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 Chairman: 1. Smt. T. E. S. Ananda Bai
                  2. Sri Gamago
                  3. Sri Y. Venkata Rao
                  4. Sri N. Venkata Ratnam
                  5. Sri M. Nagi Reddy
                  6. Dr. B. Kalavathy

Secretary: Sri G. Ramachandra Naidu

Deputy Secretaries: 1. Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy
                     2. Sri D. L. Narasimham

Assistant Secretaries: 1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry
                       2. Sri S. Purnananda Sastry
                       3. Sri K. Satyanarayana Rao
                       4. Sri R. N. Sarma
                       5. Sri K. Kutumba Rao
                       6. Sri Md. Ghous Khan

Chief Reporter: Sri Habeeb Abdur Rahman
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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Thirty-eighth Day of the Sixth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Tuesday, the 23rd March 1976
The House met at Half-Past Eight of the Clock
(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

CANCELLATION OF AGE LIMIT FOR APPOINTMENTS.

556—

*7314 Q.—Sarvasri P.V. Ramana (Anakapalli) and K.A.N. Bhuktta
(Harichandrapuram) :—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government agreed to cancel
the age limit for appointments in Govt. and non-Government institu-
tions ;

(b) if so, whether orders have been issued to that effect;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengala Rao):—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the interests of efficient administration it is necessary to
retain age limits.

*An asterisk before the name indicates continuation by the
Member.
State Administrative Service

(a) the qualifications prescribed for State Administrative Service;

(b) the number of candidates allowed to appear for the qualifying test;

(c) the number of candidates selected;

(d) the names of the candidates under (b) & (c) with their respective Departments and the posts to which they are now posted after selection; and

(e) the criteria observed for eliminating some of them from appearing for the examination and their number and names with their respective Departments?

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—(a) (b) (c) (d) & (e); The answer is placed on the Table of the House.
Answér to the Question No. 7212

(a) A copy of the rule is furnished in Annexure-I below.

(b) 101

(c) 20

(d) The list of names of candidates under (c) is furnished in Annexure-II. In the interest of candidates it is regretted that the names of candidates under (b) cannot be furnished.

(e) The candidates were selected to appear for the examination on the basis of their records. It is regretted that in the interest of the candidates, the names of those who were not selected for the examination cannot be furnished. The total number of candidates considered was however about 450.

ANNEXURE: I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of recruitment</th>
<th>Qualifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Recruitment by transfer from the Andhra Pradesh State Civil Service (Executive Branch)</td>
<td>(a) Must be a permanent member or an approved probationer in Category I (a) or Category I (b) of the Andhra Pradesh State Civil Service (Executive Branch).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) must have put in not less than 8 years of service whether officiating or substantive in category I (a) or Category I (b) of the Andhra Pradesh State Civil Service (Executive Branch) or in both of the 1st January of the year in which the selection is made.

(2) Recruitment by transfer from any other State Service. | (a) must be a permanent member or an approved probationer in any of the categories included in the State Service. |

(b) must have been in receipt of a basic pay or not less than Rs. 700/- per month for at least one year on the 1st January of the year in which the selection is made.
(3) Direct Recruitment.

(a) must not have attained the age of 45 years on 1st July of the year in which the selection is made;

(b) must have put in service of not less than 8 years in a responsible position under a company, association or body or individuals, whether incorporated or not which is wholly or substantially owned or controller by Government on the 1st January of the year in which the selection is made.

(c) must have been in receipt of a basic pay of not less than Rs. 700 per month for atleast one year on the 1st of January of the year in which the selection is made;

(d) must held a B.A. or B.Sc., Degree or any equivalent or higher Degree of a university recognised by the Central University Grants Commission;

(e) must satisfy a Medical Board in Hyderabad or Visakhapatnam as to the physical fitness and capacity for outdoor work.

**Explanation.** The term "pay" for the purpose of this rule shall have the same meaning assigned to it in the fundamental Rules applicable to State Government Servants, but it does not include special pay, by whatever name it is called, if any, attached to the post.

