# THE ANDHRA PRADESH Legislative Assembly Debates

## OFFICIAL REPORT

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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 N. Poornananda Sastry
6. Sri K. Satyanarayana Rao
7 Sri R. N. Sarma
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Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Demand No. XXVI—Civil Supplies Administration

do. X—Commercial Taxes Administration

do. XII—Treasury and Accounts Administration

do. XXVII—Administration of Religious Endowments

do. VI—District Administration

(Discussion contd.)

Non-Official Resolutions:

re: Diversion of Godavari waters to the Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam. (Adopted)

re: Vesting of more powers to Chairmen of Corporations.
(Discussion continued from 21st February 1975—withdrawn.)

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ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DEATH JOURNALISTS NEAR NAKREKAL

31—

*5541-Q—Smt. J Eshwari Bai (Yallareddy) —Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state ,

(a) whether it a fact that four journalists died under tragic circumstance as the guests of the South Central Railways on October 2, 1974 near Nakrekal in Nalgonda District enroute Vijayawada if so, the number of journalists taken by the vehicle from Secundrabad, the number of persons died and injured seriously; and

(b) the amount of compensation paid to the families of the victims and the injured by the South Central Railway authorities?

The Minister for Finance & Information (Sri P Ranga Reddy) —

(a) Four journalists died near Nakrekal on 2-10-1974 while they were travelling from Secundrabad to Vijayawada in a vehicle provided by the South Central Railway. The number of journalists who travelled in the vehicle was 11, number dead 6 and number injured 10

(b) An amount of Rs. 5,500 to the families of each of the deceased journalists, Rs 9,500 to the family of the driver and Rs 500— to the family of the deceased boy was paid as ex-gratia by the South Central Railway.

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

...

(3) 30. 

(3) 31.

(3) 32.

(3) 33.
In the case of Shri P V Anand — His son is appointed as Clerk by Railway irrespective of qualifications and seniority.

In the case of V Ranga Rao — His wife is appointed as hospital attendant.

In the case of Sri Syed Aabul Razvi — His brother is appointed as Kalasi.

Even here when the leg was amputated, the entire cost of his stay in the hospital was born by the Railway.
8.40 a.m.  

If for any reason, the South Central Railways fail to do this—and I hope they will not—the State Government will do all, whatever the cost may be, to help this unfortunate Murruza.

If the rail authorities (Railway or State) fail to do this, and I hope they will not, the State Government will do all, whatever the cost may be, to help this unfortunate Murruza.
Oral Answers to Questions. 28th February, 1975.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy: It all depends on the importance of a function, on the occasion and the place and so many things. But it is the desire of the Government to provide maximum facilities and help to the Journalists. To cover these functions wherever they are held but that forms part of a separate Question. As I have already said, if I am to participate in the Demands on the Information Department, perhaps, I would be able to give some more information to the House.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy—I have already answered that Question. I would also like to give one more small information to the House. A very poor employee, a Postman belonging to Post & Telegraphs Department, by name Mohammed Akbar Khan, has written to me a letter saying that he would like to contribute, at the rate of Rs. 10 per month, from his meagre salary, for a period of 5 years, as help to these unfortunate victims.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy—The Chief Minister has received an amount of Rs. 5,302 from some philanthropists. The credit should go to Mr. Raghunatha Rao.
8.30 a.m.

Negligence of the driver in the sense he was moving fast. The driver also died. There is nothing to be enquired into further.

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Setting up of Caustic Soda Plants

252—

*5279 Q-Sri M Nagi Reddy (Gurazala)—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state

(a) whether there are any proposals to set up caustic soda plants in the State and a pesticide plant near Guntur?

(b) whether the Industries Minister had a discussion with the Central Minister in this regard in the Month of August, 1974; and

(c) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

The Minister for Industries (Sri P Basireddy)—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The matter is pending with the Government of India.
Sri M Narayana Reddy (Bhodhan) – The answer is in the affirmative for (a) Whether there is any pesticide formulation or a technical grade plant which is used as a raw material for pesticide is my question. The Minister may clarify whether a technical grade plant is being set up in Patancheru by Voltas in collaboration with some foreign country costing about Rs. 5 crores. After that whether any other technical plant as raw material for pesticides formulation is being proposed near Guntur or any other place.

Sri M Narayana Reddy (Bhodhan) – The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 9 crores. They have acquired land and it is likely to
go into production in the next 6 months with an annual capacity of 1000 tones per annum. Phosphine is a technical grade raw material for the manufacture of pesticides.

Sri M. Narayana Reddi—My question is whether a similar plant as proposed by Vottas is proposed for Guntur it is entirely different.

Sri P. Basi Reddy.—The details are not given. The expression used is "to set up pesticides plant". That is all.

It may not materialise State Government is particular about these plants being located in coastal places like Nellore, Ongole and Srikakulam.

Setting up of Synthetic Detergent Unit in the Backward Region of the State

253—

5284 Q.—Sri M. Nagireddy—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state,

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to set up a synthetic detergent unit in a backward region of the State;
(b) whether it is a fact that the unit will be on Mtnt sector;
(c) if so, the details of the unit and the location of the projects;
(d) the estimated cost of the project,
(e) the production capacity to the project and
(f) the employment potential it gives?
Sri P. Basi Reddy :—(a) Yes Sir
(b) Yes Sir.
(c) The project is proposed to be located near Kodur in Cudda-
h, backward District of Rayalaseema Region.
(d) Rs. 2. crores
(e) 10,000 tonnes of Synthetic Detergents in granules and
cake form per annum
(f) About 200 persons.

Sri M. Marayana Reddy :—Synthetic detergent is an extremely
useful product for washing purposes and it reduces 50% of the cost.
A number of units under the small-scale industrial sector are proposed
but the Industries Department has put a ban on the small-scale syn-
thetic detergent units. Is the Hon'ble Minister aware of this ban and
the instructions issued to the various Deputy Directors in the
districts; if so, would he remove this ban when he himself is proposing
a plan worth Rs. 2 crores As this is a very useful substance for
washing purposes, smaller units are most necessary.

Sri P. Basi Reddy :—I agree. But so far as I am concerned, I
am not aware of any instructions having been issued to the Director
and whether there is any such ban. If there is a ban it will certainly
be lifted.

**INDUSTRIAL PLANTATIONS PROJECTS IN KHAMMAM AND EAST
GODAVARI DISTRICT**

254—

*5849 Q* - Sri M Nagi Reddy —Will the Minister for Forests be
pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to take up Industrial
Plantation Project to raise bamboo in Khammam district and Eucaly-
ptus in East Godavari district with financial assistance from World
Bank,

(b) if so, the details of the said projects, and

(c) the estimated amount of expenditure involved therein?

The Minister for Forests (Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari):—(a),

(a) No plantations are at present proposed to be raised with
financial assistance from the World Bank. The question of
raising bamboo and Eucalyptus Plantations in Khammam and East Godavary Districts by the Forests Corporation after it is formed, is under consideration. Financial implications are being worked out.

Sri Kudupudi Prabakara Rao — In view of the destruction of forests especially in Andhra Pradesh and in the light of the views expressed by World Forestry Experts that unless we grow forests in abundance, definitely the balance of nature is going to be upset, whether the Government is going to take serious notice and see that more plantations are grown in East Godavari and Khammam districts?

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari — Keeping that in view we have already planned to set up bamboo plantation in Khammam district on 2000 hectares and Eucalyptus in East Godavari over an area of 6000 hectares.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari — As it is, the mill has not taken up anything except experimenting on different types and species. It is only the Government which wants to take up this plantation immediately.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari — They have already asked us to give them some land on lease to set up plantation for their purpose.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari — We have proposed Eucalyptus in East Godavari as the soil is suitable there.
Sri D Venkatesham —Has any survey been conducted in the entire State regarding suitability of the soils for selection of the plantations to be raised district-wise? I am asking this question because certain areas where there is no forest at all or even shrub jungle, are marked as reserve forest. Has a survey been made and is there any report available with the Government?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari —As it is, we do not have any report, but this much I know —they have surveyed in different blocks to find out their suitability for taking up different plantations.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari —Sir, we intend filling up gaps wherever it is possible. The two extensive plots have been selected as these are found to be available.

LAND TO THE HYDERABAD CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

255—

*5862 Q — Srimathi J Eshwari Bai — Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether any open land belonging to the Government has been made available to the proposed Hyderabad Central University and if so where and how many acres?

The Minister for Education (Sri M V. Krishna Rao) — Government have since decided to allot the University of Hyderabad free of cost an extent of 2100 acres of land of Kancha Gatchi Bowl in Lingampalli on the left side of the Old Bombay Road belonging to Hyderabad Agricultural Co-operative Association.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN THE CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

256—

*5267Q — Sri Vijayasikhamani — Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the medium of instruction in the Central University to be set up in Hyderabad;

(b) whether there is any possibility to introduce three language formula in the University or not;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and
(d) whether our State Government has assured the Central Government for the implementation of the three language formula?

9-10 a.m. Sri M V Krishna Rao — (a) In the Memorandum submitted by the State Government to the Working Group, which was appointed by the Central Government to go into the details of the Central University, it was suggested that the medium of instruction should be English. The Working Group has also recommended that the medium of instruction may be English.

(b) (c) & (d) The three language formula is applicable to Schools and not to Colleges and University.

School of Mathematics and Computer Sciences, School of Environmental, Biological Sciences, School of Physics and Chemical Sciences, School of Social Studies, History and Human Sciences.
Sri M. Narayana Reddy.—This University should have started functioning from the current academic year. Whether the Minister would at least assure that they would start functioning from next June? The other point relates to reservations. If so, to what extent the students from Andhra Pradesh would definitely get seats in this University?

Sri Kudipudi Prabhakara Rao.—That is a wrong statement, Sir. That was a commitment on the part of the Central Government and it is only an after-math of the Andhra agitation.
The Minister's statement is self-contradictory. He said the object of locating this University in Hyderabad is to provide additional educational facilities to the students of Hyderabad city and, in the same breath, he says there is no reservation. How does he propose to reconcile these two contradicting statements?

Mr. Speaker—Now, the next question. (Several members rose up) I have already come to the next question. There are several avenues for you to ventilate your grievances.
Oral Answers to Questions. 28th February, 1975.

Scholarships to Economically Backward Castes

257—

*4648-Q.— Sri C V K Rao (Kakinada)—Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the Minister for Social Welfare announced at Vijayawada on April 19th that he ordered for probe into bogus income and caste certificates for grant of scholarships on the basis of economic backwardness and caste, and

(b) if so, the results of such probe?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri B Sreerama Murthy)—

(a) Yes, Sir. Instructions were issued to the Collectors to verify the bona fides of the caste and income certificates of the students for whom scholarships were sanctioned during 1973-74

(b) It is found that 39 students have produced false certificates for obtaining scholarships in Hyderabad district during 1973-74

Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru)—The Minister stated that instructions have been issued. To whom instructions have been issued? In respect of 39 cases detected, what action has been taken against the persons who issued false certificates?
386 28th February, 1975.

Oral Answers to Questions

Q 1. (Q 1) What are the main reasons for the increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis in the state?

Q 2. What are the steps being taken to control the spread of tuberculosis?

Q 3. How is the government ensuring the availability of tuberculosis medication?

Q 4. What is the current status of tuberculosis patients in the state?

Q 5. What are the current statistics regarding the number of tuberculosis cases in the state?

Q 6. What is the government's strategy to improve tuberculosis awareness among the general population?
Oral Answers to Questions. 28th February, 1975.

Mr. Speaker:—I cannot compel the Minister to give a suitable answer to you.

Sri B. Sreerama Murthy:—I will tender the suitable advice to the interested parties.

Sri K. Prabhakara Rao:—The Minister cannot discriminate the Members and the public. He must give a correct answer.

Mr. Speaker:—I cannot compel the Minister to give a suitable answer to you.

Payment of Merit Scholarships to the Students in Andhra Area

258—

*S5322 Q — Sri V A Suryanarayana Raju (Jami)— Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of merit scholarships due to the students in Andhra area, for the year 1973-74 has not been paid to them so far, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri M.V Krishna Rao—(a) and (b) Out of 961 awards to be sanctioned to the students in Andhra area for the year 1973-74 applications with connected documents were received in respect of 758 candidates only and sanction orders were issued to all of them during the year 1973-74 by the Director of Public Instruction Demand drafts were also despatched to the institutions in respect of these candidates. Applications are still due from 203 candidates. Sanction orders will be issued soon after the receipt of applications from those candidates.

71—Ⅺ

శ్రేష్ఠ సందర్భాల జరిగిన ప్రశ్నలకు తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రం మార్క్సిస్టుల భారీ సహాయం చెందింది. నాయకుడు ప్రఖ్యాత అన్వేషణ విషయాలకు ఇప్పటికి ప్రసాదం అంటే తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రం మార్క్సిస్టుల భారీ సహాయం చెందింది. ఉపఖండానికి ఇప్పటి సమీకరణాన్ని తెలాడి మార్క్సిస్టుల భారీ సహాయం చెందింది. ఉపఖండానికి ఇప్పటి సమీకరణాన్ని తెలాడి మార్క్సిస్టుల భారీ సహాయం చెందింది. 

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9.30 p.m.

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Establishment of Special Law Commission

259—

6074 Q — Sri M Nagi Reddy — Will the Minister for Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a special Law Commission to give advice by examining the existing Acts exhaustively; and

(b) if so, the number of members of the said Commission?

Sri Asif Pasha (The Minister for Law,) — (a) The Government have approved the appointment of a Law Commission

(b) The Commission will consist of five members as follows —

(1) Chairman (full-time)

(2) One Member-Secretary (full-time)

(3) Two ex-officio Members, namely,—

(a) The Advocate-General

(b) The Secretary to Government, Law Department

(4) One Member (part-time)

Sri Asif Pasha — Thank you very much for your suggestion. But there is no scope for that. The terms of reference of the revived Andhra Pradesh State Law Commission will be as follows.

(a) to simplify the laws in general and procedural laws in particular,

(b) to ascertain if any provisions are inconsistent with the Constitution and suggest the necessary alterations or omissions,
(c) to remove anomalies, ambiguities and defects brought to the notice by the decisions of Courts of law or otherwise,

(d) to consider legal variations introduced by State Legislature,

(e) to consult with a view to reintroducing and maintaining uniformity,

(f) to examine the advice of the Government on the scope of entries in the case of any Union and State and concurrent list which have a definite bearing on the State Legislature for Legislation eg, proposals to levy a tax on minerals etc

(g) to consider advisability of need for any new legislations to effectuate the directive principles of State Policy and to suggest the general policy in regard to the laws.

Sri Asif Pasha;—Of course they did. What were referred to the previous Law Commission, they had been completed

Sri Asif Pasha;—We will revive it after three years.
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Sri M. Narayana Reddy—The previous Law Commission has given many useful recommendations. Many of them have not yet been implemented. Extension of laws from one area to another is not done. How much time it would take for the Government to implement the recommendations? Or, some of the recommendations need not be implemented at all?

Sri Asif Pasha—There are various recommendations made and we are trying to implement them as early as possible.

STREAMLING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS 260—

*5638 Q—Sri B. Basappa (Uravakonda) —Will the Minister for Handlooms and Textiles be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint non-official committees for streamlining the administration of the co-operative spinning Mills in our State;

(b) if so, when it materialise, and

(c) whether representation will be given to the M L.As in the said committees?

The Minister for Handlooms (Sri K V Kesavulu).—(a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Does not arise.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME FOR NANDIKOTKUR

260-A.—

S N. Q. No 6203-J—Sri Maddur SubbaReddy (Nandikotkur):—
Will the Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state
whether it is a fact that the Rural Water Supply scheme has
been sanctioned for Nandikotkur.
(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present, and
(c) the reasons for the delay even though the Panchayat Samithi is contributing its 1/4th share?

Sri Ch Subbarayudu—(a) No Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

(c) The cost of the scheme is Rupees Twelve Lakhs. Gram Panchayat is willing to contribute Rs 3 00 lakhs which is only 1/4th of the cost. According to Government orders, Panchayat whose average annual income is more than a lakh should contribute 75% of the cost of the scheme. As the annual income of the Panchayat is more than two lakhs, the Gram Panchayat should contribute 75% of the estimated cost, i.e., Rs 9 00 lakhs before the scheme can be considered for sanction.

Mr. Speaker —In this connection I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon’ble Members Rule 49(6) “The Member who has given notice of the question shall be in his seat to read the question when called by the Speaker.” I request the Hon’ble Members to take note of it.

Enquiry Against the Corrupt Practices of Sri A Narayana Rao, Former Director of Text Book Press

260-B—

S N Q No 6204-G Sarvasri A. Sreeramulu and Nallapadddi Sreenivasulreddi —Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the Anti Corruption Bureau has completed enquiry into the alleged corrupt practices of Sri Narayana Rao, former Director of the Text Book Press,

(b) if so, whether the Government have received the Report, and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

Sri M V Krishna Rao.—(a) & (b) Yes, Sir.

c) Government have decided to prosecute the officer in a court of Law

Sri A. Srimulu.—Sir, the Minister says, A B. 'Yes' On what the report of the Anti-corruption Bureau was received? What are the main charges levied?

Government have decided to prosecute the officer in a court of Law

Sri A. Srimulu.—The report of the A C B was received on 1-5-1974 and Government has taken 9 months to sanction prosecution. Any delay in regard to conduct of prosecution—particularly in corruption cases—ultimately leads to tampering with evidence trying to influence the witnesses etc. That is why Government is succeeding the cases. That is the difficulty as far as prosecution in corruption cases are concerned. Why do you not immediately sanction prosecution?

