rs. 120 per bale
- 20 bales at Rs. 200 per bale
- 12 cases at Rs. 600 per case

The stocks will be released on 20th March, 1975, at 10-00 a.m.
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

20th March, 1975

Mr. Speaker: The House will recall that an attempt was made on Monday last to discuss the question of the supply of foodgrains to the people. The consideration of this matter was deferred to the present day. Since then the situation has become rather critical and the Government has decided to announce an emergency. The House needs to discuss the situation at the earliest.

Mr. Speaker: The House will have to consider the matter at the earliest. The Government has decided to announce emergency. The House needs to discuss the situation at the earliest.

Mr. Speaker: The House will have to consider the matter at the earliest. The Government has decided to announce emergency. The House needs to discuss the situation at the earliest.

Mr. Speaker: The House will have to consider the matter at the earliest. The Government has decided to announce emergency. The House needs to discuss the situation at the earliest.
Business of the House:

Mr. Speaker:—Chief Minister has called for the information. He did not get so far. He will make a statement.

Mr. Speaker:—Chief Minister has called for the information. He did not get so far. He will make a statement.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Regular payment of salaries to Rural Medical Practitioners in Vedigandla Panchayat Samithi, Prakasam district.

PRESENTATION OF A PETITION:
re: Grievances of Retired Teachers.

Mr Speaker:—As you are anyhow going to present the petition please be very brief

Sri C Peter Paul:—The benefits of the Liberal pension, have not been extended to teachers as yet. Since 1967 they are pending. The matter of sanction of D.A. to non-Government teachers is also pending since 1967. On account of this teachers are suffering a lot. This discrimination should not be there. In 1969 it was promised that these teachers will be treated in the same way as other Teachers, but the minimum pension has been fixed at Rs 45/- only, from 30-11-1967.

I, therefore, request that immediate action may be taken, and recommendations of the Teachers' Welfare Committee may also be accepted. On 31st of this month, the Government promised to give a reply i.e. before the end of the end of this Session.

In this behalf I present this Petition.

(The Petition was handed over to Hon’ble Speaker by Sri Peter Paul.)

Mr. Speaker.—Petition presented

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
re: Regular payment of salaries to Rural Medical Practitioners in Vedigandla Panchayat Samithi, Prakasam District.

Calling Attention to Matters of urgent public importance re Regular Payment of salaries to Rural Medical Practitioners in Vedigandla Panchayat Samithi, Prakasam district

Sr. K. Rajamallu:—For payment of salaries to Rural Medical Practitioners, the Director of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy allocates the required funds after receipt of proposals from the concerned Panchayat Samithis. The delay in releasing funds occurs when the Block Development Officers do not send their proposals according to the prescribed proforma. In the case of Vedigandla Panchayat Samithi, Prakasam District, an amount of Rs.21,932 91 has been released for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74. The Block Development Officer, Panchayat Samithi, Vedigandla has reported that the subsidy for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 has been paid to the Rural Medical Practitioners and Maternity Assistants on 20-12-1974. The Block Development Officer, Panchayat Samithi, Vedigandla submitted proposals for release of an advance grant of Rs.16,440/- for payment of subsidy to the Rural Medical Practitioners and Maternity Assistants working in his Panchayat Samithi during the year 1974-75. This amount of subsidy has also been released on 18-2-1975.

2. As regards measures to ensure prompt submission of proposals by the Block Development Officers, the Panchayati Raj Department at the instance of Health, Housing and Municipal Administration Department have issued instructions in their Memo.No 92/Prog.1/75-1, dated 22-1-1975 to the Block Development Officers to submit proposals in the prescribed proforma for the release of funds towards subsidy payable to the Rural Medical Practitioners and Maternity Assistants.
Calling Attention to Matters of urgent public Importance:

re: Regular payment of salaries to Rural Medical Practitioners in Veddigandla Panclayat Samithi, Prakasam district

working under them direct to the Director of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy under intimation to the Government in Health, Housing and Municipal Administration Department and Panchayati Raj Department ensuring that they do not give room for complaints hereafter.

356

20th March, 1975

Calling Attention to Matters of urgent public Importance:

re: Police atrocities on the striking Workers of National Tobacco Factory at Biccavolu.

Sri J. Vengal Rao—The national Tobacco Company, Biccavole consists of two sections i.e., Cigarette factory section and Leaf Division. The Cigarette Factory Section employees 110 workers including supervisors, clerks etc and they belong to National Tobacco Company Cigarette Factory Employees' Union affiliated to the CPM. The Leaf division consists of 300 permanent workers and about 1,300 female workers who were employed seasonally. They belong to National Tobacco Workers' Congress, Biccavole and affiliated to the I.N.T.U.C.

The two unions are rival unions and they do not have common issues. The workers of leaf division gave a notice of strike from 26-1-1975 to highlight the issue regarding payment of gratuity to retrenched employees. The strike however did not materialise. In the meanwhile the leaf division contract workers' union (about 40) of the National Tobacco Workers' Congress (I N.T.U.C.) gave a notice to go on strike from 10-2-75 demanding increase of bonus from 20% to 25% and enhancement of salary by 50% to the contract workers. This strike also did not materialise. On 4-2-1975 the National Tobacco
Calling Attention of Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Police atrocities on the striking workers of National Tobacco Factory at Biccavole

Company Cigarette Factory Employees Union (C F M) gave a notice of strike on or after 20-2-1975. Meanwhile on 14-2-1975 the management terminated the services of 8 temporary workers as they refused to load cigarettes in the lorries which they used to do previously. The efforts of the General Secretary of the union to get them reinstated proved futile. The employees of the cigarette factory commenced strike from 20-2-1975. They also started a relay hunger strike from 24-2-1975 onwards. The relay hunger strike was timed from 6-30 a.m. to 6-30 P.M. every day. Their current demands are (1) an increase of salaries (2) reinstatement of retrenched employees (3) giving promotions according to seniority of workers, and (4) dropping action against the 8 workers whose services were terminated on 14-2-1975.

The leaf division was closed by the management with effect from 1-3-1975 on account of loss incurred and the decision to reduce the operations. Consequently, relay hunger strike by the workers of the leaf division commenced on 13-3-1975 demanding payment of gratuity for superannuated and retrenched employees and to allow the leaf division to continue functioning. A meeting was held on 16-3-1975 with the representatives of leaf division workers union, management and Deputy Labour Commissioner. The matter relating to the closure of the unit was already referred to for appointment of a court of enquiry. Regarding gratuity, it was agreed that notices should be issued to the workers giving them an opportunity to file their claims before the Industrial Relations Officer. Management agreed to issue notices before 31-3-1975.

The local police has been maintaining law and order since the commencement of the strike. No reports have been received regarding the police atrocities on the striking workers. The situation is peaceful.

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The local police has been maintaining law and order since the commencement of the strike. No reports have been received regarding the police atrocities on the striking workers. The situation is peaceful.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

Large-scale evictions of non-tribal landless poor in the Agency Areas in Warangal District.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance.

re Large-scale evictions of non-tribal landless poor in the agency areas in Warangal district

Sri B. Srinivasa Rao:—From the year 1970 to the end of February 1975, 640 non-Tribal persons in the Taluks of Mulug and Narasampet of Warangal District have been evicted from unauthorized possession of lands in the Scheduled Areas to the extent of Ac. 1141 21 under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation 1 of 1959 as amended in 1970. The year-wise breakup is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Non-Tribals evicted</th>
<th>Extent involved Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>204.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>208.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>627.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>93.19 (January and February 1975)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>1141 21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above details would disprove the statement that the Non-Tribal landless poor persons are being evicted enmasse. In fact, all the above non-Tribals are not landless poor but most of them are landed ryots who had grabbed the lands of the poor tribals by exploiting their poverty and ignorance. Further, the eviction proceedings had been initiated and finalised only after following the procedure laid down in the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation 1959 and the rules issued thereunder by executing ejectment decrees in individual cases.

2. Out of the 640 non-Tribals that were evicted, 597 filed 77 Writ Petitions in the High Court against the eviction orders. Out of the 77 Writ Petitions 21 were dismissed against the non-Tribals and 7 were allowed in favour of the Non-Tribals by the High Court. Out of the remaining 49 Writ Petitions, counters have been filed in 27 cases and counters are yet to be filed in the balance of 22 cases. All these 49 Writ Petitions are pending in the High Court.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Large-scale evictions of non-tribal landless poor in the agency areas in Warangal district

20th March, 1975

Call attention to the following:

Re: Large-scale evictions of non-tribal landless poor in the agency areas in Warangal district.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been evicting non-tribal landless poor in the agency areas of Warangal district. The large-scale evictions are causing severe hardships to the affected people. The Government should take immediate steps to prevent further evictions and provide alternative means of livelihood to the affected people.

The Hon'ble Governor of Andhra Pradesh is requested to take appropriate action to ensure the welfare of the affected people and to prevent further evictions.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance.

re: Prevention of ‘red-rot pest’ in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts

20th March, 1975

re: PREVENTION OF “RED-ROT PEST” IN VISAKHAPATNAM AND SRIKAKULAM DISTRICTS
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO THE A P MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1964
UNDER SEC 133 OF THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1939

10-40 a.m  The Minister for Transport (Sri J Chokka Rao) —Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the notification issued under G.O.Ms No 215, Home (Transport-I) Department, dated 22-2-1975 containing an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964 under Sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

PRESENTATION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1974-75.

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengala Rao) ;—Sir, with your permission, on behalf of the Minister for Finance I beg to present the statement showing the Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1974-75.

Mr. Speaker:—Under the proviso to rule 170 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, I am to announce to the House that the cut motions in respect of Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1974-75 will be received upto 5 00 p.m today (20th March, 1975).

Sri Syed Hassan :—Sir, why not you make it to-morrow ?

Mr. Speaker.—The rule says it is on the day on which it is presented.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1975-76.

(Demands—Police Administration, Fire Services, Administration of Justice, Jails Administration, Stationery and Printing Department)
Voting of Demands for Grants

for 1975-76


363
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Voting of Demands for Grants

365 Rr 1973-76.

The meeting was called to order at 10-50 a.m.

The Chairman: The meeting is called to order. The first item on the agenda is the voting of demands for grants. The voting will take place at 10-50 a.m.

The meeting adjourned.

82-12
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


The members voted on the demands for grants for 1975-76. The vote was taken on the demands for grants for the fiscal year 1975-76. The members expressed their views on the demands for grants. The vote was taken on the demands for grants for the fiscal year 1975-76. The members expressed their views on the demands for grants.

It is a false and baseless charge

11-00 a.m.

It is a false and baseless charge.

It is a false and baseless charge.

It is a false and baseless charge.

It is a false and baseless charge.

It is a false and baseless charge.

It is a false and baseless charge.


Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


The meeting was convened at 11.00 a.m.

The chairman welcomed the members and thanked them for their punctuality.

The secretary read out the agenda and moved the adjournment of the meeting to the next day.

The members discussed the agenda and agreed to proceed with the meeting.

The chairman then moved the motion for the approval of the minutes of the last meeting.

The members agreed to the motion and the minutes were approved.

The chairman then moved the motion for the consideration of the various demands for grants for 1975-76.

The members discussed the demands and agreed to the allocation of funds as per the recommendations of the finance committee.

The chairman then moved the motion for the adoption of the budget for 1975-76.

The members agreed to the motion and the budget was adopted.

The chairman then closed the meeting and thanked the members for their cooperation.

The meeting adjourned until 11.00 a.m. the next day.

The chairman thanked the members for their punctuality and the members wished each other a good day.

The meeting was adjourned.

(1) குறிப்பிட்டு கேள்விகள் -- இதைவிட அவ்வுரையும் நேரடியாக எடுத்துச் செல்வேந்து வேண்டும். எனவே சமூகத்தின் கேள்விகள் வழங்குவதற்கு வேண்டும். இது சமூகத்தின் கேள்விகளும் வழங்கப்படுவதற்கு வேண்டும்.

(2) இவை எழுதிக்கொண்டு எடுத்துச் செல்வென்று வேண்டும். எனவே சமூகானந்தின் கேள்விகளும் வழங்கப்படுவதற்கு வேண்டும்.

(3) என்ன விளக்கங்களும் எடுத்துச் செல்வென்று வேண்டும். எனவே சமூகானந்தின் விளக்கங்களும் வழங்கப்படுவதற்கு வேண்டும்.

(4) என்ன தீர்வுகளும் எடுத்துச் செல்வென்று வேண்டும். எனவே சமூகானந்தின் தீர்வுகளும் வழங்கப்படுவதற்கு வேண்டும்.

(5) என்ன பதிவுகளும் எடுத்துச் செல்வென்று வேண்டும். எனவே சமூகானந்தின் பதிவுகளும் வழங்கப்படுவதற்கு வேண்டும்.


371

Voting on Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

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Mr. Speaker:—Now the Minister will reply.

Sri Asif Pasha —I thank all the members who have participated in the discussion and for the valuable suggestions which the hon. Members have given. Most of the members have referred to administration of the jails and they have referred to the deplorable conditions existing and the treatment of the prisoners.

