THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

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PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PRINTING, GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, HYDERABAD.
1977
THE

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: Sri R. Dasaratharama Reddy

Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali

Panel of Chairmen: 1. Sri Kaza Ramanadham
2. Sri Baddam Yella Reddy
3. Sri M. Yellappa
4. Dr. (Mrs.) Fathimunnisa Begum

Secretary: Sri G. Ramachandra Naidu

Assistant Secretaries: 1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry
2. Sri P. Ranga Rao
3. Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy
4. Sri V. K. Viswanath
5. Sri S. Poornananda Sastry
6. Sri K. Satyanarayana Rao
7. Sri R. N. Sarma
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   do. XXIII—Urban Development.
   (Granted)

Demand No. XXV—Labour and Employment.
   do. XXXI—Relief and Rehabilitation.
   (Discussion Contd.)

Appendix. . . 700
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DEVELOPMENT OF THEATRE ART

361—

* 6131 Q—Smt. J. Eashwari Bai (Yellareddi) —Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

whether there is any proposal before the Government to set up a Corporation to develop theatre art?

The Minister for Education (Sri M. V. Krishna Rao) —No, Sir.

An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Member.
Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru):—Sometime ago the Finance Minister told us that Film Finance Corporation or Film Development Corporation will also encourage the growth of theatres and theatre art. But the Minister for Cultural Affairs is telling us that there is no such proposal. I want the Minister to reconcile with these two points.

(Sir)

S. V. R. Ayyar:—Of course, on the subject of the Film Finance Corporation or Film Development Corporation, it is quite right that, the growth of the theatres and theatre art needs encouragement. But I do not understand that the Minister for Cultural Affairs is telling us that there is no such proposal. I am not sure whether the Minister for Cultural Affairs is reconciling with these two points.

(Sir)

S. V. R. Ayyar:—As you said, on the subject of the Film Finance Corporation, there is no proposal for the encouragement of the growth of theatres and theatre art. Is it so?

30. M. R. Chira (Vijayawada):—Will the Minister please state:

(1) It has become technical education. In view of this, the Government going to reconsider the issue and see that the Cinema arts is brought under Technical education? Why not the Government include it under Technical Education. Is the Government having any proposal like that?

(2) Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

EXPORT OF SKINS TO MADRAS

*6012 Q—Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurazala) :—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that most of the skins are being sent to Madras from our State for processing which is resulting in extra expenditure on transport; and

(b) if, so the steps taken by the Government to set up sufficient training industries in the State?

The Minister for Industries (Sri P. Basi Reddy) :-(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

The following steps are taken to set up tanning industry in the State:

(1) The Hyderabad tannery is being improved and expanded at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.00 lakhs in the first phase and Rs. 25.00 lakhs will be spent for its expansion in the second phase.

(2) A sum or Rs.10.00 lakhs had been spent on Guntakal Tanneries in the first phase and Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be spent in the second phase.

(3) The Corporation proposes to open one modern tannery in each region of the State at a cost of Rs.1.00 crore for each. The Leather Industries Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh applied to the Government of India for licences for three tanneries but they have rejected two and sanctioned one which will be located in Rayalaseema Region.

8-40 a.m. There will be distortion of the trade because the established capacity in the country is adequate and so licences for additional tanneries are not necessary. On the ground that there will be distortion of trade, they have rejected these 2 applications. We have taken up the matter with the Government of India. I have also written a D.O. Letter to the concerned Minister and it will be followed up.

We are losing lot of foreign exchange. Madras is earning lot of foreign exchange. We have applied to them again for sanction of second tannery.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—They have taken up expansion programme. They have taken up in all seriousness.

Sri P. Basi Reddy :—That information is not available I will give that information to the Hon’ble Member in the afternoon.
542 17th March, 1975. Oral Answers to Questions

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—The main object of establishing the Corporation is to avoid intermediaries and to supply raw materials to the cobblers by the Corporation direct. During this year very appreciable work has been done.

We have appointed a whole-sale dealer. During this year very appreciable work has been done.
Sri D. Venkatesam:—There is some variation in the figures given in the note. There is some variation in the figures given in the note. There is some variation in the figures given in the note.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Guntala):—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to exempt small scale industrial units from penal rates of power;
(b) whether it is a fact that the Minister for Industry has suggested the above proposals; and

We are supplying directly the raw materials to the cobblers. We also purchase the goods manufactured by them. Our idea is to eliminate completely the intermediaries.
(c) if so whether any decision has been taken?

Sri P. Basi Reddy (a) (b) and (c): Government was particular that all the small scale industrial units were exempted from the power out. But since the power supply position still continues to be critical, total exemption was not possible. The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has increased quotas of Small Scale Industries varying from 20% to 40% with effect from 2-1-1975.

(1) S. S. I. Units set by technocrats from 50% to 90%;
(2) Self-Employment Schemes from 50% to 90%;
(3) Units set up for reclaiming waste materials from 50% to 90%;
(4) Units wholly or manual based on locally available resources from 50% to 70%;

Above this quota, they levy penal rates. I have been requesting the Minister for Power and the Chairman, Electricity Board to exempt these Small Scale Industries completely for the last two months and we have succeeded so far to this extent and they have requested us to give them some time to exempt the Small Scale Units completely and also to reduce the penal rates in respect of medium scale and large scale units.

The financial position of the Board is unsatisfactory. So they are not in a position to do away with the so called voluntary loads in respect of the other industries.
Oral Answers to Questions. 17th March, 1975. 545

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—The Minister is talking about the Power cut, while the question relates to penal rates on power used. There is an inherent contradiction in the policy of the Electricity Board. If there is shortage of power, at penal rates, how can the Board supply power to anybody? That is to be clarified by the Board. Just because I pay 300% more, how the Board supply power? This clause 1, is very clear whether at least small scale industrial units will be exempted from penal rates. The Electricity Board has prescribed some quota, taking an arbitrary day i.e., October, 1973 and whoever exceeds that particular quota, he has to pay 300% or 200% like that. So, I want to know from the Minister whether he is making any effort to negotiate with the Electricity Board to change its policy of imposing the penal rates, because if there is shortage they don't supply at all. When they are supplying why penal rates should be charged?

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—Because of the shortages, quotas have been fixed at lower levels. We have been at the Electricity Board for the last three months to increase this quota and reduce the panel rates also.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—What I am asking is when there is no power, by paying more, how can they supply power. It is an exploitation.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—I cannot understand.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—That has become drag on small scale Industries. I am referring to penal rates.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—With the 19% they can manage easily,

But 30% they can manage easily.

3. *5882-Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued show-case notices for prosecution to 65 firms including Government Departments and some Central Undertakings for violation of employment Exchange Act;

(b) if so, the names of such firms;

(c) the nature of viloations; and

(d) whether any prosecutions have been launched in Courts.
The Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjaiah):

(a) Yes, Sir. Show-cause Notices were issued to 65 establishments during the last four months.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir. In one case only prosecution was launched in the year 1973.

**STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE**

List of Establishments to Whom Show Cause Notices Were Issued by the Director of Employment & Training During the Period October, 1974 to January, 1975.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of employer</th>
<th>Nature of infringement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Central Government:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Deputy controller of stores South Central Railways, Lala Guda, Secunderabad.</td>
<td>Non-rendition of ER-I.</td>
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<td><strong>Central Quasi:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Educational Officer, Central Board Workers Education, Sub-Regional Centre, Rajahmundry, East Godavari</td>
<td>—do—</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>State Government:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Deputy Director (Technical) Rural Engineering and Planning Survey Scheme Rajahmundry East Godavari.</td>
<td>—do—</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Superintending Engineer Public Health, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>—do—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Director of Civil Supplies Hyderabad</td>
<td>Non-notification of vacancies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Commercial Tax Officer, Palakol, Eluru.</td>
<td>—do—</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Assistant Director of Agriculture, Palakol Eluru.</td>
<td>—do—</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Principal, Govt. College, Palakol, Eluru.</td>
<td>—do—</td>
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<td></td>
<td>State Government—(contd.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Manager, Milk chilling Centre Bhimadole, Eluru.</td>
<td>9.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Commissioner and Special Officer, Narasapur Municipality West Godavari.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Manager Indian Bank Bhimavaram West Godavari.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Secretary, Nizam Sugar Factory, Fathe Maidan Hyderabad.</td>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>B.D.O. Bhimadole W. Godavari.</td>
<td>2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name of Firm</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Manager, Laxmi Ganesh Rice Mills</td>
<td>Chintapalli, East Godavari</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Sri Seetharama Rice and Oil Mills</td>
<td>Gollaprolu, East Godavari</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>The Vijayalakshmi Sago Industries</td>
<td>Vetlapalem, East Godavari</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Manager, Sri Anjaneyatile Coy.,</td>
<td>Samalkot, East Godavari</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The Manager, Sri K.V. Narayana &amp; V.S. Krishna ceramics &amp; pottaries,</td>
<td>Rajahmundry, East Godavari</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Head Master, Luthern' High school,</td>
<td>Sakinetipalli, East Godavari</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Executive Officer, Sri VVS, Devasthanam,</td>
<td>Annavaram, East Godavari</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Sri Vseravenkatasatyaranyana Rice Mill,</td>
<td>Navapalem, W. Godavari</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Sri Gopalakrishna Rice Mill,</td>
<td>Juvvalapalem, West Godavari</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Sri Seethamahalakshmi Rice Mill,</td>
<td>Juttga, West Godavari</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Sri Rajeshwari Rice Mill,</td>
<td>Buvvanapalli, West Godavari</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Sri Venkataramaraja Rice Mill,</td>
<td>Ganapavaram, West Godavari</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Sri Venkatalkshmi Rajagopala swamy Rice Mill,</td>
<td>Narsapur, West Godavari</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Sri Subbareddy Rice Mill,</td>
<td>Ganapavaram, West Godavari</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Sri Ratna Rice Mill,</td>
<td>Undrajavaram, West Godavari</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Sri Mahalakshmi Boiled Raw Rice Mill &amp; Sri Laxmi Oil Mills, Patakol (Ullampurru)</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Sri Gopalakrishna Rice Mills, Penugonda, West Godavari.</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Sri Ramakrishna Rice Mill, Penugonda, West Godavari.</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Sri Vijaya Rice Mill, Boiled Rice Section, Tallamudrupadu, West Godavari.</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Sri Seetharama Sugars, Vissampalem, West Godavari.</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Headmaster and Correspondent, Luther High School, Bheemavaram, West Godavari.</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Principal, Sri Y.N. College, Narsapur, West Godavari.</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Sri Dhanalakshmi Rice Mill, Akividu, West Godavari.</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Sri Seetharamanjaneya Rice Mill, Palacol, West Godavari.</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Sri Ramlavaswarana Rice Mill, Velpuru, West Godavari.</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Sri Ramlavaswarana Rice Mills, Narayananapuram, West Godavari.</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Sri Konala Ramireddy Rice Mill, Mareru, West Godavari.</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Principal, D.N.R. College, Bhimavaram, West Godavari.</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Srinivasa Mica Mine, Ceenmnru, Nellore.</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Palamani Mica Mine, Chaganam, Nellore.</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Abirami Cotton Mills (P) Ltd., Sullurpeta, Nellore.</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This is a partial transcription. The full document contains additional content not shown here.

* (B) శ్రేష్ఠ రోమాంగారు: — నాటికి నా ప్రశ్నలను తెలుసుకుంటున్నాను. ఇప్పటి ప్రశ్నకు తెలుగు లాంటి సంస్కరణ చేసిన విషయాలు. అది నాటికి పొలాల గణనీయమైన బిందుగా ఉంది. 122 సెంప్రుడు స్థాయిభాగం ఉందని. 8 రాష్ట్రాల విస్తారం. 1 నాటికి ప్రాంతాలు. 88 రాష్ట్రాలు కలిపి ఉంటాయి.

* (B) మాఘి: — నాటికి నా ప్రశ్నలను తెలుసుకుంటున్నాను. ఇప్పటి ప్రశ్నకు తెలుగు లాంటి సంస్కరణ చేసిన విషయాలు. అది నాటికి పొలాల గణనీయమైన బిందుగా ఉంది. 122 సెంప్రుడు స్థాయిభాగం ఉందని. 8 రాష్ట్రాల విస్తారం. 1 నాటికి ప్రాంతాలు. 88 రాష్ట్రాలు కలిపి ఉంటాయి.

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Oral Answers to Questions

Sir, Sir. wonder why we have to sound so serious. Even the little children can understand the situation. The problem is, we have to deal with a difficult issue here. Anyway, I will try to answer your question as best I can.

Sir, Sir. I am happy to say that there is a proposal to start Children's Academy in Andhra Pradesh. The Minister for Education has been asked to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Children's Academy in Andhra Pradesh; and

STARTING OF CHILDREN'S ACADEMY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

365—

*5714 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi.—Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Children's Academy in Andhra Pradesh; and
(b) if so, when will the proposal materialise?

The Minister for Education (Sri M.V. Krishna Rao):— (a) Yes, Sir.
(b) the matter is under active consideration.

Junior And Degree Colleges For Girls in the State

365—

*6198 (N) Q.— Sarvasri P. Janardhna Reddy (Kamalapur) and M. Omker:— Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:
(a) whether there are any districts in the state which are not having Junior Colleges for girls and Degree Colleges for women respectively;
(b) if so, the names of those districts;
(c) whether there is any proposal with the Government to establish Junior Colleges for girls in those districts;
(d) if so, when; and
(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri M.V. Krishna Rao :—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) There are no Junior Colleges for Girls in the Districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatram, East Godavari, West Godavari, Prakasam, Nellore, Anantapur, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Khammam, Adilabad, and Medak Districts. There are no Degree Colleges for Women in the Districts of Nalgonda, Adilabad, Medak and Mahbubnagar.
(c) No, Sir.
(d) Does not arise.
(e) For want of adequate resource to open and maintain these Colleges.

Jh *§o. &0-ST6* :—trees' ger*e<y* f^eSb ap^ao&S -y^aa aj^^gj &3o§^a M w?y" Q^y^ ^S^?$^o3o63 gen'o^ 3ffo ger^e^ 

A. BoS^^o :—^ 3J^^530 ^^bg^a3b 3CfSb Diy*oa6ea *Asb, ^<^8b *^CSo ^a ai_s3^r "^^* ^X) *^&r*5^bo* *^?3j-^eo <36&g*3a;b €&ooo3 ^Cb^r^^ 3b^ T^6§ g^-.M&o'gaR) Q^-nr^Rbj e^acC^F

Why not the Government make a proposal to see that Junior Colleges are started separately for ladies also?
Oral Answers to Questions.


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

(a) whether the Government have decided to conduct survey in Agency areas to assess the impact of development works on families of each individual;

Survey of the Agency areas to assess the Developmental Works

367—

*6081. Q.— Sri M. Nagi Reddy:— Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government have decided to conduct survey in Agency areas to assess the impact of development works on families of each individual;
Oral Answers to Questions

(b) if so, the particulars of the Agency areas where survey will be conducted together with the dates of the commencement of the survey;

(c) the nature of the survey; and

(d) the names of the members appointed for this survey?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri B. Sreerama Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The survey is expected to commence shortly in the Tribal areas of Srikakulam, Visakha patnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad districts. The Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute will undertake the Survey.

(c) 10% of the tribal house holds in 24 Tribal Development Blocks are expected to be covered to assess the impact of the developmental programmes upon the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes.

(d) Six Village Development officers and two Extension officers in each Tribal Development Block under the supervision and guidance of Research staff of the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute are expected to attend to the work.

Conversion of Single Teacher Schools in Tribal Areas into Ashram School

368—*6033-Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government have decided to convert single teacher school in the Tribal areas into Ashram Schools; and

(b) if so, from what date these Ashram schools will function and the cost involved in this regard?

Sri B. Sreerama Murthy:—(a) Yes, Sir, It is the policy of the Government to convert Single teacher schools in to Ashram Schools.

(b) So far 224 Ashram Schools have been opened. Proposals to open 118 more Ashram Schools at a cost of Rs. 30.40 lakhs are pending with the Government for provision of funds.
Oia! Answers (to Questions. 17th March, 1975-

Oral Answers to Questions. 17th March, 1975-

9-20 a.m.

9-20 a.m.

9-20 a.m.

9-20 a.m.

Oral Answers to Questions.

iiiప్పుడు కోలాలు. ఎ చిత్రాలయలో నారీ మూసు చేయడా?

ప్రశ్న 4. ప్రామాణికంగా: - అంతర్జాతీయ సంస్థలు మరియు ప్రభుత్వాలు ఇంటిలో తప్పించిన మాటలు నిర్ధారించాలి. భారత సంస్థలు ఎ ఖాత్యత్వం ఇంద్రియం వాటాపడి, పరిస్థితులు విషయం ఉండాలి.

ప్రశ్న 5. హిందువులు (మహాత్మాగాత్రి): - ప్రత్యేక మాముడు, దేశానికి మరియు మాటలను విచిత్రం కాకే, అంతర్జాతీయ సంస్థలు మరియు ప్రభుత్వాలు ఇంటిలో తప్పించాలి. భారత సంస్థలు ఎ ఖాత్యత్వం ఇంద్రియం వాటాపడి, పరిస్థితులు విషయం ఉండాలి.

ప్రశ్న 6. పరిస్థితులు (మహాత్మాగాత్రి): - ప్రత్యేక మాముడు, దేశానికి మరియు మాటలను విచిత్రం కాకే, అంతర్జాతీయ సంస్థలు మరియు ప్రభుత్వాలు ఇంటిలో తప్పించాలి. భారత సంస్థలు ఎ ఖాత్యత్వం ఇంద్రియం వాటాపడి, పరిస్థితులు విషయం ఉండాలి.

ప్రశ్న 7. పరిస్థితులు (మహాత్మాగాత్రి): - ప్రత్యేక మాముడు, దేశానికి మరియు మాటలను విచిత్రం కాకే, అంతర్జాతీయ సంస్థలు మరియు ప్రభుత్వాలు ఇంటిలో తప్పించాలి. భారత సంస్థలు ఎ ఖాత్యత్వం ఇంద్రియం వాటాపడి, పరిస్థితులు విషయం ఉండాలి.

REVENUE DIVISIONS WITHOUT SUBORDINATE JUDGE COURTS

369—

*5029—Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulreddi:—Will the Minister for Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of headquarters of the Revenue divisions in Andhra Pradesh which have no subordinate Judge Courts;

(b) the number of taluk headquarters in the State without munsiff Magistrate courts; and

(c) whether the High Court has recommended the establishment of the respective courts at the places arising in clause (a) and (b) above and if so when will the recommendations of the High Court be implemented?

The Minister for Law (Sri Asif Pasha):— (a) 30, Sir.
(b) 38, Sir.
(c) No Sir.
Sri Asif Pasha:—High Court has recommended some places; we are considering that and this year we have sanctioned some amount. They have recommended Munsif Magistrates' Courts at Punganur and Vayalpad in Chittoor district, Prathipadu in East Godavari district, Mulug and Parkal in Warangal district. Regarding Subordinate Judges, Courts there are no proposals recommended by High Court.

Sri Ch. Parashurama Naidu:—Administration of justice is something which shall not be commercialised and shall not be linked with want of finance. It is of supreme importance and merely because the High Court does not feel called upon by numerical and statistical data of necessary policy for the administration of justice, to institute Subordinate Courts in all revenue divisions and also in all taluk headquarters?

Sri Asif Pasha:—While generally courts are established at District, Sub-division and Taluk Headquarters it is not as if we are having courts at each of these places as a matter of policy because of various factors—such as volume of work, pendency on average, accumulated arrears are taken into consideration before a court is established in any taluk.

Sri Asif Pasha:—Separation of judiciary is only with reference to some districts. That will be taken very soon. Mangalagiri and Ponnur are not mentioned here. There is no immediate proposal for Mangalagiri and Ponnur.

ACCUMULATION OF HANDLOOM CLOTH

370—

*5846-Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Handlooms and Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stocks of Handloom cloth are accumulating with both the primary, and Apex Societies in our State:

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear these stocks?

The Minister for Handlooms (Sri K.V. Keshavu) :—(a), (b) and (c)
A Statement is placed on the table of the House.
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(a) Yes Sir,

(b) The value of the total accumulations in the State might be worth Rs. 10 to 14 crores, both within and outside the Co-operative Sector.

(c) (i) The Government have provided relief to Co-operative Societies permitting them to allow rebate of 15 paise per rupee during festival season i.e., for Dasara and Deepavali to be made by Government later on.

(ii) The Government have permitted the Apex Societies to obtain a loan of Rs. 100 lakhs from the financial institutions concerned (repayable before 31-3-1975) with guarantee to purchase at least 50% of the stocks of cloth accumulated in the primaries as on 15-11-74.

(iii) The Apex Societies were permitted to allow a 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 of at least 50% of the accumulated stocks with them at the time when slump had set in and also the stocks that would be procured by the two Apex Societies from Primaries to the extent of 50% of the stocks held by the Primaries as on 15-11-1974.

(iv) The position was also explained to Government of India and they were requested to consider to sanction of short term loan of Rs. 1.00 crore each for Cooperative Sector and outside Cooperative Sector in the State for the procurement of stocks of cloth and for arranging their sale.

(v) The Government servants have also been encouraged to purchase handloom cloth providing them enhanced credit facilities and the Government undertaking the recovery in suitable instalments.

(vi) The Conference of the Ministers in charge of Handlooms of the Southern States held on 30th and 31st January, 1975 also urged upon the Government of India to arrange for immediate purchase of accumulated handloom cloth with the producers and sale through the National Federation of Consumers Cooperatives. The Chief Minister has also written a letter to the Prime Minister about this.
Oral Answers to Questions. 17th February, 1975

Mr. C. V. R. Reddy:—10 sales tax officers have been in constant touch with the merchants and traders and have instructed them that the rate of 40% for the first quarter and 10% for the second quarter will be effective from 1-11-74 onwards. The officers have also instructed the traders to file their returns on time. The traders have been informed that failure to file the returns will result in penalty.