**ANNEXURE II**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Candidates Selected</th>
<th>Name of the Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. S. Krishna Muthi</td>
<td>Commercial Tax Department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. K. R. Paramahamsa</td>
<td>Revenue Department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. R. G. Govind,</td>
<td>Revenue Department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. S. Krishna Babu</td>
<td>Bureau of Economics and Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. M. V. Prasad</td>
<td>Revenue Department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. S. K. Shahi</td>
<td>Revenue Department.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Sri R. Hrudayaranjan
10. Smt. A. Vanajakshi
11. Sri A. Chegappa
12. Sri K. Satyaraju
13. Sri V. Anjaneyalu
14. Sri S. Lakshminarayana
15. Sri R. Ramachandra
16. Sri K. Jawaharlal Reddy
17. Sri B.V.S. Prasad Rao
18. Sri E.S. Reddy
19. Sri B. Bhoama Raju
20. Sri C.S. Venkatesam

**NAMES OF POSTS TO WHICH SELECTED CANDIDATES ARE POSTED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post Code</th>
<th>Candidate Name</th>
<th>Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sri M. K. R. Vinayak</td>
<td>Managing Director, Co-operative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sugar Factory, Bhimadole, West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Godavari District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sri S. Krishna Murthy</td>
<td>Managing Director, Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fisheries Corporation Limited,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sri K. R. Paramahamsa</td>
<td>Project Officer, Small Farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Development Agency, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sri J. M. Girgani</td>
<td>Special Officer, Urban Ceilings,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Visakhapatnam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sri G. Santhana Baba</td>
<td>Director (Evaluation) Finance &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Planning Department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Sri. M. V. S. Prasad</td>
<td>District Revenue Officer, East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Godavari District, Kakinada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sri S. R. Srinivasan</td>
<td>Additional Director of Medical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Services (Administration).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Development Corporation of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Sri R. Hrudayaranjan</td>
<td>District Revenue Officer Cuddapah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Smt A. Vanajakshi</td>
<td>Director of Women Welfare,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Sri A. Chegappa</td>
<td>Managing Director, Co-operative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sugar Factory, Cuddapah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Sri K. Satyaraju</td>
<td>District Revenue Officer, Visakhap-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>patnam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Sri V. Anjaneyalu</td>
<td>Project Officer, Small Farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Development Agency, Cuddapah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Sri S. Lakshminarayana</td>
<td>Special Officer, Urban Ceilings,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Visakhapatnam.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. Sri R. Ramachandra
District Revenue Officer, Nellore.

16. Sri K. Jawaharlal Reddi
Managing Director, Cooperative Sugar Factory, Amadavallasa.

17. Sri B. V. S. Prakasa Rao
Joint Secretary to Chief Minister.

18. Sri E. S. Reddy
Joint Director of Employment & Training (Employment Wing), Hyderabad.

19. Sri B. Bhooma Raju
Managing Director, Chittoor Cooperative Sugar Factory, Chittoor.

20. Sri C. S. Venkatesham
Director of Tribal Welfare.

Sri A. S. Ramulu (Member) What is the object of constituting this Service and whether Government is proposing to give in-service training to those the object must be fulfilled? What are the plans of the Government? What is the nature of training that the Government has proposed to give?

Mr. Chairman: The Government is constituting the Service for the purpose of bringing about a change in the administration and ensuring the better implementation of Government policies. The training will be given in-service, focusing on the development of skills and competencies required for effective administration. The Government has proposed to give training in areas such as administrative skills, decision-making, and conflict resolution.

Mr. D. Roby (Valtividre) — What is the position of the Congress in the Madras Presidency?

Mrs. J. Radhakrishna:—1. It may be stated that the Congress is in power in the Madras Presidency. The 1950 Madras Assembly elections were held on March 1951. The Congress won 46 out of 185 seats; the Communist Party had 8 seats; the INC had 13 seats; and the AIADMK had 12 seats. The Congress was able to form the government with the support of the Communist Party. Since then, the Congress has maintained its majority in the Assembly.

Mr. G. L. R. Mathur:—The Madras Presidency is quite different from the administration of the Industrial Department in other parts of India. The Madras Presidency was a separate and distinct entity prior to 1950. It was known as the Madras Presidency until 1950. The Constitution of India brought about significant changes in the administration of the Madras Presidency. The Madras Presidency was also known as the Madras Government. The Madras Presidency was dissolved on 15th August 1950.
Sir, in regard to the testing methods, it is universally accepted that they are not modern. Will the Government examine the candidates' capability, adjustability and also their aptitude and prescribe modern methods of examination?

Reduction of Public Holidays

558—

* 7395 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce public holidays in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, to what extent they will be reduced?