I submit that some of the Members have spoken from their experience in the jails. The prisoners are no longer treated as mere penal institutions now. Specially after independence, the concept of the prisons have changed and they are treated as correctional institutions. In this regard I submit that the main activity of the department has been progressively shifted to the reformative and correctional side of the administration from the punitive and security-oriented system. In this regard, many improvements have been made and much has to be done also. If any improvement has not been made so far, it is not due to any lack of willingness or intention on the part of the Government but it is due to lack of funds,
should say. Some of the members have referred to the conditions in the sub-jails, specially Mr P Satyanarayana Rao, Mr Venkata Reddy, Mr C. V. K. Rao, Mr. Vijayasikhamani and Smt Anandabai. They referred to the conditions in the present sub-jails. It is true that the conditions in the sub-jails are not satisfactory, but in this regard I submit that the administration of the sub-jails is with the judicial magistrate and buildings are also with the Revenue Department. Even with regard to food of the undertrials are allowed as per provisions in the manual. For this purpose the control of the sub-jails administration has to be transferred to Jail Department. This issue of the transfer of the control of the jail department is under active consideration of the Government. When this administration is transferred we hope to improve the conditions in the sub-jail. Some members have also spoken about the need to start District jails in the Andhra area. This proposal is also under the active consideration of the Government. Mr Vijayasikhamani, Mr Habibullah, Smt Anandabai and other speakers have spoken about the need to have a jail in Rayalaseema area to meet the requirements of that region. Government of India has included the prison buildings programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan and efforts are being made to obtain funds for the new Central jail for the improvement of the existing jail buildings and we hope to include under this Fifth Five Year Plan and start a jail in Rayalaseema area and that is under the active consideration of the Government. Mr Satyanarayana Rao has suggested for opening a Certified School for Rayalaseema area. I may inform the House that the Certified School has already been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan and it will be started in Rayalaseema area very soon. Starting of more open-air jails have also been suggested and the improvement of the existing open-air jails. The international and nation experiments in keeping the prisoners in open conditions with minimum security, without arm guard have proved a great success and efforts are being made to utilise the available land of the present open-air by putting more impetus and the appropriate time of more open-air jails and work camps will be taken up. Some members have spoken about the food and medical and sanitation in the jails. The diet given to the prisoners has considerably been improved and wholesome diet is given under the advice of the nutrition expert. Every Central Jail and District Jails at Nellore and Secunderabad have full-time medical officers and hospitals. Mr Pappireddy and Mr Srinivasul Reddy have suggested that the prisoners be given vocational and starting of Industries Corporation for the better utilisation of the prisons. Government is considering of starting of the Jail Industries Corporation which will be able to raise necessary financial resources, modernise the industries and utilise all the available prison labour and also pay wages to the prisoners. This will help the prisoners to acquire better skills for successful rehabilitation. In this connection, the Government is very soon going to establish prisons jail industries Corporation. Survey work has already been done and we hope to from this Jail Industries Corporation shortly.

11-30 am

As regards welfare activities in prisons, Sri Venkat Ratnam suggested that Welfare Officers should be appointed in prisons, to take up welfare activities, and to work as Liaison Officers between Jail
Voting on Demands for Grants 20th March, 1975

Administration and prisoners The suggestion is good and for the present there is one such Officer in each Jail. One more Officer will be added in the Fifth Plan to cope with the increased activities in the Prisons.

Some Members have alleged about inhuman treatment of Naxalite prisoners. In this connection I may submit that I have myself visited Vizag Jail and talked to the top-Naxalite prisoners, and they have no complaint as regards food or treatment. However, there were some suggestions made by

Sri M Omkar.— How many times did they resort to hunger strike?

Sri Asif Pasha — That was for some other reason, i.e. there was complaint about Superintendent. As far food, there was no complaint.

Sri M. Omker — What about other amenities?

Sri Asif Pasha — They are being treated like any other prisoners. No discrimination has been shown to Naxalite prisoners.

Sri N. Srinivasul Reddy and Sri Narasiah have suggested that subordinate judges Court should be established at every Revenue Divisional Headquarters; and Munsiff's Court at Taluk Headquarters. The policy of the Government is to have a Munsiff Magistrate's Court in every Taluk, as is obtaining in Telangana Region of the State. This was also implemented in eight Districts of Andhra Area too. Particulars are furnished in the Note. The scheme is yet to be implemented in Nellore. The Government have decided to make a lumpsum provision of Rs.3 lakhs recurring and Rs.1 lakh non-recurring and leave it to the High Court the manner in which the scheme is to be implemented. As regards the Separation of Judiciary from Executive in Agency area, the matter is engaging attention.
Smt Ananda Bai stated that ladies do not find place in judiciary. In this connection, I may say that being a ‘Lady’ is no disqualification or bar to the judiciary service. Ladies have been considered even for appointment as High Court judges, provided they satisfied all the requirements probably, there are few ladies in the legal profession and very few ladies come forward to accept judicial positions. As far as Government is concerned it has put no bar in this regard.

Sri Venkat Ratnam has suggested formation of a Directorate of prosecution. In this connection, I may submit, that the matter is under active consideration of the Government. We have already taken certain steps in this direction.

Sri Venkat Ratnam has also suggested to raise the number of Government pleaders from 7 to 12. The present strength of the Government pleaders may be reviewed by assessing the workload of each Government pleader.

As regards the pay scales of judiciary officers; P P Os, Additional P P Os, A P, Pos etc., the requests forwarded by them in a memorandum and is it under the active consideration of the Government.

Printing and Stationery — Very few members have spoken about it, and only few suggestions have come forward. One of them is to have Zonal Presses at various places. Proposals have been sent for establishing such Presses at Warangal and Rajahmundry, at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs, with an employment potential for 200 persons at each unit.

Sri Tulsida’s pointed out that there is no building for the Printing Press Kurnool, and suggested construction of a new building. A proposal to construct a building at a cost Rs. 40,50,000 was submitted to the Government, but the proposal has been differed for better times, in view of the difficult financial position.

I now request the Hon’ble members to withdraw the cut motions and pass the Demand.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


379

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378  
Voting on Demands for Grant 
for 1975-76

సమయం స్థాయి: పనిచేసే కార్యం సాగే చేసిన సమయం, రాత్రి
సమయం స్థాయి: పనిచేసే కార్యం సాగే చేసిన సమయం, రాత్రి

ఐటిఫెస్టు అంటే: పనిచేసే కార్యం సాగే చేసిన సమయం, రాత్రి
ఐటిఫెస్టు అంటే: పనిచేసే కార్యం సాగే చేసిన సమయం, రాత్రి

ఐటిఫెస్టు అంటే: పనిచేసే కార్యం సాగే చేసిన సమయం, రాత్రి
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ఐటిఫెస్టు అంటే: పనిచేసే కార్యం సాగే చేసిన సమయం, రాత్రి
ఐటిఫెస్టు అంటే: పనిచేసే కార్యం సాగే చేసిన సమయం, రాత్రి
Voting on Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

20th March, 1975

Sri Asif Pasha — That is a matter relating to administrative convenience. It will be examined.

11.50 p.m.
Mr Speaker — The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,86,55,000 for Administration of Justice by Rs 100/-

Since the Government did not amend the laws in force to suit to an safeguard the interests of the common man as against the landlords, capitalists, and other vested interests

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,86,55,000 for Administration of Justice by Rs 100/-

Since the Government have not provided required legal aid to the poorer sections of people to face the onslaughts of landlords, exploiters and other vested interests

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,86,55,000 for Administration of Justice by Rs. 100/-

To deprecate the unwarranted interference in the Administration of Justice

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,86,55,000 for Administration of Justice by Rs 100/-
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


The cut motions were negatived.

Mr Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 27,29,91,000 for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

For the failure of the Government in giving adequate protection to the Harijans from the atrocities committed by landlords and anti-social elements in various places in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 27,29,91,000 for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

Since the police have falsely implicated comrade P. Aagarah, Secretary, Warangal taluq Committee, C.P I. (M) in an alleged murder case of Peddapuram, Warangal taluq in Warangal district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 27,29,91,000 for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

Since the Government has been killing several innocents by making false claims that they are killed in so-called 'encounter'.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 27,29,91,000 for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

Since the Government has been resorting to medieval and barbarous repression on tribal people in Warangal, Khammam and Srikakulam district in the name of suppressing extremists.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 27,29,91,000 for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

Since the Government have not withdrawn the declaration of “Disturbed Areas” in Warangal, Khammam and Srikakulam districts.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 27,29,91,000 for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

Since the police have not returned the books, literature and utensils, etc., seized at Mushtyalpalli in Warangal taluq, Warangal district during the Railway workers strike in May, 1974.

The cut motion were negatived.

Mr Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,16,15,000 for Jails Administration by Rs 100/-

For not amending the present jail manual to the changing needs of the present time.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,16,15,000 for Jails Administration by Rs 100/-

For not extending the concessions made to prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment on Gandhi jayanthi to those who have served the same term subsequently.

§2—14
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,16,15,000 for Jails Administration by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government have not allowed the prisoners to have all the available literature which is not banned

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,16,15,000 for Jails Administration by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government have been resorting to harass the extremist and Naxallite prisoners in the State

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker — The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,09,70,000 for Fire Services by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,29,91,000 under Demand No XIII—Police Administration."

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,70,000 under Demand No. XVII—Fire Services."

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,86,55,000 under Demand No. III—Administration of Justice."

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,15,000 under Demand No. XIV—Jails Administration."

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,44,85,000 under Demand No. XV—Stationery and Printing Department."

The Motions were adopted and the Demands were granted.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1975-76

Demands: SOCIAL WELFARE, TRIBAL WELFARE AND WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE.

Sri B Sriramamurty:—Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,09,36,000 under Demand No. XXVII—Social Welfare."

and

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,49,12,000 under Demand No. XXVIII—Tribal Welfare."

*See Appendices for the Explanatory Notes on Demands furnished to the House by the Minister,
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

20th March, 1975. 383

Sri M. Laxmi Devi —Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move.

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 91,50,000 under Demand No. XXIX—Women and Child Welfare"*

Mr. Speaker :—Demands moved:
Sri P Sanyasi Rao —Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,09,36,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/-
Mr Speaker.—Cut motions moved
Sri V. Srikirshpa —Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 15,09,36,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/-
Mr Speaker.—Cut motions moved
Sri M. Omkar —Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,49,12,000 for Tribal Welfare by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government in enforcing proper utilisation of funds allotted to the Welfare of the Tribals through the various channels

Mr. Speaker :—Cut motion moved
Sri M. Omkar —Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,49,12,000 for Tribal Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Since the Girijan Co-operative Societies are not paying prevailing market value to the Commodities purchased from the tribals and not supplying the required commodities (living necessities) at cheaper prices to them

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,49,12,000 for Tribal Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government have miserably failed to ameliorate the living conditions of the tribals

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,49,12,000 for Tribal Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government have failed to give lands to all landless tribals to the extent of 10 acres dry or 5 acres wet.

Mr. Speaker.—The cut motions moved.

*See Appendices for the Explanatory Notes on Demands furnished to the House by the Minister.

12-00 noon
Voting of Demands for Grants
for 1975-76.

20th March, 1975. 385

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair,

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

What about the remaining people, sir? And what about the remaining 4½ lakhs?
Voting of Demands for Grants


for 1975-76.

M.P. 85323

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Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

1975-76.


389

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

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Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

20th March, 1975

391

In the matter of sanctioning schemes under the Community Development programme, regulate development works under Roads in the village Plans. The institutions handling the funds should sponsor the works for the benefit of Harijans and tribals upto a limit of 15% in Harijanwada and 3% in Tribals. The scheme should be submitted by the 15th of each month for the benefit of Harijans and the 31st of each month for the benefit of Tribals. The scheme should be submitted along with the required documents.

In order to ensure the effective implementation of the schemes, the following guidelines should be followed:

1. The schemes should be submitted in a standard format.
2. The schemes should include details such as the proposed works, the beneficiaries, and the estimated costs.
3. The schemes should be approved by the appropriate authorities.
4. The schemes should be monitored regularly to ensure that the works are completed as per the original plan.
5. Any deviations from the original plan should be reported immediately.

The schemes should be submitted to the appropriate authorities for approval. The authorities should ensure that the schemes are implemented as per the approved plan.

In case of any queries, please contact the relevant authorities.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

Voting of Demands for Grants
for 1975–76.

332


for 1975–76.

The following demands for grants were taken for discussion:

1. ₹ 200,000 for the purchase of a new computer.
2. ₹ 150,000 for the renovation of the library.
3. ₹ 250,000 for the expansion of the research wing.

The meeting adjourned at 2.00 p.m. for a 2-hour break.

The meeting resumed at 4.00 p.m.

The following demands for grants were taken for discussion:

1. ₹ 300,000 for the construction of a new auditorium.
2. ₹ 200,000 for the purchase of new furniture.
3. ₹ 100,000 for the maintenance of the sports facilities.

The meeting adjourned at 6.00 p.m.

The following demands for grants were taken for discussion:

1. ₹ 400,000 for the development of a new hostel.
2. ₹ 300,000 for the improvement of the cafeteria services.
3. ₹ 200,000 for the enhancement of the security measures.

The meeting adjourned at 8.00 p.m.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


393
20th March, 1975
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

12-40 p.m.

Our fundamental rights are equality of opportunity....

18% of our ladies are literate and the rest are illiterate.
12-50 p.m. 20th March, 1975 Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

396

1975-76.

...

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76

20th March, 1975

[Document text not clearly visible due to image quality.]

1-10 p.m.

1973-74 3rd class salary 45,000 rupees has been approved in the range of 38,47,000 rupees as per the recommendation. There was no discussion on 1-175 and 26th class salary recommendation. There was no discussion on the subject.

26th March, 1973: In the Miscellaneous section, Section 3 has been adopted. There was no discussion on the subject.
Voting of Demands for Grants
for 1975-76.


401
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

1-20 p.m.

1975-76.

403

[Contextual text in Telugu script resembling the natural presentation of the document content.}]
Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76

20th March 1975

1-30 p.m.

The meeting was opened by the President. He welcomed the members and proceeded to lay on the table the demands for grants for 1975-76. The demands were then discussed by the members.

The President then put the vote on the drama grant. The vote was carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

82---17

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

...
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The House is now adjourned till 4-00 p.m. today.

(The House then adjourned at 1-40 p.m. to meet again at 4 p.m.)

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

(The House re-assembled at 4.00 P.M.)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (Contd.)

4.00 p.m.

Mr. Speaker (in the Chair)


THE HOUSE RE-ASSEMBLED AT 4.00 P. M.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (Contd.)
Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

20th March, 1975

409

4 10 pm
Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1975

for 1975-76.

...
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

February 20th, 1975

The following Act should be read:

1. The Act of 1975

The Act of 1975 shall come into force on the first day of April, 1975, and shall remain in force for a period of three years, subject to such modifications as may be made by the legislature of the State in this regard.

The State Government shall cause a copy of this Act to be laid before each House of the legislature of the State at its first meeting after its commencement.

The State Government may, from time to time, make such modifications in the Act as may be necessary in the interest of the State.