Sri A. Srimulu.—This is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Government to shield the corrupt officials and they are doing it in a very systematic fashion. I want to know the date on which Government initiated action and how much time was taken by the Department and by the A, C, B? Otherwise the Minister must accept for probe into the delay of 9 months.

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Short Notice Questions and Answers. 28th February, 1975.

Q. 10. a. What is the significance of saswada vaya? b. What is the servitude of the farmers?

c. What is the significance of the 1972 Constitution? d. What is the 22nd Amendment?

e. What is the 32nd Amendment?

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e. What is the significance of saswada vaya?

71-4
396 28th February, 1975. Short Notice Questions and Answers

9-50 a.m.

Sri A Madan Mohan (Siddipet) :—This matter came before this House earlier also. It was fully discussed and debated, and Hon'ble Members had expressed concern about the omissions and commissions, after the said Director was caught red-handed.

The Report of the Director, Anti-Corruption Bureau was received and Government took nine months. This much of delay would certainly give an opportunity to the accused to tamper with the evidence.

Is there any motive, as the Hon'ble Members have suggested, or whether this person who is guilty of corruption and so many charges is somehow trying to influence the Government to deliberately delay the matters, so that the prosecution ultimately fails by these tactics?

Sri D. K. Venkata Prasad :—This matter came up at an earlier stage also. Hon'ble Members had also expressed concern about the omissions and commissions, and the Director was caught red-handed.

The Report of the Director, Anti-Corruption Bureau was received and Government took nine months. This much of delay would certainly give an opportunity to the accused to tamper with the evidence.
Sri A Madan Mohan — The Hon'ble Minister has said that it took nine months after the Report of the Director, Anti-Corruption Bureau was received by the Government, to take any action. This is a very inordinate delay.

He says that after the receipt of the said Report, some correspondence was going on between the Government and the A C B. What was that correspondence and what were the views exchanged, and what are the reasons for this inordinate delay? Will the Hon'ble Minister place all the relevant papers before the House?

Sri A Sreeramulu — According to the answer of the Minister himself, the Report of the A C B was received on 1-5-74, and action was initiated on 19-2-75. I am accusing the Government of deliberate delay so as to shield the culprit.

I request the Minister to produce the entire correspondence and files, before the Hon'ble Speaker and give us an opportunity to peruse and find out whether or not there has been an inordinate delay. This is the minimum the Minister should do, if he asserts that there was no wanton delay?
28th February, 1975.

Matters under Rule 341.

re: House-sites for Harijans in Visakhapatnam.

The matter under Rule 341: House-sites for Harijans in Visakhapatnam.

Mr Speaker:—I am not asking it. Thank you.

MATTERS UNDER Rule 341

re: House Sites for Harijans in Visakhapatnam
Matters under Rule 341
re: House-sites for Harijans in Visakhapatnam.

28th February, 1975

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హారియాన్ వస్తువులు పూర్తి సమయంలో నిర్మాణం చేయబడంతో, అంటే వారి నిర్మాణం సమాధానం చేయబడంతో, 16 వ ప్రాంతంలో 15 సాగ్రాహం నిర్మాణం చేసేవారి, 16 వ ప్రాంతంలో భాగాన కుండా కృషిచేసేవారిలో వుంటుంది. ఈ అవసరాలకు సహాయం కోసం కొంత సాధనాలు పెంపడి వచ్చింది.

16 వ ప్రాంతంలో 15 సాగ్రాహం నిర్మాణం చేసేవారిలో కొంత సాధనాలు పెంపడి వచ్చింది. ఇది కొంత సాధనాలు పెంపడి వచ్చింది. ఈ ప్రాంతంలో 15 సాగ్రాహం నిర్మాణం చేసేవారిలో కొంత సాధనాలు పెంపడి వచ్చింది. ఈ ప్రాంతంలో 16 సాగ్రాహం నిర్మాణం చేసేవారిలో కొంత సాధనాలు పెంపడి వచ్చింది. 16 వ ప్రాంతంలో 15 సాగ్రాహం నిర్మాణం చేసేవారిలో కొంత సాధనాలు పెంపడి వచ్చింది. ఈ ప్రాంతంలో 16 వ ప్రాంతంలో 15 సాగ్రాహం నిర్మాణం చేసేవారిలో కొంత సాధనాలు పెంపడి వచ్చింది. 16 వ ప్రాంతంలో 15 సాగ్రాహం నిర్మాణం చేసేవారిలో కొంత సాధనాలు పెంపడి వచ్చింది.
400 28th February, 1975.

Matter under Rule 341
re Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam

STEEL PLANT AT VISAKHAPATNAM


STEEL PLANT AT VISAKHAPATNAM

10-10 a.m.


STEEL PLANT AT VISAKHAPATNAM

re: Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam.

Some body will be interested if one project materialises. Naturally we will try to see that our project materialises. But we do not allow others to stand in our way. We will do our best and we are sure that the plant will materialise and it may be a matter of time. Because of financial restraints, the Government of India is not able to go ahead with speed. But they have definitely stated that there is no question of pending the plant at all and we will make particular effort to see that we will get some financial assistance from the oil countries.

We have been told of a project materialising in some other country. We are watching the government in India very closely. We have been promised financial assistance from the oil countries. If we get it, we shall be in a position to proceed with the plant. We will do our best and we are sure that the plant will materialise. It may be a matter of time.
402 28th February, 1975

Ruling by Hon’ble Speaker

re Point of Order regarding withdrawal of a Criminal Case in the Court of Judicial First Class Magistrate at Alampur.

10-20 a.m  Mr. Speaker — On 19-2-1975 Minister for Revenue answered Short Notice: Question No. 6196 by stating that Criminal case (C C No 18 of 1972) in the Court of Judicial First Class Magistrate for offences under Sections 4 9, 465, 468 and 471 of IPC was, at the instance of the Government withdrawn by Public Prosecutor with the consent of the Court. The Minister has further stated that against the said withdrawal the Complainant has filed a revision in the High Court attacking the withdrawal and as the matter is pending before the High Court and as the High Court has now to go into the Question of the propriety of the withdrawal, the House would not be competent to discuss the merits of the withdrawal.

Sri N. Sreemvasul Reddy then stated that the pendency of the revision petition in the High Court cannot deprive the House of
Ruling by Hon'ble Speaker 28th February, 1975.

re. Point of Order regarding withdrawal of a Criminal Case in the Court of Judicial First Class Magistrate at Alampur.

its right to discuss the merits of the withdrawal Sarvasri C.V.K. Rao, M Omkar, Syed Hasan and Sreeramulu supported the view point of Sri N. Sreenivasul Reddy

Sri A. Sreeramulu relying on Rule 334 of the Assembly Rules demanded that a copy of the police report which was referred to by the Revenue Minister in his reply must be placed on the Table of the House. The Revenue Minister then relied on Rule 332 and claimed privilege in respect of the said report on the ground that it would not be in public interest to produce the document and further stated that he was not laying the police report or any other document relating to the matter under discussion on the Table of the House. Sri K Lakshmana Bapuji, Sri Madan Mohan, Sri Ch. Kasiah and a few other Hon Members stated that the privilege claimed by the Minister cannot be sustained and that the House has every right to know the truth and therefore all relevant documents relating to the case should be placed on the Table of the House. Sri S. Jaipal Reddy raised a point of order stating that under Rule 49 (6) the question has to be answered by the Minister concerned and not by any other Minister and that as the subject matter was a criminal case and its withdrawal, the Chief Minister who is in charge of the Home Department and to whom the question was addressed is alone competent to reply and that Revenue Minister should not be permitted to reply. On the basis of the submissions and the point of order raised the following matters arise for consideration:

1) whether the matter raised under Short Notice Question viz, withdrawal of the criminal case from the Court of the Judicial First Class Magistrate of Alampur, against which, a revision petition is pending in the High Court, is sub judice and as such whether the same can be discussed in this House;

2) whether the Minister can claim protection under Rule 332 and refuse to produce the documents relating to the matter in discussion on the ground that the production of documents would be inconsistent with the public interest;

3) whether the Revenue Minister was competent to answer the question on the Floor of the House when the matter relates to the Home Department which is the Chief Minister and as the question was addressed to the Chief Minister

As Hon'ble Members are aware it is the Public Prosecutor who is in charge of the case that must ask for the permission of the Court to withdraw from the prosecution of any person. It is true that the State Government has instructed the Public Prosecutor to withdraw and as such the
Public Prosecutor sought the permission of the Court and obtained it. It is however true that a withdrawal of a criminal case pending in a Court should be in the interest of the Administration of Justice and not otherwise. Hon'ble Members are agitated that the withdrawal was not in public interest and was for extraneous reasons which do not justify withdrawal. The matter whether the withdrawal is proper when it is under adjudication by the High Court and the High Court has to pronounce its judgment and it is the very matter that the Hon'ble Members wish to discuss in this House.

As Members are aware freedom of speech on the Floor of the House is the essence of the Parliamentary Democracy, but there are certain restrictions on this freedom which are self-imposed and one such restriction is that discussions on matters pending adjudication before the Courts of Law should be avoided on the Floor of the House, so that the Courts function un influenced by anything said outside the ambit of trial. In dealing with such matters while applying the restrictions regarding the rule of subjudice care has to be taken to see that the primary right of freedom of speech is not unduly impaired to the prejudice of the Legislatures. In this context the Speaker of Lok Sabha on 9-5-1963 ruled as follows —

The rule whether a motion which relates to a matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law should be admitted or discussed in the House has to be interpreted strictly. While on the one hand the Chair has to ensure that no discussion in the House should prejudice the Course of Justice, the Chair has also to see that the House is not debarred from discussing on urgent matter of public importance on the ground that a similar, allied or linked matter is before a Court of Law. The test of subjudice in my opinion should be that the matter sought to be raised in the House is substantially identical with the one on which a Court of Law has to adjudicate. Further, in case the Chair holds that a matter is subjudice, the effect of this ruling is that the discussion on the matter is postponed till judgement of the Court is delivered. The bar of subjudice will not apply thereafter, unless the matter becomes subjudice again on an appeal to a higher court.

In pursuance of the decision taken at the Conference of Presiding Officers held in New Delhi in 1967 a Committee of Presiding Officers was appointed to go into the exact scope of the rule of subjudice. The Committee of Presiding Officers has considered the scope of rule of subjudice and recommended certain guidelines and one of the guidelines is that rule of sub-judice applies to questions, statements,
Ruling by Hon'ble Speaker: 28th February 1975.

re: Point of Order regarding withdrawal of a Criminal Case in the Court of Judicial First Class Magistrate at Alampur.

motions (excluding motions in respect of leave to introduce a Bill, take a Bill into consideration, refer a Bill to a Select/Joint Committee, circulated a Bill for eliciting opinion thereon, pass a Bill), resolutions and other debates. Hence I cannot allow this matter to be raised or discussed on the Floor of the House while the matter is pending adjudication by the High Court.

With regard to the Privilege claimed by the Minister not to produce documents as it would be against public interest, Rule 332 which is relied upon by the Minister reads as follows:—

332 Papers quoted to be laid on the Table: If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table.

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

Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary so lay the relevant papers on the Table.

Sri A. Sreeramulu relying on Rule 334 pointed out that the Minister answering the Clause (b) stated that the police said it was not possible to sustain the case whereas he asserted that the Inspector General of Police had reported that it is not advisable to withdraw criminal case. To that, the Revenue Minister stated that he has not relied on any paper to give this answer, even otherwise he is entitled to claim that the documents referred to cannot be produced as it would be inconsistent with the public interest and he cannot be compelled to produce the same.

If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he is required on demand to lay the relevant paper on the Table. Even when a document is partly quoted by him, the entire document has to be laid on the Table. But this rule does not apply to document which is stated by the Minister to be of such nature that its disclosure is inconsistent with the public interest as provided by the proviso to rule 332 of the Rules of Procedure. As to what constitutes a public interest is a matter entirely for the Government to decide. The Privilege of refusal to lay on the Table a document on the grounds of public interest should be claimed specifically by the Minister himself, who quotes the document.

In Lok Sabha when demands for grants for 1963-1964, relating to the Minister of Law was taken up, Mr. A. K. Sen, Minister for Law
While replying to the debate, read some extracts of the report in defence of his argument. When Mr. Daji, MP demanded that the Minister should place a report on the Table, the Law Minister claimed privilege and when Mr. Daji requested the Speaker to give ruling, Mr. Speaker gave the following ruling.

What has been read out is known to the Members. Ordinarily, if something is read out from any document, the Members can demand that the rest of it also should be placed on the Table of the House and that should be placed. But the Minister has this privilege. He may claim that it is not in the public interest to place that document on the Table of the House. If he claims it that is a different thing. Otherwise, if something has been read out from a document, normally it ought to be placed here.

As provided by Kaul and Shakdher in Practice and Procedure of Parliament at page 827-828 is as follows:

Refusal by a Minister to place a confidential document on the Table is not a breach of privilege. The Speaker cannot compel a Minister to lay a document if its disclosure is claimed to be against public interest. No breach of collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers is involved if a Minister declines to disclose contents of a document claiming privilege and a part of the contents thereof is later divulged by the Prime Minister.

The Revenue Minister claimed protection under Rule 332 and as such I have no power to compel the Minister to produce the document as he claimed the privilege and refused to place the Police report on the Table of the House.

In regard to the point of order raised by Sri S. Jaipal Reddy I have to state that Sri A. Saramulu gave the Short Notice question addressed to the Chief Minister and the Legislature Secretariat has forwarded the same to the Chief Minister but the Revenue Department has communicated to the Legislature Department stating that the Minister for Revenue would answer the question as the subject matter related to the Revenue Department and thereupon the question stood transferred in the name of the Revenue Minister.

As mentioned in May's Parliamentary Practice (18th Edition): Questions addressed to Ministers should relate to the public affairs with which they are officially connected, to proceedings pending in Parliament, or to matters of administration for which they are responsible. A question should be addressed to the
Ruling by Hon’ble Speaker: 28th February, 1975.

re. Point of Order regarding withdrawal of a Criminal Case in the Court of Judicial First Class Magistrate at Alampur.

Minister who is primarily responsible and misdirected questions are transferred by the clerk at the table on the notification of the departments concerned. The Speaker has ruled that it is out of order to ask a Minister for his reasons for transferring a question.

The increasing practice of transferring questions by the Prime Minister to other Ministers and not accepting responsibility for himself was raised in the House of Commons on a few occasions in 1964.

The Hon’ble Speaker stated

"The practice of transfer is very well established and of long standing. Transfer is effected on an intimation from the Departments which are acting for the Ministers. I cannot and do not accept responsibility for transfer of questions. I have no power to prevent it and therefore it does not raise a point of order. It is not a matter about which the Chair can help the House."

(Parliamentary Debates - Commons 1963-64)

Concerned Minister in Rule 49 (6) refers to the Minister concerned in answering the question, i.e., the Minister who has to answer the question. Here the question has been transferred to the Revenue Minister and his name is shown in the Short Notice question and is therefore the proper person to answer the question. I hold accordingly.

(Many Members rose)

Sri A. Sreeramulu —Sri, I want to make a submission, Sir.
Mr. Speaker.—After the Ruling is given, no discussion ...
Sri A. Sreeramulu—I heard your ruling patiently. You please hear my submission.
Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji —You have not dealt with my point.
Sri A. Sreeramulu—Let me complete, Sir.

(Interjections)

Sri A. Sreeramulu—I want to make a submission, Sir. There are two subtle points which were proposed but not considered by you. That is my feeling. The issue that we wanted to discuss is not the withdrawal of the case. But it is about the executive instructions issued to the Public Prosecutor to withdraw the case that we wanted to discuss.
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re Point of Order regarding withdrawal of a Criminal Case in the Court of Judicial First Class Magistrate at Alampur.

The subject matter is not the withdrawal of the case but the executive instructions given by the Government to the Public Prosecutor to withdraw the case. There is a subtle difference between them. So, the executive action that was taken by the Government was there for discussion.

The second point is that when the matter is concerned with the dignity and honour of the House, your honour, my honour, and honour of every member of this House, the public should have an idea about the image of this House.

Sri P Narsa Reddy —Point of order, Sir.

Sri A Sreeramulu —This is not democracy. This is autocracy. I am not going to yield, Sir. Let not the Minister interrupt. When it concerns the honour of the Members of this House, you as custodian of democracy and rights and privileges of this House must allow a small discussion so that the conduct of the Member can be discussed. This House alone is the judge of the Member's conduct. We were disappointed, with your ruling. I thought that you would set up a historical record and your ruling would be an inspiring one. But I am sorry to say that it was not so. Even now, you reconsider on these two points which were not come to your notice.

(SYSTEM INTERRUPTIONS)

Mr Speaker — No discussion

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji — What I suggested on the other day when the Chief Minister was not present, is good. He is present here now, when the statement of the Minister has been challenged, it is for the Minister to state that his statement is correct. In that regard, I suggested that the concerned file may be submitted to the Speaker and he may go through the file and also take into confidence a few members of this august House, as has been done in Parliament with regard to Tummakonda case by verifying the very confidential records. Here is the opinion of the Law Department and police opinion. Just now the Chief Minister very frankly and boldly agreed to submit the file to you pertaining to the criminal case wherein the whole investigation matter is there and also about the Prosecutor Mr. Narayana Rao. When the Chief Minister has agreed in principle and when the doubts were expressed by Members about the correctness of the fitness and fairness of the Government that the file may be submitted to you for perusal. To that extent you have got to give a ruling.
Mr. Speaker — You can raise this matter in any other form.