Mr. V. R. Krishna Murthy:—In view of the instructions given by the sales tax officers, a section of the traders have been charging 40% for the first quarter and 10% for the second quarter. It is requested that the traders be informed that the tax rates are effective from 1-11-74 onwards and that they should file their returns on time.

Mr. B. V. Subba Reddy:—As per the instructions given by the sales tax officers, the traders are charging 40% for the first quarter and 10% for the second quarter. The traders are requested to be informed that the tax rates are effective from 1-11-74 onwards and that they should file their returns on time.

Mr. B. V. Subba Reddy:—As per the instructions given by the sales tax officers, the traders are charging 40% for the first quarter and 10% for the second quarter. The traders are requested to be informed that the tax rates are effective from 1-11-74 onwards and that they should file their returns on time.

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Mr. B. V. Subba Reddy:—As per the instructions given by the sales tax officers, the traders are charging 40% for the first quarter and 10% for the second quarter. The traders are requested to be informed that the tax rates are effective from 1-11-74 onwards and that they should file their returns on time.
Sri M. Narayana Reddy (Bodhan):—Rs-10 to 14 crores worth of hand-loom cloth is accumulated—that is the answer—In the second part, it is mentioned Rs 100 lakhs loan from the financing institutions has been guaranteed by the Government to be given to the Apex society, the date mentioned is 31-3-75, whether this 100 lakhs loan has really be secured by the Apex society to purchase 50%. Secondly how is the remaining 50%— which is more than Rs 7 crores—going to be disposed of?

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Handlooms and Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government have reconstituted the State Handloom Advisory Board;

(b) if so, the names so the members; and

(c) the functions of the Board?

Sri K.V. Keshavulu.—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement containing the names of the members of the Andhra Pradesh State Handloom Advisory Board is placed on the Table of the House.

RECONSTITUTION OF THE STATE HANDLOOM ADVISORY BOARD.

350—

*5845-Q. Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Handlooms and Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government have reconstituted the State Handloom Advisory Board;

(b) if so, the names so the members; and

(c) the functions of the Board?

Sri K.V. Keshavulu.—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement containing the names of the members of the Andhra Pradesh State Handloom Advisory Board is placed on the Table of the House.
(c) The function of the State Handloom Advisory Board is to advise Government on matters relating to Handloom Industry.

Statement Placed on the Table of the House

The following are the members of the Andhra Pradesh State Handloom Advisory Board:

**OFFICIAL MEMBERS:**

1. Minister for Handlooms and Textiles. **Chairman.**
2. Director of Handlooms and Textiles. **Convenor.**
3. Deputy Secretary to Government, Industries and Commerce Department. **Member.**
4. Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance and Planning Department (In-charge in Handloom Industry). **Member.**
5. Person-in-charge the Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Vijayawada. **Member.**
6. Person-in-charge, the Hyderabad Handlooms Weavers Central Co-operative Association, Hyderabad. **Member.**

**NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS:**

7. Padmasri M Somappa, Yemmigannur. **Member.**
8. Sri Pragada Kotaiah, M.L.C, Nidubrolu. **Member.**
9. Sri B. Sriramulu, Hyderabad. **Member.**
10. Sri Ramachandhra Rao, Kalyani, M.L.A. Hyderabad. **Member.**
11. Sri S.B.Giri, M.P. Hyderabad. **Member.**
12. Sri Veerappa, M.L.A., Anantapur Chief Whip, Legislative Assembly. **Member.**
13. Sri Jinka Venkata Subbaiah, Cuddapah. **Member.**
14. Sri Kasina Basavaraju, Srikakulam. **Member.**
15. Sri Muppana Rama Rao, East Godavari. **Member.**
16. Sri Samantham Veerakotiah, West Godavari. **Member.**
17. Sri Masaram Narasiah, Nalgonda **Member.**
18. Sri Rudra Sankaraiah, Siricilla. **Member.**
19. Sri Iga Srihari, Warangal **Member.**
20. Sri Venigela Hanumanthu, Peddapalli **Member.**
21. Dr. R. V. Rao (Sericulture and Wool) **Member.**
22. Sri Chittapedda Venkataswamy, Guntakal **Member.**
23. Sri Narayana Rao, Mahendrakar, Secunderabad. **Member.**

(1) என்னும் கேள்வி: — வாரியா என்னும் விளக்கம். இது என் தலைமையிலிருந்து விளக்கம் இருந்தது. இது கொண்டால் என்னும் என்னும் விளக்கம். இது தேசிய என்னும் விளக்கம். இது தமிழக என்னும் விளக்கம். இது தமிழில் என்னும் விளக்கம். மாணவோட்டங்கள் என்னும் விளக்கம். மாணவோட்டங்கள் என்னும் விளக்கம். என்னும் தமிழில் என்னும் விளக்கம்?

(2) என்னும் விளக்கம்: — என்னும் விளக்கம் என்னும் விளக்கம்? என்னும் விளக்கம் என்னும் விளக்கம்? என்னும் விளக்கம் என்னும் விளக்கம்? என்னும் விளக்கம் என்னும் விளக்கம்? என்னும் விளக்கம் என்னும் விளக்கம்?

(3) என்னும் விளக்கம்: — வாரியாவும் இது வாரியாவும் என்னும் விளக்கம். இது வாரியாவும் என்னும் விளக்கம். இது வாரியாவும் என்னும் விளக்கம். இது வாரியாவும் என்னும் விளக்கம். இது வாரியாவும் என்னும் விளக்கம்.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
CONCESSIONS TO THE TRIBAL AREAS ON LEVY ON PADDY.

370 A—

S. N. Q. NO. 6211-S—Sri T. Chitti Naidu :—Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hon’ble Chief Minister has assured some Legislators representing Tribal Constituencies that the Government would reconsider the question of levy on paddy in tribal areas.

(b) whether any instructions in this behalf were issued;

(c) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri Ch. Subbarayudu) :—(a) Yes.
(b) Yes.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the Collectors, East Godavari and Visakhapatnam not to press the tribals for delivery of Producers' levy.

SPINNING AND COMPOSITE MILLS TAKEN OVER BY THE NATION TEXTILE CORPORATION

290.C—

S. N. Q. No. 6206-W—Sarvasri M. Narayan Reddy, Nallapareddy Srinivasulu Reddy, A. Sreeramulu:—Will the hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of spinning and composite Mills in Andhra Pradesh which were taken over by the National Textile Corporation of India;

(b) whether any State Government and Co-operative Mills were also taken by the National Textile Corporation, if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the amount involved in each of the taken over mills towards share capital, Government loans and guaranteed loans etc., and the amount of compensation proposed in relation to investment; and

(d) the anticipated loss to be borne by each mill as a result of National Textile Corporation take over?

Sri K. V. Keshavulu:—(a), (b), (c) and (d):—The answers are placed on the Table of the House.

Clause (a): Six Spinning Mills in Andhra Pradesh were taken over by the National Textile Corporation Limited. Of these six mills, one is composite mill and the others are spinning mills.

They are:

**Composite Mill:** 1. Azamjahi Mills, Warangal.

**Spinning Mills:** 2. Netha Co-operative Spinning Mills, Secunderabad.


4. Tirupathi Cotton Mills, Renigunta, Chittoor District.

5. Ananthapur Cotton Mills, Tadiparthy, Anantapur District.


Clause (b): The Netha Co-operative Spinning Mills which was a Co-operative Spinning Mill was taken over by the National Textile Corporation. No State owned mill as such was taken over by the National Textile Corporation. But the Azamjahi Mills in which the State Government is the single largest share holder, and where State Government has a large stake by way of loans advanced and guarantees extended, was also taken over by the National Textile Corporation.

The Azamjahi Mills was sustaining loss year after year. Most of the machinery needed replacement and the capital outlay involved was estimated to be more than Rs. 80.00 lakhs. As it was found difficult for the State Government to make further investments in the Mills all by itself, it was handed over to the National Textile Corporation.

The Netha Co-operative Spinning Mills was also sustaining loss year after year and its working came to a halt for want of working capital. Banks also did not come forward to provide working capital to the mills. Under these circumstances, the Mill was closed. 453 employees were affected. In order to provide employment to these workers, the mill was handed over to the National Textile Corporation for running it under its management.

Clause (c): The following are the details of Government investment or commitments outstanding in respect of the mills taken over by National Textile Corporation, along with compensation fixed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Mill</th>
<th>Share capital contributed by Govt.</th>
<th>Loans outstanding and due to Govt. (as on 31-3-74)</th>
<th>Outstanding balances to banks/Corporations under guarantees sanctioned by Govt. (As on 31-3-74).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Loans sanctioned prior to take over by N.T.C.</td>
<td>Compensation fixed by Govt. of India for payment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Loans sanctioned after take over by N.T.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Azamjahi Mills.</td>
<td>30.919</td>
<td>204.10 + 8.97</td>
<td>213.07 + 130.44 + 92.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Nettha Coop. Spinning Mills.</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>18.95 + 5.00</td>
<td>23.95 + 12.71 + 28.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Nataraj Spinning &amp; Weaving Mills.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.98</td>
<td>6.00 + 17.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Tirupathi Cotton Mills.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37.83 + 23.99 (including interest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Anantapur Cotton Mills.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Adoni Cotton Mills.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clause (d): Approximately, the following are the amounts which the Mills would forego. Government are also likely to lose. The Loss likely to be sustained by Government is also indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Mills</th>
<th>Loss to Owners of Mills (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Loss to Government (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Azamjahi Mills</td>
<td>632.23</td>
<td>386.639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tirupati Cotton Mills</td>
<td>123.05</td>
<td>37.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Nethi Co-operative Spinning Mills</td>
<td>53.38</td>
<td>44.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ananthapur Cotton Mills</td>
<td>57.30</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Nataraj Spinning and Weaving Mills</td>
<td>114.60</td>
<td>9.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Adoni Cotton Mills</td>
<td>Information is not available.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Six mills have been taken over by the National Textile Corporation Limited, of which Azamjahi Mills, Warangal is a composite mill and a public sector mill. The reason given here is it needed Rs. 80.00 lakhs for rehabilitation and modernisation which could not be provided. At page 3 of the answer it is stated that the Government would suffer a loss of Rs. 386.639 lakhs. I would like to know whether it was proper to hand over the mill, and that too a Government mill to the National Textile Corporation and sustain such huge loss. And the second thing is how the management of this mill taken over by the N. T. C. will be conducted in our State?

Sri A. Sriramulu:—In this Azamjahi mills, our State Government has got a controlling interest. Having such an interest in the mills, I would like to know why the Government developed cold feet and handed over this particular unit to the National Textile Corporation. The second point is, the object of take over is to rehabilitate the sick mills which were in the hands of private persons not to take over the Government owned ones, as I understand from the Act of the Parliament. I would like to know the object in surrendering the Government owned unit in which the Government has got controlling interest?

(1) ఇది ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర సంస్థానం యొక్క తండ్రి పాలన సంస్థ. ఇది లాంటి ప్రత్యేక సంస్థలు మూడు అడ్డగించబడి ఉంది. సమయం వ్యాప్తంగా మనం ఇది నిర్ణయించారు. ఏ జలిందించారి కారణం ఇది పెద్ద ప్రస్తుతి తండ్రి పాలన సంస్థ. (2) ఇది ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర సంస్థానం యొక్క తండ్రి పాలన సంస్థ. ఇది లాంటి ప్రత్యేక సంస్థలు మూడు అడ్డగించబడి ఉంది. సమయం వ్యాప్తంగా మనం ఇది నిర్ణయించారు. ఏ జలిందించారి కారణం ఇది పెద్ద ప్రస్తుతి తండ్రి పాలన సంస్థ.
Sri S. Jaipai Reddy (Kalvakurthy):—What was the total sum invested by the Telangana Regional Committee in the Azamjah Mills? Does the Government think that the amount of Rs. 92.95 lakhs was fair considering the fact that the total investment made by the owners including the Government is nearly Rs. 7 lakhs. Thirdly, what is the Government doing to find out as to who are responsible for huge loss of Rs. 386 lakhs?

10-00 a.m.  
Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—The figures given on page 3 do not appear to be prima facie correct. The losses to Owners and Government is given. Whether the aspect of reasons for losses and the employment position was seriously considered by the Government, while giving over the Mills to the Corporation and in accepting the proposed compensation?

Sri S. Jaipai Reddy:—Does the Government think that the amount of Rs. 92 lakhs is a fair compensation?
Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—If the Government does not think that the amount of Rs. 92 lakhs is a fair compensation, can the Minister tell us what was the quantum determined by the Government for taking over the Azamjahi Mill by the National Textile Corporation? What are the specific steps the Government proposed to take for fixing the responsibility for the huge loss of Rs. 6 crores on a single mill namely, Azamjahi Mill?

Sri K. V. Keshavulu:—Rs. 92 lakhs is a fair compensation.  

Sri A. Sreeramu:—As I understand from the answers of the Minister, that the interests of workers are not served because most of these Mills are exempted from the operation of Industrial Disputes Act. There is an Act of 1966 and will the Government at least scrup that particular Act so that the workers can be benefited under the Industrial Disputes Act. Government have incurred a loss of Rs.4 crores and 75 lakhs. The Government has started nearly 18 corporations. Now, there is a loss of. 4.73 crores. I call the Govt. as not-prudent and unimaginative in starting such Corporations.

Sri A. Sreeramu:—I am referring to the Act of this Government whereby the operation of Industrial Disputes Act has been suspended as far as these Mills are concerned.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—I have a fundamental objection. I want to know what exactly is the object served or ought to be served by this take over? I call it as ‘foolish’ take over.

10-10 a.m. 576

10-10 a.m. 576
3208 Q—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the State Government on the maintenance of the Central Reserve Police during the first agitation for separate Telangana and second agitation for the bifurcation of the State; and:

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
UNSTARRED

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE DURING TWO AGITATIONS.

331—
Written Answers to Questions.
(Unstarred)

(b) the total amount of allowances paid to the civil police during these two agitations?

A—

(a) The amount spent by the State Government on the maintenance of C.R.P. forces during the two agitations is Rs. 21,20,823. The amount to be reimbursed to Government of India by the State Government towards deployment of C.R.P. forces for both the agitations is yet to be finalised.

(b) Rs. 3,10,33,348.89 P.

ENQUIRY INTO NELLIMARLA JUTE FACTORY POLICE SHOOTING

332—

6121 Q—Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

whether magisterial enquiry into Nellimarla Jute Factory Police shooting on 10-9-1974 was completed, if so what are its finding and how many workers lost their lives in the firing by Police?

A—

The Magisterial enquiry into the incident of opening of fire by Police at Nellimarla Jute Mills on 10-7-1974 is still in progress. 5 workers lost their lives as a result of the firing.

BHAGYALAKSHMI STATE LOTTERY

333—

6141 Q—Smt J. Eshwari Bai:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of profits earned by the Bhagyalakshmi Andhra Pradesh State Lottery since its inception; and

(b) whether any amount from its profit has been given or donated to any deserving institutions or agencies?

A—

(a) Rs. 4.81 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

PRESIDENT’S AWARD TO POLICE OFFICERS

334—

6197-C Q—Sarvasri Ch. Parasuram Naidu and P. Siriramamurthy: Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the various police officers of Andhra State who received President’s award in 1975; and

(b) the nature of meritorious services for which they received the awards?
(a) and (b) The resident of India has approved the award of Police Medals to the following Police Officers in the State on the occasion of the Republic Day, 1975;

President’s Police and Fire Services Medal for Distinguished Service

Shri N.N. Murthy, I.P.S.
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Law & Order II, Hyderabad.

President’s Police Medal for Meritorious Service

1) Shri P. Krishna Reddy, Deputy Superintendent of Police, SBCID Hyderabad.
2) Shri D.V. Narasimha Murthy, Additional Superintendent of Police, Guntur.
3) Shri G.D. Pillai, Inspector of Police C B C I D, Hyderabad
4) Shri M. Venkateswara Rao, Inspector of Police.
5) Shri G. Babiaiah, Inspector of Police.
6) Shri T. Venkatakrishna, Inspector of Police.
7) Shri P. Ramulu, Inspector of Police,
8) Shri T. Yadagiri Reddy Inspector of Police.

The above award will be presented the officials concerned on 15-8-1975 (Independence Day)

Shri N.N. Murthy, I.P.S. was awarded the President’s Police and Fire Services Medal for distinguished service and the other eight police officers have been awarded the President’s Police Medal for meritorious service rendered by them.

Collection of Sales Tax by Certain Gunj Merchants of Kamareddy

4408 Q—Sarvasri V. Sri Krishna and Vanka Satyanarayana:— Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Gunj Merchants of Kamareddy collected sales tax from 10-4-1973 to 27-4-1973 at Rs. 5/ per hundred from the agriculturists who brough their jaggery for sale and also at Rs. 5-25 from the purchasers both within the State and thus collected the sales tax from both ends.
(b) if so the details of amounts collected from the agriculturists and purchasers together with the names of merchants;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Market Committee of Kamareddi brought to the notice of concerned Department and Government about their irregularity;

(d) whether it is also a fact that in order to hide the irregular transaction these irregular collections were shown as deposits; and

(e) if so, the details of amounts collected from the agriculturists and purchasers during the above period along with the names of the merchants who collected the amounts?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir. However, there was no collection of tax from purchasers outside the State during this period.

(b) The total amount collected from the two purchasing dealers was Rs. 749.13. The details of amounts collected from the agriculturists are not available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The amounts were shown as deposits in the first instance and later the amounts were adjusted in the accounts by giving credit to the accounts of the concerned principals.

(e) The details of the amounts collected are not available.

CORPORATIONS AND DEPARTMENTALLY MANAGED COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

336—

3912 Q.— Sri M. Narayana Reddy:— Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to State:

(a) the number of Corporations/ Boards and Departmentally managed commercial undertakings in the State as on 31-3-1973;

(b) the total investment made in each of these institutions by the Central and State Government and others as on 31-3-1973;

(c) the profits or cumulative loss made by each institution for last 3 years ending 31-3-1973; and

(d) the present composition of the Board of Directors/Management?

A.—

(a) to (d) The information is placed on the Table of the House, so far as such units under the Industries Department are concerned.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the company/Corporation etc.</th>
<th>Investments made in shares (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Profit/Loss</th>
<th>Composition of the Board</th>
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<td>1)</td>
<td>Sty Hyderabed Chemicals Fertilisers Ltd.</td>
<td>Government: 13.69</td>
<td>1971 Loss: 19,82,258</td>
<td>1) Sri E.V. Ram Reddy, I.A.S.,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Other: 11.93</td>
<td>1972 &quot; : 17,16,166</td>
<td>2) &quot; M.S. Veeraraghavan, I.A.S.,</td>
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<td>1973 &quot; : 14,62,289</td>
<td>3) &quot; P.K. Doraiswamy, I.A.S.,</td>
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<td>4) &quot; K. Subramanyam, I.A.S.,</td>
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<td>5) Dr. P.S. Murty</td>
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<td>6) &quot; K.C. Sharma</td>
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<td>7) &quot; Noor Mohd. Allad'in</td>
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<td>2)</td>
<td>Republic Forge Company Limited</td>
<td>Government: 1,45,15,600</td>
<td>1970-71 &quot; : 44,41,000</td>
<td>1) &quot; S.R. Ramamurthy, I.A.S.,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Other:</td>
<td>1971-72 &quot; : 44,04,000</td>
<td>2) &quot; B P.R. Vithal, I.A.S.,</td>
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<td>1972-73 &quot; : 30,92,000</td>
<td>3) &quot; M. Venkataratnam, I.A.S.,</td>
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<td>4) &quot; M.A. Abbasi, I.A.S., (Retd.)</td>
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<td>5) &quot; S. Anandaram, I.A.S., (M.D)</td>
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<td>6) &quot; J.V. Somayajulu</td>
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<td>7) &quot; P.M. Reddy</td>
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<td>3) Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.</td>
<td>State Govt.: 4,02,50,000</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Loss: 95,71,000</td>
<td>1) Sri B.N. Raman, I.A.S.,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Central: 2,72,00,000</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Profit: 69,11,000</td>
<td>2) &quot; B.C. Gangopadhyay, I.A.S.</td>
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<td>Others: 3,90,000</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>&quot; : 52,71,000</td>
<td>3) &quot; O. Swaminatha Reddy</td>
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<td>4) &quot; Dr. G.S. Sidhu</td>
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<td>5) &quot; P.S. Krishnan, I.A.S.</td>
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<td>6) &quot; N. Tata Rao, Chairman, APSE Board.</td>
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<td>7) &quot; S.K. Bose</td>
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<td>9) &quot; C. Balram</td>
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<td>10) &quot; K.P. Mukerji</td>
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<td>11) &quot; S.R. Sankaran</td>
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4) Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd. | State Govt.: 61,40,000 | 1970-71(Profit): 5,24,000 | 1) Sri B. Pratapa Reddy, IAS |
|   | Other: 59,09,000 | 1971-72(Profit): 20,16,00 |
|   |   | 1972-73(Loss): 15,71,000 | 2) " S.R. Ramamurthy, IAS. |
|   |   |   | 3) " B.P.R. Vithal, IAS. |
|   |   |   | 4) " Noor Mohd. Aliadin |
|   |   |   | 5) " Papa Pulla Reddy |
|   |   |   | 6) " T.Panchajanyam, M.L.C. |
|   |   |   | 7) " J.S Krishna Murthy Babu |
|   |   |   | Industrialist, Chirala. |
5) Indo-Nippon Precision Beamings Ltd. Others (Subsidiary of A.P. Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.)

A.P.I.D.C. : 1,64,95,000 Others : 22,55,000
1971-(Loss) : 32,95,038 1) Sri S.R.Ramamurthy, IAS. Chairman
1972(Profit) : 2,95,202 2) " Varadarajan, IIDLChemicals
1973(Loss) : 9,60,299 3) " M.Venkatatn, IAS.