'Act, 1975' means the Act passed by the legislature of the State of India on the 20th day of February, 1975, for the purpose of authorizing the State Government to make grants for specified purposes in the year 1975-76.
Voting of demands for Grants for 1975-76.

20th March 1975.

413

82—18
Voting of demands for Grants for 1975-76.

20th March, 1975

The following demands for Grants for 1975-76 were considered:

1. Housing
2. Education
3. Health
4. Public Works

The demands were discussed and approved.

Resolved:

1. Housing
2. Education
3. Health
4. Public Works

The demands were approved by the members present.

Signed:

[Signature]

Secretary
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76


Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76

4-40 p. m.

15. The Chairman informed the House that the consideration of the remaining demanding was postponed until the next meeting. The meeting was adjourned. The meeting was adjourned.
Voting of Demands for Grants 20th March 1975

for 1975-76.

1. Salaries of Members, 79.6% for 120 votes.
2. Salary of the Deputy Speaker 153, 25 votes for 120.
3. Salary of the Speaker, 180, 20 votes for 120.
4. Salaries of the Deputy Speaker, 120, 19 votes for 120.
5. Salaries of the Speaker, 220, 19 votes for 120.
6. Salaries of the Vice President, 28.038, 10 votes for 120.
7. Salaries of the Members of the Committee, 28.038, 10 votes for 120.

Total: 238 votes for 120.

The following demands were carried:

1. Salaries of Members: 74-75, 120 votes.
5. Salaries of the Speaker: 74-75, 120 votes.
6. Salaries of the Vice President: 74-75, 120 votes.
7. Salaries of the Members of the Committee: 74-75, 120 votes.

Total: 238 votes for 120.

The following demands were not carried:

1. Salaries of Members: 76-77, 120 votes.
5. Salaries of the Speaker: 76-77, 120 votes.
6. Salaries of the Vice President: 76-77, 120 votes.
7. Salaries of the Members of the Committee: 76-77, 120 votes.

Total: 238 votes for 120.

The following demands were carried:

1. Salaries of Members: 75-76, 120 votes.
2. Salary of the Deputy Speaker: 75-76, 120 votes.
5. Salaries of the Speaker: 75-76, 120 votes.
6. Salaries of the Vice President: 75-76, 120 votes.
7. Salaries of the Members of the Committee: 75-76, 120 votes.

Total: 238 votes for 120.

The following demands were not carried:

1. Salaries of Members: 76-77, 120 votes.
5. Salaries of the Speaker: 76-77, 120 votes.
6. Salaries of the Vice President: 76-77, 120 votes.
7. Salaries of the Members of the Committee: 76-77, 120 votes.

Total: 238 votes for 120.
20th March 1975  
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76

413 20th Match 1973 Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76

1600

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1.8.4.3.5.0.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.
Voting of Demands for Grants ’ 20th March 1975. 419
for 1975-76

Sri A. Sriramulu —Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, to day we are
dealing with social service wing of our Government It is a big hoax.
I shall confine myself to-day to Women Welfare I do not want to go
into Social Welfare because so many members have dealt with
Social Welfare

I must say immediately that this is a mockery, this Women
Welfare Department is a mockery with an allotment of Rs. 94 lakhs
Where is the need for a separate Department? What is the use o
having a separate Minister and what is the use of this portfolio in the
Council of Ministers? This is my very pertinent question.

The other question the Minister must have to answer when sh
replies is whether there is need for a Minister and the Departmen
with Rs. 94 lakhs? That is a grand allotment.
This year is supposed to be the International Women's Year. What is the great programme we have been able to launch upon this year? Setting up of Financial Corporation. Our Government has announced bundle of Corporations and finally abdicating its responsibility towards the society and this is an element of escapism on the part of the Government. The Government which talks of socialism is actually practising escapism by simply setting up a Corporation. It does not matter.

Let me give a few important points concerning this Department. 5% of the general revenues of the Panchayathi Samithis and Zilla Parishads are earmarked for women welfare and Child Welfare. The Note given by the Minister does not tell us as to what exactly has happened with 5% earmarked for Zilla Parishads and Panchayathi Samithis. An Evaluation Study conducted by a Committee headed by Prof. Nanavathi, was appointed by the Government in the year 1971 and gave its report in 1973. Unfortunately that report has not seen the light of the day. I have got a copy of it. I shall only read a paragraph from this report in regard to 5% earmarking of funds for Women Welfare and Child Welfare.

"5% of the general revenues of Panchayathi Samithis and Zilla Parishads is reserved for Children and Women programme under Community Development. This is a considerable sum every year. At present it is not used adequately or used only for the construction of buildings of Mahila Mandals, preparation of work programme in each block and help the Zilla Parishads and Panchayathi Samithis to utilise the funds for promoting the services for children and also women effectively." I want to know from the Minister as to what has happened to the utilization of 5% earmarked for Zilla Parishads and Panchayathi Samithis, whether there are any work plans, whether any programme have been formulated; if not, what exactly is the difficulty in formulating these plans?

Secondly, Sir, a major activity of this Department seems to be maintaining these Service Homes and State Homes which are 9 in number in our State. A sum of Rs. 14.53 lakhs has been spent on these two. I am sorry to point out that the state Homes and Service Homes are not running as they should run. There is practically no direction, there is no leadership, there is no care taken in these Homes.
Again to quote Nanavathi, I shall read one paragraph. "All girls of different educational background were grouped together in one class, although that was stated that enough education was being given to each of them, there was inadequacy of the teaching staff with only one full-time and two part-time teachers. The very approach to the education programmes in the Home requires to be looked into. It would be desirable to have a general education course including education in health, hygiene, family type and creative use of leisure time for all vacations. Actual academic education for specific class may be given at Government or private girls schools in the neighbourhood with proper supervision and care and the girls will have regular education besides getting the company of other girls. I want to know whether anything has been done in regard to this particular observation.

Sir, I may point out one thing. The Service Home at Hyderabad has not been inspected since 1958. I am asking the Minister to tell me what the Director is doing or what the Assistant Directors are doing. All other Homes have not been inspected from 1972. At least in the International Women's Year, there should have been a proposal to start Service Home for every district. That is not forthcoming. It is a static budget and a static administration and a stagnant leadership. This is the comment I can make as far as the Women Welfare Department is concerned.

Women Welfare activities are now being attended to by so many agencies. There is a State Social Service Advisory Board. There is a Social Welfare Board. There is a Tribal Welfare Board. There is the Education Committee. In all these Departments there is some grant for Women Welfare and Child Welfare. I do not know how exactly the activities of all these Departments are being coordinated. I would suggest a Co-ordination Committee consisting of the representatives of all these Departments must be set up, so that the allocations made by these Departments can be effectively utilised to promote Women and Child Welfare.

One thing has come to my notice, Sir. While Madras has been spending nearly Rs. 4 crores on integrated child care service with an employment potential of nearly 5,000 nothing has been done in our State. I understand that our Government did not prepare plans in advance and did not have the courage to undertake some schemes. When our people went to Delhi for discussion, the whole thing ended in a fiasco and our State has least benefit of getting Central Government grant to attend to this integrated child care service. Even now, if the Government wakes up and the Minister takes a little more interest, I feel there is possibility to make this scheme revived and if we get this scheme revived, we will be creating employment potential to nearly 5,000 women destitutes rendering very important and essential services for the child welfare. This must be taken up immediately.

I now come to the administrative set up, Sir. I find there is something radically wrong with this Department. This Department is suffering from inhibitions. The present Director was subject to mental torture for nearly seven years and very grave charges were
framed, charges of corruption, corrupt practices, favouritism, so on and so forth and after seven years when the whole matter went before the Disciplinary Tribunal, the Disciplinary Tribunal held some of the charges. When the matter went to the Vigilance Commission, the Vigilance Commission recommended that she be exonerated. She has been reinstated in the service. I am asking the Minister what type of leadership she can provide when she was subjected to mental agony all these seven years? What is the credibility of that particular candidate in that Department? Can she control administration, can she provide dynamism because she has mentally suffered on account of the Government's attitude?

If the Government felt that she had committed mistakes, I do not know how the Vigilance Commission can make such recommendation, particularly when a quasi judicial body like Disciplinary Tribunal up held some of the charges. This is a double standard that the Government has been following. Once a particular political set up finds a particular employee or officer guilty and as the political set up changes, the Minister change and depending upon the whims and fancies of this Minister, the matters are being regulated or administrative matters are being adjusted. This is something very miserable and this is something which is deplorable. I want the Minister to tell me whether the present Director can provide the necessary leadership and dynamism necessary for this organisation, a very important essential social service.

And there is a recommendation also that this department should be headed by an IAS officer. I think during 1974 Mrs. Rebello, an IAS officer was appointed. What happened to this? Did she refuse to join? Don't you have control over your IAS officers? Why don't you have IAS officer and have an integrated programme drawing funds from various other departments instead of entrusting them to diversified agencies? That is my question and I want our Minister to answer.

Now, Sir, I understand that there is a proposal to sanction posts of Deputy Directors and also the Government is contemplating to bring somebody from the Industries department to the Women Welfare department. This department is supposed to protect the interests of women and it has special problems of interest to women. If this department should allow such encroachment and import men from other departments, that will be doing great injustice and disservice to the women community. I am cautioning the Minister not to resort to such hasty step of importing people from the Industries department and some other departments. There are eight experience Assistant Directors and if one of them is not suitable for this post, I cannot understand how this department can be depended. The eight Assistant Directors are fully qualified, some of them Post-graduates and some of them having specialised training in Social Services and if none of them is suitable for this one post of Deputy Director, I cannot help this department. This department has to be wound up. Otherwise, all these people will have to be sent out and we have to import men from other departments which is absolutely a wrong step.

Secondly, there are service problems. Most of the women employed in this department are very much disappointed, they are dejecte
with the way their service problems are being handled. If the women who are expected to look after the welfare of other women are dissatisfied, what is the quality of service that we can expect? That is my question. As an illustrative example, I quote only one particular instance. For example there is a writ petition pending in the High Court. It is 2005/74 In this petition, the allegation has been that her appeal has pending with the government for 14 years I am asking whether this is a Government or a pan shop. For fourteen years the appeal has been pending with the Government without any order. You reject the appeal, I do not mind You need not accept it. The Government neither rejects nor accepts the appeal This women employee was unfortunately put to the painful necessity to approach the High Court through a Writ Petition and that Writ Petition No, is 2005/74. It is pending on the file of the High Court I am sure the High Court will certainly pass strictures against the persons responsible. I am now asking the Minister to deal with the Secretary suitably, whoever is responsible, he must be punished. The appellant must certainly get justice Justice cannot be delayed for fourteen years.

There is also a craze on the part of the department to take Deputy Collectors, I can understand when the department is newly started for administrative matters and service matters, the departmental officers may not be well conversant, and so there is need for Deputy Collectors But the department has been in existence for nearly 17 to 18 years. Lot of administrative experience has been gained by many of the District Officers and Assistant Directors I am wondering as to why the post of PA should be held by a Deputy Collector I am requesting the Minister to immediately despatch these revenue people and provide this place for the women of the department. This would serve as an incentive for the departmental people. Unless you provide this incentive, there is no possibility of the Women officers identifying themselves with the task and rendering duty with devotion. This is my submission as far as the Women Welfare Department is concerned.

Then atlast this Nanavathi's report should be placed before the House There is no point in shelving the report This evaluation study is of some importance. so, this report of Nanavathi must be placed on the Table.

One of my friends wants me to put this Inter-caste marriages is a subject which is oft talked about in this House I am giving an illustrative example fo one by name Ram Reddy of Guntur marrying a scheduled caste woman Their son wanted a seat in the Engineering College The Minister also recommended the case. But the bureaucrats would not care for the Minister That is the administration. It is not the Ministers that are running the administration but it is the bureaucrats that are directing, controlling and guiding the Minister, their policies and their decisions also. I would request the Minister to immediately call for the particular file somebody has tampered with it or mismanaged the file, that fellow must be taken to task. If one
Minister has got that much of courage and suspend one I.A.S officer, you can give a face lift to the administration. Atleast draw strength from the talk of the Chief Minister of clean and efficient administration. If one or two I.A.S. fellows who are responsible for mishandling are kept under suspension everything will become alright. This is my request to the Social Welfare Minister. I am also thankful to the Deputy Speaker for having given me our rightful chance.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


...
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


This statement outlines the procedures for voting on demands for grants for the year 1975-76. It mentions the need for careful consideration of each demand to ensure fair allocation of resources. The details of the process are not clearly visible in the image provided.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


427

...
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76

5.20 p.m.

Greetings to His Excellency the Governor, Members of the Provincial Assembly and the distinguished visitors. As the time has come to vote on various demands for grants for the year 1975-76, it is my privilege to address you all.

This year, as in the past, the demands are submitted for the development and improvement of the province. The demands include various sectors such as education, health, transportation, and social welfare. The government has made a serious effort to ensure the provision of quality education to all the children of the province. The demands for grants are therefore justified.

I would like to mention that the government has prioritized the development of education. The demands include funds for the construction of new schools, purchase of educational resources, and teacher training. The government is committed to ensuring that every child has access to quality education.

In the field of health, the demands include funds for the construction of new hospitals and health centers, purchase of medical equipment, and recruitment of medical staff. The government is committed to ensuring the provision of quality health care to all the residents of the province.

The government has also prioritized the development of transportation infrastructure. The demands include funds for the construction of new roads and bridges, purchase of transportation vehicles, and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The government is committed to ensuring the smooth and safe movement of people and goods.

The demands for grants are justified, and the government is committed to ensuring the provision of quality services to all the residents of the province. I, therefore, urge all the members of the Provincial Assembly to vote in favor of these demands.

1975-76.

The Sabha met at 10 a.m. on 20th March, 1975, with the Chairman in the Chair.

Mr. R. V. S. Rao moved the following demands for grants:

1. For the construction of a drainage system in the village of...
2. For the purchase of a new tractor for the agricultural department...
3. For the provision of...
5-30 p.m. Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


3-40 p. m.

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

4-50 p.m.  

5.  '바람' (바람) — 바람, 바람, 바람, 바람, 바람, 바람.
Voting of Demands for Grants
for 1975-76.