Mr. Speaker — I am sorry you have not properly heard my ruling. I only said as the matter is now pending...

(Interjections)

Mr. Speaker — What is good of your stating all these points. I have already dealt with it. I have given my ruling.

Mr. S. Jaipal Reddy — I am not dealing with the points you have covered already.

You did not refer to the fact that it related to the case of Hon’ble Member of this Hon’ble House. You said that the whole thing could
Ruling by the Hon’ble Speaker: re Point of Order regarding withdrawal of a Criminal Case in the Court of Judicial First Class Magistrate of Alampur.

not be discussed here. We pointed out through our discussion at that time that the point at issue in the High Court is not the order of the Government but the order of the Magistrate. Sir, you did not draw a distinction between the order of the Government and the order of the Magistrate.

At that time the question was admitted and the Minister agreed to answer. Now you are saying that the question is sub judice. You are in a position to demarcate the area of sub judice. The question related to fact and not merits. Even if your ruling is there that the whole thing is sub judice, still we can discuss the facts. Therefore I request the Chair to demarcate the area of sub judice and let the House discuss the subject.

Coming to my point of order, whether the Minister is competent or not, I would say one thing. I have no legal acumen. I am not a legal luminary like you. What I would say is that whenever there is an express provision, no precedent or ruling can go against that rule. I am sorry to say that the Chair resorted to a ruling given by the Speaker or anybody which could go against the specific terms of the express provisions.

Mr. Speaker—Whatever it is, the ruling has been given. Now I am not going into it. If there is any scope for you to suggest, you may do something else.

Sri S. Jaiwal Reddy—Sir, the question refers to the court and withdrawal. You should invoke or the Minister or the Government.

Mr. Speaker—Whatever it is, I am not saying now. Go through the ruling.

Sri S. Jaiwal Reddy—What would happen to the question put to the Government.

Mr. Speaker—You raise the question later. I am not ruling out. You go through the ruling.

Sri S. Jaiwal Reddy—If the ruling is reserved, because it is only an occasion to make.

Mr. Speaker—I said you can do it later. I have no objection.

Sri S. Jaiwal Reddy—My point of order is this. If in the course of discussion on a question, during the question hour, certain points of order are raised and the ruling thereon are reserved. What would happen to that question? That is the basic thing. You have reserved rulings and you are giving later on. Now this should be enlightened. On this I want a ruling.
Mr. Speaker — If you have anything you may move a resolution or some other notice.

Sri Ch Kasayya — It is because you have given historical ruling. The people of Andhra Pradesh are agitated.

Mr. Speaker — I am sorry.

Mr. Speaker — Mr. Kasayya, I have no objection. You can do it at a proper time. No submissions here.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji (Bhongir) — You have given a ruling. After that we need not go into the details now. After going through it thoroughly one can point out any thing afresh. But now, I hope, the question stands and it is postponed and the Minister has to give answers to the supplementaries. The question was not completed and for supplementaries, whether they will be admitted now or any date may be fixed for supplementaries as much more information is concerned. While giving information if anything happens that had to be brought to your notice and supplementary question has to be completed. For that the supplementaries had to be permitted.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy — When I raised the point of order, I tried to draw your attention, and claimed and tried to make a subtle distinction between what would constitute subjudice and what does not constitute subjudice. That was the order of the Minister which is questioned in the High Court by way of Revision. How can it constitute subjudice? The executive order was passed by the Chief Minister. That is not subjudice. This aspect has to be considered, I am sorry to submit that this aspect has not been covered.

Sri A Madan Mohan — On that day Mr. Jaipal Reddy had raised a point of order and also required your ruling that this question is not a closed one. It has to be deferred till you give a ruling on the points raised by various hon. members. It is promised that the question is not closed. I have a great respect to your ruling. I hope it is the Chief Minister who is the competent person. It should not be an embarrassing one either for the Revenue Minister or the other hon. members. It is better in force, in the fitness of things and equity, if the Chief Minister answers. It is the person concerned who passed the orders and tried to elicit more facts.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy — I am sorry to note the comment that it has become a tradition of the House to raise the points of order. I hope the Chair will be obliged to give a ruling as to what would be
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Judicial First Class Magistrate at
Alampur.

the fate of the question which has been put to the House, on which
points of order were raised and rulings were reserved. Regarding your
ruling. . . . . . .

Mr. Speaker — I cannot give any ruling. Go through the ruling
to the best of your capacity. To the best of my capacity I have given.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— The Chair is over-estimating my
capacity.

Mr. Speaker — If I have said anything I have never meant
about your capacity. You read it and understand it. Then you can
raise. Now there is no point of order.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy — What happens to that question.

Mr. Speaker — It happens according to the ruling given.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy — What would happen to the question.

Mr. Speaker:— I am not going to answer that

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— Are you reserving your ruling on that.
Yours is a lengthy Ruling. So we want your ruling placed on the
Table of the House. I raised a point of order just now. Are you
reserving it?

Mr. Speaker:— I am not giving anything on that.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— Sir, I am entitled to raise a point of
derstand that when a member raises a point
order, whether the Chair is entitled to rule it out or give a ruling.
So, either you reserve it or give a ruling on it. But you cannot brush
it aside.

Mr. Speaker:— I will certainly consider and give a ruling. I
never brush it aside and never ignore it when a member like you
raised.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy — So, whether that question is pending?

Mr. Speaker — I said that the question stands postponed.

10-50 ——

Sri A. Madan Mohan:— Sir, I have submitted with all humi-
ty of my command that we are not going to discuss the merits and
respect your ruling. But as far as eliciting the facts are concerned,
I am sure that you will agree that the question has been referred and
ultimately answered.
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Point of Order regarding withdrawal of a Criminal Case in the Court of Judicial First Class Magistrate at Alampur.

Sri S Jaipal Reddy:—I suggest that the Chair may deleniate The area of subjudice and leave the rest for discussion. Therefore, I request that the question postponed the other day, to be taken up tomorrow or day after to elicit facts.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—Postponed for discussion. Therefore discussions will be.

Sri P Govardhan Reddy:—Eliciting of information is postponed.

Mr. Speaker:—Please go through the ruling and see what has been said.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—When the question is put, it is for discussion. There is no motion for discussion. Therefore the question stands, and during the discussion if any point was raised the Hon'ble Speaker has to give a decision.

Sri P Govardhan Reddy:—The question is already postponed.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—As far as getting the information is concerned it is unconcerned whether it is a pending case or not, but to give information and to get information is the right of the House. No ruling was given that the information cannot be sought for and the House has no right to get information; even getting information, it is not decided, subjudice. Therefore, the question for giving information is pending. The question of discussion is postponed. That is the interpretation I am trying to know whether the question is pending for giving answer or closed.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Sir, a question of principle is involved. (1) After the ruling is given, there cannot be any debate on that question. There cannot also be any point of order soon after the ruling is given. Therefore, you are generous enough to suggest if there is any clarification to be sought, that can be done after reading the ruling. Having regard to your observation, if anything that requires further clarification, after perusal of the ruling that can be given to you. If you are convinced, that Hon'ble Members can put, without violating substance and spirit of the ruling that is given, that matter can be reconsidered. My submission is there cannot be any debate on the merits of the ruling. That is the procedure and there cannot be any point of order on the ruling itself. So much so, you have given opportunity; it is open to seek clarification by writing to you and if you are concerned then you can allow or otherwise.
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Judgment of the Seventh Metropolitan Magistrate directing Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad for Payment of Compensation to a citizen towards the damage of the car due to bad condition of the road.

Shri N Lakahminarayana:—Sir very recently one citizen Mr. Abdul Khadeer who has filed a suit against the Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad for the damage sustained to his car due to the negligence of the Corporation in maintaining the roads and the Metropolitan Magistrate has directed the Municipal Corporation Hyderabad for payment of Rs. 2,000/ towards the costs (damages). Particularly, except few roads, the condition of the main roads in the City have become so bad, the present Corporation has created a history. There are not only pits but ditches also with several cuttings on the road. Many of the man-holes have not been covered. Due to this, several accidents were occurred. That is the fate of the roads in the city to-day. This may encourage the other citizens. They may also go to the courts to get remedies. If they claim heavy damages, a day will come for the Corporation that it will become complete bankrupt. Most of the roads i.e., from Begum Bazar to Moazum Jahl Market and the Muslim Jung Bridge are like that. This bridge particularly is in a horrible condition and even the parapet walls are not cared for by the Corporation. There is no body to look after these walls. The Corporation has got enough staff. The Road Inspectors, Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers are there but I do not know what they are doing. Whenever we wanted to inform them about the condition of the roads, they were not at all available in the Office. We get the following reply: “he had been to inspection.” Now several inspections are being taken up by the Special Officer. But I do not understand that only inspections will serve the purpose. I want to know from the Minister how much amount has been kept for the purpose of maintenance of the roads for the year 1974-75 so that we can know the interest the Corporation is taking in maintenance of the roads. In the King Kothi Crossing, there is a man-hole without cover in the middle of the road and due to this, several accidents were happened. I request the Minister to state whether it is a fact and if so when this case has come for judgment and what is the date and also I want to know any steps the Minister is thinking in maintenance of the roads in good condition in the City. I request the Hon’ble Minister to make a statement on this.

Smt. Chinta Seshwarayudu:—It is reported that on the Old Valtabagh Road 50’ wide there was water supply leakages. In order to detect the Water Works Department cut open the C.C. Road to a depth of 15 ft. After the repairs were carried out, the cutting was filled with morram.
Urgent Public Importance:

re: Judgment of the Seventh Metropolitan Magistrate directing Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad for payment of compensation to a citizen towards damage of the car due to bad condition of the Road.

Whenever a cutting is made on the road it is filled up with gravel or metal or with a mixture of the both and allowed to remain for sometime to settle down and made hard base for asphalting or C.C. surface. Further the period being the rainy season it was not possible to take up asphalt surfacing of the same as asphalt is not advisable in moisture laden weather. Generally all cuttings or pit holes in C.C. Roads are patched up with asphalt as repairs in C.C. Roads do not form a good patch work. However, the cutting was asphalted subsequently when the weather became moisture free and favourable for asphaltling.

According to the complainant Sri Md. Abdul Khadeer the ditch was of 23 x 13 x 1 l. size. On account of heavy rains the earth was washed off from the ditch and it was filled with water. Sri Md. Abdul Khadeer in his complaint before the Court of the VII Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad deposed that he himself while going on the road in his car on the morning of 8-8-1974, saw the earth in the ditch was slightly washed off on account of heavy rains. Again in the evening, as deposed by him while going in his car at 8:00 p.m. he drove his car over the ditch as usual but at that moment, his car was dashed against a stone kept in the ditch and damaged. The complainant has further deposed that the ditch was not pertaining to any manhole or drainage and that a stone was kept in the ditch by some-body.

During inspection by the Magistrate on 22-10-1974 it was found that the ditch was patched with small metal stones and coal-tar.

The above mentioned facts reveal that even though there was a small cut opening on the road it was refilled with morrum as admitted by the complainant, but on account of heavy rains it was washed away. The complainant, being fully aware that there was a cutting on the road, that it was filled with morrum upto the level of the road and that in the evening at 8:00 p.m. on 8-8-1974 drove his car over the cutting of the road. He himself admitted that some one might have kept a stone on the cutting of the road. This bears the testimony that the complainant's car was damaged not on account of the negligence on the part the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad in maintaining the roads in the city.

However, the VII Metropolitan Magistrate held that under section 667(2) b) of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, there existed a nuisance which caused damage to the car bearing No. APG 2877 of the complainant, Sri Md. Abdul Khadeer and directed the Municipal Corporation to pay Rs.2,000/- to the complainant as total compensation.
28th February, 1975. Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Judgment of the Seventh Metropolitan Magistrate directing Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad for payment of compensation to a citizen towards damage of the car due to bad condition of the Road.

viz. 1,735.85 Rs. towards damage to the Car and Rs. 264.13 Rs. towards loss of time of 23 days of complainant in prosecuting this complaint.

Aggrieved by the said order, the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has preferred an appeal and the Chief Judge, City Civil Court has observed, "that it is the duty of the Commissioner to defer implementation of the Magistrate's order under Section 668 sub-Clause 3 of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation's Act, once an appeal is filed". Hence the stay is automatic.

Further, I would like to say, Sir, the Hon'ble Member Shri N. Lakshminarayana knows well as a Legislator because of meagre resources of the Corporation on the one hand and rapid development of City and its population, as well as multidimension activities, on the other, we are not able and in a position to maintain the standard as we would like to have. Even the Highways Department is not in a position to do so, and some of the roads mentioned by him belong to that Department. They were transferred to Corporation, but subsequently re-transferred to Highways Department.

Within the amount allotted this year, we are trying our best to maintain roads properly.

Sri N. Lakshminaraya (Maharajgunj):—Sir, the Minister in his statement has cleverly tried to explain that the responsibility was not that of Corporation. But the fact of the matter is that there was leakage of water main and the Corporation tried to fill it up. It was not a manhole. He also stated in his statement that the Magistrate has directed that the payment of Rs 2,000/- on account of negligence and nuisance caused to the citizens, be made. I want to know from the Minister when the judgement was delivered and the Appeal was preferred. Whether it was done within the time stipulated or not? I believe, it was only after I had given this Call Attention Motion that the Appeal has been preferred and not earlier.

It is the primary responsibility of the Corporation, only next to sanitation, to maintain roads properly. This could be done by stopping taking up of new roads, markets and other projects, which could be taken up later, when the financial position eases. Manholes without covers cause accidents and cost lives. What is the action the Minister is going to take, and how much amount has been allotted this year for maintenance of roads?

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—The Appeal was preferred in time. So far as the Budget allotment is concerned, for 1974-75, it was Rs. 17 lakhs; for 1975-76, Rs. 20 lakhs; for 1976-77, Rs. 18.5 lakhs; for 1977-78, Rs. 22 lakhs; for 1978-79, Rs. 30 lakhs; for 1979-80, Rs. 32 lakhs; for 1980-81, Rs. 36 lakhs; for 1981-82, Rs. 42 lakhs.
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re.—NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HIGH COURT JUDGEMENT FOR PROMOTION OF SUPERVISOR OF THE HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AS ASSISTANT ENGINEERS:

Sri N. Lakshminarayana—Sir, there was a demand from the Service Association for Promotion of Supervisors of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation to executive posts and to the posts of Assistant Engineers. As far as my knowledge goes, there are 38 post of Executive Engineers, and 150 that of Supervisors. The Municipal Corporation also, in its General Body Meeting of 16.2.1970 passed a Resolution for 'municipalisation' of services so that the employees of the Corporation are not deprived of their promotions and so on. I am also sure that there is a Judgment from the Court. These Supervisors had filed a suit and the High Court had given Judgment to consider their requests. Even after this Judgement was delivered no action has been taken by the Government for the said promotions. All the posts falling vacant have been filled up by promotions from the Public Health Department, where as the claim of the employees and the Corporation's decision was that these Supervisors of the Municipal Corporation should be given the promotion, because the expenditure, particularly, on these Executive Engineers is borne on Municipal Budget. I can understand if at least some percentage is fixed for these posts - 66% to be filled from the Corporation and the rest from other departments—such as the practice in the Housing Board and other Corporations. So that can be considered. I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether he is going to consider. There has been considerable delay in taking a decision. Will the Government at least now consider the cases of these supervisors who are eligible for promotion? The Government may also consider about the percentage to be fixed for promotion of such supervisors of the Municipal Corporation; otherwise they will have no interest at all to do their work. I request the Minister to make a statement.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu—Sir, the Special Rules for the A.P. Public Health and Municipal Engineering Service provide for promotion to the category of Assistant Engineers from Junior Engineers and supervisors of the Public Health and Municipal Engineering Subordinate Service which is a State service. The petitioners in W.P.No 3502/73 who are supervisors belonging to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad do not come under the Public Health and Municipal Engineering Subordinate Service. They form a distinct group; there are also several supervisors in other municipalities who form a separate group. The Judgment of the High Court d/28-10-74 directs the respondents to consider the case of the petitioners for appointment as Assistant Engineers from now onwards by transfer in accordance with the requirements of Rule 3 of the Special Rules for the Public Health and Municipal Engineering Service—which are not applicable to the writ petitioners.
28th February, 1973

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

re. Winding up of 30 branches under the control of Local Library Authority of Krishna district.

So the implementation of the Judgment and its applications are under examination.

11-10 a.m.

Sn N. Lakshminarayana:—The Minister has clarified that there is difference in categories. But the Corporation long back in the year 1970 passed a resolution to consider the cases of supervisors who are working in the Corporation for promotion. The Minister has now agreed for consideration. I request him to consider at the earliest possible date

re. Winding up of 30 branches under the control of local Library Authority of Krishna District.
Dr Ch Devananda Rao —Sir, while the expenditure of the Krishna Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha stands at Rs 13 lakhs its receipts are only Rs 8 lakhs. This Samstha has been running on deficit. There is a proposal before the Government to sanction a special grant of Rs. 2 lakhs to meet the expenditure on payment of salaries to its employees including arrears. This proposal is under active consideration of the Government. Every effort will be made to see that none of the branch libraries is closed and the staff under the control of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha Krishna District, is not retrenched.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1975-76
Demand No XXVI — Civil Supplies Administration
Demand No X — Commercial Taxes Administration
Demand No XII — Treasury and Accounts Administration
Demand No XXXII—Administration of Religious Endowments
Demand No VI — District Administration

Sri Ch Subbarayudu —Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor on behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to move

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 2,67,64,000 under Demand No XXVI Civil Supplies Administration"*

Mr Speaker —Motion moved.

