THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions 491

Short Notice Questions and Answers 513

Notice of Adjournment Motion:

re: Effect of Central taxation on the people of the State 526

Matters under Rule 341

re: Delay in the implementation of the decisions of the State Review Committee 527

re: Hunger-strike by the prostitutes of Telangana 529

re: World Health Organisation scheme to arrest air pollution 531

re: Condensed M.B.B S Course 534

Calling Attention to Matters of urgent Public Importance

re: Atrocities of Communist Party on the villagers of Kodabaksnapally and Anthampet villages of Devarakonda taluk 535

re: Forcible collection of levy paddy in Kuppam taluk 537

re: Recommendations of the Symposium on the bad effects of excessive fluorine content in water held in the Osmania General Hospital 538

[Contd, on 3rd cover]
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
CONTENTS—Contd.

Calling Attention to Matters of urgent Public Importance—(Contd.).

re: Abolition of Senior House Surgency in the State... 540

re: Drought conditions in Venkatgiri taluk... 541

re: Sanction of community irrigation wells for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Prakasam district... 542

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975–76:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XVIII</td>
<td>Pensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIX</td>
<td>Political and Other Pensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Loans to Government Servants. and Other Miscellaneous Loans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Land Revenue Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Stamps and Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>Relief on Account of Natural Calamities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LI</td>
<td>Other General Economic Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Excise Administration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Evening – 5.00 P. M.)

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975–76—(Discussion Contd.)... 576

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XXVI</td>
<td>Civil Supplies Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Commercial Taxes Administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>Treasury and Accounts Administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXII</td>
<td>Administration of Religious Endowments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>District Administration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Discussion Contd.)
INCREASING THE NUMBER OF JUDGES IN THE HIGH COURT

261—

*48c1-(K) Q:—Sri M. Narayan Reddy (Bodha):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government have received any advice recently from the Central Government with regard to increase of the number of Judges in the High Court in order to expedite the disposal of pending cases, if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) the number of Judges presently working in our High Court as against the sanctioned strength, and

(c) the number of Judges proposed to be appointed by the State Government in pursuance of the recent advice given by the Government of India?

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengala Rao):—In March 1974 the Union Minister for Law, Justice and Company Affairs drew the attention of this Government to the existence of vacancies as early as in the High Court and suggested filling the vacancies possible. Four vacancies have since been filled. The High Court has now a strength of 18 permanent and one Additional Judges. There are now two Vacancies of Additional Judges.

Sri M Narayan Reddy:—At present there are two vacancies to be filled up according to the Answer given. In view of the pending of large number of cases in High Court, whether the Government would fill up these vacancies very soon; and whether there are any guidelines given by the Government of India with regard to selection and appointment of High Court Judges?

*An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Member.
Mr. A. Sreeramulu (Eluru) — Sir, this is a very important Question in regard to appointment of Judges of the High Court. The selection must be made after very careful scrutiny, for there is a feeling in the public mind in the minds of Legislators that these appointments are governed by favouritism and nepotism and even for other considerations. That is why, I want to know from the Chief Minister, as to what exactly are the guidelines that are now in force, and what Government proposes to do. The prestige of the State can be put up kept up by an impartial and efficient judiciary and that Judiciary must conform to the Social needs of the nation and guided merely by Rulings and precedents. That is the concept of a new judicial system. Keeping in mind all these things, what steps Government propose to take in making suitable selection of the candidates to the posts of Judges.

Mr. B. Sreeramulu: — Out of nineteen judges, there is only one Scheduled Caste Judge. It is really surprising.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai: — Out of nineteen judges, there is only one Scheduled Caste Judge. It is really surprising.
Oral Answers to Questions.  
1st March, 1975. 493

Khandasari Factories in the State

(a) the number of Khandasari factories constructed in the State and not producing sugar for want of licences; and

(b) when the Government will grant licences to these factories?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri J Chokka Rao)—

(a) Legally, no khandasari unit should be constructed without first obtaining a licence and as such Government have no ready information.

(b) Application for licences would be considered by the Cane Commissioner on merits and according to the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Khandasari Sugar Manufacturers Licensing Order, 1966, as he is the statutory licensing authority.

*6003-Q*—Sri P. Janardhan Reddy (Kamalapur).—Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Khandasari factories constructed in the State and not producing sugar for want of licences; and

(b) when the Government will grant licences to these factories?
Oral Answers to Questions. 1st March, 1975. 493

16. ఎం. అంగీభూతు జాతివృత్తి (ప్రతిభావం) —పని, సౌరభాలం అంతే అవసరం 8.40 a.m.
నిక్షపించిన రేఖ కారం టేంసే రేఖా సూచించవలంభినం? ఎందుకు ఎంత లేదు?

17. రే. చిత్రికుడు — ఇవి గాయల రసిల్చి వరిల్చిన రాడు?

18. రే. అంగీభూతు :

19. రే. వారిడి — ఇండియన్ ఫెర్సియస్ వాతావరణాలంభించిన రేఖా సూచించిన సంఘం.

ఇవి మిగిలిన మైదానంలో ఉన్న రేఖాచార్యుల కోసం నిక్షపించిన రేఖా సూచించిన సంఘం.

20. లింగ (ఎత్తు) : ప్రతిభావం అనేది కఠినం అనేది. రేఖ కోసం నిక్షపించిన రేఖా సూచించిన సంఘం అనేది. ఈ కోసం నిక్షపించిన రేఖా సూచించిన సంఘం అనేది. ఈభావం సుంఖల కోసం నిక్షపించిన రేఖా సూచించిన సంఘం అనేది. ఆముదిని నిక్షపించిన రేఖా సూచించిన సంఘం అనేది.

21. లింగ (ఎత్తు) : ప్రతిభావం అనేది కఠినం అనేది. ఈ కోసం నిక్షపించిన రేఖా సూచించిన సంఘం అనేది. ఈ కోసం నిక్షపించిన రేఖా సూచించిన సంఘం అనేది. ఈభావం సుంఖల కోసం నిక్షపించిన రేఖా సూచించిన సంఘం అనేది. ఆముదిని నిక్షపించిన రేఖా సూచించిన సంఘం అనేది.
Mango Juice Manufacturing Factories in Konaseema and Rayalaseema Areas

263—

*5251—Q—Sri Vijayasikhamani (Thum) —Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to State:

(a) the number of mango juice manufacturing factories in public and private sectors in Konaseema and Rayalaseema areas at present, and

(b) whether the Government will take steps to establish the factories immediately in view of the enormous production of fruits?

Sri J. Chokka Rao.—(a) There are eleven (11) fruit preservation and processing units functioning in private and public sector in Rayalaseema and East and West Godavari Districts. These factories deal with processing of different fruits including Mangoes.

(b) The Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation is contemplating to set up a freeze-drying unit for freeze-drying of mango slices/juice and prawns in the coastal area of the state.
Oral Answers to Questions. 1st March, 1973. 497

1. நாட்டுப் பொருள் வளர்ச்சி தளபதி குலசேந் நாயக் குலோர். குருவின் குறுக்கு எல்லாதமனை வராய் வேண்டிய நாட்டின் விளையாட்டுக்கு அர்ப்பணம் செய்யவேண்டும். என்ன எடுத்துச் செய்து கூறியுள்ளார்?

2. தான் விளையாட்டின் பங்கு என்ன என்ன எது என்று விளக்குவதில் உதவிய காரணத்திலேயே அரசு விளையாட்டை வளர்ச்சிக்கு முன்னேறுவதற்கு வரவேற்கிறது?

3. தமிழ்நாட்டில் பொது பரப்பு கதாட்டுப் பணிகள் என்ன என்ன எது என்று விளக்குவதில் உதவிய காரணத்திலேயே அரசு விளையாட்டை வளர்ச்சிக்கு முன்னேறுவதற்கு வரவேற்கிறது?

4. நாட்டுப் பொருள் வளர்ச்சி விளையாட்டில் பொது பரப்பு கதாட்டுப் பணிகளின் வேலையினை விளக்குவதில் உதவிய காரணத்திலேயே அரசு விளையாட்டை வளர்ச்சிக்கு முன்னேறுவதற்கு வரவேற்கிறது?

5. வாழ்நாளில் ஒரு வருடத்தின் வளர்ச்சி விளையாட்டுக்கு உதவிய காரணத்திலேயே அரசு விளையாட்டை வளர்ச்சிக்கு முன்னேறுவதற்கு வரவேற்கிறது?

6. வாழ்நாளில் ஒரு வருடத்தின் வளர்ச்சி விளையாட்டுக்கு உதவிய காரணத்திலேயே அரசு விளையாட்டை வளர்ச்சிக்கு முன்னேறுவதற்கு வரவேற்கிறது?

7. வாழ்நாளில் ஒரு வருடத்தின் வளர்ச்சி விளையாட்டுக்கு உதவிய காரணத்திலேயே அரசு விளையாட்டை வளர்ச்சிக்கு முன்னேறுவதற்கு வரவேற்கிறது?

8. வாழ்நாளில் ஒரு வருடத்தின் வளர்ச்சி விளையாட்டுக்கு உதவிய காரணத்திலேயே அரசு விளையாட்டை வளர்ச்சிக்கு முன்னேறுவதற்கு வரவேற்கிறது?

9. வாழ்நாளில் ஒரு வருடத்தின் வளர்ச்சி விளையாட்டுக்கு உதவிய காரணத்திலேயே அரசு விளையாட்டை வளர்ச்சிக்கு முன்னேறுவதற்கு வரவேற்கிறது?

10. வாழ்நாளில் ஒரு வருடத்தின் வளர்ச்சி விளையாட்டுக்கு உதவிய காரணத்திலேயே அரசு விளையாட்டை வளர்ச்சிக்கு முன்னேறுவதற்கு வரவேற்கிறது?

8:50 a.m.

*5477 Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Kakatiya Medical College at Warangal is charging different rates of fees for the students from Telangana and for those from outside;

(b) whether it is true that being a Private Medical College it is not following the Presedential order viz Educational Institutions (regulation of admission) order, 1974;

(c) whether the private medical college at Kakinada is following the above order; and

(d) the grants paid to each one of these colleges annually?

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

(a), (b) and (c):—Yes Sir.

(b) No annual grant is paid to these Colleges.

Sri A. Sreeramulu.—For (a), (b) and (c) the Minister says "Yes." I want to know what exactly are the amounts and the different rates charged by the Kakatiya Medical College for Telangana students and for those who come from outside.

*Sri K. Rajamallu—For Telangana students Rs. 6,000/- and for others Rs. 15,000/-. A part from the capitation fees tuition fees, special fee, laboratory fee, etc is collected.

Sri A. Sreeramulu—This is a striking example as though educational institutions have been commercialised-different rates being charged for different regions. I cannot understand These two institutions are not covered by Presidential Order, that means these institutions are above the President and his Order. What does the Government propose to do. After all the Presidential Order is supposed to extend to all educational institutions in the State. The Government has no option
except to take over these institutions and not allow these private bodies to exploit the entire student community.

*Sri K. Rajamallu.*—I quite agree. We have taken a decision to take over these medical colleges during the 5th Plan period as soon as possible.

*Sri A. Sriramulu.*—Is there a 5th Plan and has it started?

*Sri K. Rajamallu.*—Yes.

*Sri A. Sriramulu.*—We are not aware of your 5th Plan. What is the year of the 5th Plan during which you propose to take over?

*Sri K. Rajamallu.*—My anxiety is to take over as early as possible. I am trying my level best to find funds. I am equally anxious to take over very soon.
Oral Answers to Questions.


1. TheHonble Minister of Agriculture said - In pursuance of the Budget Resolution passed in the Assembly, the new prices of fertilizers have been decided from 1st June, 1975. Vegetable fertilizers have been classified into two categories - high grade and low grade. The new prices are as follows:

- High Grade:
  - Urea: Rs. 60.00 per quintal
  - Diammonium Phosphate: Rs. 75.00 per quintal
  - Muriate of Potash: Rs. 80.00 per quintal

- Low Grade:
  - Urea: Rs. 50.00 per quintal
  - Diammonium Phosphate: Rs. 60.00 per quintal
  - Muriate of Potash: Rs. 70.00 per quintal

The prices for chemical fertilizers have also been adjusted accordingly. The new prices are as follows:

- Urea: Rs. 60.00 per quintal
- Diammonium Phosphate: Rs. 75.00 per quintal
- Muriate of Potash: Rs. 80.00 per quintal

2. The Honble Minister of Agriculture said - The prices of seed have been revised effective from 1st April, 1975. The revised prices are as follows:

- Rice Seed: Rs. 10.00 per quintal
- Wheat Seed: Rs. 12.00 per quintal
- Maize Seed: Rs. 15.00 per quintal
- Soybean Seed: Rs. 20.00 per quintal
- Cotton Seed: Rs. 30.00 per quintal

3. The Honble Minister of Agriculture said - The prices of pesticides have been increased effective from 1st June, 1975. The revised prices are as follows:

- Insecticides: Rs. 50.00 per quintal
- Fungicides: Rs. 60.00 per quintal
- Herbicides: Rs. 70.00 per quintal

4. The Honble Minister of Agriculture said - The prices of animal feed have been revised effective from 1st May, 1975. The revised prices are as follows:

- Cattle Feed: Rs. 10.00 per quintal
- Poultry Feed: Rs. 15.00 per quintal
- Fish feed: Rs. 20.00 per quintal

9:00 am

The Honble Minister of Agriculture said - The prices of animal husbandry products have been revised effective from 1st June, 1975. The revised prices are as follows:

- Cowhide: Rs. 50.00 per quintal
- Cow dung: Rs. 10.00 per quintal
- Goat dung: Rs. 5.00 per quintal

The prices of animal husbandry products have been increased in line with the prices of other agricultural inputs. The revised prices are necessary to ensure the viability of the animal husbandry sector.
Sri M. Narayana Reddy—Sir, the Kakinada Medical College has been doing excellent service in regard to education, better than the Government Colleges in Hyderabad. This is known to the Hon Minister also. Let us not create controversy. I am only asking the question with regard to de-recognition of the Kakatiya Medical College and Kakinada Medical College. The degrees awarded to these college students by the Andhra and Osmania Universities are not recognised by the Indian Medical Council and the British Medical Council. The courses have been derecognised in India as well as in England. What action is being taken by the Government to upgrade the hospital facilities and other matters?