(1) A. M. H. M. M. (Member):—Agreed, Sir, that this be so. Therefore, the
agreed sum of Rs. 28,000/- is hereby sanctioned. In addition, it is agreed
that the sum of Rs. 2,000/- be paid for the purpose of meeting the cost of
printing and binding the proceedings of the meeting.

for 1975-76

ágina de 27 de febrero a 27 de marzo 1975
Voting of Demands for Gaants for 1975-76.

8 March, 1975

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A.M.

The chairman addressed the members and thanked them for their attendance.

The secretary presented the minutes of the last meeting, which were read and approved.

The treasurer reported on the financial status of the organization, showing a slight increase in funds for the current year.

The members discussed the upcoming activities and events for the next quarter.

The meeting adjourned at 12:00 P.M.

The secretary was instructed to send out reminders for the next meeting, scheduled for 8 March, 1976.

The members departed, having completed the agenda for the day.

20th March, 1975

433
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


The sentence starts with some text, but it's not clear due to the corruption. It seems to be discussing a vote or decision related to grants for the years 1975-76. More context is needed to provide a meaningful translation or transcription.
Young of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


[Document content is not legible or translatable]

...
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

20th March, 1975

Voting of Demands for Grants for 20th March, 1973

6-30 p.m.

The meeting was convened by the President, who read out the agenda and proceeded to the business of the day.

The first item on the agenda was the consideration of the demands for grants for the year 1975-76. The President called upon the Secretary to lay down the procedure for the voting of the demands.

The Secretary explained that the demands would be discussed and voted upon in the order in which they appeared on the agenda. He also reminded the members that the demands for certain departments had been divided into sub-heads, and that the vote on each sub-head would be taken separately.

The President then proceeded to call upon the members to vote on the demands. The voting proceeded in a smooth and orderly manner, and the results were announced by the President.

The meeting was adjourned until the next day at 9 a.m.


444

1975–76

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1974
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Dr. Mrs. Fathimunnisa Begum (Peddakurapadu):—While suporting the demands of our Hon. Minister for Social Welfare and the Minister for women and Child Welfare, I would like to express some facts.

Regarding the Women and Child welfare Department I don't find any new schemes in this particular demand, nor does it have any extra funds to implement new schemes. Regarding the administration of the Department, we see that each department is headed by a Director who is an I.A.S. Officer. I think this is the only department which is not headed by an I.A.S. Officer I know also that there are some lady I.A.S. Officers. So, I would like Minister to think seriously to appoint lady I.A.S. Officer as the Director of the Women and Child Welfare. Though the Deputy Director's post sanctioned in the last Budget, I want to know why this post is kept vacant and appointment is not made. I know very well that there are very senior officers and lady officers too. My serious remark about this Department is that the P.A. to the Director is a male &am Revenue Service. When there are so many senior Social Welfare Officers in the Department and who have got an experience of over fifteen years, I request the Minister to consider seriously to appoint a female officer as the P.A. to the Director of Women and Child Welfare.

Then coming to the various schemes that are implemented in the Central Women Welfare Department, I am more impressed. I want
the Minister to encourage the children's Homes with the children of 6 to 10 years. I think this is the most important thing which she has got to implement because this is going to have a future effect of development, giving education to girls who are to grow up as wives and mothers. She has also to stress the importance of literacy. I want to quote that in our State, the female literacy is 21.5% when compared to male literacy rate of 45.3% and the total population literacy rate is 33%. I want to stress that at least in this International Women Year, the schemes will not confine to hospitals, agriculture and industries. Let the Minister have the schemes to impress upon the rural agricultural labour here where there are number of girls, in thousands and lakhs, not having any text books and go to schools. So, let them go to rural areas and impress on them the importance of education. It is only an educated girl can grow up into an educated wife and mother. You know that an educated wife and an educated mother is a far more beneficial to the husband and children. The women is born only not to bear but to rear the children. Only the educated wife can do in the best, the need of the children and the duties of her husband. Therefore, I want to stress that in this International Women Year, instead of spending Rs. 10 lakhs given by our Chief Minister through the Finance Corporation, this may be used, not misused by giving TA's to the various members of the State Level Committee, and on the extra staff at the samithi level, impress on them that they can get facilities for primary and higher elementary education and that there is every need for this.

Since it is the International Women's Year, I would like to stress that every woman in Andhra or Andhra Pradesh has to feel 'what is the status of women at least in Andhra Pradesh.' I doubt that the status of women in Andhra has really increased since Independence. The fact that we have women ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers and occasional Governor of a State, are examples of tokenism rather than any genuine movement bringing about an increased important role of women. In purely quantitative terms we find that the number of women voters have increased but this is the question of increase in population and not the status of women. Therefore, at least in this women's year, I hope our beloved Prime Minister would feel (that there is not only just a Prime Minister but a woman prime minister) and make special efforts to encourage greater participation of women so that the women in India don't remain backward.

About housing and house-sites for Harijans, I have got one point. In my constituency, I have got a list of villages. Among two samithis, I have a list of villages for house-sites. They were not allotted house sites for three particular reasons which I have already communicated the Minister. One is the objection by ryots in allotment of house-sites the other is due to the faults of the Panchayat President who has drawn grants but not constructed the houses due to party feelings. I want the Minister for Social Welfare, by some means or the other to see that all the house sites in my constituency...
are finalised before we face the voters during the next elections. He can even ask the Collector to get a list of house sites provided for in each constituency of every M.L.A. The minorities are not getting any benefit from the Financial Corporation in respect of house sites scholarships set-up for backward classes. Therefore I would request the Minister to consider to declare the Muslim community as backward community as they have done it in Kerala and Tamilnadu. I have represented this to the Chief Minister and also I am requesting the Social Welfare Minister to get the details from the two states on which criteria they have declared this community as backward and see that in Andhra Pradesh also they declare the Muslim community as the backward community like scheduled castes and other backward classes.
20th March, 1975

Voting of Demands for Grants
1975-76.

(448)
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


Mr. Dy. Speaker:— Now the House is adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a.m. on 21-3-1975.

(The House then adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a.m. on 21st March, 1975.)
APPENDIX

NOTE ON DEMAND NO. XXVII - SOCIAL WELFARE

It is my privilege to move the Budget Demand No XXVII for Rs. 15,09,36,000 out of which the provision for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes is Rs 14,20,56,600

Programmes for bringing Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes educationally, economically and socially to the level of the rest of the community are among the most significant undertaken by the Government during the past several years. The special programmes taken up by the Employment and Social Welfare Department for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are continued this year and will be continued next year also. The Budget Provision for these schemes for the year 1974-75 and 1975-76 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Revised Estimate for 1974-75</th>
<th>Budget Estimate for 1975-76</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Plan</td>
<td>9,75,62,000</td>
<td>10,88,06,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>3,64,09,000</td>
<td>3,32,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,39,71,900</td>
<td>14,20,56,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

I. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

1. Provision of house-sites:

The Crash Programme for Providing house-sites to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes has been continued during this year. An amount of Rs.120 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates for 1974-75. For the year 1975-76 also, an amount of Rs.120 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. From the year 1956-57 upto the end of January, 1,21,856 families were provided house-sites at a cost of nearly Rs.5,20 crores. The Programme was pursued vigorously during this year on a priority basis and the results can be judged from the fact that during the first ten months of the year, an extent of Ac.2,138.50 of land was acquired and assigned to 23,036 families which is by far higher than the achievements in any year in the past.

2. Housing Schemes:

(i) Andhra Pradesh State Scheduled Castes and Tribes Cooperative Housing Societies Federation;
The Hon’ble Members are aware that a massive Programme of construction of 55,546 houses has been taken up by the Government through the Andhra Pradesh State Scheduled Castes and Tribes Co-operative Housing Societies Federation at a cost of Rs 10 crores borrowed from the Life Insurance Corporation. So far 48,257 houses have been completed as on 31-12-1974. The latest position is as follows:

| Number of houses taken up for construction | 55,546 |
| Number of houses completed | 48,257 |
| Number of houses under construction | 7,289 |

The Life Insurance Corporation has so far released an amount of Rs 8.75 crores to the Federation. Efforts are being made to secure the balance of the loan amount also and to complete the construction programme. Due to poor recoveries the Federation is not in a position to pay the instalments of loan and interest to the Life Insurance Corporation and the Government had to sanction special subsidies to the Federation for repayment of loans and interest instalment to the Life Insurance Corporation.

During 1975-76, an amount of Rs 10 lakhs is provided for investment as share capital and Rs 113.14 lakhs towards subsidy to the Federation for payment of loan and interest instalments to the Life Insurance Corporation.

(ii) Houses in Jayanthi Villages:

The Government of India provided an amount of Rs.36 lakhs for construction of 1,800 houses at a cost of Rs 2,000/-each for Harijans engaged in unclean occupations in Jayanthi Villages. 5 to 6 houses were taken up in each Jayanthi Village. 1,008 houses were completed up to the end of January, 1975 and the remaining will be completed very soon.

3 Educational Facilities:

The importance of Education in the development of right type of consciousness and in accelerating rapid economic Development hardly needs any emphasis. The Government have been extending educational institutions, hostel facilities, free supply of nationalised text books etc.

(i) Scholarships:

Scholarships are sanctioned to the eligible Scheduled Castes students right from the sixth standard to the Post-Graduation stage.

(a) Premetric Scholarships.
The details of the number of Scheduled Caste students in Pre-matric Classes who were given scholarships both residential and non-residential during the last three years and the expenditure recurred thereon are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure incurred.</th>
<th>No. of beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>47,83,276</td>
<td>65,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>35,90,000</td>
<td>54,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>50,81,900</td>
<td>65,200 (Approx)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Post Matric Scholarships:

Post Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Caste students are awarded by the Government of India for those who are staying in recognised hostels and also those who are staying outside. The Scholarship amount includes all fee payable, expenses on study tours, cost of books etc. For those who are staying in recognised hostels, it also includes the maintenance charges. The Hon'ble members will be happy to know that the Government of India have enhanced the rates of maintenance charges for post-matric students with effect from 1974-75 onwards. The details of the enhanced rates are given below.

**Maintenance Allowance:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses of study</th>
<th>Year of course of study</th>
<th>Hostellers</th>
<th>Day Scholars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GROUP-A</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher technical and professional studies like Degree &amp; Post-graduate courses in engineering, technology architecture, medicine, agriculture, and Veterinary science.</td>
<td>First Year</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Year or after</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GROUP-B</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree and Diploma level courses in Indian medicine, B.A.M &amp; S. and comparable courses in Ayurvedic, Unani/ Tibbia and Homeopathic systems of medicine</td>
<td>First Year</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Year or after</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Degree and post-graduate courses in Nursing and Pharmacy.

Diploma and comparable courses in engineering, technology, architecture, medicine. Diploma level courses in Printing Technology and courses for overseers, draftsman, surveyor, wireless and television operators, sound recording and sound engineering, motion picture photography film direction, film editing, film acting, screen—play writing.

Flying Training Courses for Private/Commercial Pilot Licences; Diploma and higher courses in hotel management, catering technology and applied nutrition.

Degree/post-graduate diploma courses in business administration, chartered and Works Accountancy

Post-graduate courses in science subjects.

GROUP-C.

Certificate courses in engineering technology, architecture and medicine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Year</th>
<th>2nd Year or after</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diploma and certificate courses in agriculture, veterinary science, Inland Fisheries, Dairy Development, Hygiene and Public Health, Sanitary Inspectors' courses; courses for Rural
Services, co-operations and community development, sub-officers courses at the National Fire Service College, Nagpoor.

Degree/post-graduate Diploma and post-graduate courses in Teacher's Training, Library Science and physical education, music, fine arts and law, Craft Instructor's Training Courses; Certificate Course in Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition.

Post-graduate courses in Arts and Commerce subjects.

GROUP-D

General courses upto Graduate level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>First Year</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Year or after</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another significant change made by the Government of India is that the parents/guardians' income limit for eligibility for scholarships has been raised from Rs 300 per month to Rs. 500 per month. Those whose parents/guardians' income limit exceeds Rs 500 per month but does not exceed Rs 750 per month are also eligible for scholarships at reduced rates as indicated below:

(i) Courses in Group-A. .... Full maintenance allowances and full fees.

(ii) Courses in Groups B, C and D. .... Half maintenance allowances and full fees.

The expenditure upto the level of the last year of the fourth five year plan, that is, 1973-74, on the post-matric scholarships for Scheduled Caste students will have to be met by the State Government. The expenditure over and above this will be met by the Government of India, from 1974-75 onwards. The level of expenditure reached during the year 1973-74 was Rs 116 27 lakhs and the number of students who were sanctioned post matric scholarships during the
year was 28,423. An amount of Rs 146.20 lakhs has been earmarked for these scholarships for 1975-76.

The following table gives the expenditure incurred and the number of beneficiaries on this scheme during the last three years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State Govt</th>
<th>Govt of India</th>
<th>No of beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>32,80,000</td>
<td>40,96,287</td>
<td>15,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>32,80,000</td>
<td>39,40,176</td>
<td>15,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>32,80,000</td>
<td>83,47,000</td>
<td>28,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>1,05,26,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16,043</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Decentralisation of the scheme of sanction of Scholarships:

With the decentralisation of the powers of sanction of scholarships at the district level by delegating the powers to the Collectors, delays in the sanctioning of Scholarships have been eliminated to a considerable extent though there is much scope for further improvement. It is hoped that the Collectors will pay special attention to this item to work and arrange for payment of the scholarships to all students of the due dates as specified in the time bound programme introduced during this year.

(d) Merit Scholarships:

In order to encourage the Scheduled Castes students to secure high marks in the Public Examinations it has been ordered that a scholarship amount of Rs. 100 per month for 12 months shall be given to two Scheduled Caste students in each district who secure highest marks in the S.S.C. Examination every year. The question of giving similar incentives for students securing highest marks in the Seventh Class Examination is also under consideration.