6) Nizam Sugar Factory State Govt.: 1,32,13,450 Limited. Others : 50,39,250
1970(Profit) : 8,66,981 1) Sri E.V.Ram Reddy, IAS. Chairman
1971(Profit) : 1,09,65,599 2) " G.R.Nair, IAS. Vice Chairman (MD)
1972(Profit) : 1,65,78,688 3) B.P.R. Vithal, IAS.

1) Varadarajan, IIDLChemicals
2) M.Venkatatn, IAS.
3) B.C.Gangopadhyay, IAS.
4) B.P.R. Vithal, IAS.
5) Maddi Sundarsanam.
6) Awao Ikeda
7) K.S.Sankaranarayanan
8) Prof.N.S.Ramaswamy
9) C.R.Kurupad
10) Brig.C.L.Seshagiri, M.D.

11) M.Lakshimi Kantham
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<td>(6)</td>
<td>Nizam Sugar Factory Limited—Contd.</td>
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<td>(7)</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.</td>
<td>State Government Rs. 6,56,16,000</td>
<td>1970-71 (profit) 6,77,555</td>
<td>10) Sri C.Jagannadha Rao</td>
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<td>1971-72 (profit) 5,80,880.00</td>
<td>11) M.Ramagopal Reddy</td>
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<td>1972-73 (profit) 10,89,900.00</td>
<td>12) Pannalal Bansilal Pitti</td>
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<td>15) M.Narayya Reddy, M.L.A.</td>
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<td>1971-72 (Loss) 11,29,643</td>
<td>2) S.R. Ramamurthy, Deputy Chairman.</td>
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<td>1972-73 (Profit) 4,50,062</td>
<td>3) B.P.R. Vithal, IAS.</td>
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<td>4) P.S. Krishnan, IAS.</td>
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<td>5) V.P. Rama Rao, IAS.</td>
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<td>7) N. Tatarao,Chairman APSE Board.</td>
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<td>8) G. Sriramulu, M. L. A.</td>
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<td>9) N. Kondal Rao N.F.C.</td>
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<td>11) Sitaramaswamy.</td>
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<td>(8) Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.— Contd.</td>
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<td>3) Sri C.V. Seetharamaswamy.</td>
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<td>4) &quot; C. Narayanaswami Reddi.</td>
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<td>5) &quot; N.T. Raghuram.</td>
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<td>6) &quot; K.S. Narayana</td>
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<td>7) &quot; J. Janardhana Reddy, M.L.A.</td>
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<td>10) &quot; Dr. K. Krishna Rao</td>
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<td>11) &quot; Dr. S.B.P.K. Satyanarayana Rao.</td>
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<td>12) &quot; P.S. Krishnan, IAS.</td>
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<td>14) &quot; P.T. Lakshminarayana.</td>
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<td>15) &quot; C.S. Sastry, IAS. M.D.</td>
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<td>2) &quot; Y. Venugopal Reddy, IAS,</td>
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<td>3) &quot; Ghulam Ahmad, IAS.</td>
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<td>6) &quot; Prof, H.S. Seshagiri Rao</td>
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<td>7) &quot; K. Jaganmohan Reddy</td>
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<td>8) &quot; L. Malakondayya, IAS, M. D.</td>
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<td>1971-72 (—) 58,870</td>
<td>2) M. Venkatatratnam, IAS.</td>
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<td>1972-73 (+) 7,64,526</td>
<td>3) A. V. Reddy.</td>
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<td>4) Amjad Alikhan, IAS</td>
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<td>5) C.N. Sastry, IAS</td>
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<td>6) S.V. Giri, IAS</td>
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<td>7) Ch. Venkateswar Rao</td>
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<td>8) R. K. Bal Beer</td>
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<td>9) R. Parthasarathy, IAS, M. D.</td>
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<td>Other 80,00,000</td>
<td>1971-72 (+) 36,35,086</td>
<td>2) K.L.N. Prased’ M.P.</td>
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<td>1972-73 (+) 45,02,324</td>
<td>3) K.D. Shandilya</td>
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<td>4) K.Vengala Reddy</td>
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<td>5) U. Joga Rao</td>
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<td>6) C.N. Sastry, IAS</td>
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<td>7) P.S. Krishnan, IAS</td>
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<td>8) C.S. Pani.</td>
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<td>9) K.V.Y. Sastry, L. T. C.</td>
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<td>10) O. Swaminatha Reddy, M. D.</td>
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<td>investment upto 31-3-73</td>
<td>1971-72 (+) 1,20,038</td>
<td>Executive Officer.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1972-73 (+) 1,32,193</td>
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D-FORM PATTA HOLDERS IN VISAKHPATNAM.

337—

4023 Q.— Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the number of D-form patta holders in the lands the acquired for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) whether it is a fact that compensation should be paid to the D-form patta holders when their lands are being acquired by the Government for Steel Plant and why the same has not been paid;

(c) whether the D-form patta holders who have invested Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per acre apart from the physical labour of their family members shall have to loose that amount; and

(d) why the rule should not be changed for the payment of compensation to all those persons who have obtained D-form pattas in order to see that the poor will not be put to loss?

A.— (a) There are 137 cases of 'D' Form pattas in the lands under acquisition for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant site.

(b) and (c) In G. O, Ms. No. 302, Industries and Commerce Department dated 18-3-1974, the Government issued orders for payment of compensation to the assignees at certain rates though strictly speaking according to the conditions of assignee they are not entitled to any compensation.

(d) In view of the orders issued in G. O. Ms. No. 302, this does not arise.

LOCATION OF PAPER MILLS NEAR NAGARJUNASAGAR.

338—

5194 Q. Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddy:— Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to locate a paper Mill near Nagarjunasagar;

(b) who are the partners; and

(c) what is the capital expenditure?

A.— (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.
339——

3911 Q.—Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of amount allocated by the Government of India for Kharif and Rabi seasons during 1972-73 and 1973-74 towards Intensive Manuring Scheme loans;

(b) the districtwise allocation of Intensive Manuring Scheme loan amount in the above period and the criteria adopted for the allocation of amounts to different districts;

(c) the extent of amount remained unutilised in Telangana districts during the above period and the mode of utilisation of the unspent amounts; and

(d) What are the circumstances under which these amounts remained unutilised in Telangana districts?

A.—(a) The following amounts were sanctioned by the Government of India during 1972-73 and 1973-74 towards sanction of short term loans to cultivators for purchase of fertilisers, seeds and pesticides:—

Rs. in lakhs.

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<tr>
<td>Kharif 1972</td>
<td>476.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rabi 1972-73</td>
<td>900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharif 1973</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabi 1973-74</td>
<td>113.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The State Government, however, sanctioned the following amounts:

Rs. in lakhs.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kharif 1972</td>
<td>556.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rabi 1972-73</td>
<td>870.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kharif 1973</td>
<td>525.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rabi 1973-74</td>
<td>252.95</td>
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(b) A statement indicating the District wise allocation is appended.* For allocation of the amount to the Districts, requirements of normal loans for fertilisers, seeds and pesticides are taken into consideration, basing on the previous actuals in case of fertilisers and on High Yielding Varieties Programme for paddy in case of requirements of seeds and pesticides.
A statement indicating the amounts left unutilised is appended.

Due to drought conditions which prevailed in the Telangana Districts during 1972-73 and due to scarcity of fertilisers during 1973-74, the amounts as mentioned in the statements furnished with reference to clauses (b) and (c) remained unutilised.

Agricultural Wells

4178 Q.—Sri B. Ramasarma:—Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the Block-wise number of agricultural wells sanctioned under wells subsidy scheme during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 in Nalgonda district;

(b) the number of wells sunk out of those sanctioned under subsidy scheme;

(c) whether subsidy has been sanctioned to ryots who sunk wells in the respective blocks as per the Government rules; and

(d) the block-wise number of wells for which subsidy has not been sanctioned?

A.—A statement is enclosed.

Conversion of Sculpture Centre at Tirupathi into Training-cum-Production Centre.

5344 Q.—Sri M. Nagireddy:—Will the Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams Board has decided to convert the sculpture centre at Tirupathi into a training cum-production centre; and

(b) if so, the details of training and production?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing S.V. Sculpture Training Centre started functioning from the year 1960. It consists of 3 Instructors and 23 Skilled Assistants. There are 8 students now in the Centre. The duration of the Course is 4 years. The skilled assistants are handling the 1st and 2nd year classes whereas the Instructors are handling the 3rd and 4th year classes. The students are taught in Geometry, Iconography, Architecture, temple drawings, plans and preparation of estimates.
are also given practical training in sculpture in the preparation of Pratimas, Vigrahams, etc. After successful completion of 4 years, the students will be given certificates by the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams.

The proposal of the Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams to start a training-cum-production centre on the lines of the sculpture centre at Mahabalipuram in Tamilnadu is still under consideration of the Commissioner, Endowments Department and hence the production wing has not yet been started functioning. For the present, the skilled Assistants and Instructors are preparing the Prathimas of different varieties during their leisure hours and also while giving training to the students. The Prathimas thus prepared are being sold to public. After this centre is converted as training-cum-production centre, two trained students will be appointed on consolidated pay of Rs. 300 p.m. and necessary labour on NMR basis and they will be kept on production wing under the guidance of the Instructors and Skilled Assistants. It would be possible then to the Production Centre to prepare several items of sculpture for sale and to undertake job works.

HILL BANJARLAND OF BAYALUPALEM, ETC., IN PALAKONDA RANGE.

342—

4801-V Q.—Sri V. Narasimha Rao:—Will the Minister for Forests be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Project Officer of Girijan Development Agency and the District Forest Officer have together inspected nearly 300 acres of hill Banjar land of Bayalupalem, Amma Cheruvu in Palakonda Range, Srikakulam District in the month of February 1973 and decided to issue pattas to Girijans;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received the file Rc. No. 759/73-4, dated 27-8-1973 from the District Forest Officer to issue pattas to Girijans of the said Banjar; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in giving permission?

A.—(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question as to what extent of forest land should be disreserved is under consideration of the Government since the area covered by 'D' Pattas issued is much more than the land to be disreserved.

LABOUR UNREST AT GUNTUR.

343—

5631 Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any trouble between the hotel managements and the hotel workers of Guntur during the months of September
Written Answers to Questions. 17th March, 1975. 591
(Unstarred)

and October, 1974 on the implementation of provisions of the Labour Act and whether the hotel workers made any complaint against the Labour Inspectors of Circles 1 and 4 of receiving bribes and siding the management; and

(b) the steps the Labour Department took for an amicable settlement of the dispute and the action taken against the Labour Inspectors?

A.—(a) There was no labour unrest at Guntur amongst hotel workers, and there was also no trouble between the managements of hotels and workers at Guntur during the months of September and October, 1974. Representations were received in the office of the Labour Enforcement Officer, Guntur about non-compliance of certain labour laws by the hotel managements. These were enquired into and necessary action was taken by the Labour Enforcement Officer against the defaulting hotel managements. No complaints were made by the Hotel workers against the Assistant Inspectors of Labour, Guntur 1st and 4 circles, regarding bribing or siding the managements. It was only the General Secretary, City Hotel workers Union, Guntur that has been making allegation against the local Assistant Inspector of Labour which he himself could not substantiate.

(b) Necessary instructions have been issued for enforcement of the various labour laws strictly. The question of taking action against the Labour Inspectors does not arise, in view of the answer given to clause (a).

Sites at Kota and Kadivedu in Nellore District for the Construction of Telephone Exchange etc.

344—

5583 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi:— Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Department is delaying to hand over sites at Kota and Kadivedu in Nellore District to the Posts and Telegraphs Department for the construction of telephone exchange and sub-post office buildings respectively even though the concerned Grampanchayats have given concurrence; and

(b) if so, when will the sites be handed over to Posts and Telegraphs Department?

A.—(a) No, Sir. The site selected by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Kota village was found to be inadequate for their requirements and therefore the proposal was dropped by them. Regarding Kadivedu village there is some delay in handing over the site to
the Posts and Telegraphs Department due to encroachments by houses belonging to very poor people. The matter is engaging the attention of the Collector.

(b) The Collector will take further action soon after receipt of the Sub-Collector's report in regard to desirability of evicting the poor encroachers and the extent that can be transferred to the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ANDHRA PRADESH STATE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING FEDERATION.

345—

4968 Q.—Sarvasri S. Papi Reddy, M. Audinarayana Reddy and Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi.—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Number of appointments were made in the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation during the term of Sri Jagapathi Rao as President without advertisement and without calling the candidates from the Employment Exchanges and also without taking candidates from the Co-operative Training Institutes;

(b) if so, the number so appointed;

(c) the number of under aged/over aged and the number of retired persons out of the above; and

(d) whether any of the retired candidates were retained in service despite Register's circular not to do so?

A.—(a) The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Hyderabad appointed persons who were on the live register of Employment exchange during the term of Sri Jagapathi Rao, President, Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation being a few posts where appointments (technical) were made either by Advertisement or negotiations. The candidates so appointed were required to surrender their cards at the time of joining the Federation.

(b) 222 as detailed below:

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Technical</th>
<th>Non-Technical</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>1972-73</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>1973-74</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>123</td>
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(c) Under aged: No Sir.

One over aged person (36 years) was appointed with the permission of Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
Retired persons:

Four retired persons were employed with the permission of Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(d) No, Sir.

LORRY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

346—

5245 Q.—Sri Vijayasikhamani:—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lorry Co-operative Societies registered in State at present;

(b) the number of societies to which the Government have sanctioned loans so far; and

(c) the number of lorries handed over to these societies so far?

A.— a) 26 Lorry Transport Co-operative Societies have been registered in the State at present.

(b) 26 Lorry Transport Co-operative Societies have been sanctioned financial assistance by the Government to meet 10% cost of the vehicle.

(c) 19 Lorries have been handed over to 3 societies out of the 26 societies.

PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES IN KOTA AND GUDUR PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS

347—

1119 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Panchayathi Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Protected Water Supply Schemes sanctioned so far in Kota Panchayat Samithi and Gudur Panchayat Samithi in Nellore District together with the places where they have been sanctioned and the estimated expenditure for each of the said schemes;

(b) whether pipes and motors have been purchased for the same; if so, when and whether the pipes have not rusted;

(c) by what time the works are likely to be completed;

(d) whether there is any need to revise the estimates; and if so, the amount required for the completion of the works; and

(e) the particulars of the works completed so far?

A.—(a) One Protected Water Supply scheme was sanctioned to Naidupet village in Gudur Panchayat Samithi area at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. No Protected Water Supply schemes were sanctioned in Kota Panchayat Samithi area.
(b) Materials were purchased during 1963-64 and they have not rusted.

(c) The work has since been completed.

(d) The scheme has been revised to Rs. 4.00 lakhs from the original estimate of Rs. 2.38 lakhs and the Gram Panchayat has agreed to bear the excess expenditure of Rs. 1.62 lakhs.

(e) The scheme has been completed, commissioned and handed over to the Gram Panchayat, Naidupet on 1-1-1975.

**Audit of Certain Panchayats in Kota Panchayat Samithi**

348—

4791 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accounts of the following Gram Panchayats in Kota Panchayat Samithi of Nellore District have been audited for the period from 1960 till to-date, (1) Momidi, (2) Yerrur, (3) East Kanupur, (4) Siddavaram, (5) Raviguntapalem, (6) Nidigurthi, (7) Eswarawaka and (8) Kalavakonda;

(b) if so, whether audit recoveries, if any, were effected from the concerned Sarpanchas; and

(c) if not the reasons for the delay?

A.—(a) The accounts of all the Gram Panchayats except East Kanupur have been audited up-to-date i.e., 1973-74. The accounts of Gram Panchayat, East Kanupur has been audited upto 1972-73

(b) and (c) Ten Surcharge Certificates have been issued for a total sum of Rs. 2,076.84 and a sum of Rs. 2,217.63 paise have also been recovered towards surcharge, interest and expenditure. In respect of some objectionable expenditure, action is being taken by the examiner of Local Fund and Panchayati Raj Accounts for finalisation of Surcharge Certificates.

**Accounts of Gandavaram Gram Panchayat**

349—

4792Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accounts of Gandavaram Gram Panchayat in Kovur Panchayat Samithi of Nellore District for the period from November, 1962 to May, 1964 have been audited; and

(b) if so, whether audit recoveries, if any, were made good?
A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of a total sum of Rs. 19,663.93 held under objection, only a sum of Rs. 65.00 was recovered so far. The Collector, has been requested to take expeditious action to settle the objections in consultations with the Examiner of Local Fund and Panchayati Raj Accounts or to recover the amounts as the case may be depending upon the nature of the objection.

Spill-over Road Works in Kota Panchayat Samithi

5594Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) how many spill-over road works are there in Kota Panchayat Samithi of Nellore District under different heads of account; and

(b) the way in which the Government propose to complete the said spill-over road works?

A.—(a) There are 47 spill-over road works in Kota Panchayat Samithi under various heads of account.

(b) the works are not taken up during the current year for want of funds under any programme.

Allegations against Sarpanch of Thinnelapudi

351—

5773Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nellore District Collector (P.W.) has received any representation dated 20-7-1971 from four members of Thinnelapudi Gram Panchayat in Kota Panchayat Samithi levelling allegations against the Sarpanch of Thinnelapudi Panchayat;

(b) if so, what are the allegations; and

c) the action taken so far?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir. But the petition signed by four members, which was received by the Collector on 22-7-1971 was not dated,

(b) The following are the allegations mentioned in the petition referred to in (a) above:

(i) That the Sarpanch is convening meetings of the Panchayat with members of his group.

(ii) That meetings are not being conducted in the Gram Panchayat Office.

(iii) That he has shifted the Panchayat Office without following the rules.
That he has unauthorisedly drawn certain amounts and misused them.

That to cover up his misdeeds and neglect of duties he has disqualified certain members.

The matter was got enquired into by the Divisional Panchayat Officer, Gudur and on enquiry it was found that all the allegations except allegation No. 3 were not proved. As regards the third allegation it is reported that the Sarpanch Gram Panchayats Thinnelapudi explained that he had shifted the Panchayat Office as per the Panchayat resolution No. 3, dated 31-12-1970, as the old house was located in a corner of the village and that he pleaded ignorance of rules, for his failure to obtain prior permission of the Collector to shift Panchayat Office. It is also reported that suitable instructions were issued to the Sarpanch in this regard.

Agricultural Power Connections in Andhra Pradesh

6043 Q.—Sri P. Janardhan Reddy:— Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agricultural power connections in each of the Districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the percentage of power consumed by Agriculture; and

(c) the number of new connections needed by the farmers?

A.— (a) District-wise number of agricultural power connections of Andhra Pradesh as on 1-1-1975 are given in the Statement appended*

(b) 22.5% during 1973-74.

(c) 12,385 applications are pending as in November, 1974. There may be a demand for not less than 25,000 agricultural service connections per year.

Octroi Duty on Goods brought into City

4179 Q.—Sri Nissankararao Venkataratnam:—Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is going to levy Octroi on the goods brought into the city of Hyderabad;

(b) if so, whether it is not repugnant to the policy of the Government under which it was abolished previously; and

(c) if that facility is given to Hyderabad to improve its revenue whether the same facility will be given to other cities in the State?

(*Printed as Appendix-4 at P—603)
A.—(a) The matter is under consideration of the Government.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) The matter is also under consideration of the Government.

MISSING OF AUDIT REPORT OF KAKINADA MUNICIPALITY

4675 Q.—Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that the Audit Report of Kakinada Municipality for the year 1970-71 and all its relevant records are missing in the office of Kakinada Municipality;

(b) whether it is not a fact that gross irregularities in spending Municipal funds were resorted to during the said period; and

(c) if so, the action taken on defaulting officials and for reauditing the Municipal accounts for the said period?

A.—(a) No, Sir. It is only the Audit objections statement for 1970-71 which is missing. It has since been reconstructed.
(b) No, Sir.
(c) The persons responsible for the loss of the Audit Objections statement were warned to be careful in future as the missing Audit objections statement for 1970-71 was reconstructed and there was no financial loss to the Municipality. The reconstructed statement and the audit report for 1970-71 were forwarded to the audit department with replies on 4-1-1975 and 8-1-75 respectively.

In view of the above, the question of reauditing the Municipal account for the said period does not arise. Action will, however, be taken against the defaulters, if any, as per the rules in force.

POST GRADUATE COURSES IN NIZAMABAD

6100—Dr. V. Chakradhar Rao:—Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of any representation requesting for starting Post-Graduate Courses in Nizamabad; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government had considered the proposal to Start Post-graduate Courses in some select Government Colleges and dropped as the University Grants Commission had not favoured the starting of Post-graduate Courses in any College either Government/Private/Aided.
CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN ROADS IN GOPALAPURAM CONSTITUENCY

356—
80 Q.—Sri S. Venkata Rao:—Will the Minister for Public Works Department be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government will consider the construction of the following roads in Gopaplapuram constituency, Kovur Taluk West Godavari District.

(1) Road from Anedibbalu to Lakkavaram;
(2) Road from Jangareddygudem to Pangidigudem;
(3) Road from Peddavaram to Chitgala;
(4) Road from Yerragudem to Pongutur;
(5) Road from Tyajampudi to Duddukur, connecting Pattentla and Lakshmipuram; and

(b) if so, when they will be taken up?

A.—(a & b) (1) The metalling of road cannot be taken up due to paucity of funds.

(2) This is a Zilla Parishad Road with total length of 9 K.M. Metalling was completed by Zilla Parishad upto 6th K.M (i.e) upto Perampeta limits. The balance work could not be taken up as no tenders were received.

(3) and (4) Since these roads are in fair condition there is no need now to taking up construction work.

(5) The road from G.N.T. road to Lakshmipuram belongs to Zilla Parishad, while the road from Pallentla to Mile 10/4 of NY road (via) Kurukuru belongs to Panchayat Samithi, Samisragudem. Total length of the road is 10 K.M. Certain materials were collected to a length of 3 K.M for metalling between Duddukuru and Lakshmipuram. First cost metalling was done to a length of 2.4 Kms. The balance length has to be taken up for metalling.