Sri P Ranga Reddy —Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor and on behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to move

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 2,94,99,000 under Demand No X-Commercial Taxes Administration"*

* See Appendix for explanatory Notes on Demands furnished to the House by the Minister
Mr Speaker — Motion moved.

Sri A. S. A. S. Ramulu — Sir, I invite your kind attention to Rule 165 of the Rules of Business. It states that the Minister, while making a demand for a grant, shall furnish to the House an explanatory note regarding the working of the department. Sir, in this demand, regarding the Treasury and Accounts Department, no note has been given. So also for Pensions and Loans to Government Servants and other Miscellaneous Loans, we have not been given any explanatory note. According to the rule, there is no option left to the Minister, the rule says that he “shall furnish to the House.”

11-20 a.m. Sri P. Ranga Reddy — I may be permitted to move the demands. The notes which the hon. Members want will be supplied.

Sri A. S. A. S. Ramulu — We will not allow; let it be postponed.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy — I shall read out the note if that is going to satisfy the members.

Sri A. S. A. S. Ramulu — We are not interested. We want the explanatory note. That has to be supplied. If that is not done, we will not allow the demand to be moved.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy — It is not going to inconvenience the members in any way. We will circulate the notes before the House rises and we are taking up only the non-official business to-day.

Sri A. Sriramulu — We are not being treated with respect and dignity. We are treated in a very casual way because of the steamroller majority. We cannot be slighted this way. We will not allow the Finance Minister to move.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy — As I said, last year also no separate note was given on these things because it pertains to certain figures. Now that the members want I shall see that the note is given that too before the House adjourns to-day itself and it will be in their hands before we take up the discussion.

Sri A. Sriramulu — We want a clear ruling from the Chair.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy — The Finance Minister when he was Speaker, he himself gave the ruling that no motion could be moved without an explanatory note. Therefore the position is unambiguously clear.

Mr. Speaker — Only demands in respect of which statements are available may be moved. The rest can be adjourned for tomorrow.

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

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,24,38,800 under Demand No XII - Treasury and Account's Administration"*

Mr. Speaker — Motion moved.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy — The rest of the Demand I will move tomorrow.

Sri. Sagi Suryanarayana Raju — Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move.

* See Appendix for Explanatory Notes on demands furnished to the House by the Minister.
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 45,42,000 under Demand No XXXII- Administration of Religious Endowments"*

Mr Speaker - Motion moved

Sri P Narasim Reddy - Sir, on the recommendation of the Government I beg to move;

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 677,99,000 under Demand No VI- District Administration"*

Mr. Speaker Motion moved

Sri A Srimulu - Regarding Demand No VII- Land Revenue Department, this is note given to us under the caption "Statement on Revenue Demands." This is totally misleading because it mainly concerns survey and settlement. It does not deal with land revenue or land revenue establishment. It deals with survey and settlement operations. Not a word has been said about land revenue. I therefore object to the Demand being moved.

* Sri P Narasa Reddy - Revenue administration includes survey and settlement, it is part of it. We will have to express a new policy if we are to do some specific thing. Here we are paying for the administration charges. There is nothing new to be put before the House. It is only part of the Land Revenue Demand.

Sri A Srimulu - I read a particular rule which says that the Minister while moving a Demand for grant shall furnish an explanatory note. We know a little about survey and settlement. Whether survey of agency areas has been completed and whether settlement has been taken up, what happened to city survey—these are all details arising in connection with the Demand. The Minister says it is a part of Revenue Demand. I would like the Minister to say whether this is great or not, whether this is independent Demand or not and if that is so according to his own explanatory memorandum it relates to survey and settlement and nothing has been said about survey and settlement.

11.30 a.m.

*Sri P Narasa Reddy:—So far as the survey and settlement is concerned, it is a part of the Revenue Department. We cannot go on putting issues which are of great consequence. We must explain if there is a new policy or programme which the Members have to know and in which the Members will be particularly interested. Here it is only payment of wages which are already there and that I am moving as part of the Land Revenue department. It is a question of payment of wages to employees and no new programme is launched. Nothing is being done. Last year the agency areas were surveyed and

*See appendix for Explanatory notes on Demands furnished to the House by the Minister.
they are continued. We are not doing any thing new which calls for explanatory notes on this subject.

Sri A Sreeramulu —I am inviting your specific attention to this. Regarding the working of the department there should be a note. If all the departments are put as one we have no objection. Unfortunately there is a classification. Demands are given numbers. Therefore the demands for which he is moving, it is obligatory on the part of the Minister to give a note at least on the working.

Sri P Narasa Reddy —This department is not new. It is not introduced this year. It is a department which is continuing and going on. If there is anything that would take the House by surprise which the Hon. Members do not know, the House would definitely get the notes. Here it is only the question of payments of wages to the people who are now working in this.

Sri A Sreeramulu —District Administration also is old and the Ministry is old and the Government is also old. Every thing is old.

Mr Speaker: —But the statement is made, is it not?

Sri A Sreeramulu —In the one statement that is given to us, nothing is said about the Survey and Settlements.

Sri P Narasa Reddy —My submission is for the Demand for the payment to the employees where there is nothing new, I cannot be forced to give a policy statement on which there is nothing in special.

Smt J. Eswari Bai —Sir, now it is 11.35 a.m. You have to take the non-official business.

Mr Speaker —Yes, we shall take up the non-official business?

Sri P Narasa Reddy —What happens to other demands, Sir?

Mr Speaker —According to the order paper at 11.30 we have to take up the non-official business.

Sri P Narasa Reddy —Sir, the question hour though it is fixed up to 9.30, it goes on.

Mr Speaker —Unless, the House agrees, I cannot help.

(Some Members —The non-official business should be taken up).

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS

(Non-Official Business should be taken up).
28th February, 1975

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

re: Diversion of Godavari waters to the Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam,

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu—I agree for this provided the debate is limited to twenty minutes. On that assurance only I can agree.

Mr. Speaker—No conditions

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

re: DIVISION OF GODAVARI WATERS TO THE STEEL PROJECT SITE AT VISAKHAPATNAM

11-40 a.m.

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

"This House urges on the State Government to take up the work in connection with the diversion of the Godavari water to the Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam without delay and to take up the works for power supply"

Mr. Speaker—Motion moved.
Non-Official Resolutions.
28th February, 1975

re: Diversion of Gocavari waters to the Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam:

...
Non-Official Resolutions.

re: Diversion of Godavari waters to the Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam.

Sri Ch Parasurama Naidu —Sir, this issue has got the support of all the people of the State. I do not say that on this question there can be any difference of opinion between the opposition and Congress. This question or issue has come forth out of the agitation of all the 4½ crores of the people, particularly the youth and students of Andhra Pradesh had done their best to see that General Government concedes this issue.

It is a matter which is wound up with the emotions of the people of the State. In regard to diversion of Godavari waters, it is not merely useful for the Steel plant. It will also help for the development of Visakhapatnam area. The Government should immediately take up this diversion of Godavari water. Work can be started and an initiative to this effect should be shown. There is no difference of opinion in this and the entire people are behind the Government in this respect. To strengthen the unanimity of the regions, this should be taken up. The Chief Minister was telling about the progress of this scheme on the other day. So many years have passed, but the progress remained static. Now, peace is restored and we are enjoying some sort of good peace and hoping for progress. This issue is very explosive and this is likely to explode again. In order to establish permanent peace and progress, this issue may be taken up for quick implementation.

er: Diversion of Godavari waters to the Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam.

and also this House urges the Central Government to complete the Project very soon.
28th February, 1975.

Non-Official Resolutions

re: Diversion of Godavari waters to the Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam.

Sri A Sreeramulu:—Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir. There is a genuine doubt in the public mind that the Central Government by its dilatory tactics is ultimately going to shelve this Steel plant Project. This apprehension secured added strength by the varying statements made by the Central Ministers. I am glad that our Industry Minister made a very affirmative statement this morning that Government of India would not go back on its previous decision of locating the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam. I have a feeling that in regard to the Centre-State relations in this country, it is not the reason, logic and rationale that counts but it is the clever manipulation and manoeuvre. Tamil Nadu Government seems to have perfected the technique of

re Diversion of Godavari waters to the Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam.

this manipulation and manoeuvre. They have got their own strategy. They made advance commitments on the Steel Plant at Salem and even if the Government of India wants to go back on its decision, it has become very difficult for the Govt of India. This is how they forestalled some of the decisions of the Govt of India. That is why, this particular Resolution, as I see, is a very good resolution and Government should make some advance commitment. The State Government must tell the Centre that we have already spent nearly Rs 5 crores in anticipation of the location of the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam. That is why, I support this Resolution and I would request the Government not to lose time and immediately start work so that additional pressure can be put on Govt of India to expedite location of this Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam.

re Diversion of Godavari waters to the Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam.

Non-Official Resolutions:

re Diversion of Godavari waters to the Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam.

Non-Official Resolution 2 of 1973

re: Diversion of Godavari waters to the Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam.

Resolved that the diversion of Godavari waters to the Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam be regulated in such a manner that the water requirements of the existing and future projects be met.

Such a regulation should ensure that the natural flow of the river is not affected, and that the downstream areas are not adversely affected.

The regulation should be based on scientific studies and should be monitored regularly to ensure its effectiveness.

The resolution is passed with the support of all the members present.

Resolved that the Government be requested to take immediate steps to implement the resolution.
Non-Official Resolutions:

re: Diversion of Godavari waters to the
Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam.

2-10 pm

28th February, 1975

Diversion of Godavari waters to the
Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam.
Non-Official Resolutions

re: Diversion of Godavari waters to the Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam.

5,800 MLD of water was being diverted to the Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam. The total amount of water being diverted was 964 MLD, which was raised to 2,782 MLD. The total amount of water being diverted was 74% of the total water available. The water was being diverted from the Godavari river. The water was being diverted to the Steel Project site. The total amount of water being diverted was 18 MLD. The diversion was to continue for 11 years. The diversion was expected to continue for 30 years. The water was being diverted to the Steel Project site. The diversion was expected to continue for 30 years. The water was being diverted to the Steel Project site. The diversion was expected to continue for 30 years.
The question is: "Add the following words at the end of the Resolution: "and also ask the Central Government to complete the project soon.”"

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:

"This House urges on the State Government to take up the work in connection with diversion of the Godavari Water to the Steel Project site at Visakhapatnam without delay and to take up the works for power supply and ask the Central Government complete the project soon.”"

The Motion was adopted.

Resolution, as amended, was passed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Now we will take up discussion on the First Non-Official Resolution moved by Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu

re: Vesting of More Powers to Chairmen of Corporations

(Discussion continued from 21st February, 1975)
on—Official Resolutions

re. Vesting of more powers to Chairmen of Corporations.

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Non-Official Resolutions:

re: Vesting of more powers to Chairmen of Corporations.

12-30 p.m.  

Sir M. Narayana Reddy:—Sir, before we discuss on the limited question of who should have more powers, we must consider the
Vesting of more powers to Chairmen of Corporations,

As you know Sir, until 1948, we have had no public undertakings worth the name, nor had the Government any policy on the establishment of Industries. It is only in April 1948 that the Government of India laid down a policy Resolution, which was approved by the Parliament. In that Resolution, a clear classification was made as to what industry should be under exclusive Government Sector and what other industry should be in the Joint Sector and what other industry should be reserved to private or small scale sector. After the enforcement of the Constitution and the implementation of the First Five Year Plan in 1951, it was felt necessary that there should be a change for improvement in that policy Resolution. Therefore, Parliament was again presented with another Industrial Policy Resolution in 1956 in which three categories of a, b, c, were clearly classified with regard to different industries. It is only after the Second Resolution in 1956 that a large number of industries were reserved for the Public Sector. In order to establish those industries in Public Sector, a large number of public undertakings or companies were created with the result Rs. 5 crores investment in 1948 in public Sector went up to Rs. 6,000 crores in Public Undertakings only last year. There is tremendous increase. As far as the State is concerned, we have not defined Industrial Policy in the sense that we have Industrial Resolution on the lines of the Central Government. It is high time we should also have an Industrial Policy Resolution in which the objectives are clearly defined, with regard to the Industrial Policy in the State, so that the public undertakings that we have established, what they are supposed to achieve or and what other industries should be reserved to Joint Sector and small-Scale Industrial Sector. As you know, the Industrial development is a State subject. But on account of the Industrial Development Regulation Act 1951, many things were done by the Central Government and the State Government have given up their initiative with the result that even the entitled people have come to regard industrial development as a Central subject. It is not so. Therefore, it is high time that our Minister for Industries takes up this matter—with what objectives we should have with regard to the industrial development in our own State having regard to the background and economy of our State.

We have also a large number of Public Undertakings. But unfortunately, I have attempted to find out the total investment in the Public Undertakings but I could not. It may be Rs. 250 crores or Rs. 300 crores or even more in various Public Undertakings. I invite the attention of the House that when we consider the Public Undertakings, they are different in different sectors either in constitution, composition or working. You will see, the first category is established by the Statute passed by this Legislature, in a particular
Statute like the Electricity Board, A.P S.R T C etc. There are yet other corporations which are organised under the Companies like the A.P I D C, Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation so on and so forth. There are others which we have encouraged with the participation of the Central Government or the State Government. So, three different kinds of public Sectors we have in our State with different powers incorporated in the Acts passed or in the By-laws. Whereas the Road Transport Corporation, Electricity Board, the composition of the Board, the functioning of the top management are defined and mentioned in the Act passed by the Legislature, while the composition, constitution of the Board and functions and powers of the top management with regard to the Government Companies which were organised and established under the Indian Company Law are mentioned in the by-laws or Articles of Association of these Companies.

I really regret to say that much attention has not been paid by the Industries department in the formulation of bye-laws or articles of the organisations. And such an important work of formulation of the bye-laws was left to the officials who had not much of expertise in formulating the bye-laws of articles. If the Hon Minister for Industries examine and compare the different articles of the organisations of different Government companies in our own State, he will notice many changes. Sometimes there are inconsistencies, from one bye-law or article of one organisation with another with no plausible explanation whatsoever. It means that one bye-law approved by one officer does not have coordination with another bye-law on the subject. There is no coordination. There is no justification for such variation or such distortion in different articles of the organisation. This has to be examined.

There are number of Corporations which are about 35 or 40 at present which are neither controlled nor supervised by any single authority. Some of the Corporations are directly under the Industries Ministry, some are under the Transport Ministry and others under Power Ministry and other Ministries. The government undertakings are assigned with the task of establishing or developing different kinds of industries but, they are not under one management or under one control. All right, permitting these different controls for different undertakings, there is absolutely no cell at the Government level to coordinate the activities or functions of all these undertakings with the result different public undertakings are functioning in isolation without knowing each others’ objectives in the matter of development. The Public Undertakings Committee has recommended more than once for the creation of a Bureau of Public Enterprises. You will kindly see that there is a
Central Bureau of Public Enterprises with Mr. Fernandez as its head at the central level. Our own Public Undertakings Committee has recommended the creation of such a Bureau of Public Enterprises in our own state for coordination and for giving expert guidance to the public undertakings.

Then I come to the companies which are functioning more or less on autonomous principle. Then how the Government should involve in directing the policies or programmes of these various undertakings? You will kindly see that there are companies where the investment is made by the Government for the development of industries in a particular manner as laid down by the government. The Government must fix the objective of a particular undertaking. There are no objectives which are very clearly defined. Even if there are defined, there is no machinery to see how these objectives are realised from year to year. So, the first thing is there must be fixation of objectives to each and every undertaking. Then the investment decision should also be taken by the State Government since the investment is entirely made by the State Government for the public companies.

The top management should be vested with powers to issue directives or common state policy or the national policy as the case may be. These are important decisions which the Government has to take from time to time. How a particular undertaking is functioning in relation to the objectives constituted in the bye-laws or resolutions, there is no machinery to watch. There is no review of functioning of these undertakings from time to time. Only at the time of annual report, we know. Therefore, it is necessary that the Minister concerned should conduct a review periodically for each quarter about the performance of each and every undertaking to know whether they are conducting themselves in such manner towards the realisation of the objectives laid.

Then about the utilisation of the capacity. Many of the undertakings are not in a position to utilise their own capacity and also increase production. What are the strains and obstacles for not utilising the capacity and increasing the production is not thoroughly gone into.

Sri P. Basbi Reddy:—I am afraid that what all the Hon. Member is saying is not relevant to the discussion.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—The basic aspect should also be gone into. You will see that the Bureau of Industrial Costs under the Planning Commission has fixed the return at 16% for the Public Undertakings whereas the Central Government has laid down 10% return. In order to get these returns, in order to utilise the capacity
in a better manner, in order to improve the increased production, in order to achieve the objectives effectively what kind of management in needed, that depends upon the Managing Director or the Chairman for each and every undertaking. That is the guiding factor. Merely saying that so and so should be the Managing Director is not enough. It has to be considered what kind of top management has to be provided to them to achieve the objectives.