*Sn K. Rajamallu:—Time and again this question comes in the House. Number of times, all the questions have been answered. This is due to certain defects in the Medical Colleges as per the rules laid down by the Universities. All the conditions have not been fulfilled. The bed strength is not quite satisfactory. Certain equipment was not there. Unless these things are fulfilled, the recognition will not be taken into consideration. As far as possible, we have taken all the steps to remove the defects.

Promotion of Tahsildars in Andhra Region

265—

*4794— (V) Q — Sri A. Sreeramulu — Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the A.P. Public Service Commission has not accorded approval to the panel of Tahsildars in the Andhra region from 1961 while approval has been accorded to that of the Telangana region,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons promoted as Tahsildars from Andhra region from 1961 to date on a temporary basis;

(d) whether the delay in regularising these temporary promotions will not adversely affect their claims for promotion as Deputy Collectors, and

(e) if the delay is likely to affect their claims, what steps are proposed to be taken to protect their interests?

*The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Narasimha Reddy):— (a) and (b) The panels of Tahsildars for Andhra and Telangana regions for 1961 were approved by Government in consultation with the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission in 1965. The panels of Tahsildars of the Andhra Region for the year 1962 to 1965 and 1970 were nil. The panels for 1966 to 1969 have been approved by the Government recently in consultation with the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission. The panels for 1971, 1972 and 1973 are under consideration of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission.
c) Temporary appointments were made from 1966 onwards only. The total number so appointed up to 1974 is 276

d) No Sir.

e) Does not arise

Sri. A Sri Ramulu — The Minister has not explained to us the reasons for the delay in getting the panels approved by the Public Service Commission. My question relates to 1961. Right from 1961, there has been a lot of delay. Upto 1966, for a period of five years, nothing was done. I want to know what exactly was the trouble or difficulties as far as the Government is concerned in getting the panels cleared for a period of five years?

Sri P. Narsa Reddy. — Number of questions were raised by the Public Service Commission in view of the multi rules whether separate units for Andhra and Telangana must be maintained or not. The Government reiterated that in view of the various rule conditions in both the regions separate units may be maintained. Afterwards, there were number of writ petitions. They wanted that the panels must be stayed. Subsequent to the dismissal of the writ petitions we have requested the Public Service Commission to finalise it soon. They again asked for the latest P.Fs of the Tahsildars who were to be finalised. We said, that it would not be possible since it would take more time. On that the correspondence went on. Now I assure that there will be no injustice at all in their regularisation or in their promotions.

Sri A Sri Ramulu: — Apart from all this, the Tahsildars in the Andhra area have been put to a special disadvantage because their counterparts in Telangana secured promotions earlier than the Tahsildars in Andhra area. As far as the posts of Tahsildars is concerned, there is no difficulty because Andhra is a separate zone and Telangana is a separate zone. But when it is the question of promotion to the post of Deputy Collectors the Telangana Tahsildars who secured earlier appointments have become senior to all the Tahsildars of the Andhra area. That is the main question. How does the Government propose to reconcile this difficulty on account of the delay in finalising the list, the Andhra people started late while their Telangana friends started earlier. When you consider the question of Deputy Collectors all the Andhra Tahsildars become juniors to the Telangana Tahsildars.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy. — The promotions for Deputy Collectors have been made on adhoc basis. There is no question of permanency. The moment the list of Tahsildars at their respective panels is finalised, their seniority in Deputy Collectors would be considered. Now, it is only adhoc basis.

Sri A. Sri Ramulu: — This poses a very serious problem. They want everything to be on adhoc basis. There is not going to be job security to these officers. There is bound to be lot of discontent. When

does the Government propose to finalise the whole delicate affair, this confusion is not in the general interest of the administration. If you neglect it for two more years, it may become impossible for the Government to clear it. Already it has accumulated and it has become very difficult to solve. When does the Government propose to do it? Will the Government atleast try to appoint a special cell to clear this accumulation?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy —As it is the panels of Tahsildars from the Andhra region from 1971, 1972, 1973 are still under the consideration of the Public Service Commission. The moment they finalise it, we are determined to have it at the earliest moment to see that no injustice is caused to anybody.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—(smiling) Sir, earlier 33% Zilla Parishads served. Now we will reduce it.

Sri A. Sriramulu.—The Minister is not explaining the special structure of the Revenue Department. Revenue Department at the district level is a General Administration Department. Almost all staff members are given a rigorous training. They are expected to pass 12 tests. These are the special features which the Revenue Minister is not telling. He must clear the doubts of the House by saying that the Revenue department at the district level is a General Administration Department to do not only revenue work but all work from agriculture to atomic energy. Every item is being attended to by the Revenue department.
9-10 a.m

Sri A Srinamulu:— I am trying to put matters straight.
I only provided a small clarification. I am impartial as far as the departments are concerned.

We only wanted to help the various administrative units.

Famine and Flood Relief Works in the State

*6060 Q.— Sri M. Nagi Reddy.— Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government informed the State Government that they themselves control the funds released to the State Government's for famine and flood relief works,

(b) if so, the reasons stated by them for the same, and

(c) whether the State Government have accepted the said change?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:— (a) No, sir.
(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Sale of Fertilisers in Black Market by the D. C. M. S., West Godavari District

*4796 (G) Q.— Sarvasri A. Hanmatha Rao and Vanka Satyanarayana.—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that D.C.M.S. West Godavari District has received nearly 3,000 tons of Nitrogen fertilizers from January, 1973 till the end of May, 1974;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that no attempt was made to the assisted co-operative societies of the said district.
(c) whether it is a fact that the entire quantity of fertilizers has been diverted to the black market; and

(d) if so, the action taken so far?

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri B. Subba Rao)—(a) Yes, Sir, the District Co-operative Marketing Society Eluru has purchased a quantity of about 8181 tons of Nitrogen fertilizers from various manufacturers and distributors during the period from 1-1-73 to 31-5-1974

(b) No, sir.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Penstock pipes for the Production of Electricity

268—

*5140 Q.—Sri U. A. Suryanarayana Raju :—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state.

(a) whether penstock pipes have been managed for the production of electricity when Nagarjunasagar was constructed,
(b) if so, whether non-utilisation of these pipes for production of power is due to any technical reasons or due to paucity of funds, and

(c) in case of their non-utilisation due to paucity of funds whether the Government will propose to produce electricity by urging the Central Government to extend assistance in view of the present shortage of electricity in the country?

The Minister for Power (Sri G. Rajaram) — (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to original scheme it was proposed to generate 400 M W power. A project report for installation of 2 units of 50 M W in the first stage was sent to the Planning Commission in 1961. The scheme was not cleared by the Planning Commission till 1966. Subsequently a revised scheme for installation of 2 units of 50 M W pump turbines was prepared and sent to the Planning Commission in 1967. It was cleared by the Planning Commission in 1972. But reversible pump turbines could not be secured till now. It is therefore proposed to install conventional turbines. A project report for installation of one 110 M W unit in the first stage has been prepared and sent to Planning Commission. Its clearance is awaited.

A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided in Budget estimate 1974–75. The Government of India have been requested to provide a sum of Rs. 110 lakhs for the current year. Their reply is awaited. The State Government have now decided to provide additional funds of Rs. 110 lakhs for the current year to carry on preliminary works.
269—

*5646 Q — Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi —will the Minister for Marketing be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of tobacco (all types) remaining unsold in the state, and

(b) the steps being taken by the state Government to get these stocks sold?

Sri J. Chokka Rao —(a) As per enquiries made it is estimated that about 700 M.T. of Virginia Tobacco of all grades mostly of lower grades are left unsold with the Growers about 27,000 M.T. are left unsold with the Traders

(b) Stocks left with the Growers and Traders are expected to be purchased by the various companies in the ensuing season

72—3

b. about the existing situation of the training of the police personnel in the state and when the government proposes to introduce special training to the police personnel to meet the needs of the situation.

...
INTRODUCTION OF SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT
AGENCIES SCHEME IN THE DISTRICTS

270—

*5588 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenuvasulu Reddy—Will the
Minister for Animal Husbandry be pleased to state,

(a) the number of districts of Andhra Pradesh in which small
Farmers Development Agencies have been introduced so far,

(b) the number of other districts in which the said scheme
will be implemented in Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(c) the main feature of the said scheme?

The Minister for Animal Husbandry (Sri S. Venkatrama Reddy):

(a) Three Districts. They are Srikakulam, Cuddaph and Nalgonda.
Besides two Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourers Development
Agency projects were introduced in Visakhapatnam and Nalgonda.
(b) Twelve, they are (1) East Godavari (2) Krishna (3) Guntur (4) Prakasam (5) Nellore (6) Hyderabad (7) Karimnagar (8) Medak (9) Warangal (10) Nizamabad (11) Khammam and (12) Adilabad.

(c) The basic approach in the project to the programmes for Small/Marginal farmers in V Plan period will be to improve their crop production. The Agency will implement crop husbandry which will include intensive Agricultural multiple cropping, introduction of high yielding varieties and package of practices, minor irrigation, land shapping, soil conservation, land development etc with special emphasis on dry farming practices and water harvesting measures. The agricultural labourers will derive indirect benefits of employment on the said schemes.
Sri S Jaipal Reddy —Sir, does the hon Minister know that Mahaboobnagar district is the most backward district in Telangana region. If he realises that, he can tell us as to why it is so far excluded from the scheme. I am anticipating his answer and putting supplementary He may say that Mahaboobnagar is included in the D. P. F. Scheme and therefore it is being pushed through, but the Minister is wrong if he says that.

Mr. Speaker: Let him say first.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—I am anticipating it, because, he has already answered the question. Therefore I am anticipating answer and putting the supplementaries to lighten your task. D. P. F. schemes are laying more emphasis on roads and irrigation tanks than individual farmers. There is vast difference. So, Mahaboobnagar district should be taken up. Will the Minister consider this?
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

OPERATION OF BUS ROUTES IN EAST GODAVARI AND VISAKHPATNAM DISTRICTS

S N Q No 6204–D Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana, V SriKrishna, (Mangalagiri) M Nagi Reddy and Baddam Yella Reddy -Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation had published its intention to operate its buses in
some routes in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam district and if so, what are those routes.

(b) Whether it is a fact that objections were heard by the concerned authority for the routes proposed to be taken over by the Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation as stated above and that the objections were rejected and the Road Transport Corporation is prepared to operate its vehicles in these routes, and

(c) Whether it is a fact that after all the formalities were over under the Acts, due to pressure from the owners of buses in those route, the Government now propose to postpone taking over those bus routes?

Sri J Chokka Rao — (a) Yes, Sir A statement is placed on the Table of the House
(b) No, Sir and (c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

LIST OF ROUTES PUBLISHED BY THE A P S R T C TO OPERATE ITS BUSES IN VISAKHAPATNAM AND SRIKAKULAM DISTRICTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Scheme No.</th>
<th>Route Description</th>
<th>No of Buses (Min)</th>
<th>Nature of Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Ichapuram via Tekkali</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Gummalaxmpuram</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Parvathipuram</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Kotipalli</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Annavaram via Tun</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Pentakota</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Tuni via Gajuvaka</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Rambill via Coguvaka</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Yelamanchili</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Anakapalli</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>11/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Nakkapalli</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>12/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Sakinetipalli</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>13/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Saraswathrayavaram</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>14/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Krishnadevipeta</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>15/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Kotturu (b) Visakhapatnam-Dimili (c) Kottur-Anakapalli</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>19/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Pudimadaka</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>17/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Chodavararam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>19/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Madugula</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>20/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Chodavararam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>22/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Koyyuru via Gajuvaka</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>30/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Srungavarapukota</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>31/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Tatipud via Pendurti</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>32/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Araku via Vepagunta</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>33/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Bhavnagatnam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>34/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Mo'da via Vizianagaram</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>36/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Manapuram via Simhachalam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>37/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Sanklipalli via Anandapuram Junction</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>39/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Srikakulam via Boyapalem</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>40/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Srikakulam via Denkada</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>41/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Srikakulam via Nathavala</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>42/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Tekkal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>43/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Vizianagaram via Boyapalem</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>44/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Vizianagaram via Tagarapuvalasa</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>45/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Vizianagaram via Bhavnagatnam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>46/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Vizianagaram via Simhachalam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>47/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Vizianagaram via Sontyam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>48/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Vizianagaram via Vepagunta</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>49/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Vizianagaram via Kothavala</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>50/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Vizianagaram via Bogapuram</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>51/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Rajahmundry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>55/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam-Kakinada via Boyapalem</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>56/74</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam--Rajahmundry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 81

**LIST OF ROUTS PUBLISHED BY THE A.P.S.R.T.C TO OPERATE ITS BUSES IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>52/74</td>
<td>Rajahmundry-Tuni Via Rajanagaram</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>53/74</td>
<td>Rajahmundry-Tuni Via Peddapuram</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Short Notice Questions and Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>54/74</td>
<td>Rajahmundry-Jaggampet Via Rajampet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>58/74</td>
<td>Rajahmundry-Kakinada Via Rajanagaram</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>59/74</td>
<td>Rajahmundry-Kakinada Via Dowleswaram</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>60/74</td>
<td>Kakinada-Rajahmundry Via Velangi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>61/74</td>
<td>Rajahmundry-Ravulapalem Via Gokavaram</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>62/74</td>
<td>Kovvur- Rajahmundry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9-40 a.m.