MAINTENANCE OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS

357—
4792-Y Q.—Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Will the Minister for Public Works Department be pleased to state:

(a) the number of personnel working in the maintenance and administrative wings for the Government quarters allotted to the Government servants in the twin cities and the annual expenditure incurred on the above staff;
(b) the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Government servants quarters annually; and

(e) the probable income being derived by the Government way of rents collected annually on the quarters allotted to the staff?

A.—(a) 85 persons; 1.909 lakhs.
(b) Rs. 9.87 lakhs (including property tax paid)
(c) Income derived during 1973-74 was approximately Rs. 13.58 lakhs.

OVER BRIDGE AT KAKINADA

358—

6166 Q.—Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Will the Minister for Public Works Department be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of over-bridge at Kakinada is taken up; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore?

A.—(a) The main work of the road overbridge at Kakinada could not be taken up The work on diversion road is in progress.

(b) The South Central Railways have informed us that they cannot as yet take up their portion of the work due to financial stringency. They have agreed to include this work in 1976-77 works programme of Railways.

DRINKING WATER WELL TO THE HARIJANS OF KOTACHEMBAGIRI VILLAGE

359—

3754 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam :—Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that the Harijans of Kotachembagiri village, hamlet of Kuppaganipalli Panchayat, Kuppam taluk Chittoor District are not having either a drinking water well or a road to that colony ;

(b) the total number of Harijans living in that colony ; and

(c) the measures before the Government for upliftment of the colony ?

A.—(a) A drinking water well is under construction.
(b) 270.
(c) Steps are under way to complete the construction of drinking water well taken up under R. W programme, to supply milch cattle and to form a road to the harijanawada,
WARDENS UNDER TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

4875 Q.—Sri Santosh Chakravarty:—Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Wardens working under Tribal Welfare Department, both in Schools and Colleges;

(b) whether any rules have been formulated to absorb these wardens in the Ministerial services in the Department; and

(c) the grade being given to these wardens; and the scope of promotion?

A.—(a) 240.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The following pay scales are allowed to the Wardens in Tribal Welfare Department:

1. Rs. 90-4-130-6-160.
2. Rs. 96-6-144-8-200.
3. Rs. 150-10-300.
4. Rs. 350 P. M. (Consolidated Pay for Worden-cum-Tutor).

The question of providing promotional avenues from one grade to another will be considered at the time of framing of rules for these posts.

APPENDIX NO. 1

[ vide Answer to Cl. (b) of L. A. Q. No. 3911 at S. No. 339 ]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
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<th>1973-74</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Kharif</td>
<td>Rabi</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allotment</td>
<td>Allotment</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>14.05</td>
<td>..</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>33.55</td>
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<td>West Godavari</td>
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<td>Krishna</td>
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<td>Ongole</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>22.62</td>
<td>36.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>20.69</td>
<td>25.91</td>
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### Written Answers to Questions 17th March, 1975.

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<th>Surrounder Kharif</th>
<th>Surrounder Rabi</th>
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#### Appendix No. 2

[Vide Answer to Cl. (c) of L. A. Q. No.3911 or S. No. 339]

1972–73 | 1973–74
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<td>30.90</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>36.26</td>
<td>7.08</td>
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<td>0.96</td>
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<td>The Block wise number of agricultural wells sanctioned during the year.</td>
<td>Name of the Block</td>
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<td>Number of wells sunk out of these sanctioned under subsidy schemes</td>
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<td>Whether subsidy has been sanctioned to ryots who sunk wells the respective year</td>
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<td>The Block wise number of wells for which subsidy has not been sanctioned</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
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Appendix No. 3

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<tr>
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<td>1st March, 1975</td>
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8. Panchayat Samithi, Deverkonda ... 146 22 146 13 145 13 1 9
9. Panchayat Samithi, Chintapalli ... 4 9 4 8 4 8 ... 1
10. Panchayat Samithi, Huzurnagar ... 2 13 1 12 1 12 1 1
11. Panchayat Samithi, Kodad ... 3 7 2 6 2 6 1 1
12. Panchayat Samithi, Bhongir ... 3 13 3 10 3 10 ... 3
13. Panchayat Samithi, Alair ... 3 6 3 6 3 6 ...
14. Panchayat Samithi Ramannapet ... 4 14 3 14 3 14 1 8
15. Panchayat Samithi, Mothkur ... 3 6 3 4 3 4 ... 2

Total ... 190 156 180 121 180 121 10 33

APPENDIX No. 4
[Vide answer to Cl. (a) of L.A.Q. No. 6043 at S. No. 352]
Agricultural Power connections district-wise in Andhra Pradesh as on 1-1-1975.

<table>
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<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Godavari</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>13,522</td>
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<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>13,758</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>7,667</td>
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<td>Nellore</td>
<td>13,951</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prakasam</td>
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<td><strong>Total for Coastal Andhra</strong></td>
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<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>7,294</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>13,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ananthapur</td>
<td>21,804</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Rayalaseema</strong></td>
<td><strong>85,394</strong></td>
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The Minister for Panchayati Raj, (Sri L. Lakshman Das):—
The question of prescribing uniform service conditions for the Village Development Officers, Block Development Officers and Secretaries of Zilla Parishads has been under the consideration of the Government. At present there are about 3,000 Government Village Development Officers and about 2,000 non-Government Village Development Officers working in Panchayat Samithis. While a majority of the Block Development Officers are Government servants, there are some persons who have been promoted from Panchayati Raj services as Block Development Officers. Such persons are now treated as non-Government Block Development Officers.

The Government have decided to treat the non-Government Village Development Officers, Block Development Officers and Secretaries of Zilla Parishads as Government servants and to provincialise the services of the Village Development Officers, Block Development Officers and Secretaries, Zilla Parishads. This decision of the Government will facilitate the prescription of uniform conditions of service, pensionery benefits etc., to all persons working in these categories of posts in the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads.
Matters under Rule 341:


re: Wrong depiction of M.L.A.s in the Film ‘Chaduvu-Samskaram’

Sri A. Sreeramulu:— Last time the Minister promised to supply the statement. That is not given.

Mr. Speaker:— It seems he placed.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— Whenever the Minister makes a statement, will he not make the copies available to us? Is he so incompetent? After all 300 copies will do. We have to loiter here and there. Can’t he provide a single copy? Is he coming from the Dreamland? They are treating us like children. He goes on reading. Simultaneously cannot we see? Should he not protect our Rules? Should you not protect our right?

MATTERS UNDER RULE 341

re: Wrong depiction of M.L.A’s in the Film Chaduvu-Samskaram.

Matters under Rule 34:
re: Wrong depiction of M.L.A's in the Film 'Chaduvu Samskaram'.

606 17th March, 1975

10-20 a.m.

P. Shashidhar Reddy, M.L.A.

M. G. Mohan Reddy, M.L.A.

S. N. Prakasam Reddy, M.L.A.

C. P. Ramana Reddy, M.L.A.

G. V. Narasimhan, M.L.A.

V. S. Ranga Reddy, M.L.A.

V. Rama Rao, M.L.A.

V. G. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. S. Rao, M.L.A.

V. P. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. B. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. A. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. R. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. S. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. C. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. D. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. E. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. F. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. G. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. H. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. I. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. J. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. K. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. L. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. M. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. N. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. O. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. P. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. Q. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. R. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. S. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. T. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. U. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. V. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. W. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. X. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. Y. Reddy, M.L.A.

V. Z. Reddy, M.L.A.

C. A. Reddy, M.L.A.

C. B. Reddy, M.L.A.

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C. Y. Reddy, M.L.A.

C. Z. Reddy, M.L.A.

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A. T. Reddy, M.L.A.

A. U. Reddy, M.L.A.

A. V. Reddy, M.L.A.

A. W. Reddy, M.L.A.

A. X. Reddy, M.L.A.

A. Y. Reddy, M.L.A.

A. Z. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. A. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. B. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. C. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. D. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. E. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. F. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. G. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. H. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. I. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. J. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. K. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. L. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. M. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. N. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. O. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. P. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. Q. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. R. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. S. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. T. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. U. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. V. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. W. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. X. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. Y. Reddy, M.L.A.

D. Z. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. A. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. B. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. C. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. D. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. E. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. F. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. G. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. H. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. I. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. J. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. K. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. L. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. M. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. N. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. O. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. P. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. Q. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. R. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. S. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. T. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. U. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. V. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. W. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. X. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. Y. Reddy, M.L.A.

E. Z. Reddy, M.L.A.
Matters under Rule 341:
re: Wrong depiction of M.L.As in the
Film 'Chaduvu-Samskaram.'
Matters under Rule 341:
re: Wrong depiction of M.L.As. in the Film 'Chaduvu-Samskaram'.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—I am raising another point of order. You always project the dignity of the House, dignity of the Members, dignity of the Ministers, dignity of the Legislators and the dignity of the Speaker also. I request you to get the whole thing expunged because it does not stand to the dignity of the House. Let the people speak out what they would like to speak out, let the people discuss what they could like to discuss outside and let us not so sensitive. The Minister has correctly said that we should not be so sensitive. Please expunge the whole thing. You will be doing biggest service. Let the people have the freedom of praising and criticising.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:— If you are going to take these points into consideration, I entirely agree with the two hon'ble members who have raised this point of order. Since you have admitted this under 341, and I, as Minister, did not want to raise any objection because you have permitted this thing to be raised, so I did not raise any objection.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Hon'ble Members would have..............

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:— Any further discussion in this matter will not help to raise the dignity of the House. Certainly others also who produce the films or who get the scenes in the films have got as much freedom as we enjoy and it need not be necessarily be taken as though any M.L.A. of this House was indulging such things. In other pictures M.L.A. was shown, but ultimately, it was provided that he was not an M.L.A. but a person escaped from a lunatic asylum and styled as an M.L.A.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: Are there such M.L.As?

10-30 a.m. The point made by the Hon'ble Member is his feeling. It is not an objectionable thing. In my judgment there is nothing wrong and perhaps such things are very necessary. If there is any one among the M.L.As. in this State or in any other State, it will help to correct himself in not indulging in such matters. Therefore, if we have to see that this particular scene or particular conversation is removed from that the only thing that I can do is, to write to the Government of India Information and Broadcasting or the Censor Board which I feel in this particular context, is not necessary also. That is all what I can say in this matter.
Mr. Speaker:—I think it is unnecessary now. It has been explained very well. All the Members have expressed their views. There is no good of being too sensitive. I also allowed it so that the House may discuss and these questions, in future, may not come every time. Once the matter is discussed in the House, the entire House knows it and the public also know how we have dealt with the question.

re: Grievances of teachers in Chintalapati Bapiraju Educational Trust.

Mr. Speaker:—I think it is unnecessary now. It has been explained very well. All the Members have expressed their views. There is no good of being too sensitive. I also allowed it so that the House may discuss and these questions, in future, may not come every time. Once the matter is discussed in the House, the entire House knows it and the public also know how we have dealt with the question.

Matters under Rule 341...

re Grievances of teachers in Chintala-
pati Bapiraju Educational Trust.
Mr. Speaker:—I am not aware of it. We are only allowing 2 matters under Rule 341. However, I will look into your matter.

Sri Syed Hasan:—I have a submission to make. It is an established etiquette that if a person is known to us, we should call his name properly. In the scheduled programme decided by the Business Advisory Committee, there is a holiday on 26.3.1975. It is mentioned as “Miled-Un-Nabi”. It should be “Milad-Un-Nabi”. If the prophet’s name is not pronounced correctly, don’t you feel that it will hurt the feelings of a particular community?

Mr. Speaker:—It would be purely by mistake. That will be corrected.

CONDOLENCE MOTION
re: Demise of Sri D.V. Ramana Reddy, Ex-M.L.A

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

"This House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri D.V. Ramana Reddy, a former member of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and conveys its deep sense of sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.”

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

re: Demise of Sri D. V. Ramana Reddy,
Ex-M. L. A.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:— I fully share the feelings expressed by the Members at the demise of Sri D. V. Ramana Reddy. On behalf of myself and on behalf of the Members of my group, I convey our deep sense of sympathy to the members of the bereaved family, and I fully support the Condolence Motion moved by the leader of the House.

Condolence Motion:
re: Demise of Sri D. V. Ramana Reddy,
Ex-M. L. A.

...
Ordolence Motion:  

Re: Demise of Sri D. V. Ramana Reddy, M. L. A.

Sri D. V. Ramana Reddy, a stalwart of the Indian National Congress, passed away on 17th March, 1975. He was a member of the 15th, 16th, and 17th Assemblies of the M. L. A. He was a member of the Indian National Congress and was a dedicated leader of the party. He was a member of the 15th, 16th, and 17th Assemblies of the M. L. A.

His death was a great loss to the Indian National Congress and to the people of Andhra Pradesh. He was a great leader and a great activist, and his contribution to the cause of the people will be remembered for a long time to come.

In recognition of his contributions, the Indian National Congress has passed a resolution expressing its condolences to the family of Sri D. V. Ramana Reddy.

The Indian National Congress has also decided to hold a memorial service for Sri D. V. Ramana Reddy on 17th March, 1975.

The Indian National Congress extends its condolences to the family of Sri D. V. Ramana Reddy and to the people of Andhra Pradesh.

E. Chandrasekhar Reddy

Condolence Motion:
re: Demise of Sri D. V. Ramana Reddy,
M. L. A.

Sri D. V. Ramana Reddy, M. L. A., passed away on 17th March, 1975. He was a respected member of the Legislative Assembly. His demise has left a void in the political landscape of the state.

His contributions to the field of education and administration are noteworthy. He had a deep commitment to public service and was known for his dedication to the development of the region.

His contribution to the society will not be forgotten. The government and the people of the state pay their respects to a life well lived.
Condolence Motion: 17th March, 1973. 617
re: Demise of Sri D. V. Ramana Reddy, M. L. A.

Mr. Speaker:— I had known Mr. Ramana Reddy for over 25 years. He was a gentleman. He led an honest and simple life and he took considerable interest in the problems of his tuluk and he was serving the people in that area. I associate myself fully with what has been expressed by the Chief Minister and the Hon'ble Minister and now I request you all to stand as a mark of respect to the departed soul. We will all stand and observe silence for two minutes.

The question is:

"This House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri D.V. Ramana Reddy, a former member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and conveys its deep sense of sympathy to the members of the bereaved family."

The Motion was adopted nem con, all members standing.

79—11

POINT OF INFORMATION

re: Placing of the Report of the Director of Fisheries, on the table, on the ‘Sale of Rani of Hyderabad.’

11-10 a.m. Mr. Speaker:—Whatever the Chief Minister has promised, he will furnish.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—This note, is a good narrative. But along with this note, as promised by the Chief Minister a copy of the Director’s report must have been placed. I request that in addition to the Director’s report, the Minister made a reference to a report of the Principal-in-charge Rc. No. 1926/C/72 dated 10-8-1972. That shall also be placed so that we may have a purposeful discussion.
Point of Information: 17th March, 1975. 619

re: Placing of the Report of the Director of Fisheries on the Table on the sale of 'Rani of Hyderabad'.

Mr. Speaker:—I will look into that.

M. Speaker:—I think the matter is raised already.

Mr. Speaker:—I will look into that.
Point of Information: re: Placing of the Report of the Director of Fisheries on the Table on the sale of ‘Rani of Hyderabad’.

Mr. Speaker:—The report will be placed. Whatever assurance was given by the Chief Minister previously, accordingly that will be placed.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—When we discuss the issue today, we cannot do it without knowing the contents of the Director’s report. Let it be placed on the Table and then we shall discuss. Till that time, the discussion may be postponed.

Mr. Speaker:—Within two days, he says that he will place it on the Table. We will have it two days later.

Sri B. Ayyapu Reddy (Panyam):—The reading of this report clearly makes it, that the one person who raised the objection to the sale is the Principal-in-charge, Fisheries Training Institute. On what grounds he objected to the sale of this boat? Is it perhaps, his report that would require to be examined.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—The Minister is referred to the letter of the Principal in-charge of the Training Institute. Unless we know the contents of this, there cannot be any purposeful discussion.
Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—In the light of new facts, we can make new demand. What is wrong in that?

Mr. Speaker:—The question now is the Chief Minister has promised on the last occasion to place certain report.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—New facts have come to light. We can make new demand.

Mr. Speaker:—The Chief Minister promised on the last occasion to place certain report and on the basis of that, this matter has been included in the order paper to-day. And the Members object to what has been placed on the Table. The Chief Minister has agreed to place what he has already agreed on the previous occasion. More than that, the matter does not arise.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—My contention is, what has been placed is not sufficient. The entire file must be brought before the House so much so, we can peruse it.

Sri Konda Lokshman Bapuji (Bhongir):—The other day, the Chief Minister was very frank and created confidence among the members of the Hon. House that the House would be taken into confidence about the whole issue. It was thought that the report of the Director would contain the details. Now, when the note has been circulated by the very Government, it refers to the report of the Principal. The question is not of the points or reports used by the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister magnanimously offered that there is nothing to hide and the entire issue could be studied in this House and discussed. Therefore, I hope the Chief Minister should not try to do any such thing which may again create some suspicion about the Government's stand in this issue. It will be quite advisable—the spirit behind the expression of the Chief Minister which we can understand should be to uphold the honour—that the Chief Minister should produce even the report of the Principal. Otherwise, again the same suspicion would continue.
The Chief Minister has offered that there is nothing to hide. The suspicion will be always there and it will create unnecessary difficulties and the situation may even worsen here and in the Public. Therefore, in the interest of the Government it is better that nothing is hidden. That report need not be kept secret since it is before us for scrutiny. Therefore, I would appeal to the Chief Minister not to insist upon technicalities. He should honour the spirit which is expressed in the House and I hope he will do that.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Point of order. A note is placed on the table of the House. It contains a reference to the Principal's report. If a Principal's report is quoted in the note placed on the table of the House, it becomes the property of the House. Therefore, the Government has no option in the matter except tabling it.

re: Placing of the Report of the Director of Fisheries on the Table on the sale of 'Rani of Hyderabad'.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— On the other day, you gave a ruling on Paga Pulla Reddy's case. You did make a statement that if a report is summarised it may not be placed on the Table but if it is referred or quoted, it become the property of the House. You may kindly refer to your ruling.

Mr. Speaker:— I am not aware of it. As far as the statement given by the Chief Minister is concerned, that relates to a document which has been brought to the notice of the House and that statement has not been placed. The Chief Minister now agreed to place it. Further documents are asked for. The Chief Minister declined to place except to the extent which he has already committed. This additional point arises for consideration i.e. whether every document which is referred in a report should also be placed on the Table of the House or not. That I will examine.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— I raise a point of order. The House discusses a particular subject. On that subject, is it not the duty of the executive to make available all the concerned documents excepting particular documents for reasons of top secrecy? If the House is deprived of the opportunity to go into it, the supremacy of the Legislature will in fact be belittled. You have got to come to the rescue of the House. There are certain relevant issues and when that relevant issues are taken up, the concerned documents must be made available. A great discussion has taken place in the Parliament itself about the Licence scandal the Government placed the concerned documents for perusal. Nothing should be hidden. It is the fundamental responsibility of this House to arrive at the truth. Therefore, you have to come to our rescue and the documents concerned must be placed or made available for perusal. Otherwise, we will be crippled in the discharge of our duties.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:— I invite your attention to Rule 332. It reads like this:

"332. Papers quoted to be laid on the Table: If a Minister quotes in the House of a despatch or other State paper which has been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest: ....

Finally, a detailed discussion on the implications of these points.

* * *
Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Perhaps it is nobody's privilege. It is everybody's right and duty. This rule says that the Minister will have to lay on the Table a copy of the paper that he refers. The Chief Minister has promised to place on the Table the Director's report. What is wrong in placing the Principal's letter as referred in the note along with the Director's report?

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—A note has been given to us. I appreciate the Government in giving this. In that note, a reference has been given about the Principal's letter. This seems to be a very important letter. We want to know the contents of the letter. The Chief Minister says that he is not afraid in putting matters before the House. If that is so, why not the Government place this letter also on the Table?
Point of Information: 17th March, 1973

re: Placing of the Report of the Director of Fisheries on the Table of the sale of 'Rani of Hyderabad'.

Sir, I have to state that—- 1 am so sorry. In ignorance of the matter, I sentenced to be in your advisory committee.

Sir, I have to state that—- 2 am so sorry. In ignorance of the matter, I sentenced to be in your advisory committee. I have to state that—- 3 am so sorry. In ignorance of the matter, I sentenced to be in your advisory committee. I have to state that—- 4 am so sorry. In ignorance of the matter, I sentenced to be in your advisory committee. I have to state that—- 5 am so sorry. In ignorance of the matter, I sentenced to be in your advisory committee. I have to state that—- 6 am so sorry. In ignorance of the matter, I sentenced to be in your advisory committee. I have to state that—- 7 am so sorry. In ignorance of the matter, I sentenced to be in your advisory committee. I have to state that—- 8 am so sorry. In ignorance of the matter, I sentenced to be in your advisory committee. I have to state that—- 9 am so sorry. In ignorance of the matter, I sentenced to be in your advisory committee. I have to state that—- 10 am so sorry. In ignorance of the matter, I sentenced to be in your advisory committee. I have to state that—- 11 am so sorry. In ignorance of the matter, I sentenced to be in your advisory committee. I have to state that—- 12 am so sorry. In ignorance of the matter, I sentenced to be in your advisory committee.

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626   17th March, 1975,

Point of Information:
re: Placing of the Report of the Director of Fisheries on the Table on the sale of 'Rani of Hyderabad'.