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions. 23rd March, 1976

Construction of New Projects on Godavari River

559—

* 6942 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi (Gudur):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have communicated its acceptance for the efforts being made by the Central Government to bring about unanimity between the states for a minimum programme for the construction of new projects on Godavari river without prejudice to the arguments being put forward before the Tribunal by the states connected with the issue of the Godavari river water dispute;

(b) if so, the names of scheme that will be implemented on Godavari river; and

(c) whether it has been decided to hold the conference of the Chief Ministers of the states connected with the Godavari river waters on 15-5-1975?

The Minister for Medium Irrigate Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu:—(a), (b) and (c) The white paper on the use of the Water of the Godavari Basin laid on the Table of Legislative Assembly on 29-1-76 covers the points, now raised.

Re-Localisation of Ayacut under K.C. Canal

560—

*6429Q. Sri Gamago (Kolikunta):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose in relocalse the ayacut under Kurnool-Guddapha Canal, in order to regularise the unauthorised cultivation and solve the irrigation problems;

(b) if so, whether the Government have posted a Special Division to execute that work; and

(c) the probable time by which the Government expects to complete the relocation work?
Sri V. Krishna murthy Naidu:—(a) There is no proposal to localise unauthorised cultivation. In order to check the unauthorised cultivation, the question of separating the command area under each sluice by definite valley boundarise and adopting only one type of cropping pattern is under consideration of Government.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

M. G. S. Answers to Questions.

(Speaking in Telugu)


Mr. Speaker:.. Hon'ble Members: I have been asked some questions. Let me answer them:

Q: 1. What is the present status of the project?
A: The project is under consideration and a decision will be taken soon.

Q: 2. What is the estimated cost of the project?
A: The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 500 crores.

Q: 3. When will the project be completed?
A: The project is expected to be completed within the next 5 years.

Q: 4. What are the benefits of the project?
A: The project will provide employment to 50,000 people and boost the economy.

Q: 5. What is the current status of the land acquisition?
A: The land acquisition process is underway and will be completed soon.

Q: 6. What is the current status of the infrastructure development?
A: The infrastructure development is in progress and will be completed soon.

Q: 7. What is the current status of the financial support?
A: The financial support has been approved and will be provided soon.

Q: 8. What is the current status of the environmental impact assessment?
A: The environmental impact assessment is in progress and will be completed soon.

Q: 9. What is the current status of the project management?
A: The project management is under control and will be completed soon.

Q: 10. What is the current status of the project monitoring?
A: The project monitoring is underway and will be completed soon.

Mr. Speaker:.. Hon'ble Members: The project is a major undertaking and will have a significant impact on the economy and development of the region.

The House adjourns for the day.

Mr. Speaker:.. Hon'ble Members: The House adjourns for the day.

The House adjourns for the day.
Completion of the Nagarjuna Sagar Project

561—

6599 Q.—Sarvasri D. Rajagopala Reddy (Darsi):—G. Kotaiah (Chirala) and Areti Kotaiah (Santhenuthala padu):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount required for completion of the Nagarjunasagar project, the amount spent so far, and the balance required separately for the Dam, for the Right Canal and the Left Canal;

(b) the amounts spent during 1973-74 and 1974-75 till today and the amount proposed to be spent by the end of March 1976, on the Right and the Left Canals separately; and

(c) by which year the Government proposes to complete excavation of canals?

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu (On behalf of the Chief Minister):—A statement is placed on the table of the House.

Statement.

(a) The amount required to complete the Nagarjunasarga Project, the amount spent so far and the balance in respect of Dam, Right canals and Left canals is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Amount required as per revised estimates sent to G.O.I. in 1974. (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Amount spent to end of Feb. 1976.</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dam</td>
<td>8305</td>
<td>8226</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right canals</td>
<td>11368</td>
<td>6516</td>
<td>4852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left canals</td>
<td>11574</td>
<td>6535</td>
<td>5039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31247</td>
<td>21277</td>
<td>9970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The amount spent during 1973-74 and 1974-75 and that proposed to be spent by the end of March, 1976 on the Right canals and Left canals is as follows:
Amount spent during 1973-74 | 1974-75 | Total amount proposed to be spent by the end of 1975-76.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Total amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Right canals</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left canals</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The Government proposes to complete the Nagarjunasagar canals in about five years from now, subject to availability of adequate funds. Efforts are being made to secure the funds required.