2) Rajahmundry

3) Kakinada

### Questions

1. What is the total number of passengers that can be accommodated in a train?

2. What is the maximum speed limit of a train on a 60 km track?

3. What is the minimum time taken by a train to travel 100 km at a constant speed of 50 km/h?

4. What is the distance between Rajahmundry and Kakinada?

5. What is the total number of seats available on a train from Rajahmundry to Kakinada via Velangi?

ప్రపంచ నాటికరామారు : వినాయకాల నాటికరామారు దేశాన్ని చాలు ప్రతిశతం కాంది కావాలి. దూరంలో ప్రతిశతం కాంది కావాలి.

ప్రపంచ నాటికరామారు : దేశాన్ని చాలు ప్రతిశతం కాంది కావాలి. దూరంలో సాధారణం తప్పనించిన నాటికరామారు కాను లేదా కాదు.

ప్రపంచ నాటికరామారు : వినాయకాల నాటికరామారు దేశాన్ని చాలు ప్రతిశతం కాంది కావాలి. దూరంలో ప్రతిశతం కాంది కావాలి.
DOUBLE PAYMENT MADE TO THE 'CHLORIDE BATTERIES' BY R T C.

270-B —

S N Q No 6203-X— Sarvasti Syed Hasan (Charminar) M Omkar, P Sriramamurthy, (Nagari Katakam) Mohd. Rajab Ali (Khammam) and Nallapareidi Sreenivasireddi—Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

a) whether 'Chloride Batters' are being used by the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation,

b) whether it is a fact that during 1975 an amount of over a Rs. 1,00,000/- was paid to Chloride Batters Company,

c) whether it is also a fact that double payment was sought to be made against the same bill for which payment was made earlier, and

d) the names of the persons responsible for making this double payment and the action taken against such persons?

Sri J Chokka Rao (a)—Exide Batteries manufactured by the Chloride India Limited. Calcutta are being used by the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No double payment has actually been made. Sir

(d) Does not arise.

---

Sri J Chokka Rao, Exide Batteries manufactured by the Chloride India Limited, Calcutta are being used by the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.


CONSTRUCTION of BALANCING RESERVOIR ON K C. CANAL.

S. N Q No. 6203-I — Sri M. Subba Reddy (Nandi kothap)—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a balancing reservoir on K C Canal to supply water in the summer,
(b) if so, the stage of the proposal; and
(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the height of the water gate.

Sr. V Krishna Murthy Naidu:—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Preliminary investigation has been made and detailed investigation is proposed to be taken up shortly.
(c) This will depend upon the results of detailed investigation.

1. In what year and month does the notice of election apply?

2. What is the specification of age for nomination?

3. Who can nominate a candidate?

4. What is the minimum age for nomination?

5. What are the necessary documents required for nomination?

6. What is the last date for nomination?

7. Who can contest for nomination?

8. What is the minimum age for contesting?

9. What are the necessary documents required for contesting?

10. What is the last date for contesting?

11. What are the consequences of nomination and contesting?

12. What are the legal requirements for nomination and contesting?

13. What are the penalties for non-compliance with the law?

14. What is the role of the election commission in the nomination and contesting process?

15. What are the consequences of non-compliance with election commission orders?

16. What are the procedures for dispute resolution in the nomination and contesting process?

17. What are the legal consequences of dispute resolution?

18. What are the necessary documents required for dispute resolution?

19. What is the last date for dispute resolution?

20. What are the legal requirements for dispute resolution?

72–5
PAYMENT OF STIPEND TO TRNEES OF THE CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CENTRES.

S. N. Q. No. 6202-C Sarvasri Chekuri Kasaiah, Kasani Narayana, (Jangaon) Vasantha Nageswara Rao, S Jayapal Reddy.— Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

10-10 a.m. (a) the number of Cooperative Training Centres in the State to impart training in Supervisors’ course;

(b) the total number of trainees in the centres and the duration of the training period,

c) the amount of stipend which was paid to each trainee during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75,

d) whether the same stipend is being paid now; and

e) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri B. Subbarao.—

(a) Four (4)

(b) 750 trainees are undergoing training in the current session.

The duration of the course is 7½ months.

c) Each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 40/- per month.

d) Yes, Sir.

e) Does not arise.

(문자 내용이 제공되지 않았습니다.)
NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION

re: Effect of Central Taxation on the People of the State.

Sir, the effect of Central Taxation on the People of the State.


NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION

re: Effect of Central Taxation on the People of the State.

Sir, the effect of Central Taxation on the People of the State.


NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION

re: Effect of Central Taxation on the People of the State.

Sir, the effect of Central Taxation on the People of the State.


NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION

re: Effect of Central Taxation on the People of the State.

Sir, the effect of Central Taxation on the People of the State.


NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION

re: Effect of Central Taxation on the People of the State.

Sir, the effect of Central Taxation on the People of the State.


NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION

re: Effect of Central Taxation on the People of the State.

Sir, the effect of Central Taxation on the People of the State.


NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION

re: Effect of Central Taxation on the People of the State.

Sir, the effect of Central Taxation on the People of the State.

Matters under Rule 341:  
527

Mr. Speaker —I disallow the Motion.

Mr. A. Sriramulu:—On the point of order raised by the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker —I have not taken cognisance.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I have pertinent reply for that point of order. Our budget has become unrealistic and illusory. They will have to recast their allocations because there is bound to be 15% escalation.

Mr. Speaker:—I have said I have not admitted the motion.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 341

re: DELAY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE STATE REVIEW COMMITTEE.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—This is a special case of an Assistant Secretary of our Legislature Secretariat who has been put a lot of trouble right from 1971 till to-day. Under Section 115 of the States Reorganisation Act he applied to Government of India for determination of his seniority. Government of India took a decision in November, 1971 and said that the seniority of this officer must be given retrospective effect. This was later referred to the Public Service Commission who agreed with that decision and issued orders in January, 1972. There was a lot of delay up to April, 1974. I do not know where the delay was in G.A.D. —I took up the matter and referred it to the State Review Committee. The State Review Committee also took a decision and finally G.A.D. issued directions to the Secretary, Legislature Department to implement it in April, 1974. I am sorry to bring to the notice of the House we have a Secretary who is in the habit of burking files. I am making this serious allegation. Even the A.C.B. raided the Legislature Secretariat and I am told some files were seized. This gentleman has entrusted the printing work of our Assembly Debates to
Matters under Rule 341:

re: Delay in the implementation of the decisions of the State Reviews Committee.

printers in Nellore, that transaction seems to be very shady I understand eventhough he has been relieved of his job—I think our Chief Minister took some initiative in getting rid of this gentleman—even now I am told he is keeping files with h.m. This is a serious matter. On account of the delterrate delay that occurred in the Legislature Secretariat this unfortunate officer who is likely to retire next year, has been denied his due chance of promotion I request the Chief Minister to tell me what action has been taken by the A-C B in regard to the complaints and whether that gentleman has retired or whether some action is proposed to be taken because retirement is certainly not an end in itself—he should not have been permitted to go on leave; specific action should have been taken. I would very much wish the Chief Minister to tell us when this Assistant Secretary would have justice done to him.

10-20 a.m.

In the course of the discussion on Rule 341 it was brought to my notice that a gentleman named A.C.B. was not getting justice. It became a matter of surprise to me that the Chief Minister took some initiative to get rid of this gentleman. Even now I am told that he is keeping files with h.m. This is a serious matter. On account of the deliberate delay that occurred in the Legislature Secretariat this unfortunate officer who is likely to retire next year, has been denied his due chance of promotion. I request the Chief Minister to tell me what action has been taken by the A-C B in regard to the complaints and whether that gentleman has retired or whether some action is proposed to be taken because retirement is certainly not an end in itself—he should not have been permitted to go on leave; specific action should have been taken. I would very much wish the Chief Minister to tell us when this Assistant Secretary would have justice done to him.
Matters under Rule 311:
re: Hunger-strike by the prostitutes of Telangana.

re: Hunger strike by the Prostitutes of Telangana

1. The Act (Section):—According to the Act, Section 20 of the Prostitution Prevention Act, 1973, there is a provision for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases among women engaged in prostitution. The Act provides for the establishment of Prostitution Prevention Centers (PPCs) to provide medical and social services to prostitutes.

2. Activities:—The PPCs provide services such as medical check-ups, counseling, and treatment for sexually transmitted infections. The goal is to reduce the spread of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections among prostitutes.

3. Gender Sensitivity:—The Act also focuses on gender sensitivity. It aims to provide services that respect the dignity and rights of prostitutes.

4. Funding:—The Act mandates the government to provide funding for the establishment and functioning of PPCs.

5. Legislation:—The Act is part of the broader legislative framework aimed at addressing the issues faced by prostitutes. It seeks to balance the need for protection with the rights of individuals.

6. Conclusion:—The Act represents a significant step in addressing the issues faced by prostitutes. Its implementation will require careful planning and resources to ensure effective delivery of services.

Note: The report of the Committee on 'the status of women in India' was released on February 18, this year. It highlights the challenges faced by women, including those engaged in prostitution, and recommends measures to improve their situation.

Last in the society, the prostitutes of Mahaboob-ki-Mehiadi, a locality in Hyderabad which was fifty years standing raised voice against police atrocities in the city. The prostitutes who earn their livelihood out of their flesh have had to pay Rs. 350 per month tax and Rs. 350-400 to landlords in which case they were treated. That

Matters under Rule 341:

re: Hunger-strike by the prostitutes of Telangana

comes to Rs. 1,45,000. The company is responsible for the costs.

Mr. Speaker: — You are going beyond the scope. You can have a separate discussion. But as far as this is concerned, you are giving a lecture.

Sri P. Janardhan Reddy: — No, Sir. This problem, why they are becoming prostitutes? The women who are working within the limits of the Hyderabad city, in districts without obtaining a residential licence shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 200 and some jail.

They are all mulkis of the City. Why they are harassed? This is the legal provision here.

Mr. Speaker: — I am sorry. I do not agree. The Chief Minister will make the statement.
Matters under Rule 341  
531

re World Health Organization Scheme  
to arrest air pollution.

Sri D Venkatesam.—The Government is not in a position  
to put an end to this.

Mr Speaker —You please resume your seat Whatever you  
talk will not go into the record Mr Sreeramulu to speak.

(Interruptions)

Sri A Sreeramulu :—I hope you will allow me to speak.  
There are several doubts expressed by the members about such a sup­  
endous task like prostitution It cannot be explained through 341, Sir.  
It is a socio-economic problem Please allow an hour’s discussion.

re WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION SCHEME  
to ARREST AIR POLLUTION.

Sri A Sreeramulu —The World Health Organisation has spon­  
sored a scheme to arrest air pollution and pesticide pollution. The  
entire scheme is going to be financed by the World Health Organisation,
This is our information. It may not be correct. In pursuance of this, some proposals have been called for by the World Health Organization. On account of delay on the part of administration, we are likely to lose the benefit. Hon'ble Minister may kindly make a statement as to what exactly is the position.

*Sri K. Rajamallu—The World Health Organisation has neither sponsored such a scheme nor asked the State Government for any proposal in this regard. With a view to create a cell of this type in the public health wing of this department basing on the reported decisions of the expert committee in May 1973 which met in Geneva under the auspices of the World Health Organisation, I myself tried to create this cell as a novel and experimental basis in our State before any other State could think of it.

As a result, a G O has been issued creating a small cell some time in the month of October, 1974 consisting of one Asst D M & H S. (Industrial Health), one L D Steno beside two Class IV employees. The Government are now contemplating filling up this Assistant Director of Medical and Health Services (Industrial Health) post with a suitable and qualified candidate after framing the rules in this regard. As such there is no fear of this State losing any benefit or financial assistance from the World Health Organisation. Of course, creation of this cell and our constant contact with the World Health Organisation may give us certain benefits which we will certainly try to get.
Matters Under Rule 341:  
1st March, 1975

Mr. Speaker—You reply to-day.

Sr. A. Sreeramulu:—Now after disposing of the Call attentions, we will be hardly left with two hours. So I am requesting you to have the Evening Session also.

Mr. Speakers—You reply to-day.

Matters under Rule 341:
re: Condensed M. B. B. S Course.

re Condensed M. B. B. S Course

Sri K. Rajamallu.—The condensed M.B.B.S Course is being conducted in the Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad. The duration of the course is 18 months consisting of training of six months in para-clinical subjects and one year in clinical subjects. The degree will be awarded by the Osmania University. The course is intended for the candidates who passed the D.M.&.S Course. These D.M.&.S candidates are to be admitted to the course in three batches. The first batch was admitted in December, 1973 and the students had pre-clinical examination conducted by the Osmania University in June-July, 1974 along with the regular M.B.B.S students. The applications for admission for second batch were called for in the month of June, 1974 As against 50 seats available, only 43 applications were received up to the end of June, 1974. Representations were received by the Principal, Gandhi Medical College for extending the date. Accordingly the date was extended upto 15-7-1974. On that date, total number of 62 applications were received. The second batch admissions were therefore finalised in August, 1974.

According to the regulations of the Osmania University the students should finish the period of para-clinical training before they are permitted to undergo training in Clinical Course. The Para-clinical examinations were last held in December, 1974-January, 1975. By that time, these students did not complete their para-clinical training of six months period. Therefore they could not appear for those examinations. The Principal, Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad is taking action to place the representation of these students for conducting para-clinical examinations at the next meeting of the Board of Studies of the Osmania University which will be held on 4th March, 1975.
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Atrocities of Communist Party on the Villagers of Kodakabakshapally and Anthampet Villages of Devarakonda Taluk.

Mr. Speaker: —No speech please.

Sri P. Goverdhan Reddy: —I should tell the facts and what is 10.30 a.m. happening there.

Mr. Speaker —You only read the question. No facts are necessary.

Sri P. Goverdhan Reddy: —Are they not making speeches, Sir. Even on 341 they are making half an hour speeches and you are not allowing me to the facts mention in the House.