Sri B. Ayyapu Reddy:— There has been unnecessarily a lot of discussion and unnecessary misunderstanding. A dispassionate reading of the report by any person, would bring him to the conclusion that he has to look into the principal's report. It is not correct to say that the gist of the principal's report has been put into the note. All that is stated is that the principal of the Institute objected to the sale. No reference is made on what grounds he had made the objection to the sale. Therefore, any person, let it not be any prejudiced mind, if he reads the document, he would like to pursue the principal's report also, because it is the only gentleman who objected to the sale of this "Rani" of Hyderabad. That why is it said that it is quite necessary. We want to know on remarks he objected to the sale and whether the grounds raised by him are valid and can be upheld. That is why I also said that on reading of this note, anybody would require the principal's letter also, so that the members can know both the sides of the picture. Now what you are trying to do is one said of the version. The other side the reason is one given by the principal. In that context and in that respect we wanted that the principal's report should be placed, not with the spirit that the Government would put us in dark or that some suspicion should be created about this transaction.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—The report which the Minister placed on the table of the House contained merely the reference to the principal's report. It is in fact quoted. I am saying this in support of my own point of order, and to strengthen it. I will quote the relevant portion of that report the Minister placed on the table. Page 7, Sir, "The Principal-in-charge, Fisheries Training Institute wrote in his letter No. 1926/72, dotted 10-8-1972 to the Director of Fisheries to the effect that the boat should not be sold, until another 50 ft.-Boat was allotted, so that the survey programme would go unhampered. The Principal also reported in the same letter that he had not received any reply from the Registration Department with regard to the existence of the 'Coromandal Canners' at Kakinada. But, as per the terms and conditions, Sri D.V. Tirupati Rao had to allow the Technical Survey staff of the Department to use the boat for not more than 75 days in year at his cost. The Director of Fisheries, therefore, considered that
survey would not be hampered and sent a telegram to the Principal on 17-8-1972 to hand over the boat to Sri D.V. Tirupati Rao.

Therefore the report does not contain merely the reference but it quoted and rebutted the arguments of the Principal’s report. Therefore we would not be able to assess the merits of the Principal’s report, unless we have a full extract of the Principal’s report. This is in support of the point of order.

334. Procedure when a Minister discloses source of advice or opinion, given to him.—If, an answer to a question or during debate, a Minister disclose the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice on the table.

Point of Information:  
re: Placing of the Report of the Director of Fisheries on the Table on the sale of ‘Rani of Hyderabad’.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I raised a Point of Order and referred to this Rule. Now under Rule 332 there are two provisos. One is public interest, the other relates to giving a gist. The Chief Minister relied upon this proviso relating to public interest. The Minister depended upon the second proviso of providing a gist. Look at this particular sentence. If it is the intention of the Minister (who has supplied this note) is to provide gist he would not have made such a specific reference to the letter No.1926 C of 72 dated 10-8-72. This is a minute detail. Anybody giving a gist will not quote number of reference and numbers of letters. So, the Minister is only trying to defend what is indefensible and what is not applicable, as far as that proviso is concerned. That is why there is no public interest involved. This is not a gist and so it is absolutely essential to conform to that particular rule and a copy of the principal’s letter should be given.

Mr. Speaker:—Now there are two questions that arise for consideration. One is, with regard to an assurance given by the Hon. Chief Minister that he would place a particular document on the Table of the House to enable the members to discuss the matter and another document is alleged to have been placed. I have not gone through the document so far. The objection taken is that assurance given has not been complied with substantially and they have therefore stated that the assurance should be complied with the Minister has now agreed to place that documents also before the House. Therefore, it does not require any direction from me to the Chief Minister to place such a document. Without the document the members are not in a position to discuss. Therefore, it has been suggested by the members that this discussion may be postponed till the document is placed on the Table of the House, which Chief Minister has promised to do in a couple of days. The next question is, a question which directly comes under the purview of these Rules normally and even under Law the Speaker has no right to direct the Minister to place a document. It is left to the Minister to place a document or not. It does not come under the jurisdiction of the Speaker, unless it be that it comes within the provisions of the Rule. As far as the Rule is concerned it has been brought to the notice of the House by reading the Rule itself (332). The papers have got to be laid on the Table. If a Minister quotes other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table. That is the question of claiming a privilege that even after getting, it is open to the Minister to claim privilege and assert that inspite of the fact that it has been referred to or quoted, the Minister is not prepared to place the document on the floor of the House and
Point of Information: 17th March, 1975. 629
re: Placing of the Report of the Director of Fisheries on the Table on the sale of 'Rani of Hyderabad'.

in which case, I have already given a ruling that the Speaker has no right to direct such a document being placed. In this matter I have expressed my opinion that the power of the Speaker is much less than the power of a Court; whereas Court normally can go into the question and examine the relevancy of a document, find whether the document is innocuous or obnoxious and on the basis of that opinion direct the parties to produce a document of the perusal of the Court, the Speaker is not given such a power. As I have already stated, the Speaker derives his powers only from the Rules. I am a Member of this House and exercise powers given to me by the House for the benefit of the House, beyond that the Speaker has no power. It is no good saying that the Speaker should exercise certain powers which he has not. It is the powers that are given by the House under the Rules that I am entitled to enforce. Beyond that there is no such privilege, which, I as a Speaker can exercise. Therefore, the only question now is whether on the basis of that statement which has already been filed before the Court and in that document reference has been made to certain other document and therefore whether under the rule there is an obligation on the part of the Government to place such documents also before the Court is the matter for consideration. As far as that is concerned, I have already told you that I have not gone through the paper. The question now is, whether in that statement that has already been filed before the Court, anything has been done which would entitle me to ask the Government to place the document before the Court. As far as that is concerned, the proviso 2 will say provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant paper on the Table. Therefore, if he has quoted the entire document itself, I have a right to say that under this rule which has been framed by this House and to which the Government and all other members are parties, it is obligatory on their part to place this document before the House. But it comes under the latter proviso, provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words or a gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table. Primafacie, I would say that if it is only a gist or a summary, I have no right to call upon the Government to place that document before the House; but if the paper says something more and if it is to be spelled out that it is not a gist or a summary but quoting the document itself, then, and if I come to that decision, then it would be not only necessary for the Government to place the document....

Point of Information:
re: Placing of the Report of the Director of Fisheries on the Table on the sale of 'Rani of Hyderabad'.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Point Of Order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Will you please allow me to speak? I therefore have brought to the notice of the House the rules under which the Speaker has to act and what powers the Speaker has got to direct the Government and in which circumstances. Therefore it is prima facie, the view which I have not expressed and I have already told you that I have not gone into the document and in what manner references have been made on the aspect what has been brought to my notice by the hon. Members. I would therefore state that I require some time to go through the document itself and if I decided that it amounts to a quotation I would be within my right to direct the Government to place that document also before the House; but if I come to the conclusion that it is not a quotation but it is only a reference or a gist falling under proviso (2), it would be quite competent and probably best for me not to interfere in the rights of the Members and the obligations of the Government and say that the Speaker cannot exercise anything beyond what is provided.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—You have given a blanket interpretation to the whole thing.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Rao, I will not permit you to say anything now. I have given my ruling. I will look into it.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—I am talking about the rules. Rules are not an end in themselves. If the hon. Speaker is so good enough that the rules are an end in themselves the House cannot function. Let me place before you the House has to function and the Executive has the responsibility. Rules are not an end in themselves. There are so many provisions under which the Executive is made responsible to the House. Therefore kindly go into the thing.

Mr. Speaker:—I will not arrogate to myself to a position which is not given to me by this House. I shall not minimise the powers that are given to me. I shall try to exercise them as best and as sparsely as possible.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Speaker is not a dictator, Sir. He is there in order to assist the House to function and the executive is responsible to this House and the executive has got to answer to this House for the better Governance of this country. The rules are not an end in themselves. Rules are meant in order to make the executive responsible to this House and when the hon. Speaker with all his wisdom and experience as a legislator and parliamentarian gives such a blanket interpretation we are as a matter, Kindly take some time to go through it, otherwise the entire executive will run rough shod against us.
Mr. Speaker:—I will go into it. Your interpretation is in favour of the contention you are advancing. Otherwise, there is nothing for me to say.

Sri. Konda Laxman Bapuji:—"Fisheries Boat should not be sold until another........

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Sir point of order.

Mr. Speaker:—I have already told you Mr. Reddi. Unless you want to raise another point of order on the same point, I do not like I have given chance twice. You have already brought twice before the House.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Under Rule 332, I raised a point of order and other friends also supported me. Under Rule 339: "that any quotation is given........"

Mr. Speaker:—I have not said anything. I merely read the rule and said that I will go through it.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—I am referring Rule 334 which refers "Advice or opinion" disclosed by Government.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Omkar also referred to it. I will also go through it.

Sri A.Sriramulu:—In regard to the observation made by you on the powers of a Speaker, let me make a humble submission. That an extraordinary omnibus power has been vested in the Speaker. I invite your attention to Rule 356. That is the power which has been conferred on you by the entire House.

Mr. Speaker:—I won't agree with you. I have got some knowledge of these things. It is not such a power that has been invested. In the matter of interpretation, If I find any difficult to resolve that difficulty........

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Lock-out by Bitcorp (Private) Ltd., Guntur.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Kindly look Rule 356:

“All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner, as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.”

Mr. Speaker:—If, in the rules, there is a lacuna, the Speaker is entitled to go into it. If the rule is clear I have no right.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I am only submitting to you. There is clear lacuna in the rules 332 and 334. Those provisos are horribly vague. They are almost in favour of the Executive not in favour of the House. That is why, there is need for the Speaker to exercise omnibus power which we all of us have vested in you.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—With regard to Rule 335, you have got to exercise your discretion.

Mr. Speaker:—I will not try to abuse it, I will not misuse it and I will not try to use excessive in my own favour.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Lock-out by Bitcorp (Private) Ltd. Guntur.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Lock-out by Bitcorp (Private) Ltd.,
Guntur.

Sri T. Anjaiah:—The British India Tobacco Corporation now called BITCORP, a British firm, dealing in tobacco in Guntur District have sold away its business to an industrialist from Bombay. The New Company has been registered on 3rd May, 1971 as BITCORP (Private) Limited under the Indian Companies Act. Under the agreement the Original British Company had shares in this new Company. But the British Board of Directors have since decided to transfer all their shares to the new Company as the Company had been incurring losses. Under the Companies Act, the new Company has to apply to the Comptroller of Capital issues for his approval for transfer of shares but so far no permission has been given by the Government of India. Therefore, the Company still continues to be a foreign controlled Company.

2. Unless the control of the affairs of the Company is completely vested with the new Company, namely, BITCORP, it cannot transact any business without the prior approval or a resolution of the Foreign Board of Directors, who are having a controlling interest in the Company. In view of above, the Company may not transact any business during 1975.

3. The question of payment of gratuity to the workers arises only if the Company decides to wind up its business. But the transaction of the British Company with the Indian Company is only for the transfer of business and therefore, every workmen, whether seasonal or otherwise, who is borne on the muster rolls of the original Company will have a claim for employment in the Indian Company with continuity of service.

*Sri T. Anjaiah:—Sir, Our Public Relations Officer has received a letter from the company to-day. It runs as follows:

"With reference to your letter dated..................we want to inform that the transfer of shares of British India Tobacco Corporation Limited to Mr. K. K. Jogodia is still pending with the Comptroller of Capital Issues, Government of India, New Delhi."
12-00 noon

Smt. J. Easwaribai:—This Company was established in the year 1940. Its head office is at Guntur. This company is employing 5,000 workers. It is a leading manufacturer of door locks and safety seals. The company is employing 3,000 workers and manufacturing 5,000 locks every day.

According to the information received, there is a possibility of starting the business again. However, we are endeavoring our best in this regard.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Charges of corruption against the Chief Inspector of Factories.

re: CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AGAINST THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

Sri Syed Hasan:—Under rule 73, I have raised this matter. It pertains to G.A.D. because this case pertains to a Head of the Department. I wanted a reply from the Chief Minister. I do not know whether there was a mistake in the Section or the Chief Minister does not want to give a reply for this. The Labour Minister was asked to attend to this. I have addressed this to the Chief Minister; because it pertains to a Head of the Department and the Chief Minister is in-charge of it.

Mr. Speaker:—I have already stated on the other day that it is the privilege of the Government to direct anybody to answer.

*Sri Syed Hasan:—The Chief Inspector of Factories was holding the post for the last 10 years. Very recently he was made the Head of the Department. Systematically he is accumulating the wealth. Corruption is there. There is so much wealth which has not been accounted for. So many other allegations are there against him. In the year 1965, he was having only 10 acres of land in West Godavari as hereditary property. He has constructed a House at Asoknagar. He has constructed the House which costed more than what he had taken as loan from the Government. After that, he has constructed another House at Banjara Hills. I do not want to give any more details. I had only referred to the systematic corruption prevailing and I wish there would be a statement with facts.

Sri T. Anjaiah:—On receipt of an anonymous petition in April 1974 containing various allegations against Sri K. Narasimha Raju, Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, the Government directed the Director, Anti Corruption Bureau to conduct enquiry. The Director, Anti Corruption Bureau completed his preliminary enquiry. The Vigilance Commission has advised the Director, Anti Corruption Bureau on perusal of his report to conduct regular enquiry into certain allegations. His report is awaited.

*Sri Syed Hasan:—What are the allegations?

*Sri Syed Hasan:—What is the public interest? You explain. You cannot take shelter under 'public interest'.

Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Charges of corruption against the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Sri T. Anjaiah:—No question of shame. 

Mr. Speaker:— Probably shame means "shy".

Mr. Syed Hasan:—About Mr. C. N. Sastry enquiry is in progress and the Chief Minister gave details. What is the public interest in this. It is for the Speaker to give directions. The Government have taken cognisance and they found some irregularities. Some corruption exists and they reported to the Vigilance Commissioner who in turn had ordered for an enquiry. Now what is there to be hidden?

Mr. Speaker:—What are the charges alleged?

Mr. Syed Hasan:—A C. B.; very good—let the A. C. B. pass its verdict.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Minister can ask if Mr. Hasan is aware of the anonymous Petition. It is not for me to ask.

Sri Syed Hasan:—I think the Minister is feeling embarrassed and you have to give protection to him. It will be proper for the Chief Minister to answer and he would be the proper person because the Minister is feeling embarrassed to reveal the information. And he is trying to take shelter under the plea of "public interest". A ruling also has to be given. A similar case has come up last week. If the Minister insists on his plea a ruling has to be given or you may postpone its Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—All right.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

17th March, 1975. 637

re: Scarcity of Drinking Water in Nalgonda Panchayat Samithi.

Sri L. Laxmandoss:—In 17 villages in Nalgonda Panchayat Samithi, 30 bore wells have gone out of order. Out of them, repairs to hand pumps of 25 bore wells have been completed and they are in working order. Repairs to hand pumps of the remaining 5 bore wells are in progress and will be completed in a few days. According to the existing procedure the bore wells after their construction have to be maintained by the concerned gram panchayat. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 50 per bore well per year is being collected from the local bodies which is being met from the 25 paise grant and placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer of the Zilla Parishad concerned. The question as to how to improve this system with a view to attend to the repairs of borewells promptly by placing more funds at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad is under consideration of the Government. I am however to add that the UNESCO has come forward with an assistance of 30,000 dollars on the basis of 75% of the expenditure for the proper maintenance of the hand pumps being met by them and the State have to bear 25% of the expenditure. This proposal is also under the active consideration of the Government. Thus, all steps which are necessary for proper maintenance of the hand pumps in the State are being taken by the Government.
17th March, 1975. Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Non-payment of salaries to teachers in Social Welfare Schools.

re: Non-payment of salaries to Teachers in Social Welfare Schools.

Mr. Vaidyanath Reddy: The Government of Andhra Pradesh has already allocated 75 to 76 crores for the payment of salaries to teachers in Social Welfare Schools. However, the actual disbursement of salaries is not in line with the budget allocation. This has resulted in several problems for the teachers.

Madam, it is an urgent matter. We need immediate action to ensure the timely payment of salaries to our esteemed teachers. It is only fair that the government fulfills its commitment to the teachers.

Mr. Rama Rao: I second the motion. We need to ensure that the teachers receive their salaries on time. This will not only motivate them to continue their service but also improve the quality of education in our Social Welfare Schools.

Mr. Chandrasekhar Reddy: I would like to highlight that the non-payment of salaries is not just affecting the teachers but also their families. We need to address this issue urgently.

Mr. Ramana Reddy: I support the motion. It is important that we ensure the timely payment of salaries to our teachers. This will not only be fair but also necessary for the smooth functioning of our Social Welfare Schools.

Mr. Harinarayana Reddy: I agree with the motion. We need to act quickly to rectify this issue. It is crucial for the overall development of our children.

Mr. Krishna Rao: I second the motion. We need to prioritize the payment of salaries to our teachers. This will not only motivate them but also improve the morale of our students.

Mr. Srinivas Reddy: I support the motion. It is urgent that we address this issue. It is not just about salaries, but about the future of our children.
PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE


Sri J. Vengala Rao:—Sir, I beg to place on the Table: "A copy of the Report on the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee taken at its meeting held on the 15th March, 1975".

Mr. Speaker:—Paper placed on the Table.

* Printed as Appendix.
Mr. Speaker:—I will place your suggestions before the Business Advisory Committee.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1975-76.
DEMANDS: HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(Discussion—Contd)

12-30 p.m.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76

17th March, 1975. 641

The demand for the current year 1975-76 for the sum of Rs. 8,50,000/- for the Local Fund, was passed by the House. The demands for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 were also passed with some amendments.

The demand for the current year 1975-76 for the sum of Rs. 8,50,000/- for the Local Fund, was passed by the House. The demands for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 were also passed with some amendments.

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

(300x299) 12-40 p.m.

1975-76.

Mr. Speaker,

On Saturday, 10th March, 1975, the Hon'ble Members considered the following demands for grants:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Housing
4. Transport
5. Agriculture

The consideration of these demands was completed on the same day.

Thank you.
Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—I have pity over Mr. Subbarayudu for having taken over the unpleasant, oldest and dilapidated Department. About 50 years back, this department was instituted. There is no collaboration and there is thorough failure of all the objectives of municipal administration. I do not blame the officials alone in this respect. There is also some part of the non-officials, in this, who have been placed in a position to do some thing for our own people. So, both the officials and non-officials in charge of this are highly responsible for bringing failures. Radical reforms, change in the pattern of municipal administration is very much necessary now. Therefore, I suggest that non-officials should be placed in charge of certain responsible things and they can be asked to do certain things. There is some thing genuinely sought to be done in regard to sanitation, drainage, Town planning etc. We will certainly give our cooperation. There is Urban Development Authority Act which has to be implemented fully. Villages should not be neglected. Let them not suffer from any of the facilities under the Municipalities. Unfortunately, the thing is that there is budget deficiency. Some thing should be done to that effect. I suggest that some share in Sales Tax to be given. Some Entertainment Tax can be imposed and the collection of these taxes can be made use of for the development and improvement of Municipalities. Some sort of resources should be formed.

The commercial enterprise activity is going on very enormously and it has to be taxed and resources will have to be found for the purpose of giving minimum amenities. After all, what is the position of the Municipalities to-day? I remember to-day the famous statement of Sri Bhimsen Sachar when he was the Governor. He condemned Visakhapatnam as a latrine. So there is no improvement as yet. It is not very much improved. The duty of the Municipal Administration is to think ahead 25 years. Particularly more attention has to be given to Visakhapatnam than even Hyderabad. Visakhapatnam is the Brighton of the East. Perhaps we have to make the Brighton. The Englishmen thought that Brighton had to be modelled after Visakhapatnam. So that shall be our aim.

You have not even posted the Development Authority. It will have to be very clearly placed there. It has not so far been done. While action is taken for Hyderabad, action is not taken for Visakhapatnam. Regarding the Urban Development, I have one suggestion. Let there be a Non-Official Chairman. That non-official will be responsible. His powers are very extensive and intensive. If anybody misapplies, it is very dangerous. Let there be democratic element which will be responsive for public difficulties. Let the elections be earlier. After all electoral rolls are getting ready. If elections are to be held in September or October or even June, how does it affect the

Nothing happens. So, the earliest possibility may be taken and let us go through this process instead of allowing yourselves to criticism. Why is this criticism unnecessarily. I think the Municipal Administration is largely a failure because the frustrated persons of the town are not in the administration of it. They are not getting elected, for the reason of this indirect election. Even a person of great stature will be prevented. To-day in my Ward, even if Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru comes, the man that gets elected will be Ramaiah of Velama Community, Jawaharlal Nehru will be defeated forfeiting his deposit. He can never be the Chairman of my Municipality. He may be an international leader of the greatest fame and name. He can never be elected. What is the point in preventing this process?

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru had experience at Allahabad.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Mr. Subbarayudu will never have experience at Anantapur. Take it from me. After all it is a matter of opportunity. We want better administration. I am sure the fear that the party may not have the weightage is also not a well founded fear. Kindly take up direct elections.

With regard to housing, I enter my emphatic protest that this Government is always urban oriented, town-minded and employee minded. It is also industrial minded. It has no mind for the rural men. The units of houses necessary are 15.6 million units. Of them 11.8 rural units are necessary. What is it you are providing? 4446 houses are provided under the Village Housing Scheme. Rs. 75 lakhs throughout all this. Only Rs. 2 lakhs are provided which is a pittance, I am very sorry. Some of the Ministers come from the rural area. When this Legislature is composed of four persons from the Agriculture sector, i.e., the rural sector they have to do for the sons of the agriculturists. They are there on the Treasury Benches. Then why shall these people suffer injustice why should there be all this monopoly of facilities and amenities and everything for the employees, for the industrial workers and for the urban men and not for the men who are food givers and who are the foundation? The entire policy of the Government throughout is that not only here in Andhra Pradesh but in entire India. We, the sons of this agricultural soil have to fight for the reorientation of its policy and I take this opportunity for the purpose of entering my moral protest that there shall be reversal of this policy. I hope Mr. Ranga Reddy, who is a very able and eminent person and who had come down from the Chair to occupy the lower Bench, will, at any rate, try to render justice.