Nizam Sugar Factory unit at Zahirabad

562.

7553Q.—Sri M. Baga Reddy (Zahirabad):— Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nizam Sugar Factory unit at Zahirabad started its crushing on 5-12-75;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the turbine of the factory failed immediately after starting and due to that there was break-down for

(c) whether it is also a fact that last year also the turbine failed several times and that caused losses to the factory and inconvenience to the cultivators; and

(d) whether the Management of the Nizam Sugar Factory lodged any complaint against the firm which supplied this turbine for replacement?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri L. Chokka Rao):—(a) (b) & (c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Management of Nizam Sugar Factory took up the matter with the suppliers and brought to their notice the specific problems noticed by them.
Consumption of Furnace oil and Fire-Wood by Nizam Sugar Factory During 1974-75

563—

7497 Q.— Sri M. Baga Rejdy: Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of furnace oil consumed by Nizam Sugar Factory unit during the crushing period of 1974-75 and the value of it;

(b) the quantity of fire wood (fuel) in terms of tonnes consumed by this unit during the said period and its cost;

(c) whether it is a fact that the consumption of furnace oil and fire wood by this unit is abnormal and if so, the reason for it; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to avoid this waste and if so, what are they.

Chokka Rao:—(a) Quantity 688 R.L. Cost Rs. 52,000.
(b) Quantity-2647 Tonnes Cost-Rs. 1,79,625

(c) Yes Sir, for the following reasons:— (1) The fibre content of cane in the Zaheerabad factory zone was low i.e. 11.93%. The bagasse available for boilers particularly during the early part of the season was inadequate.

(2) During 1974-75 season there were some breakdowns of the Bharath Heavy Electricals Limited trouble and even though the experts of B.H.E.L. had been called, it took considerable time for them to locate the trouble and during this period there was additional fuel consumption.

(3) The cane growers in the Zaheerabad factory zone were not used to regular round-the-clock supplies of cane to a sugar factory. There was also dislocation due to short supplies on festival holidays during the crushing season and at night times.

(4) The local cane feeding labour had no prior experience of providing regular cane feed to the carrier. Irregular feeding of cane had resulted in chokes at the cane carrier, consequent stoppages and consumption of extra fuel.

(5) The operatives in various sections of the factory were also new and had to get acquainted to run the units in a smooth and balanced manner.

(d) A vapour cell is being Installed.

1. बचनंदन — 688 लक्ष 85 खेस 5,93,520.
2. जोगिनंदन — 2647 खेस 1.70,625.

8. The situation with regard to the district hospital here, Sir. According to the estimates, the district hospital here is expected to be completed by January 1977. However, the project has been delayed due to financial constraints,

4. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the Central Government has already sanctioned 100% assistance for the construction of the hospital. The State Government is working on the project and we expect it to be completed soon.

5. Mr. Speaker, I have been informed that the hospital will be equipped with modern facilities. The necessary arrangements are being made for the procurement of essential equipment.

Mr. Speaker:—The fibre coastal of cane is under construction. It will be completed shortly.
Oral Answers to Questions:

1976-03-23. Answers to Questions;

Mr. Speaker:—That is what is mentioned. The local cane cutting labour had no prior experience.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—That cannot be one of the reasons, Sir, for the shortage of production. It must be seriously examined.

Mr. Speaker:—That is what is mentioned. The local cane cutting labour had no prior experience.

Q. 7598. Sri Nissankarao Venkataratnam—Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to permit Agricultural Sub-Assistants to study B.Sc. (Agrt.) course along with the Village Development Officers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri J. Chetta Rao.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
Drainage Works in Godavari, Krishna & Nagarjunasagar Sagar Deltas

*7551 Q.-* Sri Nissankararo Venkataram:—Will the Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far on drainage works in Godavari, Krishna and Nagarjunasagar deltas;

(b) the total drainage work to be done in the above areas;

(c) the steps taken in removing weeds in the canals?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation (Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu): — (a) The following amounts have so far been spent on drainage works in Krishna and Godavari Deltas and Nagarjunasagar Right Main canal area:

i) Krishna and Godavari Delta areas. Rs. 24.50 crores (upto end of November 1975).

ii) Nagarjunasagar Right Main Canal Ayacut area. Rs. 3,73,554 upto end of December, 1975

(b) The total cost of the Krishna and Godavari Delta Drainage schemes is now assessed to be of the order of Rs. 69.00 crores. The approximate cost of the total drainage work to be done in the Nagarjunasagar Right Canal ayacut area is Rs. 59.00 crores.