With regard to the Administrative Officers, I should say that the Administrative Reforms Commission in their report at page 31 said “After going into this matter that normally Administrative Officers should be put on Public Undertaking on deputation basis” I emphasise the word ‘deputation basis’ Not that they are not interested. If administrative officers are really competent or there are such persons who can manage things there, they should not be put on deputation for a few months or one year. There should be some permanancy so that he can continue there for a long time. He should not be a bird of passage, as they put in the report by deputing persons from time and taking them away from the public undertakings and putting them again at the secretariat level. They said that there should not be any attempt to administer the public undertakings from the corridors of the Secretariat. Therefore, for administering our public undertakings this has to be reoriented properly as to what information is expected of them and how they should manage. There is no such institution or any other machinery to look into this. Therefore, I suggest that we must have an institution like Business Management at the Government level where the officers are given some sort of training, whether they are engineers, chemists etc., according to the need of a particular undertaking, the selection of personnel must be there. At the moment it is not done on scientific or rational basis. The position might have been good in respect of few undertakings, but in general it is not being done. What I submit is no single person in a big public undertaking having state-wide jurisdiction can control the effectively the whole thing or apply his own mind to each and every work.

In all the Corporations, there must be proper delegation of powers. In some undertakings there must be more than one full time Managing Director. There can also be another Director for Control of finances. It is not possible for a single man to devote the entire time when growing problems are there. There must be a General Manager who can deal with day today problems leaving the Managing Director to look after important duties. What I suggest is that there must be an executive and planning departments in each and every public undertaking of the State so that they may review the purpose
Vesting of more powers to Chairmen of Corporations.

and functioning of the public undertakings from month to month and take remedial actions and decisions to correct if there are any mistakes. Is just on account of not having such planning department in each and every Corporation, we are confronted with some problems for which we cannot find solutions. Unless and until a report comes to the Government, at the Government level, the Government cannot have any insight into the affairs of any public undertaking. There is no machinery or arrangement to feed back to Government any information about the Company from time to time. It is necessary that the Government should send back the Report to the Industries Ministry or any other Ministry about the affairs of the Company which needs the immediate attention of the Government. Things should be set right in proper way.

In regard to powers, there must be perfect understanding between the Chairman and the Managing Director of Board. Without perfect understanding, it would be very difficult for an undertaking to prosper. Therefore, it is necessary that when attempts are made, there must be a sort of solution of problems by posting the officers concerned. What I suggest is, we have many public undertakings. Let the Hon'ble Minister for Industries take a bold decision to have a separate cadre so that we can transfer officials, engineers and other top management from one undertaking to another and create amity between the officers who can do better job in public undertakings. Therefore, we cannot lay down hard and fast rules in this respect if the general object of the public undertaking is taken into consideration and since the top management becomes very important in this matter, all care has to be taken in this respect. I hope the Hon'ble Minister will take all these matters into consideration and calmly give his attention so that there would be improvement in the administration.

1. The Chairmen of the Corporations should have real and effective power suited to their position and dignity;
2. The 1. 15. 30th March 1973.

The Chairmen of the Corporations should have real and effective power suited to their position and dignity.
28th February, 1975.

Non-Official Resolutions:
re: Vesting of more powers to Chairmen of Corporations.

Chairmen of Corporations have been given more powers. Sri A. Sreeramulu, one Managing Director of the Corporation, left the Corporation without applying for leave. He went away without the notice of the Chairman and never informed as to where he has gone.

Sri A. Sreeramulu —He is a very effective Chairman.

re: Vesting of more powers to Chairmen of Corporations. (Discussion continued from 21st February 1975)

Sir. May I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the new responsibilities given to the Chairmen of Corporations. The Chairman is a technical man. Another is the retired Military Engineer. He has to coordinate the administrative activity and various skills connected with the industry. He has to coordinate the skills connected with the Corporation. The State Financial Corporation is perhaps the first in the country as regards the efficient working. It is one of the best corporations in the country, and perhaps the best in the country as regards the efficient working.
1-10 p.m. Mr. Pandu. Sir! In our daily life many a times we see that too many cooks always spoil the broth. Also in business the affairs of the company, decisions taken by the company or the corporation is not in the best interest of the company. Too many cooks can create many problems. To issue direction regarding the conduct of business, the affairs of the company, decisions taken by the company or the corporation is not in the best interest of the company. The Chairman is the head of the company and he has the authority to take decisions. Therefore, it is necessary to give powers to the Chairman.

re: Vesting of more powers to Chairmen of Corporations. (Discussion continued from 21st February 1975.)

Honble Member: The government is exercising effective control over these corporations and other public undertakings. There is absolutely no doubt, we have been exercising very effective control and we have also been issuing directions to the corporations and the public undertakings whenever they went wrong.

Sri C. Parasurama Naidu:— I earnestly request Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu to withdraw ...........

Sri A. Sriramulu:— Before my hon'ble friend considers that particular suggestion, I want an assurance from the Government...
whether the Government would set up a Specialised Committee to study the working of the undertakings Committee because that is necessary in the larger interests of good working

Sri A. Srramulu:—The Committee on Public Undertakings of Parliament suggests that we should set up a Bureau of undertakings not exactly a Bureau—but on such pattern to study the working of the undertakings.

Shri A. Srramulu.—I do not have any clergy. It is the caliber of the person that comes, whether he is an IPS or an IAS or other technically qualified, it is the caliber and competence of the person that comes. Government should also have elective control over these officers. Because if other officers go to Delhi they stay in the A. P. Guest House; even our Chief Minister if he goes to Delhi, he stays in the A P Guest House. But if these people go—when they are Deputy Secretaries, they are all right. When they go out they exercise the powers in their haikdoms.

Sri A. Srramulu:—It is all human nature. But in this case it is rational. The people of the state have the right to lead a decent life. We are only trying to help you and support you. You, the people's representatives, stay in the A. P. Guest House at Delhi whereas they....
Non-Official Resolution: 28th February, 1975

re: Vesting of more powers to Chairmen of Corporations. (Discussion continued from 21st February, 1975.)

Shri P. Basi Reddy:—I am thankful to the Hon'ble Member. In future, we will look into the T. A. Bills also.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—Sir, I am very happy that my Resolution has served greater purpose, and made the Government to re-think over the matter.

We are in a Socialist Era we want to expand the public undertakings and the activities to a large extent. It is definitely necessary for the expansion of commercial interests. These are autonomous bodies, but these Institutions are being manned by bureaucrats. The Democratic control which we should have is being lost to a large extent. It is a matter of a principle. It is not a question of aversion to I.A.S. or other categories of Officers. My objection is against the monopolistic tendency of these officers. There had been complaints that these people when made Managing Directors, look to their interests and to promote. My contention is that the setting up and the working of these Institutions should be more democratic.

There are no regulations or rules by which a Managing Director can be questioned for anything, or he may not feel obliged to consult on any matter or even on policy matters. As the Hon'ble Minister, Sri Basi Reddy said, there might be respectful influence, but nothing more. It is then only a matter of influence through which he is to act. This situation will have to be remedied. It is as though I may think that can influence the Government without having any real power. Therefore, there should be substantial and qualitative provision by which you can exercise power, otherwise one becomes a dignitary without power, not even a King of England. You have to reconsider and I am sure that this will be considered.

Some of my friends have also spoken about the need for non-officials to be there and ...

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—There are non-officials on the Board of every Corporation.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—If the non-officials are not to be trusted, that will be an unhealthy and uncharitable statement. How can these gentlemen be in occupation of panchayats and manning the administration of this State. Merely, because there is somebody, there cannot be a classification in regard to that.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—If Mr. Parasuram Naidu could kindly concluded earlier, we may at least be able to move another important Resolution about the need to include the Yerukalas, Yanadis and Lambadas as Scheduled Tribes.
re: Vesting of more powers to Chairmen of Corporations. (Discussion continued from 21st February 1975)

Sri J Vengala Rao.—If not now, that would automatically be taken up in the next ballot.

Sri Ch Parasuram Naidu:—I am really sorry that Sri M Narayana Reddy speaking on this subject, did not express himself as vehemently as he was expected that these Chairmen have become more a figurehead, incapacitated to do anything.

We have instituted zilla Panchads and Panchayat Samithis. We have created a system and that system has been functioning. Under Section 3 and 22 the B D Os and the Secretaries are under the administrative control of the Chairman or president for the purpose of implementation of resolutions. But there is no scope to review the work done by the Chairman of the Corporation, even though he is supposed to be presiding over everything, but what is there except the dignified position he is supposed to commend.

One word about I A S Officers. There seems to be a sort of myopia that these are supermen. Unfortunately they are the persons who are mostly responsible for the unpopularity of the Government.

As there is a promise that all the views expressed here in this House will be taken into consideration to give the Chairmen real power, I withdraw my Resolution.

Sri, P. Basi Reddy:—A man of the status and experience of Mr. Parasuram Naidu bringing a wholesale condemnation of a section of people vis-a-vis, the I A S Officers, is, I think not good. There are very good I A S Officers, but some...

Sri. Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—I have pointed out only to the Superhuman notion which is not correct. So, Sir, I withdraw my Resolution.

Sri. P Basi Reddy:—I may add that as far as Chairmen of Corporations, much depends on how do they behave and conduct themselves.

Sri. Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—Sir, I request the leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave of the House withdrawn.

1-30 p.m. Mr. Chairman:—The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 8.30 a.m. tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned till half-past eight of the clock on Saturday the 1st. March 1973.)
APPENDIX

STATEMENT ON CIVIL SUPPLIES DEMAND FOR THE YEAR, 1975-76

GENERAL:

The Civil Supplies Department headed by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and assisted at the State level by the Director of Civil Supplies and at the district level by Collectors is concerned with enforcement of various control orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act, procurement of Foodgrains and distribution thereof as also of Sugar.

There is a Vigilance Cell headed by a Superintendent of Police. It is charged with the task of booking offenders against the various control orders, preventing unauthorised movement across and within the State borders. The Superintendent of Police is assisted by an Additional Superintendent of Police at the State level and Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors etc., elsewhere.

The various control orders (all issued under Essential Commodities Act) with which the Department is concerned are the following:

2. A.P. Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1963
4. A P. Hydrogenated Vegetable Licensing Order, 1974
6. A P Paddy Procurement (Levy) Order, 1972
7. A P Paddy (Procurement Prices) Order, 1974
8. A.P Rice (Ex-Mill Prices) Order, 1974
10. A P Rice and Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1970.
16. A P Huller Rice Mills (Regulation of working hours) Order, 1973
20. A.P Food Grains Procurement (pre-emption) Order, 1967
21. A.P Scheduled Commodities (Regulation of Distributions by Card System), Order, 1973
22. A.P Scheduled Commodities Regulations, 1973
24. Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Order, 1970.
25. Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat products (Movement Control) Order, 1973
27. Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) Order, 1964

The Department is also in charge of enforcement of Rice Milling Industry Regulation Act and Flour Mills Licensing Order.

The establishment of the Department could be divided into: (a) normal staff which concerns itself with allotment and distribution of Foodgrains like Rice, Wheat etc., and Sugar through Fair Price Shops, (b) Staff attached to the vigilance Cell and checkposts at the State borders and the internal Check-posts designed to prevent unauthorised movement from one to another block, (c) Special staff sanctioned during procurement seasons.

The expenditure on the establishment is debited to the budget head “283 Social Security and Welfare—A Civil Supplies—(e) Direction and Administration”. For 1975-76 the Budget Estimates on staff is Rs. 142.64 Lakhs.

PROCUREMENT:

The Agricultural Prices Commission set up by the Government of India recommended a target of 7.5 lakh tonnes of Rice and 50,000 tonnes of Coarse grain for the crop year 1974-75. As during the year 1973-74 efforts are being made to maximise procurement of Rice by means of both producer and mill levy. Upto 10-2-75 the quantity procured was 4 lakh tonnes (Producer levy accounts for 2.6 lakh tonnes and mill levy the balance of 1.4 lakh tonnes.

The Food Corporation of India and Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation function as procurement agents for the State.
PROCUREMENT PRICES:

The procurement prices of paddy and rice (ex-mill) for 1974-75 are given below relatively to the year 1973-74.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Bold</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>104-73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Bold</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>109-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Slender</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>119-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long, Short, Slender</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>132-20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRODUCER LEVY SLABS:

The slabs for 1974-75 Khariff as compared with 1973-74 slabs are indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Irrigation Sources</td>
<td>Major Irrigation Sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Other Sources</td>
<td>(In Quintal per Acre)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Less than 2½ ac | NIL | NIL | 1. Less than 2½ ac | NIL | NIL |
2. 2½ ac. upto and inclusive of 5 ac. | 2 | 1 | 2. From 2½ ac to 5 ac. | 3 | 1 |
3. Above 5 ac. up to & inclusive of 5 ac. | 4 | 3 | 3. Above 5 ac. upto 10 ac. | 4 | 3 |
   a) for the first 5 ac. | 2 | 1 |
   b) 5 to 10 ac | 4 | 3 |
4. Above 10 ac | 4 | 3 | 4. Above 10 ac | 5 | 4 |
   a) for the first 5 ac. | 2 | 1 |
   b) above 5 ac upto 10 ac. | 4 | 3 |
   c) above 10 ac. | 5 | 4 |
MILL LEVY:

Under the Mill levy scheme millers are required to deliver at prescribed percentages of the rice milled. The percentage prescribed varies from 50 to 75. The districts of West Godavari, Krishna, West Godavari, Guntur Nellore and Prakasam come under 75% and the rest of the State under 50% mill levy.

To facilitate procurement under mill levy the State has been divided into eight blocks. They are as follows —

1) Srikakulam and Vishakhapatnam
2) East Godavari
3) West Godavari and Krishna
4) Guntur
5) Prakasam and Nellore
6) Cuddapah, Kurnool, Ananthapur and Chittoor
7) Nalgonda and Khammam
8) Rest of the districts

Note — From 1st February to 30th April, Prakasam and Nellore will be separate blocks.

Movement of rice across the blocks is not permitted except with the approval of the Collector. Until 1973-74 end even dealers in paddy were liable for mill levy but at the point of conversion of paddy into rice it was found difficult to trace the movement of paddy from the dealer to the mill and there after, for 1974-75 onwards dealers have been made liable for paddy levy. Dealers shall not sell paddy bought by them without first delivering the prescribed percentage to the Food Corporation of India which acts as the States agent, the percentage being the same as for the millers.

As for procurement of coarse grains the State Government have decided to procure jowar by open market purchase on pre-emption basis within a price ceiling of Rs. 110 for White and Rs. 100 for Yellow Jowar.

Bonus on Export of Rice under Central Pool:

Of the stocks procured, the quantity required locally is retained and the rest is released to the Central Pool. The State Government gets bonus from Government of India on the contribution of rice to the Central Pool. The rates of bonus are fixed each year by Government of India. The rates fixed for the year 1973-74 were as below:

1. Upto 50,000 tonnes — No Bonus
2. Next 50,000 tonnes — Rs.4/- per Qtl.
Appendix.  
28th February, 1975.

3. Next 50,000 tonnes Rs.5/-per Qtl
4. Next 50,000 tonnes Rs.6/-pee Qtl
5. Next 50,000 tonnes Rs.7/-per Qtl
6 Next 50,000 tonnes Rs.8/-per Qtl.
7. Over and above 3 Lakh tonnes Rs.10/- per Qtl.

During the year 1973-74 the quantity contributed towards Central Pool was 3,72,669 tonnes. The State Government was entitled, at the above slab rates, to an amount of Rs. 2,22,66,900. Of that so far an amount of Rs. 2,22,62,500 has been remitted by the Government of India to the State Government. The bonus rates for 1974-75 are yet to be announced by Government of India.

Distribution:

Rice, Wheat, Wheat products and Sugar are the Essential Commodities distributed through the Fair Price Shops which number 16,503. There is price control on Kerosene which is distributed through licensed dealers. By far the largest quantity supplied through the public distribution system is rice which is the staple food. As there is no statutory rationing anywhere in the State and free market supply is there, rice is made available through the public distribution system to the low income groups.

(a) Rice:— The ex-godown price of rice of different varieties currently in force from 1st November, 1974 are given below.—

(Per Quintal)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short Bold</td>
<td>144-93</td>
<td>(127-18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Bold</td>
<td>150-05</td>
<td>(132-12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Slender</td>
<td>165-54</td>
<td>(147-18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long/Short Slender</td>
<td>179-19</td>
<td>(160-35)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures given in the bracket are those which ruled before the recent revision. The quantities of rice allotted each month are high in lean months and low in other months. The quantities allotted during the year 1973-74 and the present year are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>22,300</td>
<td>37,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>14,300</td>
<td>22,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>13,700</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>12,900</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Match

April
May
June
July
August
September
October

13,600
17,100
21,400
23,500
29,100
30,930
36,800
39,500

(b) Wheat: Government of India make monthly allotment of wheat. Until June, 1974, the allotment used to cover the requirements of four mills. The monthly allotments which used to be 10,000 tonnes was reduced to 6,500 tonnes for the period July to end of October. The flour mills were asked to meet their requirements from the open market supplies. As against 18,000 tonnes of monthly allotment which the Central Government was making to the State earlier, the present allotment 10,000 tonnes (3,500 tonnes for the roller flour mills and 6,500 tonnes for the fair price shops) has been found inadequate. This fact has been impressed on the Government of India but they have expressed their inability to increase the allotment. During the period July to October, the Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation and the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation and other Co-operatives were nominated by the State Government to secure as much wheat as possible from the States of Punjab and Haryana. Roller Flour mills were also helped to get as much as they could. All the agencies managed to get 19,200 tonnes of Wheat up to the end of October (Roller Flour mills 8,200 tonnes and others the balance 11,000 tonnes). As the roller flour mills were unable to get wheat subsequently Government of India was requested to restore the allotment for flour mills, they accordingly restored the allotment of 3,500 tonnes. The price, however, for this was fixed at Rs. 170/- a quintal as against the price of Rs. 135/- a quintal fixed for issue to the fair price shops. The flour mills convert wheat into wheat products Rava, Maida and Atta and these products are distributed through fair price shops. In December, 1974 the flour mills were able to secure allotment of another 14,500 tonnes from Punjab on the strength of the recommendation made by the State Government. The mills have already made financial arrangements for lifting 10,000 tonnes of which 1,400 tonnes has already been brought. Products of wheat purchased by the flour mills are available in the open market in addition to those milled from allotments made by Government. The price of former is, of course higher.