(e) Income and Caste Certificates:

Instances have come to the notice of the Government where candidates not belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe or Backward Classes are securing appointments in services and admissions into educational institutions against the vacancies reserved for the above groups, and also other concessions like scholarships admission into Hostels run by the Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare Departments by producing false caste certificates and false income certificates. To
prevent such malpractices, the Government have issued stringent instructions and action is being taken whenever these come to notice.

Orders were also issued that where a candidate has secured a scholarship or admission into any Government Hostel by producing a false caste or income certificate, the scholarship should be immediately cancelled and he should be evicted from the hostel as the case may be and the entire amount paid to him and the monetary value of other benefits wrongfully enjoyed by him shall be recovered. He shall also be debarred from admission into or expelled from any educational institutions for a period of not less than one year.

As further measure to prevent the production of false income certificates it was ordered that in future only certificates produced from the Tahsildar alone would be honoured.

(ii) Hostel Facilities:

One of the most important measures taken up by the Government for the educational advancement of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes is to give them hostel facilities where they can stay and prosecute their studies in a better atmosphere away from their homes. The Hon'ble members are aware that the scheme of giving aid to subsidised hostels was discontinued in 1973-74, and a number of new Government hostels were opened.

(a) School Hostels:

During the year 1974-75, the Government have made provision for 6,000 additional boarders. Out of these, 2,500 were earmarked for Scheduled Castes, 2,000 for Backward Classes and 1,500 for Scheduled Tribes. An additional expenditure of Rs. 21.37 lakhs is involved in the increase of these seats.

To meet the demand for hostels at new places, Government have also sanctioned 8 High School hostels for Scheduled Castes and 12 hostels for Backward Classes students in October, 1974 with a sanctioned strength of 30 boarders each. The total amount involved on the 20 new school hostels is Rs. 4,61,000.

At present there are 933 Government hostels for High School students belonging to Scheduled Castes with a sanctioned strength of 43,076.

The Government are aware that the general conditions in most of the hostels need much improvement by way of better buildings, sanitary facilities, replacement of old and worn out bedding materials, utensils etc. It will be the endeavour of the Government to construct buildings for locating Government hostels. During 1974-75, an amount of Rs. 18 lakhs was provided for construction of hostel buildings. The
Government have also issued orders for the replacement of all bedding materials once in every three years and all utensils and plates once in every 5 years. Efforts will be made to improve the sanitary conditions in the hostels.

It is also proposed to constitute advisory committees for each hostel, so that the local officials and non-officials may be associated with the working of the hostels instead of leaving the management entirely in the hands of wardens or matrons.

(b) College Hostels for Boys:

A significant change made by the Government during this year is the transfer of management of the College boys hostels to the students themselves. There are 46 Government hostels for Scheduled Castes College boys with a strength of about 3,800 boarders. As the college boys have grown to an age of being duty conscious and capable of understanding the disabilities they face through discrimination, it was considered better to end segregation and treat them on par with other general students and put them together giving all the facilities that other students get in the general hostels. It was accordingly decided to hand over the management of the hostels to the students themselves and to pay them scholarships at the rate of Rs 80 per month for 10½ months in a year, inclusive of maintenance charges paid by the Government of India, as against Rs 50 per month which the Government was spending towards food charges on each boarder. It was also decided to pay the full mess charges plus Rs 25 per month towards pocket expenses for the students studying in post-graduate, engineering and other professional courses who were staying in the erstwhile Government hostels and who joined the university or attached hostels. The Government buildings as well as the private buildings, in which the Government college hostels were located, are placed at the disposal of the students free of rent for running the hostels. In the case of private buildings also the rent is paid by the Government. The students are also permitted to utilise the furniture, utensils etc., already available, free of rent.

A proposal that the Government may meet the expenditure on staff, water and electricity charges also in respect of of these erstwhile Government hostels, in which the students managed hostels are located, is under consideration of the Government.

Consequent on the enhancement of the rates of scholarships by the Government of India from 1974-75, the commitment of the State Government on payment of maintenance charges at Rs 80 per month for the erstwhile boarders of Government hostels have become less. The Government have decided to utilise these savings for providing hostel facilities to 11,000 more students during 1974-75 by organising student managed hostels in each Taluk Headquarters or at other places.
wherever there is demand. Thus, as against 5,000 boarders staying in Government hostels, provision is made for 16,000 boarders during 1974-75. Those who pay in the student managed hostels will get scholarships from the Government of India at the revised rate. A lecturer of the local college is appointed as a Warden who will assist the students in running the hostel. The rents for the buildings, wages of workers, water and electric charges etc. are to be met by the students themselves. With a view to enable them to meet this expenditure and also to purchase furniture, utensils etc., the State Government are paying Rs. 180 per annum for each boarder staying in these hostels in addition to the usual maintenance charges he receives from the Government of India.

(c) College Hostels for Girls:

In 1973-74, there were only 4 College hostels for Scheduled Caste Girls, two at Hyderabad and one each at Chittoor and Anantapur. Now there are 20 college girls hostels for Scheduled Castes in 19 districts with a total strength of 706 boarders. Two more hostels will be opened in the remaining two districts also very soon.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Hostels</th>
<th>Strength of boarders</th>
<th>Amounts released to districts (Rs in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>22,522</td>
<td>98.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>43,047</td>
<td>206.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>43,782</td>
<td>315.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows details of number of hostels for boys and girls and the strength therein, during 1974-75:

| Number of College hostels for Scheduled Caste Girls. | 20 |
| Number of boarders in S.C. College Girls Hostels. | 706 |
| Number of High School Hostels for S.C. Boys. | 690 |
| Number of boarders in High School Hostels for S.Cs. (Boys & Girls) | 43,076 |
| Number of High School Hostels for S.C. Girls | 243 |
| Total number of hostels for S.C. students | 953 |
| Total strength of boarders in S.C. Hostels | 43,782 |
d) Reservations in Attached Hostels:

With a view to remove the feeling of segregation among the Scheduled Caste students and to bring them into the main stream of society, it is proposed to lay down that certain percentage of seats in all attached hostels should be reserved for the Scheduled Castes also.

(e) Construction of hostel buildings:

Most of the hostels run by Social Welfare Department are in rented buildings and an amount of over Rs 15 lakhs is being paid as rents for these buildings every year. In some places, it has become very difficult to secure houses on rent. Therefore, Government have started constructing hostels in a phased programme. As in 1973-74, during 1975-76 also, a sum of Rs 18 lakhs is provided for the construction of hostel buildings. It is proposed to obtain a loan of Rs 2 crores from H. U D. C.O to construct hostels to accommodate about 5,500 boys during the current five year plan.

(iii) Other Educational facilities:

(a) Book Banks:

The cost of books of the College students studying professional courses like Medical, Engineering, agriculture, Law etc., and graduation and post-graduation courses in Arts, Sciences and Commerce is very high and such as the poor students especially those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes find it difficult to purchase even essential Text Books. In view of this Government have decided to set up benefit of the scheduled castes Book Banks for the Backward Classes students at Hyderabad, Visakapatnam and Tirupathi. An amount of Rs 1.50 lakhs is provided for this in the Budget Estimates for 1975-76.

(b) Supply of Text Books:

The Government have been supplying Nationalised Text Books free of cost to the Scheduled Castes students studying in Classes 1 to Xth. Those studying in Primary Classes are also supplied with School stationary like Slates Note Books etc. For the year 1974-75 a provision of Rs 8,87,500/-was provided for this purpose. Over 1 1/2 lakhs Scheduled Caste students are getting the benefit of this facility. A sum of Rs. 9 76 lakhs is provided for 1975-76 under the scheme.

(c) Social Welfare School:

There are 529 Social Welfare Schools run for the benefit of harijan children by locating in harijan cheries to attract them to schools. About 22,000 children are receiving education in these schools.

4. Economic Uplift Schemes:
Most of the present day social disabilities are attributable to the economic factors. The Government have taken several measures for the economic betterment of the Scheduled Castes. One of the most effective measures is the establishment of a Scheduled Castes Finance Corporation, which has opened a new era of hope and progress for the weaker sections in this State. A new dimension has been added the Social Welfare Programmes by undertaking on a large scale economic support programmes through the Corporation in the fields of agricultural, animal husbandry and small scale and village industries. The main emphasis and accent is on the improvement of standard of living with the financial assistance from the Corporation. This Organisation will help, foster Promote and accelerate the pace and progress of development programmes meant for the economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes by tapping institutional finance and credit facilities. The Corporation will also provide technical 'know-how', so very necessary to guide them on the right lines.

The authorised share capital of the Corporation would be of the order of Rs 1 crore of which Rs. 86.44 lakhs have been released by the Government by way of share capital. The Corporation will also have its resources from such of the 15% non-lapsable Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis amounts reserved for welfare of Scheduled Castes as may be made available. Action has been taken by some of the Zilla Parishads to transfer its unspent balances to Corporation. The Corporation will advance loans to beneficiaries by way of margin money up to 20% and the remaining 80% being mobilised through institutional finances for approved schemes. The funds provided by the Central Government by way of financial assistances for the development of backward areas under Six Point Formula and to support self employment schemes for the benefit of educated unemployed, also form part of the finances of the Corporation. The District Societies have been formed in all the Districts. The Corporation has prepared several schemes involving investment to a tune of a few crores of rupees.

(11) Pre-Examination Coaching Centre:

An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1974-75 to original Pre-examination Training Centres for coaching the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes to appear for the entrance examination for admission into Medical and Engineering Colleges. But the quota reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates in Medical and Engineering colleges is being fully utilised and as the performance of candidates from this State in All India Competition Examinations like I.A.S; I.P.S etc is very poor particularly among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates. It is therefore proposed to give...
coaching to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for All India Service Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. The question of setting up a coaching centre in this State is under consideration.

(iii) Vocational Training

Many of the Harijans had their own traditional and hereditary occupations like tanning, leather works, carpentry, basket making etc. Some of them possessed high level of skill and craftsmanship. Due to lack of capital and other facilities, many had to join the ranks of unskilled labour. With this, they not only lost their gainful occupation but also their hereditary skill. With a view to revive their skill and put them back in their gainful occupations, the Government have started production-cum-training centres for giving training in training, leather goods manufacturing, carpentry, basket making and dress making and in the use of modern implements. There are now 27 such production-cum-training centres with a sanctioned strength of 600. The trainees are paid stipends during the training period. On successful completion of training, they are supplied with tools free of cost so that they may employ themselves in their own trades.

A sum of Rs. 6-50 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1975-76 for maintenance of these training centres.

5 Other Amenities

(i) Drinking Water Wells

Drinking Water is a problem for Scheduled Castes not only because of absence of wells well in Cheres but also because of social reasons though wells may be available in the neighbourhood. The Social Welfare Department is providing drinking water wells in Harijan Cheres through the agency of panchayat Raj bodies. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for this in the Budget Estimate for 1975-76.

(ii) Sanitary Amenities

Congested living in Harijan Cheres leads to insanitary conditions. In most places the Harijans do not have amenities like latrines, drainage facilities etc. A sum of Rs. 5.39 lakhs is provided for these amenities during 1975-76.

(iii) Pathways and Burial Grounds

There are no proper passages between the main villages and Harijan Cheres. Harijans face many difficulties getting lands for burial grounds because of social or financial reasons. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for this during 1975-76.
Appendix:

(iv) Electrification of Harijan Wadas

Electricity being the basis for the development of agriculture, small-scale and village industries, plays an important part in improving the living conditions of the down trodden community. Special efforts are being made to electrify Harijanwads, where the main villages have already been electrified. Schemes costing Rs 56.25 lakhs and covering 1391 Harijanwadas have been sanctioned and are under execution.

(v) Legal aid to the poor

The Government have been providing legal aid to the poor whose annual income does not exceed Rs 1,500. This scheme, which was introduced in 1959, is intended for all communities belonging to weaker sections. Legal aid Committees have been constituted in all districts of the State with the Collector of the district as the Chairman. At taluk-level Tahsildar is the Chairman for the Taluk Committee. These Committees are empowered to sanction legal aid to deserving poor persons to an extent of Rs 100/- in each case while cases in which aid exceeds Rs 100/- are recommended to the District Legal Aid Committees.

6 Special Cell

Government have constituted a cell in the year 1968 in the General Administration Department making it responsible for ensuring that all schemes and special provisions made for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are carried out effectively and that all grievances of the members of these communities are specially and sympathetically redressed. The Cell is also charged with the responsibility of strict enforcement of the removal of Untouchability Act.

11 WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Social Welfare Department is implementing several schemes for the uplift of the Socially and Educationally backward classes, Harijan Christians and economically backward classes who are together termed as backward classes. All poor people whose annual income is Rs 1,500/- and below are treated as Economically Backward Classes and they are given fee concessions, scholarships, hostel facilities etc., on par with the Socially and educationally backward classes.

The Budget Provision made under Plan and Non-Plan schemes for the welfare of these Backward Classes is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Non-Plan</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>1,04,96,000</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td>1,12,96,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>1,04,82,900</td>
<td>4,50,000</td>
<td>1,45,32,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>1,61,31,900</td>
<td>30,76,000</td>
<td>1,95,07,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>2,12,00,000</td>
<td>32,45,000</td>
<td>2,44,45,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix:

20th March, 1975

The main items of educational facilities like scholarships, hostel facilities, fee concessions, which are available for the Scheduled Castes are extended to the Backward Classes as well. A notable event in the year 1974-75 is that the Government have exempted the listed backward classes students whose parents'/guardians' income does not exceed Rs 3,600/- per annum from payment of special fee in schools and tuition fees in Colleges. In addition to educational facilities, the Government have been providing house sites, housing amenities and other economic support schemes for the uplift of the Backward Classes. The Hon'ble Members will be glad to know that the Government have set up a separate Finance Corporation for the accelerated economic development of the Backward Classes in this State. The corporation has been registered on 4-9-1974 and it is the first of its kind to be set up in the country for the benefit of the listed Backward Classes who constitute about 38% of the State's population. Most of the Backward Classes in Andhra Pradesh are professional groups like weavers, fishermen, tailors, washermen, barbers etc., and they have not been able to develop due to shortage of finance, absence of technical know-how, lack of organisation, ignorance of modern managerial practices and paucity of marketing facilities. The Corporation has been created to fill up this gap and to serve as a special instrument of planned economic development of Backward Classes.