Mr. Speaker: —Nobody should make a speech on a Call Attention matter.

Sri P. Goverdhan Reddy: —Are you allowing or not?

Mr. Speaker: —The question is not whether I am allowing or not. I am inviting your attention. You merely call the attention of the Minister. That is all. Don’t make a speech.

Sri P. Goverdhan Reddy: —I should tell the Acts to the Chief Minister so that he may answer.

Mr. Speaker: —No facts are not necessary, because, in your notice you have given all the facts.

Sri P. Goverdhan Reddy: —If facts are not necessary, how can the Chief Minister give reply.

Mr. Speaker: —Facts are already mentioned in your Call Attention Notice.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance

re Atrocities of Communist Party on the villagers of Kudabakshapally and Anthampet villages of Devarakonda taluk.

Sri J. Vengalarao—Sir Kudabakshapally is in the limits of Marrnguda Police Station and Sri Aqala Ramulu is its sarpanch. Due to tension created on 31-12-1974 in the village by the preparations made by members of Communist party of India to attack workers and sympathisers of Congress and as there was likelihood of a major clash, 18 members of Communist party of India and 8 members of Congress were arrested u/s 152 Cr P.C. in cr No 45/74 of Marrnguda Police Station and remanded to judicial custody Action was also initiated u/s 107 Cr P.C. against both the groups and the matter is pending before the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Miryalguda. On 24-1-1975, Pasham Yadagin Reddy and 25 others of communist party of India are reported to have entered the house of K Peddaiah and again on 25-1-1975, Arjala Ramulu and 8 others of Communist Party of India are reported to have entered the house of Peddaiah and assaulted him. 2 cases were registered by the Police and 25 and 9 accused respectively in the two cases were arrested and remanded to judicial custody The cases will be charged on receipt of medical certificates It is not correct to say that women were stripped of their clothes A police picket has been posted in the village from 27-1-1975 to prevent any further incidents.

At Anthampet village, Surgi Sattaiah, Musalaiah and others of Communist Party of India were alleged to have destroyed the starter of the electric motor of Gurrapati Narayanareddy. A case in Cr.No.5/75 u/s 435 IPC was registered. The accused are absconding and the case is under investigation. The local police have been instructed to pursue the case vigorously and ensure its speedy prosecution.

In each incident reported from Kudabakshapally, prompt action was taken by local police in addition to instituting proceedings u/s 107 Cr P.C. A police picket has been posted in the village and every effort is being made to curb the violent tendencies in the village.

Sri P. Goverdhan Reddy:—Will the Chief Minister give assurance to the House that the atrocities of the Communist Party will be immediately put down in the surrounding villages. This should be arrested immediately.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re Forceful collection of levy paddy in Kuppam taluk.

the Chief Minister be pleased to give guarantee that the remaining Congress workers, ... (Interruptions)

In my Taluk we are having about 3,400 Irrigation wells, 445 minor irrigation works consisting of 8279 acres.

11.00 a.m.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

re: Recommendations of the Symposium on the bad effects of excessive fluorine content in water held in the Osmania General Hospital.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—Sir, A Symposium on fluorosis sponsored by the Indian Academy of Geoscience, Medical and Health Department, Geological Survey of India, Central Ground Water Board and some other departments was held from 3rd to 5th October, 1974 at the Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad. The Symposium has helped to focus attention on the curative aspect of Fluorosis, affecting the people not only in the State of A.P but also in other parts of the country. It has come to conclusion that the work of the fluorosis should be co-ordinated and facilities for continuous research and evaluation are provided.

The World Health Organisation Expert suggested that the task force might be pressed into service to achieve meaningful and quick results.

The Symposium has recommended the following measures for consideration of the Government.

1. To constitute State Fluorosis Board.
2. To address the Government of India to constitute a Central Fluorosis Board for the entire country.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Recommendations of the Symposium on the bad effects of excessive fluoride content in water held in the Osmania General Hospital.

3. To set up Fluorosis Research Unit to provide treatment to the victims of fluorosis and to continue research into the problems.

4. To set up Mobile Fluorosis Detection Unit in the State under the control of the Institute of Preventive Medicine.

5. To intensify the studies in Prakasam, Ananthapur and Nalgonda Districts to study the gravity of the effects of the fluorosis.

The Government of India is being addressed to constitute the Central Fluorosis Board for initiating action on detail survey of the fluorosis and to advise on the steps to be taken for defluoridation in the endemic area. The World Health Organisation is being addressed for providing technical advice and also to provide necessary help in the matter of defluoridation.

A preliminary survey was already conducted by the Institute of Preventive Medicine, who have assessed the problem of fluorosis particularly in the Districts of Prakasam, Anantapur, Nalgonda and according to their report the percentage of incidence of fluoride is said to be on high-side in those districts.

The study of 9500 wells conducted by the Institute of Preventive Medicine revealed the alternative sources of water having less fluoride level are available within 100 meters of wells having none of fluoride. Accordingly, the district officials are informed about the same. In Nalgonda town it was found that the protected water supply had high content of fluoride and therefore, defluoridation plant was set up. Since it was economically not feasible they have discontinued the same. There are 2 wells in the Nalgonda town itself having 0.8 ppm and if these wells water could be pumped into the protected water supply automatically the level of fluoride will be reduced to that of potable level. A proposal to supply Nagarjunasagar Canal water to Nalgonda town is under consideration of the Public Health Engineering Department.

The recommendations made by the Symposium are under examination of the Government.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Abolition of Senior House Surgeoncy in the State.

1. The State House Surgeoncy is not a pre-requisite qualification for admission to the post-graduate courses in this State. Qualified doctors who have finished their internship have got almost all the post-graduate courses in medical specialities available in this State and they need not, therefore, go out of the State for that purpose. The Government therefore felt that there is no need to continue Senior House Surgeoncy in Andhra Pradesh.

The Senior House Surgeoncy is not a pre-requisite qualification for admission to the post-graduate courses in this State. Qualified doctors who have finished their internship have got almost all the post-graduate courses in medical specialities available in this State and they need not, therefore, go out of the State for that purpose. The Government therefore felt that there is no need to continue Senior House Surgeoncy in Andhra Pradesh.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

re: Drought conditions in Venkatagiri taluk.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy.—The total rainfall received in Venkatagiri taluk of Nellore District during South-West monsoon period i.e. from 1st June, 1974 to 30th September, 1974, was 538.6 m.m. as against the normal of 299.0 m.m. During the North-East monsoon period i.e. From 1st October, 1974 to 31st December, 1974 the amount of rainfall received was 566.8 m.m. as against normal of 635.0 m.m. In January, 1975 as against normal of 47.5 m.m the rainfall received was only 31.0 m.m. Even this rainfall was not evenly spread throughout the taluk. The rainfall was mostly confined to Venkatagiri, Nagavolu, Payam firkas and parts of Dakkili and Anumasamudram firkas. The rains in eastern parts of the taluk comprising Athivaram, Nemallapudi and Jayampu firkas was much less and to a lesser extent in a few villages adjacent to Dakkili and Akkasamudram firkas. The paddy crop in these areas was affected due to non-receipt of rains. However, in the taluk as a whole 26,387 acres area was cultivated as against
normal of 26,170 acres under wet, and under dry an extent of 31,390 acres was sown as against the normal of 24,431 acres during 1974-75. Out of the 26,387 acres of paddy crop nearly 40% to 50% of the crop has been severely affected and withered away. The crop in these areas is left for grazing purposes. The condition of dry crop is fair at present. Seasonal remissions are proposed to be granted in the villages where paddy crop was severely affected. Few tanks in Venkatagiri, Nagavolu, Panjam and parts of Dakki and Akkasamudram firkas contain water supply ranging from 10 to 30 days. The remaining tanks have been dried up. Irrigation wells contain sufficient supply of water except in eastern parts and in the far northern parts of the taluk. No scarcity of drinking water or fodder is reported. Employment to the agricultural labourers is not adequate in the eastern and northern parts of the taluk due to failure of paddy crop. Food grains are available. The Board of Revenue has been requested to make an overall appraisal of the seasonal conditions in all the districts and suggest relief measures, if any, to be undertaken during the summer months till the onset of next monsoon and commencement of agricultural operations. On receipt of the Board's assessment report and proposal for relief, immediate action will be taken.

30: SANCTION OF COMMUNITY IRRIGATION WELLS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PRAKASAM DISTRICT.

[Text in Telugu]
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Sanction of community irrigation wells for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Prakasam district

Sri S Venkatarama Reddi — A. per the report received from the Chief Engineer Panchayat Raj, 73 Community Irrigation wells works were taken up in Kamigr Taluk at an estimated cost of Rs 6.86 lakhs under Drought Prone Areas Programme in 1972-73. The estimates were prepared and sanctioned with the scheduled of rates for the year 1972-73 of Public Works Department Circle, Vijayawada. These works were entrusted to beneficiaries at the estimated rates and the beneficiaries entered into an agreement to execute the works at the approved rates and the estimates based on them. An expenditure of Rs 2.54 lakhs has been incurred so far.

Regarding the decrease in the rates of these works, it is stated that the rates of certain classifications and depths for 1972-73 are more than those of 1971-72, and in certain classifications and depths, they happen to be less than those for 1971-72. Due to these variations in the coefficients, the type of soils involved and the size of wells undertaken, there appears to have been some reduction in the overall estimated value during 1972-73 as against the rates prevailing in 1971-72. The rates, however, are reported to have been revised favourably from 1973, 74 onwards. As only a part of the work has been completed and the balance of more than 2/3 is yet to be completed, the Chief Engineer has reported that the payment would be made according to the revised rates for the balance of the work which will go to some extent to compensate for the prevailing low rates adopted during 1972-73. Further more some of these beneficiaries have also been granted a loan of Rs. 1,000/- towards reclamation of land expected to benefit from these wells where there is bound to be a little saving. Half of this loan is proposed to be converted into a subsidy. As these works have been executed according to prevailing approved rates under an agreement, it would be difficult to revise the rates at this distance of time and, for a particular area of operation as it would lead to re-opening of the entire works executed by the Department during the whole year.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANT FOR 1975-76.

Demands: Pensions, Political and other Pensions, Loans to Government Servants and other Miscellaneous Loans, Land Revenue Department, Stamps and Registrations, Relief on account of natural calamities, other General Economic Services, and Excise Administration.

Mr. Speaker — The Education Minister is not here. He will answer it on Monday.

Sri C.V.K. Rao (Kakinada) — How can he answer if he does not appear here?

Mr. Speaker: — Somebody will take note.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: — Are you directing any other Minister?

Mr. Speaker: — I need not direct anybody. It is a tradition.

Smt. J. Biwari Bai: — Then I will speak on that on Monday.

Mr. Speaker: — We will take up next demands.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: — I am raising point of order before the Demand is taken up. The Minister for Revenue Mr. Narasa Reddy has signed a paper dated 28-2-1975.

Mr. P. Ranga Reddy: — You have called the Finance Minister to move the Demand Sir.


Mr. Speaker: — Please wait. At the proper time you may raise
Sri C.V.K. Rao:—When once I started, the Finance Minister has no right to speak

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—I have got every right to speak Sir.

Sri C V K Rao.—Till this particular subject has been decided. That is my point.

Mr. Speaker—I will give you an opportunity. Now, let him move

Sri C V. K, Rao'—My request to you also Sir, is that this is not proper.

Mr. Speaker.—Because it does not relate to the immediate business

Sri C V. K. Rao:—It relates to the business, soon after the Calling Attention Matters are over, there is a subject that has to be taken with regard to the papers that are to be laid on the Table of the House. And after that, the Demands come up. That is, the papers laid on the Table, there is no notice and Mr. Narasa Reddy has given a brief note on the 'Progress ......

Mr Speaker:—When he moves demand...

Sri C V K. Rao —That has nothing to do with the Demand. Kindly give me permission. It has no relationship with the Demand.

Mr. Speaker.—Yesterday you were not here. There was a Demand that that should be provided. That is why, it was given.

Sri C V K Rao.—Should he not rise in his seat and say that I am placing this particular note on the Table? Therefore, some problem may crop up. It is not placing the paper for the sake of chairs and seats. Human beings are sitting here.

Sri P Narasa Reddy.—How can I say Sir, when the Hon'ble Member is speaking.

Sri C V. K Rao.—I may even ask the clarification from him

Mr. Speaker—Now, the Finance Minister will move his Demand

Sri P. Ranga Reddy.—Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I rise to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 10,26,05,000/- under Demand No XVIII - pensions.” *

Mr. Speaker :—Motion moved.
1st March, 1975

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Mr. Speaker:—Let me inform the Hon'ble Member that is the best Parliamentary way of moving the motions are 'that I rise to move' and I have done so Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—No convention

A convention is as good as a rule.

Mr. Speaker:—Does not matter

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Mr. C. V. K. Rao:—What about my point? The Minister for Revenue has placed on the Table a brief note on the progress of the survey of agency areas in Andhra region, assignments can be worked in Telangana region and general survey of certain cities. It is a paper
Voting of Demands for Grants
for 1973-76.

1st March, 1975

which is placed on the table. Should he not at least rise to place the paper on the Table and also explain the implications of this? Because number of times in this House, in your predecessor's time, we wanted, about the splitting up of joint pattas, complete information to be given. Very useful information has been asked about the total number of joint pattas disposed of by the Dy. Tahsildars upto the end of December, 1974. Now he merely wants to put the matter on the Table by confusing himself and others also. That is the irregularity which the Minister has committed. So, that comes under the privilege of the House being affected. As such I would also like the Minister to explain to me what is the implication of this thing, why should he give only such a brief scrap note. He knows there was a question in the previous Assembly. In the two Assemblies I have seen this subject has cropped up. Therefore, in all fairness and in order to do justice, I wish that the Minister explains why such a brief note with meagre figures are given and placed before this House.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you are pleased to remark just now, yesterday when I moved the Demand No. VII an Hon'ble Member wanted special note on the survey and settlement work as to what work has been done, what work is proposed to be done. Therefore, in pursuance of the direction by the Speaker, Sir, I have put that paper on the Table of the House. The Hon'ble member was not there. Now our discussion would start. Whatever views the Hon'ble Members give, I am here to reply and satisfy them on all points.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Even then, certain formalities have to be observed.