(c) Sugar: The Government of India have been allotting to the State every month a definite quantity of Sugar. Till the end of May, 1974, 12,627.7
Appendix. 2&th February, 1975. 455

tonnes of sugar were allotted per month and this was reduced to 11,982.7 tonnes in June, 1974, and to 11,337.7 tonnes in July, 1974 and to 11,335.9 tonnes in November, 1974. The same allotment i.e., 11,335.9 tonnes per month is continued now. The quantity is lifted from the factories by the Food Corporation of India and A P State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Hyderabad and distributed through fair price shops, to domestic consumers on card system in urban areas and through authorised dealers in rural areas. The Federation operates exclusively in the districts of Kurnool, Warangal, Krishna, East Godavari, Nizamabad and Twin Cities.

The price of Sugar at the retail level is fixed at Rs 2.15 per Kg uniformly throughout the country.

(d) Kerosene.—The Government of India are allotting a definite quantity of kerosene every month to the State. The companies allocate this quantity among their agents. The agents in their turn make deliveries to the retailer dealers who are nominees of the Collectors. There has been some reduction in the quantity of kerosene allotted to the State from April, 1974 onwards. The kerosene supply position from October, 1974 onwards has increased considerably.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>1974</th>
<th>Tonnes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>16,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>14,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>14,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>13,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>13,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>13,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>14,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>15,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>18,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>19,742</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The retail price of kerosene are fixed by the Collectors and the Chief Rationing Officer taking into account the incidental charges. In the twin cities, the retail prices of kerosene is Rs 1.11 per litre. In the districts, Collectors fix the retail price taking into account the distance covered by the retailer.

A person desirous of establishing a rice mill is required to obtain a permit under Section 5 of the Rice Mill Industry (Regulation) Act. After obtaining permit and installing the rice mill, the miller has to take a licence from the Collector from commencing milling operations. The Government took a decision in March 1974 to regularise the rice mills in respect of which applications had been made prior to 31st December, 1973 and mills established prior to
31st December, 1973 by way of granting permits. During the year 1974 i.e., from 1st April, 1974 to 31st December, 1974, 1945 permits were issued. While granting permits for new mills emphasis is placed upon modernisation. The total number of licenced mills in the State are 6359 huller type, 891 seellertype and 3234 combined huller-sheller type.

ENFORCEMENT

Several Control Orders have been issued by the State under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. In order to enforce them, a separate machinery under the control and direction of the Superintendent of Police, Vigilance Cell has been constituted for preventing smuggling activities. 111 checkpoints have been established on the State borders. The Vigilance Cell staff brings to book offenders under the Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Hoarding of Foodgrains Order and other Control Orders. During 1973-74, 2146 cases have been detected, 2883 persons were arrested, and 1,53,746 quintals of foodgrains seized. During 1974-75 (from April, 1974 to December, 1974) 2015 persons were arrested, 1,03,786 quintals foodgrains were seized. The value of the properties seized in 1973-74 and 1974-75 upto December, 1974 are respectively Rs 3,45,44,120 and Rs.2,37,65,432.

The Civil Supplies machinery is charged with the responsibility of inspecting the shops, taking action against the dealers indulging in malpractices examining whether the licences are complying with the various provisions of the Control Orders and taking action against the offenders. The licensing authorities, i.e., the Revenue Divisional Officers, Personal Assistants to the Collectors, District Revenue Officers, as the case may be, take action against the licences who have committed irregularities. The district Revenue Officers are armed with power under Section 6-A of the Essential Commodities Act to confiscate the commodities seized by the Vigilance Cell and the Civil Supplies staff for contravention of the provisions of the various control orders.

Rewards to informants:

The Government in G.O. Ms.No. 35 dated 8-1-1974 have introduced the scheme of paying 5% of the value of the confiscated goods as rewards. 50% of this amount will be paid to the person whose information has led to detection of the cases and the other 50% to the Officers of Vigilance Cell, Civil Supplies and Revenue Department, who detected the cases and successfully conducted them, resulting in confiscation of goods. Collectors have been authorised to pay a sum of Rs. 250/- to the informants initially and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 1,000/- has been provided to each Collector.
Fair Price Shops Scheme for Twin Cities.

Since the removal of statutory rationing in 1969, there was no proper public distribution system up to August, 1973 in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Collector, Hyderabad was managing this scheme with skeleton staff. This staff could not exercise proper control due to which large number of bogus cards came into circulation and the fair price shop-keepers indulged in innumerable malpractices. Fair price shop scheme in twin cities was re-organized in August, 1973, with the Chief Rationing Officer in-charge of the Scheme who is assisted by 9 Assistant Supply Officers and other staff. The twin cities were divided into 9 circles—Hyderabad into 7 and Secunderbad into 2. In order to have proper distribution of cards and to weed out bogus cards enumeration of the households was undertaken by employing about 1,000 employees and 90 Supervisory Officers. After enumeration, house to house delivery of the new cards was done to ensure that every family got a card. At present the number of cards in circulation is 90,906 of higher income group and 3,69,339 of lower income group. Stern action was taken against erring shop-keepers and as many as 231 fair price shops were closed in the last one year and about 1 lakh bogus cards were detected in September, 1973. 55 Self-employment persons, 16 ex-servicemen, 2 women and 2 physically handicapped persons were allotted shops. At present there are 563 fair price shops functioning in the twin cities. Through these fair price shops rice, wheat and sugar are distributed. In the month of January, 1975 the old cards were replaced by issue of new cards.

Formation of State Civil Supplies Corporation

The Government in G.O.Ms No 701 dated 26-7-74 constituted Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Private Limited with authorised share capital of Rs. 3 crores. The State Government have so far released Rs. 50 lakhs. The Corporation was registered as limited company under Companies Act, on 31st December, 1974. The Board of Directors for the management of the Corporation have also been appointed. The Corporation is likely to start functioning from Rabi season this year.
28th February, 1975.

Appendix.

1. 1964 అఫెంటీ అతినందం సంధిత వికాశం అయితే నాటిక కంటే మానసం నయం.
2. 1968 అఫెంటీ అతినందం సంధిత వికాశం అయితే నాటిక కంటే మానసం నయం.
3. 1965 అఫెంటీ అతినందం సంధిత వికాశం అయితే నాటిక కంటే మానసం నయం.
4. 1974 అఫెంటీ అతినందం సంధిత వికాశం అయితే నాటిక కంటే మానసం నయం.
5. 1966 అఫెంటీ అతినందం సంధిత వికాశం అయితే నాటిక కంటే మానసం నయం.
6. 1972 అఫెంటీ అతినందం సంధిత వికాశం అయితే నాటిక కంటే మానసం నయం.
7. 1974 అఫెంటీ అతినందం సంధిత వికాశం అయితే నాటిక కంటే మానసం నయం.
8. 1974 అఫెంటీ అతినందం సంధిత వికాశం అయితే నాటిక కంటే మానసం నయం.
11. 1971 అఫెంటీ అతినందం సంధిత వికాశం అయితే నాటిక కంటే మానసం నయం.
12. 1972 అఫెంటీ అతినందం సంధిత వికాశం అయితే నాటిక కంటే మానసం నయం.
13. 1966 అఫెంటీ అతినందం సంధిత వికాశం అయితే నాటిక కంటే మానసం నయం.
15. 1973 అఫెంటీ అతినందం సంధిత వికాశం అయితే నాటిక కంటే మానసం నయం.
17. 1978 అఫెంటీ అతినందం సంధిత వికాశం అయితే నాటిక కంటే మానసం నయం.
18. 1978 అఫెంటీ అతినందం సంధిత వికాశం అయితే నాటిక కంటే మానసం నయం.
19. 1978 అఫెంటీ అతినందం సంధిత వికాశం అయితే నాటిక కంటే మానసం నయం.
20. 1967 అఫెంటీ అతినందం సంధిత వికాశం అయితే నాటిక కంటే మానసం నయం.

(1) The report was prepared by the Council, containing the 1957-58 account. The initial assessment of the year was Rs. 34,000. The cost was Rs. 15,000. The net cost was Rs. 18,000.

(2) The total expenditure of Rs. 15,000 was incurred in the year. The overall budget was Rs. 18,000. The balance was Rs. 3,000.

(3) The report was submitted on 28th February, 1975.

71—12
### 1973-74

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### 1978-79, 1974-75

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 3</td>
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</table>
Appendix. 28th February, 1975

4. 10 పాఠాలు

(1) పాఠాలు 5 లేదా
సంఖ్య 2 1

(2) 5 పాఠాలు
10 సంఖ్య 4 3

(3) 10 పాఠాలు 5 4

మాత్రమే.

లభయ్యం కాబట్టి ప్రత్యేకంగా మేన్ట్రీ ఫొటోలు అనుమతి చేయబడి ఎలాంటి సంఖ్యలకు ఉపయోగించే ఉపయోగమైన సంఖ్యలు ప్రకారం ప్రశ్నలపై మాట్లాడాలి.

1. పంగడం, యుద్ధం
2. హారాడి ఒడ్డం
3. రేట్రా, కీర్తిలు
4. జిల్లాలు
5. కాలం, సంఘాలు
6. ప్రాంతాలు, ప్రాంతానికి, విభాగాలు
7. జిల్లాలు, అంధులు
8. తొలి ఏడాది

కారకుడు: ఇక్కడ 1 లో సీహిందు ప్రక్క 80 సీహిందు ప్రక్క, సీహిందు
ప్రక్క సూచితం చేస్తుంది.

పండించబడిన సంఖ్యలలోని సంఖ్య 5 లేదా ఎలాంటి సంఖ్యలు ఎక్కడ ఉపయోగించడం అనుకుంటున్నాం. 1973-74 సాలానిక నిధి 72 నిధి ఒక సంఖ్య నిధి చేయాలి. 1974-75 సాలానిక నిధి 78 నిధి ఒక సంఖ్య నిధి చేయాలి. ఈ సమయంలో సంభవించడం మోట్టమొదట నిధి చేసిన సంఖ్య అధికారిక విధానాల కారణంగా లేదు. శాసన సంఖ్య నిధి చేసి విధానాల కారణంగా లేదు.
28th February, 1975.

### Appendix

Here are the details of the financial figures mentioned in the document:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Allocated</th>
<th>Total Disbursed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978-74</td>
<td>3,72,669</td>
<td>2,22,66,900  3,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the financial years 1974-75, the following figures are noted:

- For the year 1974-75, the total allocated amount was 3,72,669.
- The total disbursed amount was 2,22,66,900.

**Note:**

- The figures mentioned are in Indian rupees.
- The details include both the total allocated and disbursed amounts for the specified years.
- The figures for 1978-74 show a disparity, indicating possible discrepancies or changes in accounting methods.
## Appendix

28th February, '75

*(a)* *Sakshatkaara* - 1974

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Class</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
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<td>150-05</td>
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<td>(147-18)</td>
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<td>(160-85)</td>
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*(b)* *Sakshatkaara* - 1974

<table>
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<td>12</td>
<td>39,500</td>
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</table>

*(c)* *Sakshatkaara* - 1974


28th February, 1975.

Appendix.

18,000

(3,500 10,000 6,500 3,500)

19,200

14,500

11,885.9

12,627.7

11,982.7

11,837.7

11,835.9

2-15
Appendix.

28th February, 1975.

(6) 1974 లో చెందిన సమాప్తి సంఖ్యలు మీద నిర్ధారించబడిన
ప్రారంభ డిసెంబర్ లో ఉండి ఏమంతో కచ్చితం చేసే తరువాత ఉన్నతి
చెందిన సమాప్తి సంఖ్యలు మీద నిర్ధారించబడిన 1974 లో చెందిన తరువాత
విభాగాన్ని వాటి సంఖ్య సమాప్తి తో సంబంధించి ఉంటుంది. అంటే 1974 లో చెందిన
తరువాత విభాగాలు తెలియవచ్చు. ఇది తెలియవచ్చు.

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శాసనం పెట్టిన వేర్వేరి జామలు అమర్చినవి చేపట్టిన సమాప్తి సంఖ్యలు
తెలియవచ్చు. ప్రతి రోజు జామలు లేక ప్రతి సమాప్తి సంఖ్యలు తెలియవచ్చు.
ముఖ్యమైన జామలు లేక ప్రతి సమాప్తి సంఖ్యలు తెలియవచ్చు
1974 లో సాధారణ పట్టిక ప్రాంతాలలో విషయాలు వారి ప్రతి సమాప్తి సంఖ్యలు
తెలియవచ్చు. 1974 లో చెందిన వేర్వేరి జామలు లేక ప్రతి సమాప్తి సంఖ్యలు
తెలియవచ్చు. 1974 లో చెందిన తరువాత విభాగాన్ని తెలియవచ్చు.
నంతరం ఆ సమయంలో సంభవించిన జామలు లేక ప్రతి సమాప్తి సంఖ్యలు
తెలియవచ్చు. అంటే 1974 లో చెందిన తరువాత విభాగాన్ని తెలియవచ్చు.

Appendix.

అవకాశపడ 1973 అక్టోబర్ నుంచి లేకుండా స్వతంత్రం మేరం వచ్చింది. యొక్క ప్రత్యేక ప్రపంచ సంస్థ నందంపై విశ్లేషణలు అందించేందుకు అనుభవించాయి. అత్యధిక ఆశ్చర్యంగా యొక్క సంచార సంయోగాలు తమ ఇంటికర్త ప్రయోగాలు ప్రారంభించడానికి సాధనాత్మకంగా అభివృద్ధి చేయబడింది. అది మరియు విశ్లేషణలు తమ ప్రముఖ విశ్లేషకాత్మక శక్తితో వియొక్క ప్రత్యేక ప్రపంచ సంస్థ నందంపై అందించాయి. 1978 అక్టోబర్ నుంచి లేకుండా స్వతంత్రం మేరం వచ్చింది.

స్వతంత్రం మేరం మేరం వచ్చింది. 1973 శాతాంటికి తమ ప్రత్యేక ప్రపంచ సంస్థ నందంపై అందించాయి. 55 మాసం నుంచి ప్రారంభించాయి. అది యొక్క ప్రత్యేక ప్రపంచ సంస్థ నందంపై అందించాయి. 1975 అక్టోబర్ నుంచి లేకుండా స్వతంత్రం మేరం వచ్చింది.

ప్రత్యేక ప్రపంచ సంస్థ నందంపై అందించాయి.
The Commercial Taxes Department is administering the following Acts:

4. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Horse Racing and Betting Tax Regulation, 1358 Fasli.

The above Acts are administered by the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes in the Board of Revenue assisted by Deputy Commissioners, Commercial Tax Officers, Deputy Commercial Tax Officers and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers. The entire State is divided into 8 divisions, each headed by a Deputy Commissioner. Each division is divided into circles. The Commercial Tax Officers are in charge of circles covering a Revenue District or three or four Revenue Taluks, depending on the revenue potential of the area, and are assessing authorities in respect of Sales Tax for dealers whose total turnover is Rs. 3 lakhs and above per year. They are also the first appellate authorities for dealers whose total turnover is less than Rs. 50,000 per year. The Deputy Commercial Tax Officers are assessing authorities for dealers with a total turnover of less than Rs. 3 lakhs. Assistant Commercial Tax Officers exercise the powers of assessment in respect of dealers having a turnover of Rs. 40,000 and below whose assessments are transferred to them by the Deputy Commercial Tax Officers concerned. There are 6 posts of Assistant Commissioners for disposal of appeals against assessments from dealers with a total turnover over than Rs. 50,000/- per year.

2. The measures taken by Government in the current year to strengthen the Commercial Taxes Department include the following:

1. Setting up the additional check posts.
2. Creation of new Hyderabad (Rural) Division.
3. Creation of a Post of Deputy Commissioner to supervise the work of the state Representative before the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal and legal work.
4. Strengthening of Internal Audit.

3. Under section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957, the state Government have appointed an Appellate Tribunal consisting of Chairman, who is a judicial officer not below the rank of a District Judge, one Departmental Member not below Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes and one Accountant Member.

Section 13 of the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 provides for the appointment of entertainments tax collected every year in respect of entertainments held within the limits of any local authority, as follows:

(a) three percent of the proceeds of the tax to be credited to the state Government;
(b) ninety-five percent of the proceeds of the tax to be paid to the local authority; and
(c) twenty percent of the proceeds of the tax to be expended for the purpose of promoting the cinematograph films and other...
In order to develop the film industry in the state, the Government have decided to enhance the percentage proceeds of tax to be expended for cinematograph films and arts from 2% to 7%, by reducing the percentage of tax to be assigned to the local bodies from 95% to 90%. To give effect to the above decision of the Government, the Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 8 of 1974 has been promulgated on 10-12-1974. Action is being taken to replace the ordinance by an Act of the Legislature.