(c) An amount of Rs. 4.5 lakhs has been allotted for the work of weed removal in drains in the Krishna and Godavari Delta area. In the Nagarjunasagar Right Canal, there is growth of “Jammu” (Weed) in the majors and minors here and there and it is being removed periodically by Departmental lascars and without any difficulty water is being supplied thorough majors and minors to the localised ayacut.

6rai Answers to Questions. 23rd March, 1976.

9.10 a.m.

Question 20: The Government received a memo from the Public Works Department on 10th January, 1976, that the road was not in good condition. The road is now 3 km long and is due to be completed in 10 days. The cost of the road is Rs. 2,10,000.

Question 21: The Government received a memo from the PWD on 10th January, 1976, that the road was not in good condition. The road is now 3 km long and is due to be completed in 10 days. The cost of the road is Rs. 2,10,000.

Question 22: The Government received a memo from the PWD on 10th January, 1976, that the road was not in good condition. The road is now 3 km long and is due to be completed in 10 days. The cost of the road is Rs. 2,10,000.

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Question 32: The Government received a memo from the PWD on 10th January, 1976, that the road was not in good condition. The road is now 3 km long and is due to be completed in 10 days. The cost of the road is Rs. 2,10,000.

Question 33: The Government received a memo from the PWD on 10th January, 1976, that the road was not in good condition. The road is now 3 km long and is due to be completed in 10 days. The cost of the road is Rs. 2,10,000.

Question 34: The Government received a memo from the PWD on 10th January, 1976, that the road was not in good condition. The road is now 3 km long and is due to be completed in 10 days. The cost of the road is Rs. 2,10,000.

Question 35: The Government received a memo from the PWD on 10th January, 1976, that the road was not in good condition. The road is now 3 km long and is due to be completed in 10 days. The cost of the road is Rs. 2,10,000.
Assignment of Lands Situated Above the Full Tank Level

For Cultivation Purpose

566—

*7731 (W) Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulureddi:—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lands situated above the full tank level in the irrigation sources were being assigned to the landless poor for the purpose of cultivation previously;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Irrigation Dept. is not according concurrence now for assigning the lands to the landless poor which are situated above the full tank level and below the maximum water level;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the decision taken regarding the fate of the landless poor cultivating lands above the F.T.L. and M.W.L. since some decades?

*The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Narasa Reddy):—(a) to (d)

It is reported that the tank bed lands are being assigned after inspection after considering the needs of the villagers and in case where technical opinion is received. Where it is not received, the instructions in G.O.Ms. No.87 (Revenue) dated 22-1-1975 are followed. It is reported instructions in G.O. from Srikakulam district that such assignment is being continued and reports from other Collectors are still awaited.
*Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—The difficulty now is that the irrigation sources get silted up. Water spread increases. So on a wholesale basis, it is not possible to issue D Form pattas. In every case we have directed the Collectors to make an inspection and take sanction of the Irrigation Department because they have been always raising objections that by issuing such pattas and allowing them to cultivate the silt is increasing. Only in tank bed areas we have given a blanket order not to lease. But so far as lands above M.W.L. and F.T.L. are concerned, it is being considered on the merits of each case.

It is difficult to give a general order as to whether all lands above F.T.L. May be given. It will depend upon circumstances.

Oral Answers to Questions

If it is far above the F.T.L. and M. W. L. we have issued instructions that pattas be given. Whether there are disputes the Collectors will go and make enquiries.

*Sri P. Narsa Reddy:— About abandoned tanks and breached tanks we have issued instructions that they should be leased on Eksala. To say that a tank is always abandoned is difficult because sometimes the Irrigation Department suddenly comes with a proposal that it should be again renovated and used. Therefore it is very difficult to give a decision once and for all. If such tank is not at all useful, there is no objection to give it on patta. But to have a crash programme without having inspection of all tanks it may not be possible right now. But wherever such issues arise, we shall certainly consider the suggestions of the hon. Members.