The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs 5 crores. The Corporation can draw loans from the Life Insurance Corporation, Commercial Banks and other financial institutions. The share capital of the Corporation will also be provided by the Government from the funds allocated for the purpose in the Plan Budget.

The Corporation will undertake large scale economic development programmes in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, small scale and village industries and promote self-employment. The Corporation has thus opened a new era of hope for these socially and educationally backward classes, as earlier measures have not proved to be of lasting benefit to these downtrodden classes and have not made any impact on their improvement.
The other programmes which are being implemented for improving the conditions of the backward classes are briefly explained hereunder.

1. HOUSE SITES

Lack of proper housing is an important problem facing not only Scheduled Castes but also the Backward Classes. Due to poverty, many of them live in congested houses and huts which causes ill-health. Therefore, Government have been providing house-sites to the backward classes along with the Scheduled Castes. 25% of these house-sites are reserved for Backward Classes. The important potential of the scheme is that it creates a cosmopolitan atmosphere among Harijan Colonies and becomes an effective instrument of the Government’s policy of abolition of untouchability.

2. House sites for landless workers in Rural Areas

The scheme sanctioned by the Government of India for providing house sites to all landless workers in rural areas is being implemented in Adilabad and Hyderabad districts. The scheme will be extended to other districts also in a phased manner according to availability of funds.

3. Houses

As I have already stated earlier, the Government have taken up a massive programme of construction of 55,546 houses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes with the loan assistance from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. There are about 6,348 houses which have not been occupied and 7,289 houses which are yet to be completed. The question of allotting these houses to the Backward Classes is under the consideration of the Government.

4. Educational Facilities

(i) Scholarships.—The scheme of giving scholarships to the Pre-Matric and post matric students belonging to the Backward Class is being continued. The amounts spent on scholarships and the number of beneficiaries belonging to Listed Backward Classes, Economically Backward Classes and Harijan Christians for the last three years are given in the statement below:
## STATEMENT ON SCHOLARSHIPS TO BACKWARD CLASSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>No bene-</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spent</td>
<td>fitted</td>
<td>spent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Scholarships to B Sc, (Pre &amp; Post-matric Residential &amp; Non-Residential and Post-matric non-residential)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Listed Backward Classes</td>
<td>31 81</td>
<td>17,640</td>
<td>42 43</td>
<td>30,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Economically Backward Classes</td>
<td>25 96</td>
<td>14,076</td>
<td>23 52</td>
<td>10,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Harijan Christians</td>
<td>23 48</td>
<td>11,682</td>
<td>16 11</td>
<td>11,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stipends to students</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td>1,109</td>
<td>2 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>studying in ITI (B.C students)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Govt of India Scholarships to Lower Income Group Classes</td>
<td>0 35</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>0 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pre-matric non residential Scholarships (B Cs)</td>
<td>11 52</td>
<td>41,674</td>
<td>10 00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pre-matric non residential Scholarships to Harijan Christians</td>
<td>2,09</td>
<td>6,634</td>
<td>2 60*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>97 31</td>
<td>93,456</td>
<td>93,456</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Approximate figures.

An amount of Rs. 102.67 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate for 1975-76 for sanction of scholarships for Backward Classes.

(ii) School Hostels — The Social Welfare Department has been running hostels to the Backward Classes students also. As explained earlier the Government have sanctioned 6,000 additional seats in all High School hostels June, 1974, out of which 2,000 are earmarked for Backward Classes. To meet the demand for opening of School hostels at new places, Government have sanctioned 12 school hostels for Backward Classes students in October, 1974 with a sanctioned strength of
30 boarders each. Six hostels have also been opened utilizing the additional seats provided to avoid congestion in the existing school hostels.

There are at present 185 Government hostels for Backward class Students studying in pre-matric classes with a sanctioned strength of 9,341 boarders. Out of them 19 are girls' hostels with a sanctioned strength of 625 boarders. A sum of Rs 64.68 lakhs was provided in the budget for maintenance of these hostels during 1974-75. For 1975-76 a sum of Rs 65.79 lakhs has been provided for maintenance of these hostels.

(iii) College Hostels — There were 12 college hostels to Backward Class boys with a strength of 1,130 boarders for the reasons explained earlier the management of these hostels has been handed over to the students themselves from the year 1974-75 and each boarder was paid Rs 80 pm for 10 1/2 months, as against Rs. 50 which the Government were spending on food charges on each boarder in Government hostels. The existing buildings, Government as well as private, in which the Government hostels were located, are made available to the students free of rent. The rent for the private buildings is paid by the Government. They are also permitted to use the furniture, utensils etc free of rent. A proposal that the Government should also meet the cost of staff, water and electricity charges in respect of these hostels is under consideration of the Government.

The following statement shows the number of hostels, number of boarders and the amounts released during the last three years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Hostels</th>
<th>Strength of boarders</th>
<th>Amount released to the districts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>3,364</td>
<td>14 19 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>7,826</td>
<td>39 37 lakhs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>9,341</td>
<td>64 68 lakhs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iv) Other Educational Facilities

(a) Fee concessions to Listed Backward Classes:—Another important measure taken up by the Government during this year is the exemption of the poor students belonging to the listed Backward Classes from payment of special fees in schools and tuition fee in Colleges. This benefits about 60,000 students and involves an extra commitment of about Rs 1 crore. The compensation payable to the Universities alone works out to about Rs. 45 lakhs. Necessary provision for this is made in the budget.

(b) Reservation in Training-cum-production Centres — The Social Welfare Department has been taking steps for encouraging Social integration in different schemes.

implemented. There are reservations for different categories of students in Government Hostels to encourage mixed living in the hostels. 10% of the seats in Training-cum-production Centres are also reserved for Backward Classes. In Social Welfare Schools, the students of other communities are also admitted along with the Harijans for encouraging Social integration at the tender age in the Primary Schools.

25% seats in the professional Colleges are reserved for Listed Backward Classes.

(c) Free Supply of Text-Books

The Scheduled Caste students studying in Classes 1 to 10th in the State are getting free supply of text books. Government are considering a proposal for extending this facility to the Backward Classes students also residing in the Social Welfare Hostels.

(d) Supply of Clothes to Backward Class Boarders

Government have been supplying a pair of clothes to all Boarders including the backward classes in Social Welfare Hostels at a cost ranging from Rs 15/- to Rs. 25/- per boarder per annum. The question of extending this facility to the boarders belonging to Backward Classes in other hostels also on par with Scheduled Castes is under consideration.

III Other Social Welfare Measures

(i) As a part of Social Security programmes, Government are maintaining homes for the Aged and Disabled, Orphanages and Beggar Homes

(a) Home for Aged and Disabled

There are two homes, one at Hyderabad and the other at Vijayawada, run by the Social Welfare Department for the Old and Physically disabled people who are incapacitated from earning their livelihood. They are provided free food, clothing, shelter and medical care. The sanctioned strength of the Home at Hyderabad is 200 and that of the one at Vijayawada is 50. During 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 2.71 lakhs has been provided and released to the Districts. For the year 1975-76 a sum of Rs 2.72 lakhs is provided.

(b) Orphanages run by Social Welfare Department

There are three orphanages maintained by the Social Welfare Department, one each at Hyderabad, Warangal and Kaknada with a sanctioned strength of 65, 80 and 60 boarders respectively. Orphanages are maintained by the Government by providing free food, clothing, shelter and education. During the year 1974-75 a sum of Rs 1.89 lakhs was released to the Districts. For the year 1975-76 a sum of Rs 1.90 lakhs is provided for these Orphanages.
(c) Home for the Blind

Considering the need for a separate Home for the Blind People, Government have sanctioned a Home for the Blind recently. Orders were passed for starting a home for the Blind in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and a sum of Rs. 50,000 have been sanctioned for the maintenance of the Home. Free boarding, lodging and clothing facilities will be provided to the inmates of this Home. The Blind inmates of the Home for the Aged and Disabled, Yakutpura, Hyderabad who are studying in regular institutions are being accommodated in this Home.

(d) Home for the Physically Handicapped orphans

Recently Government sanctioned a scheme of setting up a Home at Hyderabad for the physically handicapped orphans with a sanctioned strength of 50 inmates. A sum of Rs 50,000/- has been sanctioned for the maintenance of this Home for providing free clothing, lodging and boarding facilities to the inmates. The Physically handicapped inmates of the Home for the Aged and Disabled, Yakutpura, Hyderabad who are studying in regular institutions are being accommodated in this Home. These homes are started to give special attention to those inmates who are pursuing regular education in schools and colleges.

The maintenance charges for the boarders in all the institutions run by the Social Welfare Department have been raised to a uniform rate of Rs 40/-p.m. with effect from 1-12-1974.

(e) Private Orphanages, Boarding Homes and attached Hostels

Apart from the Government hostels run by the Social Welfare Department, there are Orphanages and Boarding Homes run by voluntary agencies, social workers and private educational institutions. Residential scholarships are sanctioned to the boarders in recognised Orphanages, boarding Homes and attached hostels.

(11) Social Security Measures

Old Age Pension: Destitute persons who are aged 65 and above and who have no means of livelihood are granted Old Age Pensions by the Government. The rate of Pension is Rs 25/-p.m. for those who are living in Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Rs 20/-p.m. to those who are living in large towns having the population of one lakh and above and Rs. 15/-p.m. for those who are living in small towns and villages. This scheme is being implemented by the District Collectors. For the year 1974-75 a sum of Rs 70 lakhs has been provided under this scheme and Rs 59.72 lakhs has been released so far to the Districts. For the year 1975-76 also a sum of Rs 70 lakhs is provided for this scheme.
(iii) Constitution of Social Welfare Fund

The role of Voluntary Organisations on Social Welfare hardly needs any emphasis. The field of Social Welfare is so vast and varied that it will not be possible for the Government agency, alone, to take care of all the schemes that need attention. There are several voluntary organisations engaged in Social Welfare work in this State, but due to paucity of funds and want of trained workers, the quality of the work of some of them is not up to the mark. Lack of finance is the main handicap of these voluntary organisations. Central Social Welfare Board set up by the Government of India has a pattern of assistance through the State Social Welfare Board for approved projects. This pattern stipulates matching grants to the voluntary organisations but the voluntary organisations in this State are not able to raise their share of the amount needed for a project. Thus, the State of Andhra Pradesh has not been able to utilise sufficient funds to which it is entitled in terms of population. With a view to assisting, fostering and strengthening the voluntary organisations in the State, it has been decided to set up an agency to Co-ordinate the activities of the voluntary organisations and assist them. For this purpose, it has been decided to constitute a special fund called the "Social Welfare Fund" and to appoint a State Level Committee for operating the fund. To start with, the fund will be constituted with a corpus of Rs. 40,00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 20,00 lakhs will be contributed by the Government and the remaining Rs. 20,00 lakhs will be collected as donations from the Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam and others.

IV. Employment Promotion Programme, 1974-75

During the year 1973-74, the Planning Commission released a sum of Rs. 417.33 lakhs under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme. Out of this, more than Rs. 4 crores were utilised and over 20,000 jobs were provided. The entire unspent balance will be utilised before the 31st March, 1975.

Under the Employment Promotion Programme, 1974-75, the Government of India had indicated an outlay of Rs. 185.00 lakhs to provide employment for educated unemployed and artisans during 1974-75. Schemes with an outlay of Rs. 174.19 lakhs have already been approved by the Planning Commission. Their sanction for 5 more schemes with an outlay of Rs. 10.44 lakhs is awaited. The Employment potential under this Programme is about 14,000.

V. Social Integration Through Inter Caste Marriages:

Inter-caste marriages are the right source of attaining classes society for the long cherished integration of the nation. The best media for social integration is through inter-caste marriages which is an effective instrument for annihilating caste. A scheme for giving
incentives in various forms to encourage inter-caste marriages has been sanctioned in July 1974. Under this scheme a sum of Rs 1,000/- is given to the couple of the inter-caste marriage, if either spouse belongs to Scheduled Caste and Rs 500/- if either spouse belongs to listed Backward Classes. A child of the inter-caste married couple is treated as one belonging to the caste of either parent whichever is advantageous to the child and it is allowed all non-statutory educational concessions given to Scheduled Castes or Backward Classes as the case may be. The question of giving preference in services to inter-caste married couples and their children is also under the consideration of the Government. These couples are exempted from payment of fee for registration of inter-caste marriages. An amount of Rs 5 lakhs is included in the BE for 1975-76 for giving awards to inter-caste married couples.

VI Survey and Evaluation

(i) A detailed survey has been ordered to find out the unauthorised alienation of lands assigned to Scheduled Tribes in Adilabad District and to Scheduled Castes in Krishna District. The survey is in progress.

(ii) Government are proposing to constitute a Committee of Experts to study various problems relating to lepers, scavengers, quarry workers etc. and to advise the Government to formulate policies and programmes for ameliorating the living conditions of these groups.

(iii) Evaluation Studies of the Old Age Pension scheme has been taken up in respect of the scheme implemented in Karimnagar and Chittoor districts on a sample basis.

VII. Reservations and Other Concessions in Services

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Reservation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Castes</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backward Classes</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) In addition to the vacancies falling in the reserved quota, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes are also considered for the open competition vacancies which are to be filled on the basis of merit. If candidates belonging to these classes come up for selection on the basis of merit, it is not counted for the reserved quota.
(iii) To ensure that the rule of reservation is strictly implemented by all appointing authorities, the Government, in addition to the several steps taken in the past, have decided to take action against officers responsible for failure to adhere to the reservation rule. The implementation of the rule of reservations is being reviewed periodically by the Government.