5. On a representation received from the Hyderabad Race Club, the Government permitted the Hyderabad Club to conduct inter-venue betting between Hyderabad and Madras Race Club on all days on which races are conducted during the Hyderabad Races in 1974 and Madras Races 1974-75 respectively. The existing provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974 do not permit the conduct of bettings of horse races run on any race course outside the State of Andhra Pradesh. The existing provisions of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Horse Racing and Betting Tax Regulation, 1358 Fasli do not empower the Government to levy tax on such inter-venue bettings, at the rates specified in the Regulation. In order to enable the Hyderabad Race Club to conduct inter-venue bettings and also to enable Government to levy tax on such inter-venue bettings the Government decided to amend the relevant provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974 and the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Horse Racing and Betting Tax Regulation suitably. To give effect to the above decision of the Government, the Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 5 of 1974 has been promulgated on 2-11-1974. Action is being taken to replace the above ordinance by an Act of the Legislature.

6. The revenue derived during last three years under the various Acts are as follows:

(Rupees in lakhs)

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<td>Betting Tax Regulation...</td>
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P. RANGA REDDY,
Minister for Finance.
1975-76

(1) 1957, భూద్రంతం చరించడం కూడా చాలా ఉద్యోగులు
(2) 1939, భూద్రంతం చరించడం కూడా చాలా ఉద్యోగులు
(3) 1958, ఇంగీ భూవిద్య మూలములు, వాయువు పరిస్థితి నియంత్రణ పరిశీలన సంస్థలు, రవాణా పరిస్థితి నియంత్రణ సంస్థలు, యాత్రా మండలాలు, విభేద సంస్థలు, వాయువు పరిశోధన సంస్థలు.

2. చరించడం కూడా చాలా ఉద్యోగులు (సంస్థలు) సంస్థలు ప్రతి సంవత్సరం కేంద్రం మేలె నియంత్రించుకోవాలి.

(1) వాయువు పరిస్థితి నియంత్రయంత్రాలు
(2) యాత్రా మండలాలు (పరిశోధన సంస్థలు)
(3) భూవిద్య మూలములు పరిశీలన సంస్థలు, వాయువు పరిస్థితి నియంత్రణ సంస్థలు, యాత్రా మండలాలు, విభేద సంస్థలు పరిశోధన సంస్థలు
(4) వాయువు పరిస్థితి నియంత్రయంత్రాలు.
Appendix.

3. 1957, అనంతరించి సించరా కాశీ తొమ్మిదు శతాబ్ది సంవత్సరం ప్రపంచ కోటి మంది ఉంది,
ప్రమాణంతో, ముందు సంవత్సరాలలో, అంతర్భాగం ప్రస్తుతంగా వస్తుంది. 
పరిమాణం ద్వారా ఈ కాలంలో సంపాదించిన చిత్రాల సంఖ్య తోడ్డి దృష్టి పొందింది.
మరియము తప్పని నాటికి ఫలితానికి చంద్రాని సమయంలో శతాబ్ది శతాబ్ది ఎండా, 
మాట్టివడ్ ఉంది.

4. 1989, అనంతరించి మాట్టి కాశీ తొమ్మిదు శతాబ్ది సంవత్సరం ప్రపంచ 
ప్రమాణంతో 12 అడుగులలో ఎండా సంపాదించిన చిత్రాల సంఖ్య తోడ్డి దృష్టి పొందింది.
మరియము తప్పని నాటికి ఫలితానికి చంద్రాని సమయంలో శతాబ్ది శతాబ్ది ఎండా, 
మాట్టివడ్ ఉంది.

(1) చిత్రాని సమయానికి చంద్రాని ఎండా పాటు ఉంది.

(2) చిత్రాని సమయానికి చంద్రాని ఎండా పాటు ఉంది.

(3) చిత్రాని సమయానికి చంద్రాని ఎండా పాటు ఉంది.

పరిమాణం ద్వారా ఈ కాలంలో సంపాదించిన చిత్రాల సంఖ్య తోడ్డి దృష్టి పొందింది.
మరియము తప్పని నాటికి ఫలితానికి చంద్రాని సమయంలో శతాబ్ది శతాబ్ది ఎండా, 
మాట్టివడ్ ఉంది.


5. జనరల్ ఫేన్యాండ్ ఫాంటెస్ట్ తెలుగు చిత్రాలు ప్రచీంచాలని మందికి ప్రతి పంచాయత్తు నియంత్రణ దాఖాతను.

(హిందీ లో సంఖ్యాలు)

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5. లక్షణాను తెలటి కేంద్రం ప్రతి పంచాయత్తు నియంత్రణ దాఖాతను ప్రతి పంచాయత్తు నియంత్రణ దాఖాతను.
Appendix. 28th February, 1975.

NOTE ON THE POLICY UNDERLYING DEMAND NO XII
TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER, SIR,

I rise to move the Demand No. XII concerning the Treasury and Accounts Administration.

The Budget Estimates for 1975-76 provide for a gross demand of Rs. 3,24,39,000 (voted Rs. 3,24,38,800 and Charged Rs. 200).

The Treasuries and Accounts Department consists of the following Branches

1. Directorate Treasuries and Accounts (Administrative Office at State Headquarters).
3. District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries.
4. Pension Payment Office at Motigally and Secunderabad.
5. Compilation Section at State Bank of Hyderabad.
6. Accounts Training College at Hyderabad and Accounts Training School at Eluru.
7. Local Fund Audit Branch.
8. Accounts Branches in Offices Heads of Departments.

There are no Plan Schemes of the Department and the expenditure is mainly on the salaries of the employees.

(1) DIRECTOR OF TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS (ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE AT STATE HEADQUARTERS)

With a view to improve the standard of efficiency and eliminate delays in the disposal of work including settlement of audit objections in the Accounts Branches in the Offices of various Heads of Departments, the Director of Treasuries and Accounts has been instructed to take up systematic inspection of all the Accounts Branches merged with the Treasuries and Accounts Department once in a financial year, similar to the inspections on Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries. Additional staff has also been sanctioned to the Directorate in G.O Ms. No. 35, Finance and Planning (Adm.-II), dated 14-2-1975, for the effective conduct of the inspection.

(2) PAY AND ACCOUNTS OFFICE, HYDERABAD

At State capitals of Major States in India the system of making payments after pre-audit by the Accountant General, a functionary under the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, was in vogue, even though the Pay and Accounts functions are those of the Govern-
ment concerned and not of the audit Officer. The Pay and Accounts functions (excepting for the pension disbursement) for the State Headquarters, viz., twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad were accordingly vested with the Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. In the year 1971, Government decided to take over these Pay and Accounts functions for the twin cities from the Accountant-General Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad and set up the Pay and Accounts for State Headquarters payments other than pension payments. In pursuance of this decision, the Pay and Accounts Office, Hyderabad, was formed on 1st October, 1971.

At the Headquarters of the Government, the transactions are always of a higher order and the Government's financial interest would be well served by the system of pre-check and payment. The Pay and Accounts Office, Hyderabad under the Government of Andhra Pradesh is required to follow the system of pre-check and payment on the same lines as was in vogue in the Accountant General's Office. The Pay and Accounts functions are therefore akin to those of the Accountant General's Office.

(3) DISTRICT TREASURIES AND SUB-TREASURY:

These are 21 District Treasuries, 182 Banking Sub-Treasuries and 20 Non-Banking Sub-Treasuries in the State. The main functions of the Treasury Offices are to exercise treasury checks in respect of all bills presented at the Treasuries, compile accounts and render them to the Accountant-General by the due dates.

(ii) Opening of Sub-Treasuries in Telangana District Headquarters:—For the purpose of toning up the Treasury Administration in the Telangana Region and bringing the pattern of the set-up and procedures on par with Andhra Region, Headquarters Sub-Treasuries have been ordered to be established in the District of Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal, where there is work-load.

(iii) Upgradation of certain posts of Second Accountants and Huzur Treasurers in the District Treasuries:—49 posts of Second Accountants/Treasurers in both Andhra and Telangana Regions have been upgraded as Head Accountants in G.O.Ms No. 30, Finance and Planning (Adm II) Department, dated 10-2-1975 to increase the number of supervisory personnel and thereby achieve the twin objectives of improved efficiency and better control in the matter of passing of bills and compilation of accounts.

(iv) Additional Emoluments—Compulsory Deposit Scheme, 1974:—Due to the introduction of Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Government Employees) and (Local Authority Employees) Schemes, 1974, the Treasuries are required to maintain Drawing and
Appendix.

28th February, 1975.

Disbursing Officers Accounts and to inspect the detailed accounts maintained by the Drawing Officers. The staff in the District Treasuries and Local Fund Audit Branches is being augmented for this purpose as per the norms laid down in Government of India's letter F3(16) OD/74, dated 6-1-1975.

(v) Introduction of Token System in the District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in the State.—As per the old system which was in force till 1-12-1974 bills passed for payment by Treasury Officers/Sub-Treasury Officers were being delivered back to the presenters of the bills for encashment at the Bank. That procedure was found unsatisfactory since the presenters of bills had access to the passed bills and enclosures which gave them scope to tamper with pay orders and enclosures and also destroy legal evidence in cases like stock book entry certificates etc. To obviate the above drawback a new system called 'Token System' has been introduced in all the Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries with effect from 1-1-1975. According to the new system, the passed bills will be sent by the Treasury Officers in sealed boxes to the Banks direct and paper tokens issued to the presenters of bills to receive payments from Banks. This system seeks to plug all loopholes and avoid drawal of fraudulent

(vi) Introduction of Facit Calculators (i.e. Adding and listing Machines to all District Treasuries/Sub-Treasuries:—With a view to enabling the Treasury staff to attend to the calculation work with speed and accuracy proposals for the supply of Adding machines to Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries are also under the consideration of the Government.

(vii) Introduction of Computer based Information System of Accounts in the Treasuries:—The Government have decided to install a computer based information system in the Finance and Planning Department (Finance Wing) with effect from 1-4-1975 to facilitate effective planning and control of the ways and Means position of the State Government and also ensure a scientific budgeting and financial control. Incidentally this will also provide a data bank. Necessary data regarding receipts and payments will be furnished every week and every month by the District Treasury Officers and Sub-Treasury Officers, Pay and Accounts Officer and the Public Works and Forest Divisions to the Data Processing Center of the Finance Department which will be processed and stored for further use.

(4) PENSION PAYMENT OFFICE AT MOTIGALLY AT HYD-ERABAD AND SECUNDERABAD:

The Pension Payment Offices at Hyderabad and Secunderabad make payments of all types of pension to various categories of
pensioners residing in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
The number of pension cases handled every month in Hyderabad Pension Payment Office is 24,713 and that Secunderabad is 3,763. For expediting payment of pensions a system of mechanised vouching and accounting with the aid of a Bradma Machine has been introduced at the pension Payment Office Motigalli.

(5) COMPIILATION BRANCHES AT STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD, HYDERABAD AND SECUNDERABAD

The Compilation Branches attend to the work relating to the receipt of challans and paid cheques and compilation of daily accounts in respect of transactions taking place in the State Bank of Hyderabad at Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

(6) ACCOUNTS TRAINING COLLEGE AT HYDERABAD AND ACCOUNTS TRAINING SCHOOL AT ELURU.

The Training Institutions at Hyderabad and Eluru impart pre-entry training in Accounts to the personnel allotted to the Treasuries and Accounts Department. The one at Hyderabad also imparts short term training to the employees of various other departments engaged in Accounts work. A scheme of visiting lecturers from other Departments has also been introduced in the Accounts Training College at Hyderabad to teach specialised subjects on financial accounts and audit matters to the trainees.

(7) LOCAL FUND AUDIT BRANCH.

The Local Fund Audit Branch of Treasuries and Accounts Department is in-charge of the audit of the accounts of Municipal Councils, Panchayat Raj Institutions (Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Gram Panchayats), Universities, Zilla Grandhalaya Samasthas, Endowment Institutions, Market Committees etc. The audit of the accounts of Andhra Pradesh State Employee's Benefit Fund is also entrusted to that branch. The Examiner is also the “Nominated Authority” under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposits) Act, 1974 for the collection of compulsory deposits deducted by Local Authorities in Andhra Pradesh and for remittance of those amounts to the Reserve Bank of India, Hyderabad. The receipts realised by the Local Fund Audit Branch towards Audit fees, from the Local Fund
Institutions concerned is being credited to the Head of Account. "065 Other Administrative Services—C Other Services—Fees for Government Audit".

(8) ACCOUNTS BRANCHES IN THE OFFICES OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Though the Accounts Branches in the Offices of various Heads of Departments are under the administrative control of the Director of Treasuries and Accounts, the expenditure on the salaries etc., of the staff is debited to the Heads Accounts of the respective Departments where the branches are functioning. The Accounts Branches are headed by Chief Accounts Officer, or Accounts Officer or Assistant Accounts Officer according to the budget of the Department. They control the budgets of the Departments and also assist the Heads of Departments concerned in all financial and accounts matters.

STATE EMPLOYEES FAMILY BENEFIT FUND SCHEME.

With effect from 21-10-1974 the Government have introduced the Andhra Pradesh State Employees Family Benefit Fund as more Social Security measure to its employees. All employees covered by the Scheme other than Class IV employees are required to pay a uniform contribution of Rs. 10 per month and a Class IV employee shall pay a contribution of Rs. 5 per month. The deductions from the salaries of the employees will take effect from the salary of April, 1975 payable in May 1975.

In case of death of an employee while in service a sum of Rs. 10,000 in the case of all employees other than Class IV and Rs. 7,500 in the case of Class IV employees shall be paid to his or her nominee. In the case of an employee retiring on superannuation he shall be paid the actual amount contributed by him together with Government contribution representing the element of interest. The payments will be arranged through the Pay and Accounts Officer in Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and District Treasuries in the Districts based on the sanctions issued by the sanctioning authority.
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ప్రాంగణ సం. XII (లేదా, సంస్కృతము విశేషాలు
తప్పించడానికి)

వర్షం కాలం చేసి:

[ఉగాధి, మంత్రి గాతన రెండవ సంచాలక XII సభల అయిన లభించిన సమయం]

1975-76 విస్తృత కాలానుసారం వచ్చే రంగారు వి 3,24,89,000 రూ. ఉండాలా ప్రత్యేకం.

( ఇక్కడ ఉండి వి 3,24,88,800 రూ. యేది ఉండి వి 200 రూ. )

ఆమె, వైమత్రి సంపాదించాడు:

(1) ఉగాధి, మంత్రి గాతన రెండవ సంచాలక వి (మరియు, విశేషాలు నియంత్రణ సంస్కృతం).

(2) ఉగాధి, మంత్రి గాతన గణిత సమాధానం.

(3) ఉగాధి, మంత్రి సంపాదించాడు.

(4) చాలా, ప్రతియోగితాలు లో ఆయన విషయం సంఖ్య.

(5) చాలా, ప్రతియోగితాలు లో ఆయన విషయం సంఖ్య.

(6) చాలా, ప్రతియోగితాలు లో ఆయన విషయం సంఖ్య.

(7) చాలా, ప్రతియోగితాలు లో ఆయన విషయం సంఖ్య.

(8) చాలా, ప్రతియోగితాలు లో ఆయన విషయం సంఖ్య.

పూర్వ ప్రత్యేక విషయాన చెందినది. రంగారు రంగారు నియంత్రణ రంగారు నియంత్రణ సంస్కృతం కలిగి ఉండేవి.

(1) ఉగాధి, మంత్రి గాతన రెండవ సంచాలక

(మరియు, విశేషాలు నియంత్రణ సంస్కృతం సంస్కృతం)
(2) ఈ అది సంహారం లేదా ప్రమానం.

(3) ఇతర సమాంతాలు, లాంటి సమాంతాలు:

(ii) దేవాన కలుహ నిరొం కార్యక్రమాల మీద మాత్రం ఇందులో ఉంటాయి: 

దేవాన కలుహ నిరొం కార్యక్రమాల మీద మాత్రం ఇందులో ఉంటాయి:

(iii) దేవాన కలుహ నిరొం కార్యక్రమాల మీద మాత్రం ఇందులో ఉంటాయి:
28th February, 1975.

(iii) గొడుగు రాయిని వింతల సందర్భంలో, మామూలు సామాన్యత సంఘం

రాకులు ఇందులో జరుగుతుందని చాలా నూతన సంభావన ప్రకారం తెలిసినది,
మామూలు వైవిధ్యంతో, సాధారణ సంఘం నిర్భుపత్తి కలిగి ఉంది. ప్రపంచ సంఘం సాధారణ సంఘంలో సంఘం నిర్భుపత్తి కలిగి ఉంది.

(iv) హేమింటెను చర్చలు-1974, విశేషాల పంచాయతీలు:

1974 మధ్యన విశేషాలు ప్రారంభం (ప్రథమ ప్రారంభం).
(ప్రపంచ ప్రారంభం వైవిధ్యం) చర్చలు (మామూలు చర్చలు). ఇది మామూలు
సంఘం ప్రారంభం నిర్భుపత్తి కలిగి ఉంది. ప్రపంచ సంఘం సాధారణ సంఘంలో సంఘం నిర్భుపత్తి కలిగి ఉంది.