1. பொருள் குழுவின் பார்ப்பு வினைக் கழகத்தில் பதிவு செய்யப் பட்டதாக, தற்கொலை குழுவானது காட்டுகள் வழங்க வேண்டியது. என்றாலும் புதுச்சேரியின் முகலாயக் குழுவின் பார்ப்பு வினைக் கழகத்தில் பதிவு கொண்டு வரும் காலம் என்று என்றால்தான் நமது வலம். என்றாலும் புதுச்சேரியின் முகலாயக் குழுவின் பார்ப்பு வினைக் கழகத்தில் பதிவு கொண்டு வரும் காலம் என்று என்றால் நமது வலம்.

2. பொருள் குழுவின் பார்ப்பு வினைக் கழகத்தில் பதிவு செய்யப் பட்டதாக, தற்கொலை குழுவானது காட்டுகள் வழங்க வேண்டியது. என்றாலும் புதுச்சேரியின் முகலாயக் குழுவின் பார்ப்பு வினைக் கழகத்தில் பதிவு கொண்டு வரும் காலம் என்று என்றாலும், புதுச்சேரியின் முகலாயக் குழுவின் பார்ப்பு வினைக் கழகத்தில் பதிவு கொண்டு வரும் காலம் என்று என்றால் நமது வலம்.
Diversion of drought-relief funds in Srikakulam District for other purposes

567—

*7912 Q.—Sarvasri S. Lokanatham (Tekkali) and P. Srimaramurthy (Nagarikatekam):—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some amount has been alloted towards drought relief for the year 1974-75 in Srikakulam district;

(b) whether it is also a fact that clear instructions have been given to the concerned authorities to spend the same amount towards restoration of tanks and wells through Samithi and P.W. Department;

c) whether it is also a fact that the drought relief grant has been diverted towards P.D. account of the Sub-Collector, Tekkali and the amount was spent otherwise;
(d) whether it is also a fact that the same fact were brought to the notice of the Hon. Chief Minister in detail by 14 M.L.As. of Srikakulam District on 4-2-76; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the concerned authorities?

Sri P. Naras Reddy:— (a) Yes, Sir. A total amount of Rs. 33.29 lakhs towards relief works, and Rs. 27 lakhs towards distress taccavi loans was released for Srikakulam District during the year 1974-75.

(b) Yes, Sir. While releasing funds in G. O. Ms. No. 956, Revenue dated 1-10-1974 instructions were issued in the same order that relief works should be taken up in the following order:

1. Works under the Six Point Formula Programme.
2. Other plan works including spill over works; and
3. If there are no works available under (1) or (2) above, any other minor irrigation works including community irrigation wells.

(c) It has been reported that a total amount of Rs. 7.22 lakhs was allotted to Tekkali Division, and out of this the Sub-Collector had withdrawn an amount of Rs. 1.84 lakhs from the total irrigation works allotment of Rs. 7.22 lakhs provided direct to the Block Development Officers and placed in the P.D. Account, for redistribution of the same as per the requirements in other affected areas as it was found by him that on actual inspection of certain works they needed no further repairs in certain cases, and in the cases of some tank works detailed estimates were not prepared up to the end of April, 1975.

(d) No representation to that effect was received.

(e) Does not arise.

(1) Sri A. Ranga Babu:—I do not understand why there should be no answer, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Because it is not a question.
Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—The accounts are always audited. There is no question of not auditing the accounts. The amounts are for S.F.D.A. for execution of irrigation wells Rs. 1,50,000 and the Collector, Srikakulam had allotted Rs. 35,000 for drinking wells. The B.D. O. had allotted Rs. 7,000 for drinking wells and Rs. 14,000 for works in Kaspuram. There is no question of trying to use the amounts for the purposes other than the purposes for which they are intended.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:— Where is the provision for the affected in the Statement of the Revenue Minister?

Mr. Speaker:—The answers for Q. Nos. 568, 569 and 570 will be placed on the Table of the House.

KALYANARAM MICA MINE AT KALICHEDU

(a) Whether Kalyanaram Mica Mine at Kalichedu belonging to poor House Trust, Venkatagiri in Nellore district collapsed;
(b) whether it is a fact that the loss is estimated in crores of rupees:
(c) whether it is also a fact that the lessees has of the Mica Mine has neglected and not set up supporter inside the mine?
(d) whether the loss will be recovered from the lessees of mine as the Mica Mine has collapsed due to the negligence of the lessees; and
(e) whether the Poor House Trust, Venkatagiri will conduct public auction to lease out the said mica mine:

The Minister for Excise (Sri V. Purushothama Reddy):—(a)—The old workings in Pit No. 1 Kalyanarama Mica Mines Kalichedu village collapsed on 14-12-1975.
(b) No Sir. The loss is negligible.
(c) No Sir.
(d) Does not arise.
(e) As the mineral rights vest with the Government, the Poor House Trust, Venkatagiri is not competent to lease out the Mica Mine in public auction. However, they have already leased out the surface rights of the Mica Mine to Kalyanarama Company.
Mr. Speaker:—He said it has already been renewed—

Mr. Speaker:—Not less than one year. Please see the rule. They have applied.
Investigation for Bauxite Deposits

S.N.Q.No. 7737-G Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddy:—
Will the Honourable Minister for Excise be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five member techno-economic team for Iran has visited Andhra Pradesh recently to investigate the bauxite deposits;

(b) if so, the opinion expressed by the team;

(c) what are the proposals before the State and Central Governments for utilising the bauxite deposits in Andhra Pradesh?

Sri V. Purushotham Reddy:—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The team only made preliminary survey of the bauxite deposits of Ananthagiri area of Visakhapatnam district and Pottangi area of Orissa State at the instance of the Government of India.
The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited and the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited have jointly commissioned M/s. Mecon of Ranchi to submit a feasibility report on utilisation of bauxite deposits in Andhra Pradesh. The report of M/s. Mecon is awaited.

The Geological Survey of India and the Mineral Exploration Corporation have taken up detailed proving of the East-Coast bauxite.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS (STARRED) PLACED ON THE TABLE

Mini-Cluster Scheme for Vemulapadu, Ongole Taluk

568—

*7728 (P)-Q.—Sri Areti Kotaiah:—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the miniclusster scheme has been prepared by the Govt. for Vemulapadu (Mattipadu), Ongole Taluk:

(b) the estimated cost of the same; and

(c) the village line from which it was proposed to take load as per proposals:

A.—

(a) & (b) The Mini Cluster Scheme for Vemulapadu (Mattipadu) Primary Health Centre was first examined during 12/74 at a cost of Rs. 7.63 lakhs. But the voltages existing in this area being very poor the scheme could not be formulated and sent to Rural Electrification Corporation for loan assistance.

(c) The loads of Vemulapadu Cluster Scheme were proposed to be fed from the 11 KV Ongole-Chimakurthy feeder at Santhanuthala papadu village.
Banning of Wet Cultivation on the River Musi

569—

* 7071-Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai (Yellareddy):—Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Municipal authorities of Hyderabad to ban wet cultivation on the river Musi;

(b) whether it is a fact that wet cultivation in that area is leading to mosquito menace; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

A.—

(a) The proposal to ban wet cultivation within the Municipal limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) A more powerful insecticide like Baytex is used and heavy oiling is being done directly and indirectly.

Construction of Road-Cum-Railway Bridge on River Krishna at Vajeerabad-Pondugala

570—

* 7679-Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Public Works Dept. be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct Road-cum-Railway Bridge on the river Krishna at Vajeerabad-Pondugala in view of the fact that Nadikudi-Bibinagar railway line is under construction;

(b) if not, whether it has been decided to construct a road-bridge specially;

(c) the expenditure to be incurred therefor; and

(d) when the work will be started?

A.—

(a) The South Central Railway Authorities had enquired in 1973 whether the State Government would be agreeable to a road-cum-rail bridge across the river Krishna connecting Vadapalli (Vajeerabad) in Nalgonda District and Pondugala in Guntur District. The State Government could not agree to the proposal which, on examination was found to be uneconomical.

(b), (c) & (d) There is a proposal to have a road bridge across the river Krishna connecting Vadapalli (Vajeerabad)-Pondugala at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. The scheme has been included in the Fifth Plan proposals. Detailed investigation of the scheme is proposed to be taken up during 1976-77.
Matters under rule 329,
re: Eradication of pests over second crop in western Delta Area.

32nd March, 1976.

(Reference to the minutes of the meeting)

R. 329

The matter under reference is for the eradication of pests over second crop in the western Delta Area. The meeting was convened to discuss the eradication of pests over the second crop in the western Delta Area. The discussion included the implementation of control measures to ensure the eradication of pests. The meeting concluded with the approval of the proposed control measures.

re: Eradication of pests over Second crop in Western Delta Area.