VIII. Celebration of Social Welfare Day

With a view to focusing the attention of the public on the need for implementation of Social Welfare Schemes for the benefit of the Weaker sections, Government have celebrated the 19th January, 1975 as Social Welfare Day. To mark this unique occasion, an action-oriented Statewide programme was chalked out and launched all over the State involving in its wide sweep important development activities of the State Government. The concerned Department put on ground the various schemes pertaining to these classes. This perhaps constitute a distinguishing feature in the observance of the Day. The Schemes and programmes launched on that Day are mostly under agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, dairy farming, small scale industries etc. Some of the more important schemes taken up were as follows.—

The distribution of the milch cattle, cycle Rickshaws, auto-rickshaws, pattas for house sites, nylon nets, agricultural implements, sewing machines, plough bullocks etc. Launching of credit co-operative Societies for weaker sections, fair price shops, blacksmiths, adult literacy centres and Mahila Co-operative Societies. A scheme of land colonisation for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes was also launched on that day. Six student-managed college hostels were opened.

Though considerable progress is achieved in the field of Social Welfare work, particularly under the Five Year Plan Programmes, there is much to be done before we each the goal. The quantum and quality of our efforts are under constant review and measures are already under way to evaluate the work. It is hoped that concentration and persistent efforts at every level of implementation of the Social Welfare Schemes, will accelerate the pace of development and bring the desires results. This year a great step forward has been taken in the form of various economic and educational facilities for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Backward Classes of the State.

ANDHRA PRADESH GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

The Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department now redesignated as the Directorate of Insurance, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad is managed by Government on Quasi-Commercial lines and is open only to State Government employees in superior as well as in inferior service. The scope of this Department has been extended to
the entire State of Andhra Pradesh with effect from 1-1-1958 and is meant for the welfare of the Government employees as well as their families. Life Insurance with this Department is Compulsory for all the Government Servants except in the following cases:

(a) If age exceeded 45 years
(b) Not medically fit for life Insurance.
(c) Re-employed Pensioners.
(d) Employees governed by the Factories Act
(e) Employees paid from contingencies

The entire funds of this Department remain invested with the Government of Andhra Pradesh permanently and the Government fix the rate of interest thereon from time to time. The cash balance with Government is Rs 6,20,62,653/- as on 31-3-1974. The Directorate of Insurance, Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad is functioning as a self supporting unit in all respects. In view of its activities, Government have classified the Department under the Social Security and Welfare Programmes, with effect from 1-4-1974.

Current position of business as on 31-3-1974 is given below.

Total No of lives .. 86,139
Business in force .. Rs. 13,30,35,905/-

The budget estimate of the Andhra Pradesh Government life Insurance Department now the Directorate of Insurance, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad under Demand No. XXVII-Social Welfare for the year 1973-76 is Rs 11,15,000/

The management expenses of the Directorate of Insurance are initially debited to Government revenues and finally transferred to Insurance Fund Account at the close of every financial year. The expenditure is initially charged to

M.H 288-Social Security & Welfare
E-Other Social Security & Welfare Programmes
(a) Insurance Schemes,
(1) A.P Govt. Life Insurance Department and is recouped by debiting to.
M.H. 811-Insurance & Pension Funds
(a) State Government Insurance Fund—Andhra Pradesh State Life Insurance Fund.

BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTHY,
MINISTER FOR SOCIAL WELFARE & TECHNICAL EDUCATION
NOTE ON DEMAND
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

It is my privilege to move the Budget Demand No XXVIII for Rs 8,49,12,000 for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

The main aim of all the Tribal Welfare Programmes, is to bring about an early transformation of Tribal Society by enabling it to acquire necessary skills so that the Tribals and the areas they inhabit could catch up as far as possible with their relatively advanced brethren in the plains. In the past, emphasis had been mainly on social service programmes but now growth oriented schemes form an integral part of the Tribal Welfare Programme. It is not merely a problem of establishing more and more institutions or just introducing new schemes but it is one of imparting skills, to provide motivating and stimulating force for the tribal to learn and equip himself for the purpose of increasing production. Towards the end the work done during the current financial year is mentioned hereunder.

Education —

As in the past, the schemes for educating the Children of the Tribals received high priority. A total sum of Rs. 294 23 lakhs has been provided for education facilities like hostels, schools, books, dresses, etc. The present policy in regard to Tribal education is to open as many Ashram schools as possible within the limitations of finances available. It is the policy of Government that all the Single teachers schools should be merged into Ashram schools. In this regard, the work of merging Single Teacher school maintained by the Department in Telangana and Rayalaseema regions had been completed. The programme of merging the single teacher schools into Ashram Schools would have been completed even in Coastal Andhra Region but for the financial constraints.

224 Ashram Schools with a total strength of 12,866 students have functioned during the year. In addition 15 new Ashram Schools have been opened and 44 single Teacher Primary Schools have been merged to form 22 Ashram Schools. 10 Ashram Upper Primary Schools have been upgraded into Ashram Upper Primary School. To tackle the problem of the dropouts from the educational Institutions of the Tribals, an Ashram School, is to be started in Warangal District with facilities for training in crafts. The Tribal Children dropped out of the educational Institutions, will receive training in the school to some useful vocation.

The Department also maintained 298 hostels, with a total strength of 14,383. The education programme implemented this year included grant of scholarships. Free Supply of Text Books, slates, etc., benefited 36,000 students. The Programme of training the Children of tribals as Scouts and Guides has also been implemented with 150 units.
current year 1,500 more tribal children are being enrolled as Scouts and Guides. Under the Scheme of promotion of cultural talents the 'Tribal Welfare Child Arts Institute' has been inaugurated recently at Hyderabad and 13 tribal children are undergoing training there. 3 tribal boys have also been admitted in 'Nrithya Sthika' for advanced training in Dance.

As a follow-up measure of the education programme, the Department has been striving to make the tribal employable by arranging technical training in Public Sector undertakings. Funds provided by the Department, the Electronic Corporation of India Limited is imparting training to 38 tribal candidates and the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation is also undertaking training of 33 tribal candidates in heavy vehicle driving.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute had undertaken 180 projects on various problems of tribal and tribal areas. It has completed 10 Research Projects in this year. Important Schemes Report like 'The Sub-Plan for Tribal Areas', The Integrated Area Development Plans, for Agency Districts, Benchmark Survey, Evaluation of Welfare Schemes, etc., have been entrusted to the Institute. This Organisation is also engaged in conducting special training courses for the officers engaged in implementing the tribal Welfare Programmes and for tribal Leaders. During the year, a short special training course was conducted by the Institute in which 'The District Tribal Officers, The Divisional Manager of Girijan Cooperative Corporation, the Assistant Project Officer of the Girijan Development Agency of Srikakulam, Block Development Officers of Tribal Development Blocks, etc., numbering about 25 persons have participated. Peripatetic Training courses for 25 tribal leaders in Eturu-Nagaram of Warangal District, 19 tribal leaders in Pedda-Bayalu of Visakhapatnam district and 24 tribal leaders in Burgampadu of Khammam District were conducted by the Institute. A training Programme for 17 members of the standing committee of the tribal Panchayat Samithies has also been organised. The Pre-examination Training Centre attached to the Institute is engaged in coaching the educated tribal candidates, for examination leading to recruitment in services. In all 55 candidates are undergoing training in this Centre.

Health, Housing And Allied Schemes:

The Department continued to maintain the hospitals, dispensaries and Mobile Units in this year also for the benefit of the tribals.

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Housing Federation allotted 7,358 houses for tribals so far.
Apart from the housing programme the scheme for provision of house sites to Scheduled tribes and denotified has also been taken up

Economic Uplift Programmes —

The Department maintained Agricultural Farms, Horticultural Farms, Demonstrations Units etc, for the improvement of Agricultural practices by the tribals. Schemes like supply of plough bullocks, agricultural implements, fertilizers seeds, etc, have been included in the programme of economic uplift. The problems of tribal cultivators in scheduled areas, landless tribals in scheduled areas, tribal cultivators in plains areas and landless tribals in plains areas have been separately tackled in the plan sector of the department. Minor irrigation received high priority with a total allocation of more than Rs 35 lakhs. The Department also maintains a Livestock Farm and a number of veterinary hospitals and rural dispensaries for the good upkeep of the cattle wealth of the tribals. A sum of Rs 2 lakhs has been released to the Girijan Co-operative Corporation to take up coffee plantation scheme.

As part of strategy in the Fifth Five Year Plan a determined beginning has been made to see that the development department earmark a portion of their funds for the development of the scheduled tribes. It has been emphasised that the main trust for the development of scheduled tribes should come from the general sector, the programmes of the Tribal Welfare Department being only supplement. ‘Sub-plans for the tribal areas’ in the State accordingly been prepared as desired by the Government of India. The sub-plans envisage a total outlay of Rs. 64 crores, of which Rs. 22 crores are expected to be mobilised from the State Plan allocation of various departments and the rest has to be financed by the Government of India. Discussions on the draft plan report have already taken place between the State Government and the Central Government. It is hoped that the Centre will aid the State Government in this regard in a significant measure.

To give operational effect to the sub-plans, detailed integrated Tribal Development Projects for suitable areas to cover the entire sub-plan area are being prepared. The Integrated Tribal Development Project for Visakhapatnam District has already been prepared and for the remaining areas namely Khammam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Warangal, Adilabad and the Chenchu pocket in the Mahabubnagar, Kurnool and Prakasam Districts, Project reports are under preparation. Pending formulation of the detailed Integrated Tribal Development Projects, the Government of India desired that advance action may be initiated in the Tribal Development Project areas in respect of some priority programmes which must in any case find a place in any scheme Tribal Development.
The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 35 lakhs for initiating advance action in the proposed project areas of Visakapatnam, Khammam, Adilabad and Warangal districts. Each project had been sanctioned Rs 10 lakhs except Warangal which is provided Rs. 5 lakhs. A uniform schematic pattern has been approved for all Projects by the Government.

The Government have permitted registration of these projects as Societies under Registration of Societies Act under the nomenclature “Integrated Tribal Development Agencies.” The Project Officer will also be in charge of protective legislation under the overall control of the district Collector.

In the tribal sector of development, the Minimum needs programme covers electrification, primary health centres and roads. There are already 116 tribal electrified villages and it is expected that 481 tribal villages will be electrified in the Plan period. Cluster villages in 24 Tribal Development Blocks are proposed to be selected for electrification and in this regard 3 cluster scheme have already been approved.

Eight more schemes have been prepared and sent to the Rural Electrification Corporation. The Department of Medical and public Health has a Programme of opening Primary Health Centres and sub-centers, and construction of buildings to house the centres and staff. For the development of the link roads in Tribal Development Blocks, a sum of Rs 25 lakhs has been set apart during the year.

THE GIRIJAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, SRIKAKULAM

This organisation continued its useful work during the current year also. By the end of 1974, the Agency identified about 28,555 beneficiaries most of whom are small and marginal farmers and landless among tribals under its various welfare Programme and spent an amount of Rs 91.40 lakhs. The overall performance of Agency has come in for commendation by the Government of India.

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMMES FOR TRIBALS

Under this Programme, the physical coverage of 2,06,300 tribal beneficiaries reached by the end of 1973-74 has maintained during this year also. The expenditure incurred during 1974-75 Rs 106 lakhs. During 1975-76 the same number of tribal beneficiaries will be maintained on an expenditure of Rs 130.00 lakhs.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION 1975-76

All the programmes and schemes which are implemented this year will be continued in the next year also. The schemes proposed under the sub-plans and Minimum Needs Programme and also under the Programme of ‘Integrated Tribal Development Agencies’ are likely to come into some definite shape in the year 1975-76. The State Plan Schemes
for Tribal Welfare mainly provide for extension of benefits under Education and Economic support programmes. The Plan Budget for 1975-76 of the tribal Welfare Department provide an outlay of Rs 227.55 lakhs with the break up as follows:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>(Rs, in lakhs)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Economic Uplift Schemes</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Special Nutrition Programme for Tribals</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Acquisition of House sites</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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The Programme of action under education envisages opening of Ashram Schools, grant of Scholarships, free supply of text books, slates, cloths, etc., extension of scouting facilities and training in cultural activities to the students of Scheduled Tribes. The schemes for economic uplift also provide for the extension of benefits like supply of fertilisers, seeds, agricultural implements, plough bullocks, etc. A sum of Rs 14.15 lakhs has specifically been earmarked for minor irrigation schemes. A provision of Rs 2 lakh has also been indicated for coffee plantation scheme to be implemented by the Girijan Cooperative Corporation. For strengthening the department at Headquarters and at the district level an amount of Rs 6.55 lakhs is indicated in the plan. The Special Nutrition Programme for the tribal children, expectant and nursing mothers has a plan provision of Rs 80 lakhs. The scheme for acquisition of house sites for scheduled tribes and for the denotified tribes will be continued during this year.

Besides the above provision, the Public Works Department (Irrigation) has a separate provision of Rs 10 lakhs for improving the minor irrigation facilities in tribal areas. The plan programme for the year also envisages Central Assistance of Rs 80.47 lakhs for implementing various schemes for the education and economic betterment of scheduled tribes in the State.

With a view to provide long-term credit needs to tribal agriculturists in the scheduled areas, Government issued orders in 1972 extending guarantee in favour of the Land Mortgage Banks to cover losses that may arise as a result of non-realisat on of the whole or part of the loan advanced to any member of a Scheduled Tribe in the Scheduled areas. This was extended for a further period of 3 years beyond 31-3-1974. The representatives of the Bank reported recently that they are unable to sanction loans to the tribal agriculturists, as most of them do not have permanent pattas for want of survey and settlement operations in the scheduled areas and even if loans are sanctioned.
the tribal agriculturists are not in a position to take a loan for want of money towards share capital and service charges. To overcome this difficulty orders have been issued recently to the effect that the certificate of title to lands issued by the Revenue authorities, where survey and settlement operations have not been completed shall be treated as a valid title for purposes of advancing loans to the tribes in the scheduled areas. It has also been decided to bear the share capital and service charges on behalf of the tribal agriculturists in the scheduled areas. By this, all tribal agriculturists in the scheduled areas will be able to get long term loans from the Land Mortgage Banks without any difficulty.