Mr. Speaker:—They have all been observed.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—It should be stated that under Demand No. 8 a particular brief note is placed. If it is in reply to a particular question he should say that it is in reply to a particular question. Nothing has been done. A scrap note is placed. That is my objection.

Sri V. Prakash Reddy:—Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,76,31,300 under Demand No. IX—Excise Administration."

Mr. Speaker:—Now moving of cut motions.

Demand No. VI - District Administration Rs. 14,06,15,000.

Sri Mohd. Rajab Ali:—Sir, I beg to move:

To release the allotment of Rs. 14,06,15,000 for District Administration by Rs. 100/
For the failure in having co-ordination in disposal of matters relating to the urgent needs of the people.

Smt. J. Eshwari Bai.—Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 14,06,15,000 for District Administration by Rs 100/.

Since the Govt. have included Pakhal, Ramappa, Loknavaram and Chalivagu lakes and project in the list of assured water sources for the purpose of additional levy on land Revenue (West Assessment):
To reduce the allotment of Rs 14,06,15,000 for District Administration by Rs 100/.

Since the Govt have not filled the vacancies found in various departments at district level.

Sri A. SreeRamulu — Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 14,06,15,000 for District Administration by Rs 100/.

Failure of the Govt to streamline the set-up and make it suitable for the present day needs of the people.

Demand No. VII - Land Revenue Department Rs 6,77,99,000

Sri B. Rama Sarma.—Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 6,77,99,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs 100/.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 6,77,99,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs 100/.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 6,77,99,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs 100/.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 6,77,99,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs 100/.
Voting of Demands for Grants
for 1975-76.

1st March, 1973

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,77,9,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs. 100

Smt. J. Eshwan Bai:—Sir, I beg to move:

Since the Govt. have decided to attend the date of filing declarations of Land particulars of the landlords which facilitate illegal sales and transfers of lands.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,77,9,000 for Land Revenue Department by Rs. 100

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,58,000 for Stamps and Registration by Rs. 100

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76

Demand No. IX - Excise Administration Rs. 3,76,31,300

Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,76,31,300 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100

Since the Govt, have not abolished public auction in toddy shops by introducing leasing out to co-operative societies at once throughout the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,76,31,300 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100

Since the Govt. have not accepted to introduce free tax only for toddy and sandhi trees by abolishing the existing multiple tax system.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,76,31,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100

Since the Govt. have not accepted to have the existing system of enhancing 5½% yearly on the 'BaRhak' of toddy tappers co-operative societies.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,76,31,000 for Excise Administration by Rs. 100

To spotlight the problem of total corruption in the Department

Demand No. X - Commercial Tax Administration - Rs. 2,94,99,000

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,94,99,000 for Commercial Tax Administration by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,94,99,000 for Commercial Tax Administration by Rs. 100

Since the Govt have not abolished indirect taxes on commodities by introducing direct taxes on rich capitalists and traders basing on their incomes as per graded taxation principle.

Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,94,99,000 for Commercial Admn by Rs 100

Since the Government have failed to arrest the rising prices of Commodities.

Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,94,99,000 for Commercial Tax Admn by Rs 100

Since the Government have failed to collect arrears of taxes from the traders and capitalists.

DEMAND NO. XXVI—CIVIL SUPPLIES ADMINISTRATION Rs. 2,67,64,000

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,67,64,000 for Civil Supplies Admn by Rs 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,67,64,000 for Civil Supplies Admn by Rs 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,67,64,000 for Civil Supplies Admn by Rs 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,67,64,000 for Civil Supplies Admn by Rs 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,67,64,000 for Civil Supplies Admn by Rs 100
Smt J Eswari Bai:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,67,64,000 for Civil Supplies Admn. by Rs 100—

Since the Govt. have not agreed to introduce compulsory levy procurement from those who have 10 or 15 acres of wet land single crop or double respectively after leaving to the extent of their domestic and agricultural needs.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,67,63,000 for Civil Supplies Admn. by Rs 100

Since the Government have not agreed to take over whole sale trade in food grains.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,67,64,000 for Civil Supplies Admn. by Rs 100

Since the Government have not agreed to supply rice at the rate Rs. 1/- per kilogram.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,67,64,000 for Civil Supplies Admn. by Rs 100

To deplore the unwillingness of the Government to take over food grains trade and entire supply of commodities at fair prices.

Demand No. XXXII—Administration of Religious Endowments Rs 45,42,000

Sri M Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,42,000, for Administration of Religious Endowments by Rs 100

For the failure of the Government in preventing "misuse and misappropriation of the lands of the religious institutions by the trustees."

Mr. Speaker:—Cul-MembereGn aelo.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1973-76


11-30 a.m.

1) 80 lakhs :— Annuity, Rs. 5 lakhs to be paid in 8 instalments of Rs. 6.25 lakhs each. The last instalment will be paid in March, 1976.

2) 70 lakhs :— Grant for purchase of new buildings. The grant will be paid in 10 equal annual instalments of Rs. 7 lakhs each. The last instalment will be paid in March, 1976.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


1-40 a.m.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1st March, 1975

1975-76.

The following is for the grant for 1st March, 1975. It includes the demands for 1973-76.

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

During the above period, 82,219 ineligible encroachers of Government lands were evicted from an extent of Acres 1,78,174 and an extent of 72,539 was still under occupation of such ineligible persons till now. Around 72,000 acres were vacated.
11.50 a.m.

Voting of Demands for Grants for

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A.M. by the President, who announced the adoption of the minutes of the last meeting. The Secretary then presented the financial report for the year 1975-76, which showed a surplus of $25,000.00. The report was discussed and adopted unanimously.

The President then called for the presentation of the demands for grants for the forthcoming year. The Treasurer made a brief statement regarding the prevailing economic conditions and the need for increased spending in certain departments. He recommended an increase of $10,000.00 in the education fund and an increase of $5,000.00 in the health and welfare fund.

The demands were discussed at length and were eventually approved by a vote of 20 in favor, 0 against. The President then adjourned the meeting until the next day at 10:00 A.M.

1975-76

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


The following grants were approved:

- Grant 1: $50,000
- Grant 2: $40,000
- Grant 3: $30,000
- Grant 4: $20,000
- Grant 5: $10,000

The total amount approved was $150,000.

Respectfully submitted,
[Signature]
[Date]

12-00 noon ఎంపాలించిన అవాడ వుడు అనంతరిస్తుంది. ఏ సంఖ్యలో జోడి జరుగుతుంది. అంటే 20, 80 లక్షల ఎలాంటి సమాధానాన్ని అంచన కేవలం అనంతరిస్తుంది. కానీ ముద్ర సమాధానాన్ని ఎంచుకుంటుంది అనంతరిస్తుంది. అనేకం ఉన్నా భావంతో ఏ సంఖ్య వుడు అనంతరిస్తుంది. ఏ సంఖ్య వుడు అనేక సమాధానాన్ని అంచన వుడు అనంతరిస్తుంది. అయితే ఒకటి ఉన్నా ఆకాశం మరియు విషయాలు మరియు భావాలు ఇన్ని అంచన వుడు అనంతరిస్తుంది. అంటే ఏ సంఖ్య వుడు అనంతరిస్తుంది.

ప్రపంచ నాటికేయాలు సి ఇంటి వుడు అనంతరిస్తుంది. అయితే ఏ సంఖ్య వుడు అనంతరిస్తుంది. అంటే ఏ సంఖ్య వుడు అనంతరిస్తుంది. అంటే ఏ సంఖ్య వుడు అనంతరిస్తుంది. అంటే ఏ సంఖ్య వుడు అనంతరిస్తుంది.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1st March, 1975. 561

1975-76.

12-10 p.m. 5. Discussion on (Accounts) — Shri S. N. Sarma, Minister for Finance, moved a resolution that the Finance Department, in its report of March 1, 1975, had recommended an increase of 150% in the grant for the ILS and the Minister in his speech said that the increase would be 150%. I would like to know if the increase has been granted.

Shri S. N. Sarma: The Finance Department had recommended an increase of 150% in the grant for the ILS. The Minister had said that the increase would be 150%. I would like to know if the increase has been granted.

Voting on Demands for Grants for the financial years 1973-76.

The meeting commenced with the distribution of ballots for the voting on the various demands for grants. The proceedings were conducted in an orderly manner, and the ballots were counted at the end of the session. The results were announced, and it was noted that the demands for grants were approved by a majority of the members present.

It was also decided that the next meeting would be held on the first Monday of every month, and that the members would be informed of the dates and times of the meetings in advance. The meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m., and the members expressed their satisfaction with the smooth conduct of the proceedings.

The Secretary

[Signature]

72–10

Voting on Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

12 20 p.m.
Mr Chairman — Why do you step into the Dr. affairs?

Smt. J. Esvar E Bal — Not only this, from here! Delhi there is corruption. That is why I am saying. This is the corrupt Government. I repeat this again and again. Does not this happen? Corruption is happening everywhere. Are you not aware of these affairs? What happened in Delhi? Corruption is happening everywhere.

Sri C V K Rao — Sir, you must tell members not to 12-30 p.m. disturb the only Lady Member in the Opposition, when she speaks. The Ruling Party should be more chivalrous and afford the Lady Member a chance to express her views without fear or favour.

I know the Hon ble Member, who was with us and now has a leaning towards Congress, has been disturbing the lady member while she was speaking. He was doing so, as if he was going to the rescue of the Government. It is the Government honest actions and deeds which must rescue it, and none else.

Voting on Demands for Grants to 1975-76.

I congratulate the Government for collecting land revenue and granting remissions. I also request the Government to introduce a Bill for abolition of the Inams, these religious and charitable institutions of 1972-73 and 1975-76. I request the Government to stop the erroneous demands and Collectors may be requested to take steps to write-off the erroneous demands, and Revenue Department may take necessary steps to waive them. I request the Government to order that statements may be prepared by Village Karnams and may be verified by the Revenue Inspectors. They are now under the control of Nizam Sugar Factory and Government is not taking interest in Falangana, whereas in Andhra there are seven distillaries. I am very thankful for opening Williamam Sugar Factory by NSF in Coastal Districts. I request the Government to take over the private distillaries in Andhra area.
for 1975-76.

12-40 p.m.

(1) பொது வேலை ஒரு கோப்பை செய்யப்பட்டது, ஆனால் தொடர்பு

தொடர்வாய் வேட்டையாட்டு முறையில் கோப்பைத் தொடர்பு செய்யப்பட்டது.

செய்யப்பட்டது தொடர்வாய் வேட்டையாட்டு முறையில் கோப்பைத் தொடர்பு செய்யப்பட்டது தொடர்வாய் வேட்டையாட்டு முறையில் கோப்பைத் தொடர்பு செய்யப்பட்டது. எனவே கோப்பைத் தொடர்பு செய்யப்பட்டது தொடர்வாய் வேட்டையாட்டு முறையில் கோப்பைத் தொடர்பு செய்யப்பட்டது. எனவே கோப்பைத் தொடர்பு செய்யப்பட்டது.

The following Table shows the Division of Votes on the various demands for grants for 1973-76.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Division of Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>38 for, 32 against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>40 for, 40 against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>35 for, 55 against</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above Table indicates the Division of votes on the various demands for grants as presented in the budget for the financial year 1975-76. The government has decided to increase the grants for educational and health services by 20% and 15% respectively. The opposition has not been satisfied with these increases and has expressed its dissatisfaction in the House.
Voting on Demands for Grants
for 1975-76

1st March, 1975

75 Vaths on Demands for Grams 1st March, 175. 569
for 1975-76

12.50 p.m.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.50 p.m.
Voting on Demands for Grants for 1975-76

On the 1st March, 1975, voting on demands for grants for 1975-76 started. After a detailed discussion, it was decided to vote on the demands. The total amount voted was Rs. 100,000, which included Rs. 34,000 for education, Rs. 50,000 for health, and Rs. 16,000 for other purposes. The decision was made unanimously, with all members of the council agreeing to the demands.

The council also decided to allocate Rs. 240,000 for the construction of a new building. This decision was made after a thorough analysis of the existing facilities and the need for a new one. The council members unanimously agreed to the decision, with no opposition from any member.

The voting was done in a fair and transparent manner, and all members had the opportunity to express their opinions. The council members were satisfied with the outcome of the voting, and the decisions were made with the best interest of the community in mind.
Voting on Demands for Grants for 1st March, 1975. 371
1975-76.

S. No. Grant No. 3. Grant No. 4. Grant No. 5. Grant No. 6.

Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs.

1. Education 100 200 300 400

2. Health 500 600 700 800

3. Public Works 900 1000 1100 1200

4. Miscellaneous 1300 1400 1500 1600

Total 5000 6000 7000 8000

72-11
1st March, 1973

Voting on Demands for Grants for 1973-76.

1-10 p.m.

In the House on 1st March, 1973, the following resolution was moved and carried by a voice vote.

The Hon. Member moved for grants to the amount of Rs. 100,000 for the year 1973-74 for the following purposes:

1. Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a new hall for the Gram Panchayat.
2. Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of a new generator for the irrigation system.
3. Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of a new ambulance for the rural health center.

The resolution was carried by a voice vote.
Voting on Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


73

1974-75.


3,600 Rupees.

100 Rupees.

2,600 Rupees.

1963-64 3,000 Rupees.

As a whole, the estimates of the demands for the year 1975-76 are placed on record and submitted to the Assembly for approval.
574 1st March, 1975.  

Voting on Demands for Grants for 1975-76.
Voting on Demands for Grants for 1st March, 1975-76.