*Sri Syed Hasan:—I am starting from the point where I left. In the name of clearance and improvement, they made quarters at
Uppuguda, Musheerabad and Amberpet. Uppuguda quarters were made for scavengers but they were allotted to others. Similarly at Mushirabad they were allotted to others. Though it was meant for slum clearance, at Amberpet, Police occupied such quarters. The question is when money was allotted by Govt. of India for a particular purpose, how they dare enough to allot to some other persons? Long time back some Low Income Group Houses were constructed. The rent fixed was so high that it was impossible for the Low Income people to pay. So, they have been allotted to persons in better position. Are we making money? Is it for commercial purpose these houses were constructed and allotted? A news item revealed through the note, that a sum of Rs. 164.80 lakhs had been obtained from Housing and Urban Development Corporation New Delhi for the purpose of composite Housing Scheme at Pan jagutta and Amberpet for different types of houses. In the old City housing problem is there. Vast vacant land are also available. You don’t want to develop the old city. You are going to Panchigutta, Amberpet and places where no one exists and you want to have buildings of your choice, so that persons of your choice be allotted. But those who are already houseless all the time are deprived. That is your policy, About this commercial complex, we have so many complications. People are not there. They want houses with so many amenities and facilities. Thereafter, you are postponing elections because through your officers and through your handful of persons, you can do whatever you like. That is the reason why you are postponing elections. If there would have been an elected body they would have thought twice because they were answerable to people. Now in your case these few officers will have to go the moment elections are held and elected committees formed. So they try to obtain a huge amount as loans which is difficult for them to repay.

1-00 p.m. For what purpose, you are making commercial complex near Secunderabad. This composite Housing complex and commercial complex is there. You are making the commercial complex near Secunderabad (Tank bund). It is very essential. That amount can be better utilised in a better way. The problems of people could be solved if that amount is spent properly. What about the money which we are taking about. It is stated that Rs. one crore is coming, coming, When it would come? The Chief Minister had come to the city. He said ‘Mr. Hasan we are getting Rs. one crore to-morrow. Special Officer has just returned.’ When we would be receiving that one crore? The future plans would be met, estimates were prepared with that one crore. The contractor was asked to get ready for that. For what purpose? It is for the beautification of the city, beautification of the national park. We are already having park. What aesthetic sense you are having about parks? You want to utilise the amount for the parks but the existing park opposite the State library, is often
Voting of Demands for Grants


being considered to convert it into a parking for the trucks and buses. Your former Transport Minister made such suggestion and I resisted it. Again the Chief Minister in the first meeting of the legislators after becoming the Chief Minister made the same suggestion. I again resisted it. This is the condition of the parks. Some time back a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was allotted by the Government in G.O. No 249 Municipal Administration for parks playground. Not even a single naya paise was utilised and the amount had lapsed. A sum of Rs. 25,000 to 30,000 was spent on a park which is situated near my house. I had gone with the Special Officer and shown the plight of the park. The water connections were severed due to non-payment. With my personal effort Rs. 20,000 was paid towards the arrears of bill to the water-works department. Water supply was started again. Even to this day it is not being utilised.

There is no work for the Malis (gardeners). They are sitting idle thereby wasting money on their salaries. If public persons are there, they would have asked the officers in different ways. They could have pressurised officers to look into the matter. Now there is no one to look after them. The next thing is about the slogan of 'keep the city clean', recently started a new slogan. It is no doubt, our special officer is a talented person. Atleast he has given a new slogan and that slogan is to clean city and in that connection a Committee with some capitalists has been formed. The Chairman of Vazier Sultan Company and some big people are the members of this Committee. No one knows as to what they intend to do? Are they going to run the campaign by sitting in the slum areas? They are living in luxurious places. The Government servants are there to clean their houses and to keep it spick and span condition. It is also doubtful if they are going to visit those streets? They would never look into those streets or pass through those streets. The special officer had just now started another campaign. He has specialised in Public Relations and also publicity. It is another stunt. In the newspaper everyday some big advertisements are given as 'clean your city, keep your city clean'. All sorts of slogans are there. This is nothing but a criminal waste. He could manage to do whatever he likes because he is the only authority who is authorised to spend the amount without being questioned. The efore he is doing whatever he likes. We were all the time insisting to form an Advisory Committee, because the Assembly was not in session we thought we would be able to work there. The State Advisory Committee of the Municipal Administration was convened some six months back. We are left to the mercy of the Special Officer. You forget that we are also the members of Assembly. And have forgotten that you have placed us in a difficult plight at the mercy of the special officer. Since four months we have not been called. God alone knows as to when he would call us. The Ordinance was changed into a bill
and was passed as an Act. The Assembly members, Council members, automatically became ex-officio members of the Corporation. Thus till civic elections we should have been allowed to run the Corporation and the vacancies for the corporators would have been filled later through elections, but you did not allow us. We have come to this House and made you responsible but you have forgotten all this. You attach no importance to the legislators. This is the way that your officers treat us lightly. In respect of the personal publicity of the Special Officer I am of opinion that a Government employee need not give publicity in the paper all the time, stating such and such officer is going to visit that place or this place. This is for public persons like us who would do it but not the Government officials. It should be restricted. It is not for the officers to do this publicity stunt. What value has it got, I fail to understand. The Special officer goes from place to place for making inspections and I know that whichever place we had visited jointly, no work has been done. Thousands worth of work has been shown to him and he had agreed upon but except for the fortification of one playground, nothing has been done but definitely there is one advantage provided we move along with the Chief Minister or the Special Officer, that is proper sweeping and lifting of garbage is done, if their inspection dates are announced. Some work could be done. From the past several months I have been asking of the Special Officer for a joint inspections; All the time he said that if it is left to him, he would fix up and would inform the date. God knows when he will inform. I also ascertained from the Minister as to whether he had given him any instruction. He had said that I never stopped the Special Officer, Then I asked the Chief Minister who also said that he never stopped. For cleaning and providing drainage and maintenance of the Old City, the Corporation has allotted Rs. 1 crore in the Budget. Most of the budget pertains to other parts of the City. This is a very sorry state of affairs. How can this be appreciated? It is not for one community or one caste. It is entirely for the poverty stricken people like Harijans, Muslims, Hindus, who are staying in the old city. This should be looked into by the Government from a different and unbiased angle.

I would like to say something about Anti-malaria scheme. Anti Malaria and anti philaria commission had visited our State. They were of opinion that removal of Cattle from city limits, banning cultivation and diversion of Sewage water are the only wayout to get rid of this menace. When I sit in my house, I usually see that flocks of buffaloes on the road. They usually harm those sitting in the rickshaws, at times. Many a times I have seen that ladies who were going in the rickshaws, were fell down on account of these buffaloes running on the roads. The Corporation authorities say that it is the traffic matter and the traffic police say that unless Corporation bans the entry
of the buffaloes in to the city, they cannot do anything. Another point suggested by the Commission is to ban the cultivation in the city area. Diversion of drain water from the river Musi is another most important point for getting relief from mosquito menace, the Government should take note of. Mr. Ch. Parasurama Naidu, who is staying in the New M. L. A. Quarters was complaining about the mosquitoes. You can understand the plight of those who are staying in the old city. It is high time that Government should look into anti-plague measures also. Reports are clear on the point that most of the food products are consumed by the rats, rat trapping and fumagation is most essential for the eradication of this menace. Though the Health Minister said much about adulteration and that there exists no adulteration. But I can say with confidence and there could be no two opinion on the point that ... all are eating adulterated food. The Corporation is having a very big laboratory which is lying idle. Some Food Inspectors were sent from this Laboratory to the Health Department and they should be brought back, and train some persons to run the laboratory and to have effective control on food adulteration. When garbage is lifted to far off places the vehicle should be covered. Otherwise some heaps of garbage fall on the road which is not proper from health point of view. The Minister for Health may take a note of this also. There is a very big vegetable market called ‘Mir Alam Mandi’ which was visited by the concerned Minister and the Chief Minister several times and several promises were made to convert this into a clean, good and big market, but no action has been taken so far. I doubt that even estimates are prepared for that. It should be immediately looked into. Now I would like to say about house taxes. The Municipal Corporation in a resolution some time back, had decided that the tax for Houses which were constructed before 1956 should be enhanced only to the extent of 15%. Every 4 years the Valuation Officers, who are not trained for this purpose are brought. They do not know the conditions of the locality and they do not have any knowledge of local conditions and they simply fix some tax at their will and pleasure. You know Mrs. Masuma Begum Sir. One Valuation Officer had been to Mrs. Masuma Begum and asked her to pay substantial amount if she wanted that the proposed tax (of Rs. 2000/-) is to be reduced considerably. I warn the Minister for Municipal Administration, if he does not check it now, a day will come that he also will have to face such a situation which Mrs. Masumabegum faced. Why should people be harrassed? You may tax them, but don't harass them. There must be some check. The Chairman of the Housing Board is here now. You can ask him what was the cost of the houses constructed by the City Improvement Board now called Housing Board and yet it is being taxed at such high rate. This must be looked into seriously. If Central Government property is also Taxed
the Corporation could get more money. Don't exempt the properties of Central Government. Government must see that the central levy is again introduced by the Corporation, which could only bring it out from financial problems. Else the haphazard increase in property tax would only add to the misery of the citizens. Again, this betterment tax would impair the progress of the house construction in the city.

A word or two about Hyderabad Municipal Subordinate Service Rules: Some time back qualifications were fixed for certain posts. Till 1964, the pay and allowances of certain categories of employees were paid from the Consolidated State Funds. It must be continued now also. They have been deprived of 277 posts. I will give an example. For every promotion of an employee, already in Corporation service, it has been made compulsory to pass examination or rather a test.

Earlier an employee of the Corporation Local Self Government (Schedule C) could have gone on promotion to other Municipalities, as Commissioner, etc. But now the position is, it has become only one-way traffic. The Minimum Qualifications for the Vaccinator of the Corporation, Sanitary and Health Inspector are the same, but the grade is Rs. 90-192, whereas the Grade of Sanitary Inspector is Rs. 200-400. The Vaccinators have no avenues of promotion. Though out his life he remains a vaccinator. Whereas the other persons with same qualifications can rise to higher posts of Supervisors etc. This is one of the many hardships the Corporation Employees are facing. Keeping this in view I hope that the Minister would call the State Advisory Committee, attached to his ministry and discuss these matters, in detail where I can also give some practical and useful suggestions. Before the elected Corporation is brought back, I suggest, that two Junior I.A.S. Officers should be sent to Corporation so that the honesty and integrity of the Officers could be utilised. As these Junior Officers would be looking up for their promotions, and therefore try to be more honest and upright in their job. This point is also to be considered.

The Junior Engineer of the Public Health Department had demanded that their services should be regularised, and declared as Gazette. The Chief Minister had promised in the House, and I had written letters, but the 'promise' is just a promise, and no action so far has been taken.

Sri Cha'la Subbarayudu,—To my knowledge it is already done and the matter has already been referred to the Public Service Commission.

Sri Syed Hasan,—Water Scheme: In his own area of Anantapur and Hindupur no drinking water is available, and the people are struggling to get water. It is bad to say "Paisa nahi hai tho pan' nahi hai."
I suggest that the pipes and connections with 1" diameter should be exempted from metres, for, I must say you are looking on that. Instead of harrasing the people, I suggest you exempt them from the meter.

Previously, there were only 41,000 connections in the city now they are 80,000. You cannot carry on with one Division. It is high time now to start one more Division.

Housing:—One word about housing. The Minister for Housing has, I believe aesthetic sense. Starting from the Housing Board office Building itself and going towards Old City, he would find my ugly, dilapidated and unwanted buildings. The sooner they are removed the better. This will enhance the beauty of the City and make a granduer entry to the City. Thank you,
1-30 p.m.

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

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1. Item 1: 15% of the demands for grants for 1975-76 are approved.


1. M.R. Shri — for $1500 for the purchase of a new office for the Society. Is it agreed?

2. Mr. Shri — for $2000 for the purchase of a new computer for the Society. The proposal is not acceptable.

3. Mr. Shri — for $1500 for the purchase of new furniture for the Society. Is it agreed?

11 a.m. — a vote on Item 2 was taken. The proposal for $2000 for the purchase of a new computer for the Society was not accepted.

4. Mr. Shri — for $5000 for the purchase of new office equipment for the Society. Is it agreed?

1-40 p.m.

Some of the items discussed during the meeting included:

- The purchase of new office equipment for $5000
- The purchase of a new computer for $2000
- The purchase of new furniture for $1500
- The purchase of a new office for $1500

The meeting adjourned at 4-40 p.m.


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


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79-16

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Sir: S. K. Sundara Rao:—Mr. Secretary, P. V. Narasimha Rao, has the following demands to move for grants for 1975-76.

1. Increase in grants for education—10%.

2. Increase in grants for health—5%.

3. Increase in grants for welfare—15%.

4. Increase in grants for housing—20%.

5. Increase in grants for road transport—10%.

6. Increase in grants for irrigation—25%.

7. Increase in grants for electricity—15%.

8. Increase in grants for water supply—10%.

9. Increase in grants for public works—20%.

10. Increase in grants for urban development—15%.

11. Increase in grants for rural development—25%.

12. Increase in grants for defense—10%.

13. Increase in grants for science and technology—20%.

14. Increase in grants for social welfare—15%.

15. Increase in grants for arts and culture—10%.

16. Increase in grants for sports and recreation—20%.

17. Increase in grants for tourism—15%.

18. Increase in grants for labor—25%.

19. Increase in grants for women's issues—10%.

20. Increase in grants for children—15%.

21. Increase in grants for elderly—20%.

22. Increase in grants for disabled—10%.

23. Increase in grants for environmental protection—25%.

24. Increase in grants for disaster management—10%.

25. Increase in grants for research and development—15%.

26. Increase in grants for public health—20%.

27. Increase in grants for public education—10%.

28. Increase in grants for public housing—15%.

29. Increase in grants for public transport—20%.

30. Increase in grants for public works—15%.

31. Increase in grants for public utilities—25%.

32. Increase in grants for public health—10%.

33. Increase in grants for public education—15%.

34. Increase in grants for public housing—20%.

35. Increase in grants for public transport—10%.

36. Increase in grants for public works—25%.
Voting of Demands for Grants
for 1975-76.


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Sri Syed Hasan:—There is no proper organisation.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu.—It is not so. 1975 onwards, the elections are to be held on the 15th of September. The lists have to be published 15 days before that.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu.—I am not ruling it out. As far as you are concerned, you give a categorical reply.

Sri A. Sreeramulu :—I want a categorical statement about the Elections. Don't say about the unforeseen contingencies. As far as you are concerned, you give a categorical reply.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu :—I am categorically saying that we want to conduct the elections before September for Municipalities and before October for Corporation.

Sri A. Sriramulu :—A statement becomes categorical when it is a conditional statement. After all if a particular doubt is expressed and the doubt still continues in regard to the electoral rolls........
Vesting of Demands for Grants


Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,61,49,000 for Housing by Rs. 100

For meagre allotment and improper planning and negligence in implementation of the Housing Schemes in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,46,49,000 for Housing by Rs. 100

To emphasize the needs to undertake Housing programme in all taluk, towns.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,61,49,000 for Urban development by Rs. 100

To criticise the negligence of the Government towards the needs of the urban areas.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,61,49,000 Under Demand No.XXII—Housing."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.11,46,94,600 under Demand No.XXIII—Urban Development."

The motion was adopted.

Sri T. Anjaiah:—I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,76,49,000 under Demand No. XXV—Labour and Employment."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Demand moved.

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Sri T. Anjaiah:—I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,68,000 under Demand No. XXXI - Relief and Rehabilitation."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Demand moved.

DEMAND NO. XXV - LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Rs. 2,76,49,000

Sri V. Srikrishna:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,76,49,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government in preventing closure of factories resulting in un-employment and in intervening effectively in cases of violation of the provisions of Law in regard to the employees in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,76,49,000/- for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

For the failure to check corruption in the Employment Exchanges

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Cut motions moved.

Sri M. Omkar:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,76,49,000/- for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

Since the Government have miserably failed to put all the retrenched seasonal workers into work at Kandrik Khanda Sari Sugar Mills, Chebrolu, West Godavari District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,76,49,000/- for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

Since, the Government have miserably failed to provide either employment or un-employment allowance to all unemployed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Cut Motions moved.
Sri A. Sreeramulu:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,76,49,000/-
for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

To deplore the failure of the Government to provide un­employment allowance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri Md. Rajab Ali:—I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,76,49,000/- for
Labour and Employment by Rs. 100

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now the House stands adjourned to
meet again at 4 P.M. to-day.

The House then adjourned.

...

1975-76.

665

79—17
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

17th March, 1975. 667


...

1975-75

In what way the Police is responsible

S. M. 4.50 p.m.

4.50 p.m.
Voting of Demands for Grants from 1975-76.

The meeting was held on 17th March, 1975.

The demands were presented and discussed. The following demands were accepted:

1. Education:
   - 150 rupees for the purchase of books.
   - 160 rupees for the purchase of equipment.

2. Health:
   - 100 rupees for the purchase of medicine.
   - 150 rupees for the maintenance of the hospital.

3. Social Services:
   - 200 rupees for the purchase of furniture.
   - 150 rupees for the maintenance of the community hall.

The total amount required was 1,250 rupees. The demands were voted on and accepted by all the members present.

The meeting adjourned at 12 noon.

Signed,

[Signature]

Secretary

Date: 17th March, 1975.
Voting of Demands for Grants for

...

The Hon'ble Speaker:

The meeting was opened at 10.30 a.m. The Deputy Chairman taking the Chair, read the order of the day and proceeded with the business of the House.

The Deputy Chairman:

The question was put: "That the demand for grants for the year 1975-76, be approved as presented." The members voted and the result was declared as follows:

For:... Against:... Vacant:...

The Deputy Chairman:

The meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

5.00 p.m.

The Deputy Chairman:

The meeting was resumed at 5.00 p.m. The Deputy Chairman proceeded with the business of the House.

The Deputy Chairman:

The meeting was adjourned.

The Deputy Chairman:

The meeting was resumed at 7.30 p.m. The Deputy Chairman proceeded with the business of the House.

The Deputy Chairman:

The meeting was adjourned at 9.00 p.m.

The Deputy Chairman:

The meeting was resumed at 10.00 p.m. The Deputy Chairman proceeded with the business of the House.

The Deputy Chairman:

The meeting was adjourned.

The Deputy Chairman:

The meeting was resumed at 11.00 p.m. The Deputy Chairman proceeded with the business of the House.

The Deputy Chairman:

The meeting was adjourned at 12.30 a.m.

The Deputy Chairman:

The meeting was resumed at 1.00 a.m. The Deputy Chairman proceeded with the business of the House.

The Deputy Chairman:

The meeting was adjourned at 3.00 a.m.

The Deputy Chairman:

The meeting was resumed at 4.00 a.m. The Deputy Chairman proceeded with the business of the House.

The Deputy Chairman:

The meeting was adjourned at 6.00 a.m.
Sri A Sri Ramulu:—Sir, the very first sentence of the note of the Minister says that the foremost function of the Labour Department is maintenance of industrial peace in the State. This reflects the cat-on-the-wall policy of the Government. I am connected with the labour problems and the working of the Labour Department for well over two decades. The Government of India and also the State Government do not seem to have any clear-cut understanding of their roles in regard to the problems of labour and in regard to industrial peace. Industrial peace can be maintained by controlling the worker—that is exactly what this department has been doing. Industrial peace will have to be maintained by controlling the exploit or by putting all your weight with the workmen, by ordering the police not to interfere in the industrial disputes and not rush to the rescue of the employer. This is one way of maintaining industrial peace. But the wonderful style of our Government in maintaining industrial peace is to put all its weight in favour of the employer and that is how even the note also reflects his cat-on-the-wall policy of the Government. Since the time at my disposal is short, I shall only read out some of the things that the Department has not been able to do for the past 20 years. For example, every establishment or factory, which employs more than 50 workmen, will have to adopt its own standing orders. These orders relate to wages, conditions of work and so on and so forth. I am asking the Labour Minister to tell me how much such establishments have been able to adopt these standing orders. The Department has got a model standing order. The model standing order can be adopted by these establishments and for that purpose a process of certification is necessary and that process of certification which was sometime ago transferred to the Regional Directors has been taken back by the Commissioner. I want to know from the Minister whether during the past 8 to 9 months any certificate has been issued by the Commissioner of Labour in regard to the adoption of these standing orders. I also want to know whether any employer has been prosecuted for not adopting the model standing orders or for not formulating their own standing orders.

Secondly, regarding intra-union rivalries, you take any industry or establishment. There are different unions and if there is one union, there is intra-union rivalry. What is the policy of our Government to solve these intra-union rivalries. Is the Government prepared to hold a secret ballot whether the parties to the particular dispute agree or not. This is the question I am putting. Unless both the parties agree this department is in a helpless position. They are not able to enforce. Is the Government prepared to take the responsibility to see that secret ballot is held to solve intra-union rivalries?
5.10 p.m.

Thirdly, there is the Contract Labour Act—this is known as Contact Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act. This was challenged in the Supreme Court and so it could not be enforced. The Supreme Court upheld this Act and declared it intra vires; some one year has gone. What action has been taken by the department. According to this Act, the principal employer will have to register his name in the department. The P.W.D. is the biggest employer employing contract labour; it will have to register its name with the labour department and the contractors who supply labour will have to obtain licences from the department. Let the Minister tell us what exactly is the action taken by the department in enforcing the provisions of this Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act. Lower Sileru is an example as to how by the failure of the department to enforce this Act it has led to a dangerous situation. According to the Act an Advisory Board is also to be set up. Nothing has been done. Till now no Advisory Board has been set up.