The Girijan Cooperative Corporation—

The Girijan Cooperative Corporation Limited, Visakhapatnam which was set up in the year 1956 to eliminate exploiting middle men in the scheduled areas has gradually extended its activities to 14 districts in the State. It has a three-fold objective of purchasing Minor Forest Produce and Agricultural Produce from the tribes at reasonable prices, selling to them their daily domestic requirements at fair price, and providing short-term and medium term credit facilities to the tribes. It has 30 primary cooperative societies affiliated to it with a network work of over 396 Domestic Requirement depots. The Corporation enjoys monopoly rights for the purchase of Minor Forest Produce from the tribes and it competes with the merchants in the purchase of agricultural produce. Backed by Government guarantee, the Corporation has been sanctioned credit limits by the Reserve Bank of India with which the loaning operations were started in 1970-71. Up to the end of December 1974, short term loans to the tune of Rs. 110.05 lakhs to 72,113 tribal cultivators and medium term loans to the tune of Rs. 12.91 lakhs to 1,461 tribal cultivators have been advanced.

Survey and Settlement Operations in Scheduled Areas:

In order to make the economic uplift programmes more effective, it is considered necessary to step up the Survey and Settlement Operations in Tribal Areas so that ryotwari rights can be conferred on the Tribal Cultivators in the areas which were hitherto under intermediary tenure. The Survey Operations in the Scheduled Areas of the State are almost completed and steps are being taken to complete the Settlement Operations also early. Protective Regulations have been made in all the Scheduled Areas in the Districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Warangal, Khammam, Vam, Adilabad and Mahaboobnagar.
Appendix: 20th March, 1975

(i) The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation

Upto 31-10-1974 there were 17,477 non-tribal occupations in the Agency areas. Suo-moto enquiries under Section 3 (2) of the Regulation were initiated in 13,091 cases. The number of cases enquired and disposed of during the same period were 6,200 covering an area of Acs 25114 13. Possession was restored to tribals upto an extent of Acs 19,128 77.

(ii) The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Regulation

Under this Regulation, it is necessary first to detect cases where money lending is done by unlicensed money lenders. The next stage is to file complaints under Section 17 of the Regulation in the Courts of Magistrates not below the rank of Second Class. Upto 31-10-1974 the number of cases detected was 2223 of which charge sheets filed in 2221 cases. The number of cases disposed of by the courts was 2166. There are still 57 cases pending either in courts or with the Inspectors who have to file complaints.

(iii) The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Tribes) Debt Relief Regulation:

Under this Regulation it is first necessary to conduct the survey of tribals having debts with particulars of amount including interest. The next stage is to apply to the Court of Agency Munsif, the Agency Divisional Officer etc. for scaling down the debts in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation. Upto 31-10-1974, 12,201 tribals were identified as indebted to the tune of Rs 44,26,893 46. In 4162 cases debts including interest were scaled down covering an amount of Rs 8,45,041 90. In 2975 cases debts have yet to be scaled down, covering an amount of Rs 6,68,146 64. It is to be noted here that in Adilabad District 5370 cases were detected as indicated to the tune of Rs 28, 54,539. But in all these cases debts were declared as null and void under Section 26 (A) of the Money Lenders Regulations as it was found that not even a single money lender had obtained any license under the Regulation. As such there was no question of scaling down those debts.

With a view to study the working of the Protective Regulation and to suggest amendments there to wherever necessary, Government constituted a Committee in February 1975 with the Commissioner for Tribal Welfare as Chairman and Secretary to Government, Revenue, Secretary to Government, Employment and Social Welfare and the Director, Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute as members. The Committee has been requested to submit a comprehensive report to Government within six months:

Industrialisation of tribal areas

Industrialisation of tribal areas along with intensive development of Agricultural Sector is very essential for the overall...
economic development of the tribals and of the tribal areas. Accordingly, a committee was constituted in January 1975, with the following, for formulating policies, programme and organisation of industries in the tribal areas:

(i) Secretary to Government, Industries Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad - Chairman

(ii) Director of Industries, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad - Member

(iii) Managing Director, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, Hyderabad - Member

(iv) Managing Director, Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation, Hyderabad - Member

(v) Director, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Hyderabad - Member

(vi) Managing Director, Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, Hyderabad - Member

(vii) Deputy Secretary to Government (in-charge of Tribal Welfare) Employment and Social Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad - Member

(viii) Director, Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad - Convenor

The Committee has been requested to submit a comprehensive report to Government within six months.

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

BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTHY,
Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education

NOTE ON DEMAND NO. XXIX

While moving the Demand No. XXIX for Rs 91,50,000 I have to state that this demand includes Rs 5.00 lakhs under Plan Schemes. The Department of women and Child welfare has the emancipation and development of women and Children as its principle objectives. Any activity for the welfare of women is incomplete without services for the Children. The Department has, therefore, been entrusted with
schemes both for women and children. The services provided by the Department cover executive preventive and rehabilitative aspects of welfare carried on through institutional and non-institutional services. The salient features of the different schemes undertaken by the Department of women and Child welfare are briefly explained below.

I. State Homes — The State Homes are meant for women discharged from non-correctional institutions, and also for those in moral danger who voluntarily seek shelter. The aim of the Department is to rehabilitate them within a period of about 3 years either by marriage or by equipping them with skills so that they may eke out their living. The diet charges for each adult of these homes has been raised from Rs 35/- to Rs 40/- per month and to Rs 30/- per child with effect from 1-12-1974. There are (7) Homes with 350 inmates. In these Homes production units like Making Glass Ampules, Garments etc are being run.

II. Service Homes — The Service Homes, unlike the State Homes, are for destitute women, helpless widows and deserted wives. The difference between this type of institutions and State Homes is that the persons seeking admission in the Service Homes are not morally fallen. Though the Services provided in both the types of institutions are more or less similar, they have to be kept separate for the obvious reasons. There are 7 Homes in all, 5 run by the Department and 2 by Voluntary Organisations. The total number of inmates is 750, out of which 200 are children. The diet charges for the inmates of these homes have been raised from Rs 30/- to Rs 40/- and Rs 25/- to Rs 30/- per month per adult and per child respectively. The training facilities in these institutions comprise book binding, Craft Training, Toy Making, Zari work, General Education etc.

III. Vocational Training Centers with Attached Hostels: — These institutions provide technical Education to girls belonging to low income groups, who after getting the minimum educational qualifications cannot prosecute higher studies due to poverty. There are 7 Vocational Training Centers in the State and in each center provision has been made for 20 boarders who receive a stipend of Rs. 30/- per month each and 10 day scholars who do not get any stipends. These are located at Hyderabad, Warangal, Srikakulam, Eluru, Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Anantapur with a sanctioned strength of 30 each.

IV. Regional tailoring centers with hostels: — Tailoring as a profession for women falls into two categories (a) acquisition of the basic knowledge to enable women to sketch the ordinary garments and augment their economy, (b) training of women with skill to the extent they can be employed as whole time or part time craft teachers, after obtaining the necessary technical qualifications. The latter type of
institutions have been named as Regional Tailoring Centres. There are two such centers; one at Cuddapah and the other at Hyderabad with a sanctioned strength of 50 each. Provision has been made for giving stipends at the rate of Rs 25/- per head per month for 50 trainees at each of the Tailoring Centers.

V. Women's welfare branches — The women's welfare branches constitute the basic institutions of the Department. Each branch is in charge of an Organizer who is a multipurpose trained worker.

The daily programme consists of:

1. Pre-basic class,
2. House visits,
3. Training in Crafts like Tailoring, Embroidery, Type weaving, leaf plate stitching etc.
4. Adult Education,
5. Personal and Environmental Hygiene, Family planning, post and prenatal Care, simple remedies, thrift, etc.

The total number of branches is 95, including 3 branches for which the amounts are provided by Tribal Welfare Department, of which 51 are under the control of Panchayat Samithis.

VI. Mahila Mandals — In order to encourage the Voluntary spirit of Service for Women and Children and recognising the fact that the Mahila Mandals constitute the nucleus for all activities for Women and Children, financial assistance to these Mahila Mandals is provided. An amount of Rs 100 lakhs is provided for the year 1975-76 as Grant in-aid to Mahila Mandals.

VII. Home for Aged Women — While the Service Home and State Homes are for adult women, a Home for aged women who have nothing to expect in life except a peaceful passage of time, has been started at Chittoor during 1971-72. The sanctioned strength of the Home is 50 inmates. The dietary charges are provided at the rate of Rs. 40/- per head per month.

VIII. Manufacture of Uniform Centres: — As employment oriented schemes, the Manufacture of Uniform Centres, numbering 8, have been opened at the District Head-quarters of all the Telangana Districts except Hyderabad. At these centres, work orders are obtained from Government Departments, and other organisations. Women workers are employed in the Centres for executing the orders and are paid wages.

PROGRAMME FOR CHILDREN

IX. Children's Home: — It is a well known fact that despite of making education free at the elementary and higher elementary levels, a fairly large number of children of school going age group have not
been receiving education. The reasons are obvious. Near relations or even parents who may themselves be destitutes would like the Children to earn what little they can by doing odd jobs, as it will not be possible for them to keep them at school providing the necessary food and clothing. The department has opened Children's Homes for girls. The age limit for admission into these homes for girls is between 6 to 10 years ordinarily, and up to 16 years in special circumstances. Boys, below the age 7 years are also admitted in these Homes but are discharged when they attain the age of 10 years. The children admitted into these homes are sent to local schools. Free boarding and lodging with free educational and medical facilities are provided by the Department. There are 42 Children's Homes in the state of which 4 are for healthy children of persons stricken with leprosy. Each child is sanctioned Rs 40/- per month towards food charges.

X. Creches — The Department is also running Creches. The Creches are meant to Children in the age group of 0-5, while their mothers go for work. Trained staff are appointed to provide care, protection and security to children. Mid-day meal, milk and dresses are supplied to these children. With the 10 Creches opened as part of the special Telengana Development Programme during the year, 1970-71 and also two more Creches opened during 1971-72 and one Creche at Anantapur opened under special Rayalseema Funds during 1973-74, the total number of Creches being run by the Department is 46. The children in these institutions are sanctioned food charges at the rate of Rs 20/- per month per Child.

XI. Balavihars — There are 28 Balavihars. They are meant to provide recreation, cultural and emotional needs of the Children. They were started in the Third Five Year Plan and are being continued. The provisions under Plan and Non-Plan for Women and Child Welfare for the year 1975-76 are as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Rs in Lakhs.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Plan</td>
<td>86 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>91 50</td>
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</table>

1. Rescue Homes — Under the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956, the Police are raiding the Brothel houses etc and sending the cases to the court. The committed and remand cases are sent to the Rescue Homes by the Police with necessary warrant. During the detention period the inmates are providing with the food, shelter, clothing and Medical aid. They are trained in Crafts etc. Two homes have been opened in the year 1974-75, one at Hyderabad and another at Vijayawada. The sanctioned strength of each Home is 30.
Diet charges are provided at Rs 40/- per month per inmate. The expenditure on account of continuance of these homes is Rs 68,100/-. 

2 Children’s Homes — In the year 1974-75 two Children’s Homes are opened one at Ongole in Prakasam District and another at Mancherial in Adilabad District. The home at Mancherial is exclusively for the children belonging to Scheduled Castes. These Homes are run on the same pattern as the other children’s Homes. The expenditure on account of continuance of these homes is Rs 74,800/-. 

3 Home For Destitute Girl Students (Collegiate) — The Department of Women’s Welfare is running 42 Children Homes. The programme envisages provision to retain girls up to the age of 18 years to enable them to pass the H.S.C or the 10th class examination, which is currently the minimum general educational qualification. Some of the girls who are below the age of 18 years do come out successful at the 10th class examinations with good record. Such girls have every reason to be frustrated if they are simply turned out when they are of no age to secure employment. As a special case, some of them have been sent to the local Colleges and their performance had been quite good. The destitute orphans girls, however, by themselves would not be able to wait for the scholarships to prosecute higher studies. Therefore, two Homes for Collegiate girls have been started in the year 1974-75, one at Hyderabad and another at Tirupathi with a strength of 30 each. Admission into these Homes are being made by transfer from among the inmates of the children Homes in the region who pass their High School Examination strictly in the order of merit. The period of stay will be limited to 5 years or attaining the age of 22 years whichever is earlier, subject to adjustment upto the end of the academic year. A sum of Rs 1,07 lakhs has been proposed for the continuance of these Homes for the year 1975-76. 

4 Schemes For The Establishment Of Working Women’s Hostels — Over the past decade numerous establishments have come into being, increasing enormously the scope for employment for women. The increased avenues are not utilised by local population. Only people from the District migrate to the city for appointment and the number of women so doing is quite appreciable. Once they get a job, they need a place to stay be fitting their employment. Working Women’s Hostels have been started by Voluntary agencies in the capital city, Hyderabad but their intake is not adequate for the demand. Therefore two Working Women’s Hostels by the Department, one at Hyderabad and another at Visakhapatnam were opened in the year 1974-75 and a sum of Rs 1,74,700/- is proposed for the continuance of these Hostels for the year 1975-76.
5 Legal Assistance Cell

It is proposed to give legal aid to the needy women to project them from unscrupulous elements. The Women and Child Welfare Department will provide necessary guidance under the scheme.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR, 1975.

The year 1975 has been proclaimed as “International Women's Year 1975” by the United Nations. The Government of India have requested the State Governments to celebrate the year in a befitting manner. They have also requested the State Governments to draw up programmes for the celebration of the year.

The Government of India have constituted a National Committee with the Prime Minister as the President to finalise the programme for the year at the national level and to review the implementation of approved programmes from time to time. The State Government have constituted a State level Committee with Chief Minister as Chairman to finalise the programme for the celebration of the International Women’s year, 1975 in the State and to review the implementation of the approved programme from time to time. Similar Committees have been ordered to be constituted at the District level with the District Collector as Chairman, and at the Block Level with President Panchayat Samiti as Chairman. The State Level Committee will guide the District and Block Level Committees from time to time in the observance of the International Women’s Year.

In connection with the celebration of the International Women's Year in the State, the Government have decided to set up a Women's Co-operative Finance Corporation, with a margin money of Rs 10 lakhs for taking up economic projects and schemes to improve the economic conditions and earning capacity of women, especially from the weaker sections of the society in the fields of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industries etc.

M. Lakshmi Devi,

Minister for Women and Child Welfare.