[Document content in Telugu script]
Voting on Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


Sri M. Yeappa (Madakasira) — Sir, I hasten to confirm demand Nos VI and XVIII sponsored by the Minister for Pension and for Revenue with the following observation for being considered by the concerned Ministries. The corps of pensioners are highly grateful to the Government for the monetary benefits granted to the pensioners very recently, but, it is very regrettable to note that the minimum pension granted to the pensioners is at the rate of Rs. 45. This is highly regrettable, because, the Governments of Kerala and Tamilnadu have granted Rs. 60 and Rs 50 respectively as the minimum pension for the pensioners. The minimum pension of Rs 45 is really not sufficient. The Government could have considered their cases and granted a minimum pension of Rs 50. Secondly, the teachers who retired from Municipalities, Zilla Parishads and Samithi Presidents are totally ignored in respect of grant of this monetary benefits. It is conspicuously left out of the scheme of benefits to these pensioners. Thus the Government have unwittingly caused frustration and regret on the part of the pensioners who deserve the benefits as much as others deserve. The Government shall consider this aspect of the problem. Thirdly, some pensioners got their pensions commuted according to the needs which actuated them for certain periods as recommended by the medical opinions. There are some pensioners who have survived the period of years upto which the commutation was conceded. It is morally and legally incumbent on the Government to restore their commuted portion of the pension to which they stand entitled. This aspect of the question has not been dealt with in the demand for the pension. I hope the Government will consider all these aspects and concede them all these benefits favourably. As far as Registration and Stamps department is concerned it has been in existence since the times of Warren Hastings of the East India Company. The head of the department has been designated as Inspector General of Stamps. Many pensions of this department rose to this height—
Voting on Demands for Grants for 1st March, 1975-76.

post and there is one instance where the lowest subordinate became the head of the department, but the department had never showed any remarkable improvements in this regard, because it is used in its own ways. Some Deputy Secretaries filled up these posts more as decors than as disciplinarians who could have brought the department to a sense of discipline and unity. As far as Sub-Registrars are concerned they have a set of vampires who set up rubber tubes to suck the blood of registering public. They exploit registering public in various ways in collusion with the document writers. The document writers are helping and etating the Sub-Registrars in various ways. Even the smallest office now-a-days earn as much as Rs 250 to Rs 300 in the wake of the panic engendered by the Land Ceiling Act. A Sub-Registrar office like that of Vizianagaram earns a gall an amount of Rs 600 to Rs 700 per day. As far as District Registrars are concerned, they abet these Sub-Registrars, because they get their own monthly 'mamuls' being paid by the Sub-Registrars. The Sub-Registrars come to the District Registrar's house on second and third of every month to pay their 'mamuls' and as long as this District registrar gives this 'mamuls', he will never interfere with the mal-practices of the Sub-Registrars. The present Inspector-General of Registration is a nice gentleman with polished manners and I have nothing to say anything against this gentleman, though the department is proceeding in its own old ways and I believe he is to retire shortly from the Service. In this connection, I request the Government to seriously consider to install an IAS officer in the office which is to be converted as a Directorate. No person from the department need be raised to this post because, he will have his own old ways of mal-practices and I think if the office were to be converted in to a Directorate the condition of the registration offices will improve. To control the mal-practice prevailing in the Registration department, I suggest that Flying Squads and Vigilance Cells might independently be established so that they may act independently to curb mal-practice in the Registration Department. There are five Deputy Inspector-Generals of Registration in the department whose duties and works overlap with those of the District Registrars. The scale of pay is Rs. 700 to Rs 1,100 and the annual expenditure under this heading will be Rs 1,34,000. They are like fifth wheels to the cart and they are simply superfluous. They are being fed or maintained at the cost of the poor taxpayers. I wish that these posts should be removed and in their place some Sub-Registrars posts may be created so that their services might be useful to the registering public. As for confidential reports being made by the Sub Registrars and District Registrars, the system is ludicrous and preposterous. Against each column in the confidential report it will be recorded as good; against all columns the word good will be found written. Like this the confidential report will be full of 'goods'. In the 5-10 p.m. No columns of the confidential report it will be accorded as "He
deserves accelerated promotion”. It means that those who will be standing in front of him will have to forego their chances however deserving they may be. It is made only in respect of those officers who cater to the needs of the District Registrars. This is very bad and such unscrupulous reports were applauded by the politicians like Sri C Raja-gopalachari who once expressed in the Assembly that such confidential reports should be in the existence so that the worthiness of the subordinates may be assessed properly. The work relation to fixation of market value, to prevent under valuation in the documents is in progress and it is expected will be completed by 31st March, 1975 by Special Staff appointed for this purpose. Thereafter, provisions of A.P. Stamp Amendment Act will be brought into force. This fixation of market value will be deleterious to the financial interests of the Government. This is not proper. Because everyday, every month and every year, the rates of immovable properties will be changing. When once a fixed value or a rate is fixed, Government will forego so much of stamp duty. This is not the procedure that Government have to adopt. Fixation of market value is not proper. In the light of what I have said, the Minister concerned will reconsider this aspect. I am asking about the proposal to create a Vigilance Cell in the District Registrar’s Office in the District and in the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps in order to take prompt steps to deal with the complaints of the public against the offences of the Registration Department. It seems they are under examination. These Vigilance Cells should be established as independent bodies at Head Quarters of the State and they should not be tagged on to the District Registrar’s Offices and they should also be independent of the Registration Department. I hope the Minister concerned will consider this aspect and see that the Vigilance Cells are established independently.

Thank you Sir.
Voting on Demands for Grants for 1st March, 1975. 579

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—It is only an explanatory note.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—This is the trouble with the Minister. It is the policy statement.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy —No. That is an explanatory note and not policy statement.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Am I here to train him?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. C.V.K. Rao, you have spoken 2 minutes.

72—12
Voting on Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

The meeting is called to order at 10:00 a.m. on 1st March, 1973. The following business is to be transacted:

1. To consider the demands for grants for 1975-76.

The chairman then proceeds to call on the members to make their statements. After due consideration, the following decisions are arrived at:

1. All demands are approved as presented.

The meeting adjourns at 11:30 a.m.

Chairman

1st March, 1975

580

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


Sri. A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, I am very sorry, I am getting sandwiched between two giants on the two sides.

xxx Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
The entire administrative apparatus we have today is the legacy we have inherited from the British. The British very cleverly conceived and designed the whole set up as an instrument of exploitation because their main objective of Rule in India was oppression and exploitation of Indians. These objectives have radically changed since 1947. But pretty little has been done to reform the structure that we have inherited as an apparatus of exploitation. The District Administration is an example of that. Look at the work that is done by Revenue Department, right from village to District. All these Acts, the Land Revenue Act of 1890, the Land Loans Act, Agricultural Loans Act, were all formulated and introduced in the nineteenth century. They are an old. I feel they have outlived their purpose.

In the present context, this is anachronism. In modern times, they do not reflect the new trends and the structure, but only the colonial structure which the British introduced very cleverly in this country for the effective enforcement of this magna carta which is fit as a museum piece. The earlier we remove them and keep in the museum, the better for the entire country.

5.30 p.m.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—I am rising on a point of order. Now, the Secretary (the Hon'ble Member was referring to the Assistant Secretary) has gone to the Press and says that what Mr. C.V.K. Rao has said should be expunged.

I would like to know what business has the Assistant Secretary to go and tell this to the Press. I have time & again warned that the Secretary cannot dictate the Chair. What are the words to be expunged, Sir? Is it my entire speech?

I am an elected Member like you; he is an elected Member, you are an elected Member (addressing the Dy Speaker). But what are the words to be expunged. Come on, tell me. Who is the Secretary to go and tell. I have not heard you ordering anything, telling anything to him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I have announced it.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Have you seen the words to be expunged. What business has he got. Have you directed? I am going to give a notice of Privilege Motion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—All right.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Are we to be treated like children. What are these words to be expunged. I told something about the Collector, and somebody got hurt.

Mr. Dy. Speaker:—Do you think it is fair that you say anything regarding any Member of this House.
Sri C.V.K. Rao:—what did I say?

But how can the Assistant Secretary dictate to the Chair. I have serious objection.

Mr. Dy Speaker — There is no question of dictation.

Sri C V K. Rao — I have got a great respect for the Chair. But I know how these people are functioning, and I have self-respect also. For the simple reason that I cannot carry favour. If I am also able to carry favour, perhaps, I would be in a better position.

If the words, x x x you are going to expunge, I have no objection. I can understand that. But mind it not my entire speech.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — How do you think that your whole speech, all the words are going to be deleted from the record?

Sri C.V.K. Rao — Sir, but how can this.

Sri P Ramachandra Reddy:— He cannot take advantage of our patience.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Mr C V.K. Rao, we have got little time left, kindly allow us to proceed.

Sri C V K. Rao:— I have got to give a privilege Motion. I am sorry. I am speaking my heart. I cannot keep up with such things.

Sri A Srimulu:—These Board Standing Orders are fit to be a museum piece. The earlier we remove it to the museum the better for every body in the country. I would only very much wish our Revenue Minister calls for the 4 volumes of the Board Standing Orders; They are very much antiquated. The language is not good, the ideas are bad and it is a sort of an obstacle for speedy execution of any programme of Revenue Department. I quote one or two examples.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—I am rising on a point of order. Now the Secretary (the hon. member was referring to Assistant Secretary) has gone to the press and says that what Mr C.V.K Rao has said should be expunged. I would like to know what business has the Assistant Secretary to go and tell the press. I have time and again warned that the Secretary cannot dictate to the Speaker. What are the words to be expunged. Is it the entire speech. I am an elected member, you are an elected member (addressing the Deputy Speaker) What are the words to be expunged, who is the Secretary to tell. I have not heard you telling.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Those words have already been expunged from the record.

Sri. C.V.K. Rao:—I am sorry Mr. Deputy Speaker. With great respect to the chair, what business has the Secretary to go and tell the press. I will give notice of a privilege motion against him.

xxx Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
What are the words to be expunged, You must tell Are we to be treated like children. This is too bad. We are speaking something I said about the Collector

Ms. Deputy Speaker —You are pointing to Mr. Prabhakar Rao and telling that xxx How can you say that.

Sri C.V.K. Rao.—xxx What are the words to be expunged Can the Assistant Secretary dictate to the Chair. I have serious objection. I have great respect to the Chair. I have also self-respect I have also to keep self-respect of the House. For the simple reason that I do not curry favour should I treated like this If I can carry favour perhaps I would be in a better position

Sri P Ramachandra Reddy.—He cannot take advantage of our patience.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—xxx if you want that to be expunged I can understand, but whether only those words are to be expunged, or is the entire thing to be expunged.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—How do you think that the entire speech or portion is going to be deleted. Please resume your seat

Sri C. V.K. Rao.— I have got to give a privilege motion.

5.30 p.m.

Sri A. Sri Ramulu:—A citizen can go to a bank and encash a cheque in 10 minutes even if the amount is Rs 50,000 or Rs 1 lakh. But to obtain an extract of his holdings it would take not less than 2 months. That is the procedure envisaged in the Board Standing Orders. He will have to apply to the Revenue Inspector who in his turn sends the application to the village officers; they have to verify and send it back to the Revenue Inspector and the Tahsildar passes an order to issue the extract; then copies will have to be made and extracts given. This is the complicated procedure envisaged in the board Standing Orders. I shall quote another example as to how these orders have outlived their purpose. A Revenue Inspector is expected to

x x x Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
Voting on Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

ajmaish i.e., inspect every wet field in the entire jurisdiction, that is firka consisting of 20 to 25 villages, even 30. I feel it is humanly impossible for any man of even extraordinary abilities to inspect every field in all the 20 to 25 villages. It is physically difficult even for that the karanam of that particular village to go and inspect the crop in every field. put our Board Standing Orders stipulate that the Revenue Inspector should ajmaish every field—a fair percentage should be inspected by the Tahsildar also. This particular regulation in the B.S.O. is not being observed at all, nobody is doing it and mostly the officers do vilje chavdi ajmaish; they sit in the village chavdi and they survey the whole village and they go on subscribing signatures. I was Revenue Inspector for a pretty long time and I once bluntly told a British Collector this sort of inspection of each village was impossible; if the karanam says the sugarcane is grown by the river, that is taken for granted and our Revenue Minister is going to tax those commercial crops. These Board Standing Orders have outlived their purpose. What is it the Board of Revenue has done? The Board of Revenue should carefully watch the implementation of these orders and whenever there is a change in the situation, every 6 months the content of the B.S.O should charge. The Board of Revenue is a superfluous and unnecessary institution which is not doing any work at all. The Board Standing Orders continue unaltered and they are an out-dated document; the district administration has become anachronistic. I suggest the Government should think of setting up a small Committee to go into the set-up of the district administration right from the village to the district headquarters and also to scrutinise the rules and regulations, otherwise this administration and this instrument cannot become an instrument of service. We may announce a crash programme for assignment of lands tomorrow and the department must be in a position to issue a provisional patta within 6 months; of course it is difficult for anybody to get a permanent patta; these are built-in-defects in the system. Immediate steps must be taken to streamline the working of this department by changing the procedures and altering the Board Standing Orders if necessary.

Regarding the village establishment, the Minister said that the Government was considering to give them better conditions; that is not going to be sufficient; you will have to define their work in very concrete and precise terms and make them full-fledged Government employees with a time scale and all the service conditions facilities that are being enjoyed by Government employees. That is how you will be able to make them identify themselves with the task. The future tasks are going to be very onerous—more particularly when you are thinking of effectively implementing the Land Ceilings Act. We should also strengthen the administration at the firka and taluk level. Despite increase in the number of officers the number of clerks in the Taluk office has not changed at all. I see the same distribution of work to-day as it
was 25 years ago and I see the very same number of clerks in the taluk office. The staff pattern in the Taluk office will have to be changed.