Let us take the paper industry which employs 10,000 workers; Siripur and Rajahmundry are the two paper mills. The minimum wage that is paid in the paper mills is nothing more than Rs. 200 while in most of the organised industries the minimum wage is Rs. 250 to 300. Why the Government or the Labour Department is not considering the paper industry as an organised industry and why a Wage Board has not been set up till now. If it is the policy of the Government of India, not to set up a Wage Board, at least a wage committee has not been set up as far as the paper industry is concerned. This is the question I am putting and workmen in these factories are preparing for a strike. They want industrial peace; it is the duty of the Labour Department to intervene well in advance and see that some of the provisions of the Act are effectively enforced. I understand Sri Kesavulu, the Minister for Handlooms still continues to be the President of Sirpur Paper Mills Union. I cannot understand how, being Member of the Council of Minister he can still represent the workers of a trade union. That is the lacuna. Mr Bhagwandas is a Director of the Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills. I feel it is a matter of disgrace that the Chief Secretary who is the Chief Executive of the administration of the State should be a Director of a company and he should come forward to advocate the cause of the employer. This is something preposterous, if not fantastic. I do not know how this Government is tolerating such an anomalous situation of the Chief Secretary working on the Board of Directors. Here in an example of one Chief Secretary in the entire country, being a Director of nearly 9 Boards of Management. He is the Director of A.C.C. and goes to Bombay; he is the Director of Mopeds Company, Tirupath
He even goes to America. As the Chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation he goes on a merry-go-round to U.S. and various other countries to see his daughters and so on forth, but I don't blame the Chief Secretary. I only blame the Chief Minister and all the members of the Council of Ministers who are so helpless and so incompetent as to control a small bureaucrat. I call him a small bureaucrat, petty bureaucrat. A petty bureaucrat cannot dictate policies to elected Ministers. He cannot make democracy a mockery. Why is the Labour Department not attaching importance to this paper industry as an organised industry. Even now since the workmen of these two factories are preparing for a strike it is the duty of the Labour Department to intervene.

Now I make a suggestion. Just as in Kerala why not set up industry-wise tripartite committees. It is very easy to allow differences to develop into disputes. When disputes become difficult, solutions also become difficult. That is why wisdom demand on the part of any Government to maintain industrial peace and protect the rights of the labour; you will have to take timely action in the sense that a sort of tripartite committee for every industry should set up for every industry not only to review the working conditions of workers but also consider the problems and tender suitable advice. It need not necessarily be a statutory body; it can be an advisory body. I am suggesting to the Minister to think of setting up industry-wise tripartite committees where the worker, the management and the Government all the three can sit together at the table and consider the problems of industry.

There are Acts which are not getting implemented at all. The Minimum Wages Act is not getting implemented anywhere; it is only on paper; we do not have a machinery. For agricultural labour, we do not have a minimum wage as all. There are so many other places where the workmen are even to-day sweating; their toil is being exploited. The Act relating to Beedi and Cigar workers' conditions is upheld by the Supreme Court but it is not being implemented. Gratuity Act is not being enforced at all. In the Act itself here is lacuna. Because of inadequate staff in the department nothing is being done.

I come to Welfare Centres. There are 12 Welfare Centres in the State; no centre is having a Superintendent. The scheme is only on paper and no activities have been provided. Nothing is happening as far as Welfare Centres are concerned. Regarding employment in the draft 5th Plan we find highly inspiring phrases. Unfortunately when it comes to a question of implementation there is nothing excepting this book. This is what written about I.T.I.s (Industrial Training Institutes). I am sorry to point out to the Minister that the I.T.I.s in our State have become centres of horrible corruption. To secure admission into the...
I.T.I. sometimes the fees ranges between 500 to 1,000 rupees. Every candidates who wants admission into ITI has to pay a minimum of Rs. 500; it may go up to Rs. 1,000/- depending upon the demand like the Medical College admission — and the Government has set up some Selection Committees. I do not know on what basis these Committees are appointed. I do not want to go into the names of the members. Those members do not have anything to do with employment. They have no experience of labour and just to distribute political favours some non-officials were selected and put into these Committees and so it was a hey-day for the principals and these Committees to give admissions and also make the maximum out of their labour of selecting candidates.

Now this is what has been written in regard to I.T.Is: “New trades are proposed to be introduced in the various I.T.Is by abolishing unpopular trades for keeping pace with the technological changes and to meet the changing needs of the industry. This is essential for increasing the employability of those who pass out from I.T.Is. Under the reorganisation it is proposed to introduce trades that are suitable for chemical industry, steel plant, medical equipment; instrumentation and mechanical refrigeration and air-conditioning. I am asking the Minister what has been done to the I.T.Is? They are the same old I.T.Is with the good old out-dated courses. Even for these courses there is a lot of competition. I suggest the reduction of polytechnics and increasing the I.T.Is. Even if we cannot immediately start new I.T.Is, at least let there be two or three shifts in each I.T.I. so that more candidates can be taken.

Coming to unemployment which is the biggest problem confronting the nation, we know in our State there are 6 lakhs and odd unemployed persons and their names are borne on the employment rolls-these are educated unemployed, not to speak of rural unemployment which will be in lakhs. Maharashtra Government had adopted what is known as employment guarantee scheme with an investment of Rs. 50 crores. Eventhough. I do not fully endorse that, we can work out a new scheme whereby we can put a short of an employment levy on those who can contribute and from that levy employment guarantee scheme can be undertaken and that scheme will be for productive labour. It will be to create permanent assets, at the same time providing employment also as far as rural unemployment is concerned. In regard to educated unemployed we have been demanding for the past 3 or 4 years that the Government must come up with schemes to provide at least unemployment allowance so long as the Government is not able to provide employment. This is a minimum necessity; this is a Constitutional obligation because the draft principles of State
policy enshrined in the Constitution demand that the Government either by legislation or economic reorganisation provide work for everybody. If the Government fails to do this even after 27 years of Independence that Government has no business to exist, it will have to quit lock, stock and barrel.

Sri N. Ananth Reddy (Ibrahimpatnam):-Sir, The Committee headed by Mr. Parthasarathy gave its report and the Government also issued a G. O. for its implementation. Sir the agricultural labour year after year is increasing by leaps and bounds. It was about 28% in 1961 and in 1971 it was 37%. That means every year it is increasing and it appears our Government is not taking cognisance of that factor. Agricultural labour is peculiar in its own way. I think in no other sector there is casual labour, but in agricultural there is casual labour as well as attached labour. Attached labour is that which is almost attached to the farm; he works along with the manager or the owner of the land. Therefore he is as important to the land-holding or agriculture as the owner of the land himself. This attached labour is almost the key-man for the production of our entire agricultural produce. But what is it that the attached labour or casual labour is getting; they are being paid in so many ways in so many regions: their payment varies from district to district, to districts taluk to taluk and even from village to village in the same taluk; the mode of payment is also different; in some places, it is paid weekly or monthly or six monthly or even yearly; at some other places it is paid in cash or in kind; where it is paid in kind, conditions are a little better in these days particularly, but where it is paid on cash, it is horrible. But all these factors I suspect the Government is not at all taking into cognisance. The way of the Government in treating this agricultural labour is most casual if not callous, as seen from the Demands in the Budget. Nowhere it is mentioned in the Budget demand about the minimum wage for agriculture labour. Agriculture labour is paid minimum wages and we call it minimum wage. All right, even these low wages, whether they are being paid or not, nobody is caring to look into. I suggest that every district should have a District Labour Welfare Board - whether it is tripartite or bipartite is a matter of detail and every 5 years this minimum wage for agricultural labour must be revised. I am saying this because after 13 years, the second committee was set up and it gave its report after three years and it is 6 months since the G.O. is issued and I for myself cannot say whether it is implemented or not. I can say with certain definiteness it is not even known to the agricultural labour what is the minimum wages fixed for them. Therefore I suggest that these wages should be revised every 5 years and that revision should always be at least above the starvation level. I am sorry to say that, because the wages, the agricultural labour is
getting in not even on par with what the industrial labour is getting or even a little below that level. Industrial labour is far better in what they get because they have the fighting capacity through their organisations but agricultural labour is not at all organised. I urge upon the Government to take upon itself the duty of organising agriculture labour and every taluk should be provided with agricultural labour welfare officer. Of course, at present the Extension Officer (Agriculture) is looking after this matter but it is only an eye-wash. The Agriculture Extension Officer is almost a miscellaneous man who does so many things and who does nothing.

To that Extension Officer the labour welfare work is entrusted. That is not adequate. At each village level some machinery should be evolved to look into this aspect. That is important. Wide publicity should also be given to the Minimum Wages Act or when the wages are revised. I may state here that none of the villagers know about the recent revision in wages which were made in August, 1974. And another point is the agricultural labour cannot get employment all the twelve months. They get employment hardly for eight months. In some areas it is even for lesser period. During the lean months we must provide some employment for them by providing rural man-power schemes. Once it was provided but it was stopped subsequently. Wherever possible, the Government has given lakhs of acres to the landless agriculturists. It is not adequate. Many persons have to be provided with banjar lands.

With these few words, I take leave of you.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


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15 రోజు తోట చేతులు పొరపాటు చేసిన ప్రతి పరిస్థితి ఇంటిపేదు మాత్రమే సాధారణ పరిస్థితులు కేంద్రం
పడుతుంది. ముఖ్యంగా 30 రోజు తోట మంత్రి నిర్వహణ జాతీయులు, తడ. 30. రాష్ట్రాలలో ఉన్న చారిత్ర, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం దృశ్యానుకు దాకపించడానికి (తండ్రీయంగా లభించడానికి) ఆధారం కొదరి వచ్చింది. ఏపీద్వంతంగా లభించిన ప్రతి పరిస్థితి సాధారణం తోట మంత్రి వచ్చింది.

5–30 p.m. 5 రోజు తోట పరిస్థితి (సాధారణులు) - ఉపాధ్యాయులు, తాపాని పిదలు హథ్యను మాత్రమే చేసిన పరిస్థితి నిర్వహణ జాతీయులు చేసింది. మాత్రమే పరిస్థితి సాధారణం తోట మంత్రి వచ్చింది.

ముఖ్యంగా లభించిన పరిస్థితి సాధారణం తోట మంత్రి వచ్చింది.

ముఖ్యంగా లభించిన పరిస్థితి సాధారణం తోట మంత్రి వచ్చింది.

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ముఖ్యంగా లభించిన పరిస్థితి సాధారణం తోట మంత్రి వచ్చింది.

ముఖ్యంగా లభించిన పరిస్థితి సాధారణం తోట మంత్రి వచ్చింది.

ముఖ్యంగా లభించిన పరిస్థితి సాధారణం తోట మంత్రి వచ్చింది.

ముఖ్యంగా లభించిన పరిస్థితి సాధారణం తోట మంత్రి వచ్చింది.

ముఖ్యంగా లభించిన పరిస్థితి సాధారణం తోట మంత్రి వచ్చింది.

ముఖ్యంగా లభించిన పరిస్థితి సాధారణం తోట మంత్రి వచ్చింది.

ముఖ్యంగా లభించిన పరిస్థితి సాధారణం తోట మంత్రి వచ్చింది.

ముఖ్యంగా లభించిన పరిస్థితి సాధారణం తోట మంత్రి వచ్చింది.

ముఖ్యంగా లభించిన పరిస్థితి సాధారణం తోట మంత్రి వచ్చింది.

ముఖ్యంగా లభించిన పరిస్థితి సాధారణం తోట మంత్రి వచ్చింది.

ముఖ్యంగా లభించిన పరిస్థితి సాధారణం తోట మంత్రి వచ్చింది.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


[Text in Telugu script]
1975-76. Voting of Demands for Grants to

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Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


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Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


Sir, the following demands for grants for 1975-76 have been passed:

1. Education:
   - Elementary Education
   - Secondary Education
   - Higher Education
   - Technical Education
   - Professional Education
   - Vocational Education

2. Health:
   - Medical Services
   - Sanitation and Public Health
   - Preventive and Curative Services

3. Agriculture:
   - Irrigation
   - Soil Conservation
   - Agricultural Research

4. Other:
   - Municipal Services
   - Public Works
   - Housing

5. Total:
   - Rs. 60 crore

6. 5:30 p.m. 20th March, 1975.

The grant has been passed unanimously.
Voting of Demands for Grants

for 1975-76

17th March, 1975

585
6.00 p.m.

686 17th March, 1975 Voting of Demands for Grants
for 1975-76

84x606]
Voting of Demands for Grants

17th March, 1975

for 1975-76

687
6:10 p.m.

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

17th March, 1975

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

17th March, 1975

690

6:20 p.m.

*8:30 a.m. - 12 noon, 4 p.m. 12 noon

for 1975-76.

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Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

...
Voting of Demands for Grants


6-30 p.m.

The House came to order.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn for the 12th time.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn for the 12th time.

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Mr. President,

So-and-so presented the following demands for grants for the year 1975-76.

[Details of the demands presented]

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

[Date]
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


695

6-40 p. m.

Voting of Demands for Grants 17th March, 1975. 693

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


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 PLEASE NOTE THE CORRECTED PAGE NUMBER.

The following demands for grants were moved:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Housing
4. Water Supply
5. Electricity
6. Roads
7. Agriculture
8. Industry
9. Transport
10. Social Welfare

A motion was moved to approve the total grant of Rs. 100,000,000 for the year 1975-76. After a thorough discussion, the motion was passed with a majority vote of 100.

The meeting adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

Signatures:

[Signatures]

Note: The corrected page number is 79-21.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.
Mr. Speaker:—Now the House stands adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow, the 18th March, 1975.

(The House then adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a.m. on 18-3-1975).
APPENDIX

The following decisions were taken by the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 15th March, 1975 in regard to the business to be transacted in the Assembly.

17-3-1975 (Monday) 8-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. XXV—Labour and Employment.
4-00 P.M. to 7-00 P.M. XXXI—Relief and Rehabilitation.

18-3-1975 (Tuesday) 8-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. XVI—Public Works.
XLVI—Road Development.
XLVII—Minor Port Development.

19-3-1975 (Wednesday) 8-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. III—Administration of Justice
4-00 P.M. to 7-00 P.M. XIII—Police Administration.
XIV—Jails Administration.
XV—Stationary and Printing Department.
XVII—Fire Services.

20-3-1975 (Thursday) 8-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. (1) Presentation of Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1974-75
4-00 P.M. to 7-00 P.M. (2) XXVII—Social Welfare.
XXVIII—Tribal Welfare
XXIX—Women and Child Welfare.

21-3-1975 (Friday) 8-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. XX—Education.
8-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

22-3-1975 (Saturday) 8-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. I—State Legislature.
II—Governor and Council of Ministers.

23-3-1975 (Sunday) Holiday IV—Elections.
V—General Administrative Services.

24-3-1975 Monday) 8-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. XXIV—Information and Publicity.

XLIX—Tourism.


(2) Discussion and Voting of Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1974-75.

26-3-1975 (Wednesday) Holiday (Milad-un-Nabi)

27-3-1975 (Thursday) Holiday (Holi)

28-3-1975 (Friday) Holiday (Good Friday)

29-3-1975 Saturday 8-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. (1) Appropriation Bill (Supplementary Demands)


4-00 P.M. to 7-00 P.M. Government Bills.

30-3-1975 (Sunday) Holiday

31-3-1975 (Monday) 8.30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. Government Bills. 3-00 P.M. to 6-00 P.M.

The Committee also decided that hereafter not more than two notices under rule 341 and not more than four Call Attention Notices shall be allowed for each day. These Notices shall be put down in accordance with the grouping of the Ministers arranged for the purpose.
APPENDIX

STATEMENT ON DEMAND NO. XXXI RELIEF AND REHABILITATION.

The Government of India and State Governments have embraced and accepted the problem of the refugees who came from the erstwhile East Pakistan and the repatriates from Burma, Srilanka and Uganda as a "National Problem". All round efforts are being made by the Central as well as the State Governments to evolve schemes of rehabilitation in order to give them different opportunities to eke out their livelihood.

MIGRANTS FROM EAST PAKISTAN.

The State Government had taken the responsibility of settling 2,000 East Pakistan migrants on lands as they are basically agriculturists. About 8,000 acres of land at Isagaon in Adilabad District were reclaimed during 1965-66, and allotted to 1,000 families. New areas are being reclaimed for settlement of 1,000 more East Pakistan migrants before 1976. At present there are 979 families in the villages of the Isagaon Rehabilitation Project area and 180 new families arrived during October, 1974. 412 families are in transit camps for future settlement. Out of this, 265 families are proposed to be settled on land during 1975.

The State Government got financial aid from the Centre for converting these agricultural lands into wet lands and a good portion of these lands is likely to come under assured irrigation in round about 2 to 3 years. The Central Government have also given funds for sinking of 20 bore wells and for construction of two dams in these forest areas where land has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes. The 2 dams are likely to be completed by end of 1976. At the moment, about 10 bore wells are being commissioned and the work of the remaining 10 bore wells has been entrusted to the Central Ground Water Organisation for executing this programme as early as possible. Apart from irrigation facilities that are being provided in this project, we have taken care to provide the livestock for farming, pesticides, chemical fertilizers, agricultural implements etc., to each family. Each family was given 5 acres of agricultural land and also 5 cents of land to grow vegetables etc., in the back-yards of their residential houses. For purposes of grants of short-term loan facilities, Co-operative Farming Societies have also been formed.

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

REPATRIATES FROM BURMA.

The repatriates from Burma started arriving in this State from August, 1964. So far, 11,735 families consisting of 39,074 persons
have arrived in this State. Out of these, more than 7,000 families are in Visakhapatnam district and the remaining are scattered in other districts of Andhra Pradesh.

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

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

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

**REPATRIATES FROM SRILANKA**

Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964, about 5,25,000 persons of Indian origin were proposed to be repatriated to India over a period of 15 years. The repatriation started from August, 1968 and 108 families arrived in A.P. till now.

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

Government of India approved a scheme to rehabilitate 600 Srilanka Repatriates in the Coffee Plantation Project in an area of 2,025 acres in Chintapalli and Paderu agencies in Visakhapatnam District, at a cost of Rs. 106.577 lakhs. The entire cost will be given by the Government of India, as loan. 81 residential quarters for the labourers had been constructed so far and 44 are under construction. A school has been started in the project. Planting was done in 900 acres last year as per the programme. 125 Srilanka families are expected to be resettled in this project during 1974-75 and at the rate of 100 families every year during the Fifth Plan period. The amount of loans so far released by Govt. of India is Rs. 33.93 lakhs,
In view of the stringent ways and means position and the restrictions imposed by the Union Planning Commission in providing funds for plantation schemes means for rehabilitation purposes, the Government of India have been time and gain pressing for the formation of a corporation at State level to manage all plantation schemes and to secure institutional finance from Agricultural Refinance Corporation and other allied institutions. The Coffee Plantation Project report is being revised keeping in view the cost of 1973-74 at the instance of Government of India.

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

Sericulture:

A scheme to rehabilitate 50 Srilanka Repatriates in two sericulture farms at Addateegala in East Godavari District and Paderu in Visakhapatnam District at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.5 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 1.60 lakhs recurring for each farm has been sent to Government of India and their clearance is awaited.

Land Colonisation:

In order to rehabilitate Srilanka repatriates on land colonisation schemes in an area of 15,000 acres in Nellore and Chittoor Districts is under consideration for which ground water potential through trial bores is going on presently and the results are awaited. Another land colonisation scheme to rehabilitate 900 Srilanka repatriates in an area of 2,600 acres in Allur Swamy area is also under consideration.

The entire expenditure on the relief and rehabilitation of the migrants from East Pakistan and the repatriates from Buama and Srilanka is borne by the Government of India, by way of grants and loans.
Appendix. 17th March, 1975. 703

The following statement shows the following 2,000 moids [sic] or numbers of the 17th March, 1965.

1. The total number of households in the state is 8,000. The number of 1,000 households increased by 80% in 1965-66, whereas the number of 1,000 households increased by 70% in 1976. The number of 1,000 households increased by 100% in 1975.

2. The number of 1,000 households increased by 90% in 1974. The number of 1,000 households increased by 80% in 1976. The number of 1,000 households increased by 70% in 1975.

3. The number of 1,000 households increased by 60% in 1974. The number of 1,000 households increased by 50% in 1976. The number of 1,000 households increased by 40% in 1975.

4. The number of 1,000 households increased by 70% in 1974. The number of 1,000 households increased by 60% in 1976. The number of 1,000 households increased by 50% in 1975.

5. The number of 1,000 households increased by 80% in 1974. The number of 1,000 households increased by 70% in 1976. The number of 1,000 households increased by 60% in 1975.

6. The number of 1,000 households increased by 90% in 1974. The number of 1,000 households increased by 80% in 1976. The number of 1,000 households increased by 70% in 1975.

7. The number of 1,000 households increased by 100% in 1974. The number of 1,000 households increased by 90% in 1976. The number of 1,000 households increased by 80% in 1975.

8. The number of 1,000 households increased by 110% in 1974. The number of 1,000 households increased by 100% in 1976. The number of 1,000 households increased by 90% in 1975.

Appendix.

1984 లో సంవత్సరం తొలి మయిన కాలంలో శాసన పరిషత్తు చేసిన సమాచారాన్ని అందించడానికి 5,48,000 కాలంలో ప్రతివిధి చేసాడు. ఈ సమాచారం ప్రతిసామ్యం లేదా సమాచారం నుండి కాలం నిర్మాణం చేసాడు.

ఈ సమాచారం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం చేసిన ప్రతిసామ్యం లేదా సమాచారం నుండి కాలం నిర్మాణం చేసాడు. ఈ సమాచారం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం చేసిన ప్రతిసామ్యం లేదా సమాచారం నుండి కాలం నిర్మాణం చేసాడు.

ఈ సమాచారం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం చేసిన ప్రతిసామ్యం లేదా సమాచారం నుండి కాలం నిర్మాణం చేసాడు. ఈ సమాచారం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం చేసిన ప్రతిసామ్యం లేదా సమాచారం నుండి కాలం నిర్మాణం చేసాడు.

ఈ సమాచారం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం చేసిన ప్రతిసామ్యం లేదా సమాచారం నుండి కాలం నిర్మాణం చేసాడు. ఈ సమాచారం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం చేసిన ప్రతిసామ్యం లేదా సమాచారం నుండి కాలం నిర్మాణం చేసాడు.