(v) సంఘం దృష్టిలో అందరోత్సాహం, సాధారణ మామూలు సంఘం సంస్థలు:

31-12-74 దినానికి అందరోత్సాహం సంఘం కొన్ని ప్రత్యేకించే తరువాత మామూలు సంఘం (సాధారణ సంఘం) అందరోత్సాహం సంఘం మామూలు సంఘం సంస్థలు సంఘం నిర్భుపత్తి కలిగి ఉంది.

*మామూలు సంఘం సంస్థలు ప్రారంభం కాలంలో సంఘం నిర్భుపత్తి కలిగి ఉంది.

1-1-1975 దినానికి సాధారణ సంఘం, సాధారణ మామూలు సంఘం
ప్రారంభం సంఘం నిర్భుపత్తి కలిగి ఉంది.

ప్రపంచ సంఘం సాధారణ సంఘం ప్రారంభం,
సాధారణ మామూలు సంఘం సంస్థలు సంఘం నిర్భుపత్తి కలిగి ఉంది.
(vi) అంటే అత్యంతం తండ్రిలో కనిపించిన పద్ధతి
(ఫ్లోట్, బండెం సమాధానం)
ప్రామాణికంత:

ప్రమాణాన్ని ఆదరించిన సంస్థానం నిర్ధిష్టంగా లభించిన రూపాలు
నిర్మాణం విడివిడి ప్రమాణాన్ని రూపాలు
కిందికి ఉండి మాత్రమే విడివిడి ప్రమాణాన్ని మాత్రమే
విడివిడి ప్రమాణాన్ని మాత్రమే

(vii) పద్ధతి మీద భాషా ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండాలి

1-4-1975 నుండి ప్రారంభం, మారిత (బయిరా అంట్లే) రోట్ వైపుల
లో మన జాతీయ జాతీయ పద్ధతి క్రమంగా మొదలు కోదు కోదు కోదు కోదు
వచ్చిన పద్ధతి క్రమంగా మొదలు కోదు కోదు కోదు కోదు
వచ్చిన పద్ధతి క్రమంగా మొదలు కోదు కోదు కోదు కోదు
వచ్చిన పద్ధతి క్రమంగా మొదలు కోదు కోదు కోదు కోదు

(4) ఐదవ సంఖ్య, ఇతరాలతో సంపన్న విధానం:

ఐదవ సంఖ్య, ఇతరాలతో సంపన్న విధానం
ఐదవ సంఖ్య, ఇతరాలతో సంపన్న విధానం
ఐదవ సంఖ్య, ఇతరాలతో సంపన్న విధానం
ఐదవ సంఖ్య, ఇతరాలతో సంపన్న విధానం

(5) ఐదవ సంఖ్య, ఇతరాలతో సంపన్న విధానం

ఐదవ సంఖ్య, ఇతరాలతో సంపన్న విధానం
ఐదవ సంఖ్య, ఇతరాలతో సంపన్న విధానం
ఐదవ సంఖ్య, ఇతరాలతో సంపన్న విధానం
ఐదవ సంఖ్య, ఇతరాలతో సంపన్న విధానం

(6) ఐదవ సంఖ్య, ఇతరాలతో సంపన్న విధానం

ఐదవ సంఖ్య, ఇతరాలతో సంపన్న విధానం
ఐదవ సంఖ్య, ఇతరాలతో సంపన్న విధానం
ఐదవ సంఖ్య, ఇతరాలతో సంపన్న విధానం
ఐదవ సంఖ్య, ఇతరాలతో సంపన్న విధానం

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(7) సంస్థ కొనసాగిన వ్యవస్థాపన కార్యాలయం

(8) జనాభా సంస్థకి సమాధానానికి మార్గం

21-10-1974 నంది ఇంటికి తయారు కావాలని సంపాదించే సంస్థ ఉండి చిత్రపుత్రం బిందుమాట్టు కూడా ఉంది. అది ప్రధాన పాటు చిత్రపుత్రం నిర్మాణం కొరకు రాఖబడింది. ఇది ప్రధాన పాటు ప్రాణపత్రికల సంస్థను పరమాణు పనికి ఉంది. ఇది ప్రతి సంస్థ పరమాణు పనిభాగం కొరకు ఉంది. ఇది ప్రతి సమాధాన పరమాణు పనిభాగం కొరకు ఉంది.

ఎండి ప్రతి పరమాణు పనిభాగం కూడా ఉండి సంస్థ పరమాణు పనిభాగం పరమాణు పనిభాగం కొరకు ఉంది. ఎండి పరమాణు పనిభాగం పరమాణు పనిభాగం కొరకు ఉంది. ఇది ప్రతి పరమాణు పనిభాగం పరమాణు పనిభాగం కొరకు ఉంది. ఇది ప్రతి పరమాణు పనిభాగం పరమాణు పనిభాగం కొరకు ఉంది.
DEMAND NO XXXII
ADMINISTRATION OF RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS

The demand for the Administration of Religious and Charitable Endowments Departments for the year 1975-76 is Rs 45,42,000.

The main purpose of the Endowments Department is to administer the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1966. The main objects of the Act are to ensure that the Hindu religious institutions and all public charitable institutions and endowments are administered properly and the income is appropriated for the objects for which the institutions were established.

The general supervision and control over the institutions invested in the Commissioner. The Act provides for constitution of Trust Boards for the management of the Religious and Charitable institutions. The Commissioner is assisted by a Joint Commissioner, two Personal Assistants in the cadre of Deputy Commissioner, four Deputy Commissioners and twenty-one Assistant Commissioners. To carry out day-to-day administration of the institutions, the Act provides for appointment of Executive Officers. To ensure efficient administration of the important institutions, Executive Officers of the cadre of Assistant Commissioners are appointed to Institutions whose annual income is Rs 2 lakhs and above and Executive Officers of the cadre of Deputy Commissioners are appointed to the institution other than Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams whose annual income is Rs 5 lakhs and above. So far as Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams is concerned, an officer of the rank of Joint Commissioner is appointed as Executive Officer.

UTILISATION OF INCOME FROM RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS:

Many institutions are endowed with properties consisting of mainly lands and buildings and there are some institutions which derive income from votive offerings only.

The income of the institutions is utilised in the first instance for the due fulfilment of the objects of the institutions and discharge of liabilities. After meeting the above expenditure the funds are utilised for providing conveniences and amenities to the pilgrims and worshippers resorting to the institutions. The surplus funds of the institutions after meeting the above expenditure and the expenditure on developmental activities is diverted to the needy and poor institutions for their renovation.
TRAINING OF ARCHAKAS:

With a view to ensure performance of religious services in temples by the Archakas they are required to pass archaka examinations conducted by the Agama Examinations Board constituted for the purpose by the Government. For helping to equip themselves with knowledge of Agama Sastras, the Agama Pathasalas run by private management are being given financial aid by this Department. Besides this, Agama Pathasalas are being opened by this Department in accordance with schemes sponsored by this Department. Conducting of refresher courses is also under contemplation. His Holiness Tridandi Sreemannarayana Jeer Swamiji and His Holiness the Peethadhipathi of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetham opened classes on puja Vidhanam for the benefit of the Archakas and executive authorities of temples and these classes were attended to largely. Proposals are also under contemplation to better the economic conditions of Archakas by settling the long pending compromises.

RELIGIOUS ADVISORY COUNCIL

To advise the Department on matters regarding religious practices, rituals, renovations and the like in respect of religious institutions and endowments, a Religious Advisory Council is constituted for the State with the persons possessing special knowledge of Agama Sastras.

Propagation of Hindu Dharma:

For promotion and propagation of Hindu Dharma, an institution known as ‘Hindu Dharma Prathisthanam’ is established by the Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams and annually a sum not less than a lakh of rupees is set apart for the above purpose. The Peethadhipthis of Pejavar Mutt, Kanchi Kamakoti Mutt and Sree Tridhandi Sreemannarayana Jeer Swamy have offered to make available in Telugu script the Agama principles of worship relating to the respective cults for the benefit of the worshipping public. It is proposed to publish a treatise on ‘Silpa Sastra’ to serve as a reference and guidance book. It is also proposed to train the technical staff in the Engineering Cell possessing knowledge of Sanskrit in Silpa Sastra who will in turn train silpies in the State.

Renovations:

Many of the institutions are ancient and require renovation. Several institutions have taken up renovation and development works. To examine the estimates and advise the Executive authorities of the Religious and Charitable Institutions on technical matters, an Engineering Cell established with an Executive Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, a Sthapathy assisted by subordinate technical staff. The institutions are paying centage charges for the work rendered by
the Engineering Cell. The Cell has been recently strengthened by sanctioning additional staff of Supervisors, Assistant Superintendents to cope up with the expansion programmes in temples. It is proposed on upgrade the existing post of Executive Engineer to that of a Superintending Engineer.

The poor and needy institutions which require renovation may approach institutions which are better off for diversion of funds and also the Common Good Fund Committee which administers the Fund created from contributions made by institutions whose annual income is more than Rs. 20,000. This fund is for renovation and preservation of temples, establishment and maintenance of vedas, pathasal and the school for training in archaktwam, adhyopakathwam, vadanaparayani-katwam, silpam, vadyam, etc., services. It is proposed to formulate a scheme for renovation of temples by which at least 300 temples in a year will be taken up for renovation. A scheme called Kumara Adhyapakam Scheme for study in vedas is solely financed from this Fund.

The expenditure of the Endowments Department is initially met from the Consolidated Fund of the State and later on recouped from the Endowments Administration Fund at the end of the Financial Year. The Mecca Masjid and Public Garden Mosque are maintained by the Government under the control of the Endowments Department and the expenditure is met by the Government. The activities of this Department have no impact on the State Exchequer, as the entire expenditure is ultimately met from the contribution collected from the institutions and endowments.

With a view to tone up the administration, a post of Vigilance Officer has been created.

R.S. SURYANARAYANA RAJU,
Minister for Endowments.
28th Februy, 1975.

Appendix

మేత దినంలో సాధనాలు సమూహంలో సమాచారం మేళనం

1975-76 సంఖ్యలో మహా, ధానయత సంఖ్య 26 మార్గం
ధాన్య సంఖ్య 45,42,000

16 థంబార్లు 1966, జాతీయ పత్రిక గ్రంథ, తెలుగు పత్రిక గ్రంథ, తెలుగు పత్రిక పత్రికలు, స్థానిక పత్రికలు, తెలుగు పత్రికలు నేటి పరిస్థితులు ఉన్నాయి. ఇందులో తెలుగు
పత్రికలు 0 ప్రతి సంవత్సరం, తెలుగు పత్రికలు మధ్య అంతర నలుపులు తెలుగు పత్రికలు సాధన మానవికుడు నాటి చేసింది. ఇది సులభం
చాల పత్రికలు ధనాత్మక పత్రికలు నిర్మించటం సాధన చాలా తమ ద్రేష్టి ఛాట్టా వాతావరణం. మధ్య రాష్ట్రం విధానాధికారి కమిటీ
21 నవంబరు 1975 తరువాత పత్రికల స్థాయి ప్రధాన ఫికిస్తుంది. అదే ప్రధాన ఫిడ్డు వ్యవస్థ ఎక్కడ రాయల్ పత్రికలకు అనే పద్ధతి
నేటి విధానాధికారి కమిటీకి ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం పత్రికల జాతీయ
2 నవంబరు 1975 తరువాత పత్రికల స్థాయి ప్రధాన ఫికిస్తుంది. కాని అదే ప్రధాన
ఫిడ్డు వ్యవస్థ ఎక్కడ రాయల్ పత్రికలకు అనే పద్ధతి నేటి విధానాధికారి కమిటీకి ప్రతి సంవత్సరం పత్రికల జాతీయ
నేటి రాయల్ పత్రికల స్థాయి ప్రధాన ఫికిస్తుంది. కాని అదే ప్రధాన
ఫిడ్డు వ్యవస్థ ఎక్కడ రాయల్ పత్రికలకు అనే పద్ధతి నేటి విధానాధికారి కమిటీకి ప్రతి సంవత్సరం పత్రికల జాతీయ

మేధా గ్రంథానికి ఆధారంగా ఇంకా స్థాయి ప్రధాన ఫికిస్తుంది.
Appendix.

28th February, 1975.

మాదాన వైద్య

మానసంగతి ప్రతి శాస్త్రంలో సాధనాలు సంకలనం చేసే విద్యార్థులు దృష్టిగా హైదరాబాదు విశ్వవిద్యాలయం విద్యాభ్యాస సంస్థ స్థాపించారు. ఈ విద్యాభ్యాస సంస్థలో సాంప్రదాయ విద్యాభ్యాస ప్రాంగణం కలిగి ఉంది. ఈ ప్రాంగణంలో సాంప్రదాయ తెలుగు ప్రమాణాలు, ఆరోగ్య సంస్థలు, పర్యాటక సంస్థలు ఉన్నాయి. ఈ ప్రాంగణంలో సాంప్రదాయ తెలుగు ప్రమాణాలు, ఆరోగ్య సంస్థలు, పర్యాటక సంస్థలు ఉన్నాయి. ఈ ప్రాంగణంలో సాంప్రదాయ తెలుగు ప్రమాణాలు, ఆరోగ్య సంస్థలు, పర్యాటక సంస్థలు ఉన్నాయి.
వాస్తు ఇచ్చినది. అబ్దబొక్ అప్పటి దినం దానం చేయడానికి ఆచరించాడు. అప్పుడు అప్పటి బాండికీ జాతీయ అధ్యక్షరాణి రామానందు ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిభాదానికి వినాయకం చేసాడు. ఆధ్యక్షరాణి వినాయకం అందించిన సమన్నా ప్రతి చేసాడు. ఈ పనిని సమన్నా అప్పటి దినం దానం చేయడానికి ఆచరించాడు. అప్పుడు అప్పటి బాండికీ జాతీయ అధ్యక్షరాణి రామానందు ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిభాదానికి వినాయకం చేసాడు. ఆధ్యక్షరాణి వినాయకం అందించిన సమన్నా ప్రతి చేసాడు. ఈ పనిని సమన్నా అప్పటి దినం దానం చేయడానికి ఆచరించాడు. అప్పుడు అప్పటి బాండికీ జాతీయ అధ్యక్షరాణి రామానందు ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిభాదానికి వినాయకం చేసాడు. ఆధ్యక్షరాణి వినాయకం అందించిన సమన్నా ప్రతి చేసాడు. ఈ పనిని సమన్నా అప్పటి దినం దానం చేయడానికి ఆచరించాడు. అప్పుడు అప్పటి బాండికీ జాతీయ అధ్యక్షరాణి రామానందు ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిభాదానికి వినాయకం చేసాడు. ఆధ్యక్షరాణి వినాయకం అందించిన సమన్నా ప్రతి చేసాడు. ఈ పనిని సమన్నా అప్పటి దినం దానం చేయడానికి ఆచరించాడు. అప్పుడు అప్పటి బాండికీ జాతీయ అధ్యక్షరాణి రామానందు ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిభాదానికి వినాయకం చేసాడు. ఆధ్యక్షరాణి వినాయకం అందించిన సమన్నా ప్రతి చేసాడు. ఈ పనిని సమన్నా అప్పటి దినం దానం చేయడానికి ఆచరించాడు. అప్పుడు అప్పటి బాండికీ జాతీయ అధ్యక్షరాణి రామానందు ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిభాదానికి వినాయకం చేసాడు. ఆధ్యక్షరాణి వినాయకం అందించిన సమన్నా ప్రతి చేసాడు. ఈ పనిని సమన్నా అప్పటి దినం దానం చేయడానికి ఆచరించాడు. అప్పుడు అప్పటి బాండికీ జాతీయ అధ్యక్షరాణి రామానందు ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిభాదానికి వినాయకం చేసాడు. ఆధ్యక్షరాణి వినాయకం అందించిన సమన్నా ప్రతి చేసాడు. ఈ పనిని సమన్నా అప్పటి దినం దానం చేయడానికి ఆచరించాడు.
STATEMENT ON DEMAND NO.VI -
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

There are twenty one Districts, sixty five Revenue Divisions and one hundred and ninety-six Taluks including Sub-Taluks in the State. At the District level, the administration is headed by the Collector. The District Revenue Officers and the Personal Assistants to Collectors apart from assisting the Collectors have also some independent functions to perform. The Revenue Division is headed by a the Revenue Divisional Officer or by a Sub-Collector as the case may be. The Taluk Officers are manned by Tahsildars who are assisted mainly by Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors apart from the Village Officers. In order to strengthen administration at the firka level especially in Firkas where the Demand is substantial, the Government have issued orders upgrading 50% of the existing posts of Revenue Inspectors to those of Upper Division Clerks.

Village Officers and Village Servants have been given enhanced Dearness Allowance of Rs 5 each with effect from 1st January, 1975.

In addition to the above, Government have decided that the interim relief payable to the Village Officers and Village Servants in both the areas of the State should be increased by Rs 10 and Rs. 8/- respectively.

It has also been decided that in respect of collections of drainage cess and betterment contribution for irrigation works 1% of the amount collected should be disbursed to the village establishment in such a manner as may be prescribed. The amount thus disbursed to the village establishment will be treated as having been deducted from the total amount collected under respective levies.

The question of re-organising the Village establishment is under consideration of Government.

P. NARASA REDDY,
MINISTER FOR REVENUE.