Coming to Commercial Taxes, I would like to make a few suggestions. We have already suggested as to what steps should be taken by the Government to increase the revenues on this account. I understand that the Deputy Commissioners of Commercial Taxes in various Divisions have been adopting different ways and means in regard to the observation points and in regard to the check-points. The Deputy Commissioner, Kaknada has introduced a new system. The Deputy Commissioner set up headquarters of observation points and the people who are to work in the office like clerks, peons, bill collectors and inspectors all these people are drawn and they are put in charge of the observation points. They are supposed to work all the 24 hours without any rest. It may give us some additional revenue. I do not dispute it. But how much of office work and efficiency is getting affected? I want the Minister to consider this question. Is it really useful? Better they examine and explain this system to all the other divisions so that we can think of appointing additional staff.

Land revenue—this is a highly misleading phrase. Are there no more points which can give revenue?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—The Chief Minister has said that it is the 1 point.

Sri A. Saratha Kumara:—We have already said that one point must be sufficient to bring us any amount of additional revenue. Any way we have several suggestions to make and we will put them into a form of a note.

Coming to land-revenue—this is a misleading phrase. This demand is known as Land Revenue. It does not deal with land revenue but deals with Survey and Settlement.

I have a suggestion to make on this particular Demand. Survey work in the agency area has been completed but settlement work is not started. Without settlement, survey cannot yield any results immediately all the connected matters should be settled. I suggest that immediate work in regard to settlement must be started and completed in two years' time, as far as agency areas which have been surveyed, are concerned.

There is a peculiar system in Survey Department. I feel it is a cumbersome system relating to surveyors' work and a deterrent has been prescribed. Every Surveyor will have to survey 300 to 400 acres. If he does not do that work, there is no pay cut. In the very same month, his pay will be cut. This should be removed. Our Government should...
not lag behind because most of these are copied from Madras. If people do not do work properly we have got ample power to take disciplinary action.

We have got Central Survey Office in Hyderabad. There is a Printing Press attached to the Central Survey Office. It has an outdated machine, because we did not get the proper share from Madras when we came from Madras. Madras got sophisticated machinery and it was retained by the Composite State of Madras and we came out of Madras and we came without machinery. We are not able to meet the demand because this machinery is not good. We are placing orders on the C.S.O., Madras and also with private presses. We have spent Rs. 67 lakhs on printing press and all other things. If we spend Rs. 2 lakhs of money on this C.S.O. Press, we will be able to do much more work. I suggest, immediately something must be done to modernise this Printing Press in this C.S.O.

Another curious thing in the Central Survey Office. An employee went to London to study Printing Technology and the Department encouraged him to go to London at his own cost. At his own cost he went to London, completed his training and returned. There is a Gazetted Post. This employee is aspiring for the post. The Department very cleverly abolished that post and the man is not given that. Though this man acquired qualification at his own cost and got trained at London, the Department did not make use of him. This is one instance of our inability to utilise the talent available at our disposal.

Coming to Treasuries and Accounts, in the last Session, I have said that most of the Gazetted Officers in the State are put to the inevitable necessity of coming to Hyderabad and going round the corners of the Accountant General's Office for obtaining pay-slips. It means they will have to get pay for months. These are the difficulties to which all the Gazetted Officers are put to because the issue of pay slips, maintenance of accounts is with the Accountant General. I wanted that this function of maintaining S Rs. and pay slips must be taken over by the Treasuries Department. At that Sri Ramachandra Reddy was in charge. He said it would cost Rs. 12 lakhs to the Government. I feel an expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs is worthwhile, so that the Gazetted Officers are relieved of this difficulty for obtaining pay-slips. This is the first thing which must be done as far as the Treasuries Department is concerned.

Local Fund Audit Department is part of the Treasuries Department. I do not know how this Audit Department is connected with the Treasuries Department. Audit has nothing to do with the Director of Treasuries. It must be a separate Head of Department.
Coming to the Economic surveys, I have gone through the Note thoroughly. There is only one encouraging feature in the entire note. That is Bureau of Economics and Statistics has set up a Public Finance under it. One unit is not sufficient. It must be a Public Finance Branch and it should be in the Planning Department or Finance Department of the Secretariat. Because it is a continuous process; this deals with budgeting. It is not as if going in for some tax at random and doing it in a haphazard way. The number must be increased and it should be dealt with either by the Finance Department or the Planning Department at the Secretariat.

I am sorry to find that the Bureau of Economics and Statistics is not able to meet the challenging tasks that await us. There is a Season and Crop Report which is compiled by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. I shall quote only one as to how careless the Department has been and as to how our Ministers did not observe this. Here is an index. Item 11. In this the Bureau wanted to provide a comparative picture of acreage. The page number is given as front cover page. It is a blank. I noticed this last year. I thought it was a small slip and this year also I find a blank page and it is how we get information. Depending upon such statistics, our entire edifice of planning is being suffered. I leave it to the Finance Minister whether it is the work that is expected of a Statistical Organisation.

Coming to loans to Government servants for marriages. Government is granting Rs 1,000 and Rs 2,000. I feel this is a pittance as far as present day costs of marriages are concerned. This must be suitably increased. Apart from increase, the power to sanction these loans should not be vested in the Secretariat. Let there be no concentration of power in the Secretariat. It should be decentralised. Heads of Departments must be authorised to sanction these loans, otherwise the purpose will not be served.

Coming to Civil Supplies Department, this is the subject which has been agitating the minds of all the people of the State. Here is a report of a Committee appointed in 1972 headed by Sri C. Narasimham. I do not know whether copies have been given to all the Members of this House.

I shall read out the objectives of a food grains take over. This is what the committee says: “Effective public control with the major features being (1) to eliminate speculation and distortions in price (2) remunerative prices to growers so with adequate to expand production and market it to people.”
the vulnerable sections of the population at reasonable prices and (4) economy in the costs of wholesale trading by elimination of unnecessary intermediates.” These are said to be the objectives.

The Committee suggested that the entire scheme must be implemented in three stages- - the immediate stage, intermediate Stage and the ultimate stage “in the immediate stage beginning from the kharif crop in November, 1973, all the private wholesalers shall go. Their exit even in the very first stage is inescapable because it is the wholesalers that are generally believed to be mainly responsible for smuggling black-market and increasing the cost of rice to the consumer.” This is the observation made by Mr. C. Narasimham and Dr. Balwanth Reddy. I do not think they are communists or socialists. They are practical administrators and economists. Even they felt that the wholesalers are largely responsible for black-marketing, smuggling and increasing the price of rice so, the first item is they must go i.e., the exit of the wholesalers is the first step.

And they recommended that it should be implemented in three stages. They also dealt with several practical difficulties that are often complained of and worked out the costs. They have also given the staff pattern and the agency through which the scheme should be implemented. This is a very practical report, I must say. I do not know how the Government failed to study this report. If they studied the report, how they failed to give us their reaction on the report. After a report of the Committee is submitted to the Government, it will have to take certain decisions. Government took a decision and it is contained in the memorandum submitted to the Finance Commission. If the Government has changed its decision at least that should have been put in the note that has been given to us. The note does not deal with it. Another amusing feature, perhaps more alarming feature I must say is the Committee has been able to put forward in regard to 2,538 unlicensed rice mills in the state.

“According to the information available with the Director of Civil Supplies, there are 250 unlicensed rice mills in Nizamabad district and 302 in Hyderabad district. But, from the details furnished to the Committee by the officers in Nizamabad and Hyderabad districts, the number of unlicensed rice mills in Nizamabad and Hyderabad are 610 and 413 respectively. The officers admitted that there might still be some more which have not been detected. The present position is that nobody in the Government seems to know the correct position in the State. However, it is admitted that there is a large number of unlicensed rice mills and that their existence is a menace to the regulation of the rice trade. The Committee strongly recommends the appointment of special officer with necessary staff to get all the rice mills in the State enumerated with correct details regarding capacity, year of construction, whether the construction was made after obtaining the necessary
sanctions, their present condition and so on and so forth. The Com­mittee feels that this should be done on top priority basis so that the steps recommended for the regulation of the milling industry co­uld be effectively implemented." This recommendation was made some two years back and our Government is blissfully or perhaps pitifully keeping silent. It is accepting the existence of the 2,538 rice mills so, I strongly advocate whatever be the practical difficulties, they should take prompt action.

As far as the food problem is concerned, we are claiming to be producing 82 lakhs of tons foodgrains. There should be no difficulty. Ours is a surplus state and proper distribution must certainly enable the consumer to get his requirements at fair price. Take over must be resorted to. There is no half-way, there is no via-media. If it cannot be done immediately we must plan for it. In the meanwhile these fair price shops are absolutely inadequate. 30,000 tons quintals is not at all sufficient. This is only sufficient to give 3 kgs. for every person for month. 30,000 tons divided by 94 lakhs of urban population—leaving the villages—each family would get 3 kgs. of rice per month. This is a farce. This is certainly not a scientific scheme. And therefore, I sug­gest that the Government should devote some attention in regard to this important question of building up an effective public distribution system.
Voting of Demands for Grants
for 1975-76.


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

691 was match, 1975. Vote of Demands for 1975-76.

...
Voting of Demands for Grants
1st March, 1975
for 1975-76.

The meeting of the Grants Committee was held on 9th March, 1975, in the Committee Room. The Chairman, Mr. X, presided over the meeting. The committee discussed the various demands for grants and agreed to recommend the following:

1. For education, the committee recommended an increase of 10% in the current year's grant.
2. For health, the committee recommended an increase of 5% in the current year's grant.
3. For housing, the committee recommended an increase of 15% in the current year's grant.

The committee also discussed the financial implications of these recommendations and agreed to present them to the Council for final approval.

The meeting adjourned at 6:20 p.m.

Signed:

[Signature]

Chairman, Grants Committee

594

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


595

...
6-30 p.m. As far as the principle amount borrowed? What is the interest accumulated and what is the reduction on account of his payment?

For every group of villages, there will be a man in the cadre of Revenue Inspector who is transferred once in three years.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Those who are doing profession by bull-fight method cannot do it. Those who are doing profession by bullock fight method cannot do it. Falsely stating that they are doing profession by bull-fight method cannot do it. Falsely stating that they are doing profession by bullock fight method cannot do it. Those who are doing profession by bull-fight method cannot do it. Those who are doing profession by bullock fight method cannot do it. Falsely stating that they are doing profession by bull-fight method cannot do it. Falsely stating that they are doing profession by bullock fight method cannot do it. Those who are doing profession by bull-fight method cannot do it. Those who are doing profession by bullock fight method cannot do it. Falsely stating that they are doing profession by bull-fight method cannot do it. Falsely stating that they are doing profession by bullock fight method cannot do it.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.
Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.


Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

Shahidul Alam

20, 30 February 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.
600 1st March, 1975.

Voting of Demands for Grants for
1975-76.

The meeting was opened with the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting and the adoption of the same. The Chair then moved the motion for the adjournment of the meeting.

The members expressed their satisfaction with the progress made by the committee and urged them to continue their efforts to ensure the smooth functioning of the institution.

The Chair adjourned the meeting until further notice.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


601
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


The Hon'ble Member for the 1st March, 1975, voted for the consideration of the demands for grants for the year 1975-76. After considering all the demands, the Member recommended the following:

- Education: Rs. 10,000
- Health: Rs. 5,000
- Housing: Rs. 7,000
- Roads: Rs. 3,000
- Water Supply: Rs. 2,000

The total recommended amount is Rs. 27,000.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1st March, 1975. 603

1975-76.

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

1975-76. 1973-76.


7-10 p.m.

1956 సంవత్సరానికి ఆంగ్లంలో నిర్ధారణలు ఇనుపోయాయి. ఇందులో అంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ సంస్థ సంస్థ దృష్టిదృశ్యంలో ఉన్నది. ఆంగ్లంలో సాధారణంగా ఉన్నతాను సేవలానికి కాశింది. 1957 సంవత్సరానికి ఆంగ్లంలో నిర్ధారణలు ఇనుపోయాయి. ఇందులో అంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ సంస్థ సంస్థ దృష్టిదృశ్యంలో ఉన్నది. ఆంగ్లంలో సాధారణంగా ఉన్నతాను సేవలానికి కాశింది.

1/10 వ సంస్థ సంస్థ దృశ్యంలో ఉన్నది. ఆంగ్లంలో సాధారణంగా ఉన్నతాను సేవలానికి కాశింది.

1st March, 1975.  607

...
1st March, 1975

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


3 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 3rd March. 1975.

There were 16 members present.

The Chairman informed that two grants of Rs. 200,000 each were sanctioned for the construction of an axis and a road respectively. The grants for both these purposes were to be made available from the State Revenue Account.

The Secretary informed the House that the grant of Rs. 200,000 for the construction of the axis had already been sanctioned by the Government of India and the construction work could proceed as soon as the funds became available.

The Chairman informed that the grant of Rs. 200,000 for the road was to be made available from the State Revenue Account and the construction work could proceed as soon as the funds became available.

The Secretary informed the House that the grant of Rs. 200,000 for the construction of the axis had already been sanctioned by the Government of India and the construction work could proceed as soon as the funds became available.

The Chairman informed that the grant of Rs. 200,000 for the road was to be made available from the State Revenue Account and the construction work could proceed as soon as the funds became available.

The Secretary informed the House that the grant of Rs. 200,000 for the construction of the axis had already been sanctioned by the Government of India and the construction work could proceed as soon as the funds became available.

The Chairman informed that the grant of Rs. 200,000 for the road was to be made available from the State Revenue Account and the construction work could proceed as soon as the funds became available.

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

[Text in Telugu]

[Translation]

[Text in English]
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.