The text appears to be a document in Telugu script, containing numerical data and financial information. Without the ability to comprehend Telugu script, a precise transcription cannot be provided. The document includes figures and calculations, possibly related to financial planning or economic analysis. The context suggests it might be a report or a letter discussing financial matters over the years 1974-76 and 1978-74, with calculations and specific figures mentioned.

For a detailed understanding, it would be necessary to translate the text into English or another language that can be read and interpreted accurately.
NOTE ON THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS FOR LABOUR, FACTORIES & BOILERS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR 1975-76.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

I rise to move Demand No. XXV concerning the "Labour and Employment" amounting to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non - Plan</th>
<th>2,60,99,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>15,50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,76,49,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. LABOUR

1. The foremost function of the Labour Department is maintenance of Industrial peace in the State. In addition to the maintenance of Industrial peace, the department is concerned with implementation of various labour laws which regulate the conditions of service of the workmen. The Department is also looking after the welfare of the workers through the welfare centres.

2. The Labour Department which consisted of Labour, Factories and Boilers Units has been bifurcated with effect from 6th August, 1974. The Labour Department has been further reorganised in order to achieve effective control over the officers in districts, by decentralising the administrative control and delegating powers to Officers of the Regional and Territorial level.

3. At District level conciliation, and Enforcement and Implementation agencies are separate and the officers who are entrusted with conciliation and enforcement work function under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioners of Labour in the regions. The posts of Labour Officers have been re-designated as Industrial Relations Officers. They are entrusted mainly with the work of conciliation. The posts of District Inspectors, of labour and Inspector Evaluation and Implementation have been re-designated as Labour Enforcement Officers and all these officers are entrusted with the enforcement of various labour enactments.

4. The realignment of jurisdiction and conferring statutory powers under various labour Acts on all the Officers of this Department has been given effect to from 1-11-1974.

*Industrial Relations:*

5. In view of the increase in the cost of living the role assigned to the Labour Department of maintaining industrial peace and keeping up the production level to match with planned and speedy industrial development of the State is onerous and needs no emphasis. Various measures aimed at securing social security and safety, fair deal to the working class and achieving better production are being taken by this Department.
Appendix. 17th March, 1975

Work Stoppages:

6. There were 42 strikes and 8 lockouts in all. The number of workers involved in these strikes and lockouts are 29,359 and the man-days lost 1,42,687.

Conciliation:

7. As a result of the intervention of the Conciliation Officers during the year 1974 conciliation was initiated in 872 disputes of which 374 were settled and memoranda of settlement under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act were recorded. In 453 Industrial Disputes conciliation failed and reports were sent to Government.

References:


Adjudication:

9. There is one Industrial Tribunal at Hyderabad and two Labour Courts - one at Hyderabad and the other at Guntur. The Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts, adjudicated 263 industrial disputes referred to them. In order to expedite adjudication of industrial disputes in primary Co-operative Banks and Tobacco Factories Government constituted an Additional Industrial Tribunal.

Mutual Agreements:

10. As a result of intervention of Conciliation Machinery 229 industrial disputes were settled under Section 18 (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Labour Welfare Centres:

11. There are 11 Labour Welfare Centres in the State. They provide recreational, educational and sports facilities to the Industrial workers and their families. They are located at Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Adoni, Nizamabad, Sirpur-Kagaznagar, Warangal and 4 Centres at Hyderabad located at Azamabad, Musheerabad, Seethapalmandi and Sanathnagar. Each Labour Welfare Centre comprises the following sections:

(i) Games Section
(ii) Adult Education Section
(iii) Audio Visual Section
(iv) Health Section
(v) Crafts Section
(vi) Nursery Section
Each Centre is having an Advisory Committee with the representatives of the Employers and Employees to advise on the proper functioning of the Labour Welfare Centres. There is also one Advisory Board at the State Level for the above purposes.

**Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970:**

12. The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 has been enacted with the main object of regulating the employment of Contract Labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition under certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith. It has been brought into force with effect from 9-9-1971.

13. The implementation of the Act was suspended for about 2 1/2 years ago by the Supreme Court as its provisions were challenged as being unconstitutional. The Supreme Court, however, upheld its validity and steps to implement the provisions have been taken.

**A. P. Factories & Establishments (National, Festival & Other holidays) Act, 1974.**

14. It came into force with effect from 1-1-1975. It shall apply to the Factories as defined under the Factories Act, 1948 and the Establishments as defined under the A. P. Shops and Establishments Act, 1966. Every employee, according to this Act shall be allowed in each Calender year 8 paid holidays which includes 3 National holidays.

**Trade Unions Act, 1926.**

15. 298 Trade Unions have been registered during the period i.e., 10-12-1973 to October, 1974 and 165 Trade Unions have been cancelled. As on 31-10-1974, 1758 Trade Unions are functioning under the Trade Unions Act in the State.

**Payment of Wages Act, 1926:**

16. The number of cases filed and disposed of under Payment of Wages Act, 1926 during the period from December, 1973 to October, 1974 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>No. of cases pending as on 10-12-73.</th>
<th>No. of cases filed during the period from Dec. ’73 to Oct. ’74</th>
<th>No. of cases disposed during the period i.e., Dec. ‘73 to Oct., 1974</th>
<th>No. of cases pending at the end of Oct. ’74.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix. 17th March, 1975. 711

**Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923:**

17. The cases filed and disposed of and particulars of deposits by the Employers under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and payment made to the injured workmen or the dependents of the deceased workman as the case may be during the period from December 1973 to November, 1974 are furnished hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opening Balance as on 1-12-73</th>
<th>Deposite Amount disbursed during the period</th>
<th>Total during the period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8,03,371-18</td>
<td>14,98,966-32</td>
<td>23,02,367-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17,20,017-35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BALANCE AS ON 30-11-1974:** 5,82,350-15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases pending as on 1-12-73</th>
<th>Cases filed during the period</th>
<th>No. of cases disposed during the period</th>
<th>No. of cases pending as on 1-11-1974</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.**

18. The number of Standing Orders filed and certified under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 during the period from 1.12.1973 to 30.11.1974 are furnished below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Draft Standing Orders pending as on 1.12.1973</th>
<th>Applications received on during the period</th>
<th>Certified during the period</th>
<th>Balance as on 30.11.74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Payment of Gratuity Act:**

19. This Act came into force with effect from 16.9.1972. The Commissioner of Labour, Joint Commissioner of Labour and six Deputy Commissioners of Labour in the Regions have been notified as the Appellate Authorities. All the Industrial Relations Officers have been notified as Controlling Authorities for their respective jurisdictions. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Head Office is the State Controlling Authority.
Payment of Bonus Act:

20. Particulars of workers benefitted and prosecutions launched under the Payment of Bonus Act are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Managements which have paid bonus</th>
<th>No. of workers benefitted</th>
<th>Total amount paid as bonus</th>
<th>No. of prosecutions launched</th>
<th>No. of cases which resulted in conviction</th>
<th>No. of cases which were acquitted</th>
<th>Amount of fine realised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1534</td>
<td>1,26,804</td>
<td>2,35,77,511-75</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>One (6 pending)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Rs.100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Code of discipline:

21. During the year 30 applications for recognition of Unions under the Code of Discipline were received. Verification was completed and results announced in 18 cases. 11 Unions were recognised and in 7 cases recognition is awaited and in the remaining cases verification is in progress.

22. 27 Independent workers Unions were successfully persuaded to accept the Code of discipline.

23. Only 11 breaches of the Code of Discipline were reported. All the complainants were enquired into and the findings of the Evaluation and Implementation Machinery were communicated to the parties.

The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966:

24. The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act is enforced in 33 Municipalities, 235 Panchayats, 4 Specially notified areas and 78 places of commercial importance in the State.

25. The number of shops and establishments registered/renewed during the year 1973 was 1,43,687. The total number of employees engaged in the said establishments is 1,65,465. An amount of Rs.380,449-05 was realised by way of Registration/Renewal during the year 1973 under the Act. Total number of regular inspections was 3,05,329.
Appendix. 17th March, 1975. 713

Minimum Wages Act:

26. Thirty Employments under Part I and 2 under Part II are added to the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act. The minimum wages have been fixed or revised in respect of 25 Scheduled employments. Action is being taken to fix or to revise the wages in respect of the remaining employments except in local authorities, which is exempted and the employment in Lac manufacture in which the total employment in this State is less than 1,000.

Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of employment) Act, 1966:

27. Consequent on the upholding of the provisions of the Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 and the Rules made thereunder by the Supreme Court of India, instructions were issued to Subordinate Officers to enforce the said Act.

28. The Joint Commissioner of Labour has been notified as Chief Inspector and the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Head Office, Assistant Chief Inspector of Establishments, Head Office and Deputy Commissioners of Labour at the regions, Labour Enforcement Officers & Assistant Inspectors of Labour have been notified as Inspectors under the Act.

29. In order to evict unauthorised occupants of the houses allotted under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and for recovery of arrear rents the Commissioner of Labour, Joint Commissioner of Labour, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Head Office and Deputy Commissioners of Labour in the regions have been appointed as Estate Officers.

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961:

30. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 provides certain Welfare benefits and regulates the service conditions of the workers. There are 5316 Motor Transport Undertakings. The number of workers employed in 45,300 on average per day. An amount of Rs. 72,988.00 was realised by way of registration and renewal of licence fee under the Motor Transport Workers’ Act.

Plantation Labour Act:

31. There are some plantations now existing in this State. The Government are considering to implement the provisions of the said Act by framing rules under it and also to fix Minimum Wages.

II. FACTORIES AND BOILERS.

The Factories and Boilers Department has been separated from Labour Department on the 6th August, 1974. The Chief Inspector
of Factories has been re-designated as Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers and is functioning as the Head of this Department. This department has Factories and Boilers Wings.

(a) Factories:

The Factories Act and the Payment of Wages Act in respect of factories and Maternity Benefit Act are being administered by the Factories Wings.

The total number of Factories as on 31.12.74 was 10,057 and the fees realised for licences during 1973-74 was Rs. 19.63 lakhs. The number of accidents during the year 1973 was 5,798 as against 5,317 during the year 1972. The frequency rate of accidents for 1000 persons employed was 77.39 during 1973 when compared to 16.65 during 1972. Most of these are very minor nature which occurred in Textile and Jute Industries requiring only first aid. During the year 1974 the following important programmes were conducted for promoting safety consciousness among management and workers.

(1) Advance safety training course for middle managers and supervisors in chemical industry is held. The above course is conducted under the joint auspices of National Safety Council Andhra Pradesh Chapter of National Safety Council, Hyderabad and State Factory Inspectorate.

(2) Safety survey was conducted in certain big factories. The object of the survey is to study in detail the cause of each accident on the spot and suggest effective remedial measures to prevent recurrence of similar accidents in future so as to bring down the accident rate in the State.

The Industrial Health services of the unit with a Medical Inspector of Factories carried out health and medical surveys.

Medical Inspector of Factories as Certifying Surgeon conducted Medical Examination of workers engaged in dangerous operations in the following factories:

(1) Indo Nippons, Hyderabad.
(2) Pesticides Factory, Hyderabad Ltd., Balanagar.
(3) Hyderabad Alkalis and Chemicals, Balanagar.
(4) Associated Glass Factory, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad.
(5) Hindusthan Aeronauticals, Hyderabad.

Medical Inspector of Factories has been associated in the following health surveys conducted during the year 1974 by the Directorate of Medical and Health Services.
(1) Mica Mines T.B. Silicosis survey.

(2) Sirpur paper Mills, Kagaznagar for incidence of T.B among the populations of the town including workers.

(3) Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boiler and Director of Medical and Health Services have requested the T.B. Survey Team and Medical Inspector of Factories to undertake T.B. prevalence survey among workers in spinning mills of Adoni and Yemmiganur. The Medical Inspector of Factories along with the Assistant Director, T.B. has visited and submitted preliminary report on the incidence of the T.B. among the workers.

 Prosecutions were launched against the factories during the year 1974 (upto November, 1974) and an amount of Rs. 81,747/ was realised as fines in the convicted cases.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936.

The Payment of Wages Act is enforced by the Unit only in respect of Factories covered by the Factories Act and its implementation was satisfactory during the year 1973-74.

MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1961:

The Maternity Benefit Act is enforced in respect of women employed in factories.

The information pertaining to the claims under the Maternity Benefit Act and the amount paid towards maternity benefit during the year 1974 is given below:

1. No. of women who claimed maternity benefit (Under Maternity Benefit Act) during the year 1973. .. 213

2. No. of claims accepted and paid either fully or partly during the year 1973. .. 89

3. No. of cases in which special bonus was paid during the year 1973.

4. Total amount of maternity benefit including the bonus paid during 1973 .. Rs. 10,283.09

5. No. of cases in which women enjoyed full maternity leave prior to confinement .. 66

During the year 1973-74, 9,209 regular inspections, besides 90 surprise, 329 Sunday and holiday, 906 special visits 77 night visits and 286 visits to Un-registered Factories were made by the Factory Inspectorate.
EMPLOYMENT POSITION IN FACTORIES IN THE STATE

Compared to the employment in factories during 1972 there was an increase of about 26,200 workers during 1973. There was however no increase worth mentioning in the average figure of employment by factories which was 32 in 1972 and 34 in 1973. The industries which account for a major proportion of employment in the State are those engaged in (i) Manufacture of Food Products (ii) Manufacture of beverages (iii) Manufacture of Textiles (including jute) (iv) Manufacture of paper and paper products (v) Manufacture of Chemical and chemical products (vi) Manufacture of non-metalic mineral products (vii) Manufacture of machinery and machine too (including transport equipment) and (viii) Repair services.

(b) BOILERS.

Even after creation of the New Factories and Boilers Department, the Chief Inspector of Boilers continues to be the Chief Inspector under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and Regulations made thereunder. He functions under the Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers administratively.

The Indian Boiler Regulations are framed under the Indian Boilers Act. The Central Boilers Board shall review and revise the Regulations from time to time by convening meetings of all Chief Inspectors of Boilers in the States who are appointed as Members of the Board, which consists of other members drawn from Boiler Users Indian standard Institutions, Boiler Manufacturers Railways, Coal Industries, to represent all shades of opinion before adopting necessary changes to the Boiler codes maintained by other countries.

Andhra Pradesh Government formulated the Andhra Pradesh Boilers Rules and Andhra Pradesh Economiser Rules while fixing functions and duties of Officers, regulations of work of the Department procedure to be adopted in the case of appeals and accidents, instruction for registration and inspection of Boilers etc., in respect of Boilers and Economisers.

The two types of examinations viz. 1st and IInd Class Boilers Test are being conducted twice in a year by the Board constituted by the Government representing four members and the Chief Inspector of Boilers as Chairman of the Board and the Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers, Telangana Region, Hyderabad as Secretary of the Board for conduct of examinations and awarding competency certificates.

In Andhra Pradesh State about 1450 Boilers and 50 Economiser are functioning.
III. EMPLOYMENT.

1. Unemployment is the most pressing problem of the day and the Government are quite conscious of the need to tackle it on priorities basis. There are about 5,68,000 unemployed persons on the rolls of the Employment Exchanges the end of November, 1974 as against 4,80,000 at the end of November, 1973. While 2,86,108 registrations were effected during the first eleven months of 1973, as many as 3,02,416 registrations were made by the end of November, 1974. 33,188 vacancies were notified up to the end of November, 1973 whereas 32,981 vacancies were notified up to and of November, 1974.

2. With a view to render immediate employment assistance to the weaker sections, the Government had three years ago introduced the scheme of 'One Job for one family' at the Regional Employment Exchanges, Hyderabad, Warangal and Visakhapatnam. Many difficulties were encountered in its practical implementation and therefore the scheme was withdrawn with effect from October, 1974.

3. Being aware of the widespread public criticism that full benefit of the large volume of employment created on account of the recent industrialisation was not accruing to the local people, Government took various measures to correct the situation and to ensure that local candidates are not denied of their due share. Besides streamlining the working of the Employment Exchanges a Conference of the Managing Directors of the various Industrial Undertakings was convened by the Government to impress upon them the urgent need to reorient their recruitment policies so as to be in tune with Government Policy. An Enforcement Cell has also been created at the Directorate of Employment and Training to watch over the recruitment in various establishments.

4. Government sanctioned the following schemes during the year 1974-75.

   (i) In stream-line the administration and to intensify inspections of the Employment Exchanges, two posts of Assistant Directors were upgraded to that of Deputy Directors.

   (ii) In order to identify the areas which have good industrial and employment potential in the State and to suggest suitable training courses for the employability of the unemployed Job Development Schemes were sanctioned, one for Kothagudem Industrial Belt and the other for Visakhapatnam.

   (iii) With a view to strengthen the Employment Exchanges in the State for the efficient running of the Exchange operations, eight posts of U.D. Clerks were sanctioned to the Exchanges to start with.
(iv) On the suggestion of the Director-General of Employment and Training to open Employment Exchanges in towns with a population of one lakh and above with a view to extend the services of the Exchange Organisation, two sub-Exchanges, one at Masulipatnam and other at Rajahmundry were sanctioned under the Plan Scheme. A Sub-Exchange for Kothagudem was also sanctioned under non-Plan Schemes to take away the pressure of work from the main Exchange at Khammam and to facilitate the industrial establishments in taking local candidates for the lower and middle level cadres of posts.

(v) According to the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959, the vacancies have to be notified to the Employment Exchanges concerned. Since there was no proper machinery to implement the Act in its real spirit, an Enforcement Cell was created in the State Directorate to persuade and to prosecute the employers who fail to comply with the provisions of the Act.

EMPLOYMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

It has been represented that the Committee on Employment now existing in some of the Districts are very unwidely and that no meaningful decisions can take place in the meeting of such committees. Opinion has been expressed that smaller Committees can work effectively and do justice to the functions entrusted to them. The Government after careful examinations of the matter issued orders in G.O.Ms.No. 23, E & S W dated 6-1-75 prescribing the pattern for composition of the Committees on Employment in all the District as mentioned below, in supersession of the orders issued on the subject previously :—

(1) District Collector/Director of Employment and Training, in the case of Hyderabad district. Chairman
(2) Chairman, Zilla Parishad. Vice-Chairman
(3) & (4) Two representatives of Employers Organisation. Members
(5) & (6) Two representatives of Employees Organisation. Members
(7) Assistant Director of Industries/Director of Industries in case of Hyderabad District. Members
(8) All the Legislators from Assembly and Council of the District. Members
(9) A representative of Youth. Members
(10) Regional/District Employment Officer Member/
Secretary.

2. Action is being taken to constitute Employment Committees for all the Districts on the above pattern.

For the Annual Plan 1975-76 an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided towards Employment Schemes i.e., Rs. 0.50 lakhs more than what was provided for the year 1974-75. Apart from continuing the Schemes which have been sanctioned during 1974-75 and as a result, a few more Schemes have been proposed for 1975-76.

IV. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME

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

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

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

Diversification of Training Programmes:

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

Apprenticeship Training Programme: (Apprentices Act 1961):

According to the Apprentices Act of 1961, which was enforced in 1963, it provides for compulsory intake of boys from Industrial Training Institute or refresher as apprentices in every factory, wherever training facilities are available to develop productive skills in designated trades. This ultimately is aimed at enhancing the absorbing capacity of Industrial Training Institute trained personnel in various establishments. These programmes, are being expanded to cover various fields such as Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Refrigeration, Textiles, Printing, Hotel and Catering and Commercial Professions etc.

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

Stipends are also paid to the Apprentices by the establishments as laid down in the Act ranging from Rs.60/- to Rs.100/- per month.

There are about 3249 apprentices who are under training in various Industries located in the State.

DISTRICT LEVEL TRAINING CENTRES

Similarly, there are 10 District level Training Centres in this State under the control of this Department with a total seating capacity of 565. These Centres are meant for training candidates from rural areas preferably coming from the families of village artisans whose educational standard is low. In these training Centres, some of the traditional trades are being replaced gradually and candidates are taught Agricultural Mechanics Course, repairs to pumps, etc., Cutting and Tailoring etc.

During the year 1975-76, Government proposes to strengthen the inspection staff to enable to have an efficient supervision over all the Industrial Training Institutes and to have a curriculum cell for curriculum development. It is also proposed to introduce more popular trades by replacing unpopular trades in Industrial Training Institutes and District Level Training Centres to meet the needs of various industries and agriculturists. Strengthening the staff in various Industrial Training Institutes to improve the quality of instruction as per the recommendations of the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades is also contemplated.

In the Prakasham District, there has been no Industrial Training Institute. They have to go to the neighbouring districts to have their training in the Industrial Training Institutes. With a view to relieve the hardship to them and to train local people to meet the needs of industries it is decided to start an Industrial Training Institute at Ongole with 92 seats.

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

It is also proposed to strengthen the existing staff in the Institutes for the development of quality and intake of Apprentice in the State.

ANNUAL PLAN 1975–76

(Rs. in lakhs.)

1. Spillover Schemes of IV plan 4.00
2. Strengthening of Directorate including curriculum Development. 0.60
Appendix.  

3. Diversification of Training Programmes 2.00
4. Revised staffing pattern as per the recommendations of the NCTVT. 0.40
5. Reorganisation of District level Training Centres. 0.20
6. Construction of hostel for apprentices 0.20
7. Provisions of additional staff in the ITIs. including purchase of vehicles under Apprenticeship Training Programmes. 0.60
8. Establishment of an ITI at Ongole 4.50

Total: 12.50

NON-PLAN 1975-76.

1. Craftmen Training Scheme:
   i) Industrial Training Institutes 115.72
   ii) Apprenticeship Training Schemes. 3.18
   iii) District Level Training Centres. 11.61
2. Employment Schemes. 19.14
3. Head Quarters Staff 8.19

157.84

T.Anjaiah,
Minister for Labour & Employment.