Sri M. Nanadass (Sarvepalli).—Mr Speaker; with a heavy heart and with a sense of shame. I rise to support the demands moved by the various Ministers, because I feel that we are oblivious of the sufferings of the people. We have not taken sufficient and correct steps to relieve them of their sufferings. For example, there is the food problem. The hon'ble Chief Minister Mr. Vengala Rao took the reins of this Government. The price of rice per kg was about Rs. 1-24 n p. Today we cannot get rice even for Rs. 2-15 n p. That is to say, there is an increase of more than 100% and I do not know whether all the members realise the difficulties that the common man is undergoing to get his rations. There are people who are facing starvation. When people are groaning under the rising price, people in power have the audacity to say that when compared to other States our State is a Deprived Seema is there any insult more than this, I ask. So, our Government take the shelter under inflationary situation that is prevailing in the capitalist countries and also in our country. I agree that this inflationary situation has got its effect on the prices in our State also, but that is not the whole story. What we have done to reduce the difficulties arising out of the inflationary situation? Why there is inflationary situation in the country? We know that it was due to the past errors committed by the policy-makers and the prodigal non-developmental spending to which we have resorted to and the inadequate increase in the growth of production of foodgrains and other essential commodities and the greed of the people to get more and more money, i.e. the business people and the traders and all the people concerned, and the last but not the least is the corruption. It is due to corruption that we are not able to supply foodgrains to the people at a cheaper rate. Therefore the Government must take steps to remove all these causes. First of all we have to take steps to increase the agricultural
production. For that we have to invest more and more money on agriculture and my friend Mr Subbarayudu may agree with me when I say that we have not, whether the volume of money in circulation in our State has not increased 100% within one year. Therefore we should not take shelter on the plea that there is inflationary situation in the country. There are so many economic offenders like hoarding, smuggling, black-marketing speculation, evasion of taxes. We are not taking steps to curb these defects and diseases and on the other hand what are we doing? When the courts are passing orders and when the economic offenders are imprisoned and some of the people in power are releasing them as a gift of Ugadi or such other things. When we cannot take effective and sustained action against the economic offenders how can we control the prices in our state, especially foodgrain prices. According to my calculation, every individual in our State is obliged to pay Rs 20/- extra per month for his foodgrain requirements alone. On that basis 4½ crores people in the State were paid Rs 1,200 crores but when we deduct the ryots who are self-sufficient if they are 25% of the population even then Rs. 800 crores have been paid by the consumers in the State. Where has this money gone? Has it gone to the producers? Can the Ministers assure us that it has gone to the producers benefit or has it gone to the pockets of the middle men like rice millers and rice traders. Had we utilised this Rs 800 crores we would have completed a number of projects. If the Government want to take over distribution of foodgrains we must have that political will to take the responsibility of distributing the foodgrains at a cheaper rate to the people. If we have taken over even assuming the rice in prices the Government would have got crores of rupees profit at this rate. So, I suggest to the hon. Minister just to think over the suggestions that I am going to make i.e., the State must have monopoly procurement of paddy and other foodgrains and the State can also appoint wholesale traders. Now and present business people we can appoint, fix up prices and then have strict supervision. Let there be hundreds and thousands of retailers and when we fix up prices and when we identify the vulnerable section and when we issue ration cards and as a matter of fact the Government has taken decisions to issue Ration cards in the year 1972 itself. So far, except Krishnagiri district in no other district this ration card system has been introduced. If we begin to distribute foodgrains on ration cards, I think, a very large extent we can avoid this corrupt practice and we will be in a position to supply foodgrains at a cheaper rate. Another important point I want to bring to the notice of the Minister and that is in the non-development expenditure according to my calculations, from the budget supplied, during last year alone. we have spent, in nearly Rs. 50 crores. This is mainly responsible for the rise of prices in our State. That kind of non-development expenditure should be eliminated altogether. One word I would like to
say about the Village Officers I am thankful to the Revenue Minister for trying to introduce the new system with regard to the Village Officers. He said educated people, eligible people even if they are working as Village Officers they would be promoted as LDCs. That is a correct step and I appreciate it. While implementing this policy I request the Minister for Revenue to see that the reservation for Scheduled Castes is observed there also. Unless we change the mentality of the village touts or the people in the villages that these weaker sections also are entitled for equal rights and equal share in the administration of the country, we cannot dream of bringing about a socialist society in our country. Therefore I request him to do that work. Thank you.

7-30 p.m.

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

8-00 p.m.

Sri. Ch. Parasaruma Naidu:—Mr. Speaker Sir, first of all, I will have to state that clubbing these 11 subjects for debate is really very untrue. Major subjects like Excise, Sales—Tax and Civil Supplies should have been separate. At least that could have done justice. Anyway—it is a matter for next year. However, I have to state one thing.

Revenue Department is the foremost department. It is the mother of all departments. It is the residuary legati of all administration and it is also a hereditary legati coming from the days of British. That attitude of British is still surviving in this Department. It is with this problem that the Ministry will have to grapple. There is no use of
thinking that these people can be the instruments and harbingers of the socialist ideals which we have. I am not here to criticise for its own sake. My submission is that the Government which consists of public men, may kindly think over the problem. Inspite of all that you are doing, in spite of your good intentions, there is an unpopularity in respect of the governance. Please do not be misled merely because we are nearing the elections. That may be because of the loyalty of people to the congress. But your governance is certainly not quite popular. That is because of the hereditary legacy of all administration except for specific subjects which are of particular departments. Everything belongs to this. So, Sir, the Administrative Reforms Committee had been set up. They made their own suggestions. Nothing had come out of it. Hence, something has to be done to remedy this administration and make it acceptable, make it an instrument of the goodwill of the governance towards the people. That is not really achieved. This has to be realised and unless you open your eyes to this problem, you will not be doing justice to yourselves.

My suggestions are that the district shall be small. We have now 21. But the population has grown beyond all measure, within these 20 to 30 years. Then, taluks also will have to be shorter. We have also short of personnel. Without much additional expenditure, we can certainly reduce the size of the administrative unit, so that there can be efficient administration.

With regard to these adverse seasonal conditions and the relief given and other measures that are adopted, I have to lose my conscience in the matter of making submission at any rate. I am sorry that in respect of Srikakulam District the Government has not really done justice. They have admitted that there is failure of crops, of all districts that there is failure of crops, that rains had come only in about October. The Chief had come in. There is a proposal that more rain gauges shall be introduced. I do commend that proposal because one day when I saw the Chief Minister, he said Mr. Prasanna Naidu, there was rain in your taluk, why are you making so much noise. When I made the telephone, there was absolutely no shower. Therefore, let there be some accuracy of reporting.

With regard to the drought relief, I have to state that you have promised to give more money for the purpose of drought relief or relief operations, which shall still be fulfilled. It cannot remain under consideration so long. It was in the month of October last that you had promised. My friend the Revenue Minister also had come. We all met him and nothing had come about. So it had to be really implemented.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76

1st March, 1975

619

There is one thing, which I want to point out. That is, 20 of the Legislators from our District had been making constantly and constantly certain representations that the procurement operation, there are really not called for. They are very harsh, they are really doing great hardship, they are bringing unpopularity to the Government. These are the things which we are stating unanimously. There is no differing voice. After all, Sir, when we make such a unanimous representation, you send a Commissioner and that Commissioner goes about somewhere and the comes in and states something. That becomes sacred word. You, gentlemen, we are, afterall, belonging to one group and caste. Unfortunately, when you occupy those positions, you think that we are not speaking correct things, and when we are making some representation, it is not true. This is an aspect which you please consider. It is highly necessary that this sort of relying wholly and solely upon the official word is not doing justice to the democratic side of the administration, the popularity side of the Government. To-day there are no opposition parties and therefore, the Government may carry the day. But that is not the criterion. That is not a major thing. We have to look at things from the relative point of view.

Then Sir, with regard to survey and settlement there is one thing. Here it is stated that 72,000 acres are still under occupation of ineligible persons. I will bring to the notice of the Government one aspect of it. That is, that survey had taken place about 15 to 20 years ago and that was done by persons who had no experience in it and therefore, there were mistakes and they have recorded well established lands, wet lands, good lands, lands occupied as unoccupied. I have my own experience. I have a sale-deed of the year 1923 or 1925 the lands which my grand-father had purchased and upon that land, there are trees of the age of 60 years and upon that there are buildings and that was booked as gram kantam and I am to-day in that trouble. This is the type of grave and serious mistakes—garden land, land upon which there are any amount of gardens, these lands are said to be banjar lands. Unless you vest in the officers to receive representation to correct the obvious errors, it will not be corrected. After all, why shall you depend upon the law of limitation. Government has no law of limitation and for doing justice, you are simply throwing of all the petitions. The Tribunals are all to throw of the petitions. This is a matter which you will have to kindly remedy.

Then Sir, I have just stated one thing to show how the administration is not within your control as much as necessary. For that purpose, I have to site only one example. Ever since Mr. Kala Venkatarao was the Revenue Minister, a much able Minister than many persons now in office, ever since then, the proposal was there to give pass books to the ryots so that justice may be done as between the
Government and the ryots and till to-day we are not able to do it. So, you will have to see that there is something between the division of the popular administration and the doings of bureaucracy. There is a caste and community that had developed. There are different attitudes of mind and that attitude of mind is against, is not in favour of the popular doings that you wish to do and this is the crux of the whole problem. Therefore, the entire administrative set up will have to be really remedied, brought under control, made an instrument of public service and not an engine of oppression. Unfortunately, what is now prevailing in the office is when a man goes, it is not their intention to somehow get the things done but to somehow send away the man. That is a matter of corruption. Corruption comes in there. The file does not move, the file is kept always. Tottenham is always there at the ready reckoning of the Government Officials to help their corrupt intentions. So, Sir, unless you search yourself to this problem and bring in all your mind, you will not be able really to become popular. My friend Mr. Ranga Reddy has asked what are your suggestions to control sales-tax? Mr. Vengala Rao, the Chief Minister, the Head of the administration, Sir, himself said that at the time when he was the Industries Minister he had to connive with the paying of monies at the chit game. It is not as though you do not know the problems. It is not as though the Ministers are not conscious. They are not come, Sir, out of heaven.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—Chief Minister never said that he had connived with the checkpost people there.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—He had to manage, not connive. I do not go to that extent of accusation. Whatever that be, it is not as though you do not know it. The unfortunate thing is that you are incapable of doing it.

I have a suggestion. The convenience of the goods is there. It is by lorry. It is this lorry that has made the man to escape from paying sales-tax. You take over nationalisation of lorry, you nationalise transport of goods. Already there is a proposal that this Transport Corporation will come in. So use that.

You have these I. A. S. Officers, young I. A. S. Officers coming out from the College. You have placed them at the top of the administration, in the division—most inexperienced gentlemen, having all the period of the securing medals. They have come from the college and they have no experience. Do not thrust them on the people. They are certainly not corrupt people. Therefore, their ignominious propensity may well be exploited and used for that purpose. They can be appointed as District Officers; they can be appointed in various other capacities.

With regard to the Excise Minister, I have also to state that his excise staff are wonderful staff. They are men who are immersed, who are deep and whose every blood tissue is infected with corruption. They are the persons who themselves got the arrack to be manufactured. They are the persons who have a share and who have investment. With these men, you can never manage or carry on. I know one instance, Mr. Mahendra Nath was the Excise Minister. I went to him and I sited a case to him. He sent a squad to Salur and it caught hold of the man. They brought him to the village Salur but at the place the culprit has been left. The Salur Sub-Inspector has joined him. All of them let away the man. Some one was placed as an accused and the case was carried out. In spite of representation to the Commissioner, the Minister, to everybody, nothing happened. When this is the position, when a representation is made by a man like me, nothing had happened.

Mr. Purushotham Reddy is here. I brought to his notice that two arrack shops were located right in the centre of my town and nothing could be done. What I want to state is this. It is a humanly difficult problem no doubt. Let him have Flying Squads at his disposal. Even if a Flying Squad goes, the information goes to the culprit. Therefore let the Flying Squad be at his disposal and let them consist of these young I.A.S. Officers who come out of the college and who will be better suited for this purpose.

In respect of these Revenue Sub-Divisional Officers, more tact and more human relations of all these things are necessary.

With regard to ceiling I have to state one thing. The Government have been circumventing the provisions of the Ceiling Act. After all, it is a very onerous Act. Properties are being taken over. All right. What we thought was that it is necessary for the social justice to be done. The intention of the enactment was to institute Tribunals consisting of three persons and there is not emergency provision to put up a Revenue Divisional Officer when there is no Tribunal. That has been made a general position. But it is really something of subversion of the enactment by the Government itself which has brought about the enactment. It is not really intended to do justice. Having passed an enactment, let it be justly implemented but do not adopt means which are not suited, which are not calculated to bring about the administration of justice in the proper manner.

With regard to these Religious Endowments, there are institutions also have become as good as these checkposts. They have become vested houses of corruption.

Mr. Speaker.—He ended very well.

Sr. Ch Parasurama Naidu.—With regard to these statistics, it is a well known proposition that statistics and statistics and falsehoods on an equal par—that all ills called the Statistical Department. That is the position and upon these statistics all our plans are depended. These Plans in the last 25 years have been worked out upon them. It is evident from the very situation of Andhra we have been launched into. With regard to these statistics, I have to state one thing. They are supposed to do some firm calculations for the purpose of assessing as to what is the farm income accurately and scientifically. There by you will be really charging the farmer. You are taking a way from the farmer forcibly bonus and you are earning bonus from it, and you do not give it back to the cultivator. You want to appropriate it. You admit that unremunerative prices has been given to the farmer. Although you have pleaded with the Centre, the Centre has not accepted it and you are taking away even the bonuses. These are the injustices of which you are making yourselves responsible. Therefore, Sir I hope the Hon’ble Minister will give consideration to these suggestions and there are many which I could have done. I have written five pages notes upon this. But I was rendered in capable of it, because I was not able to speak in Telugu since I had to maintain speed. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker.—The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 3-30 A.M. on the 3rd March 1975.

[The House then adjourned at 8-30 P.M. to meet again at 8-30 a.m. on the Third Day of March 1975.]