5,500 acres of rice crop in Western Delta Area have already been affected. It is reported that an area of 100 acres is attacked by pests. The Second crop has been damaged in a large extent. Therefore, a request is made to undertake the necessary steps to eradicate the pests. The area has been attacked by a pest known as 'A' which has caused serious damage to the crop. The pests have been identified and a control programme has been initiated. The programme will be completed within a week. The cost of the programme is estimated to be Rs. 2,500.

2. It is requested that the necessary steps be taken to control the pests and prevent further damage. The control programme will be monitored regularly and any deviations from the plan will be immediately reported. The programme will be completed within the stipulated time.
Matters under rule 329:

re: Eradication of pests over Second crop in Western Delta Area.

9.50 a.m.

I will resign Sir if——

[Further discussion follows]

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—The Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation & General has reported that it is not correct to say that the water-supply under K.C. Canal is irregular. No complaints were received by the Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, Naidu from anybody. The required guage reading is being maintained by at the locks. No damage to any I.D. crops due to water-supply were reported by anybody or noticed by the Executive Engineer. Water is being supplied by turn system to all the fields. Thus it appears that there has been no heavy damage for I.D. crops under K.C. Canal as apprehended in the notice.

get it examined. I shall see how best we could help in the matter.
23rd March, 1976.  Calling attention to Matters of urgent Public Importance:

Calling Attention To matters of Urgent Public Importance.
re: Illegal, arrest and torture of Venkata Subbarao of Epurupalem village, Chirala Taluk by Bapatla Police.

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengala Rao):—The matter has been got enquired into by the Taluk Magistrate, Bapatla, and the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Tenali. Sri Chebrolu Venkata Subba Rao of Epurupalem village of Chirala Taluk of Prakasam District is a leader of one group of Weavers under Sri G. Kotayya. There are constant rivalries. The opposite party is alleged to have put in a petition to Police that the said Subba Rao gave shelter to a Naxalite involved in Jillellamudi Naxalite dacoity case. The Investigation Officer of the Police Department of Bapatla town took him into custody on 10-3-1976 for interrogation but on the way from Epurupalem bus-stand he escaped and absconded. The Police did not use excessive force, while taking him into custody. Next day i.e., 11-3-1976 Smt. Chebrolu Subbamma approached her husbands's brother, namely, Chebrolu Papa Rao at Perala and got issued a telegram to District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Guntur, with the assistance of an advocate from Chirala. She stated that on 11-3-1976 police came again and threatened them. She did not mention about alleged demanding of money. About alleged torture, it is only suspicion of the telegram given and her son. Petition of Smt. Chebrolu Subbamma praying release of her husband was also received. The said Chebrolu Venkata Subba Rao is at large and the police are now on the look out for him Sub Divisional Magistrate, Tenali, visited Bapatla town and Rural Police Station also.

The alleged victim Chebrolu Venkata Subba Rao is absconding. After he is traced and his statement recorded, the question whether he was tortured by the police could be considered. The enquiry made by the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Tenali shows that the allegation of torture made by the wife of the victim was based only on suspicion. The Collector may be asked to have the enquiry completed and report specifically whether the allegation has any basis. The case can be deemed to be still under enquiry by the Sub Divisional Magistrate and it is premature to come to any conclusion at this stage.
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Urgent need to fix the cane price to the cane growers by the Private sugar factories.

(1) Urgently: 1976-03-23

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re: Urgent need to fix the cane price to the cane growers by the Private sugar factories.

(2) Urgently: 1976-03-23

10-00 a.m.

re: (2) Urgent need to fix the cane price to the cane growers, by private sugar factories.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Urgent need to fix the cane price to the cane growers by the Private sugar factories.
Mr. Speaker:—According to rule 9 of the rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I have to nominate six members to the Panel of Chairmen. I have already nominated four members under old Rules. In addition to those four members, I nominate the following two members to the Panel of Chairman, Sri M. Nagi Reddy and Dr. B. Kalavathy.
10-10 a.m. Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—Sri, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Comptroller Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75 (Revenue Receipt), of the Government of Andhra Pradesh under clause (2) of Article 151 of the Constitution of India.

Amendments to Andhra Pradesh Distillery Rules, 1970

Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid on the Table.

Presentation Of The Report Of The Committee On Public Accounts

Mr. Speaker:—Report presented.

Presentation of the Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings
Sri M. Nagireddy:—Sir, on behalf of the Chairman of the Public Undertakings I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings 1975-76 on the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 relating to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

Mr. Speaker:—Report presented.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—This is a very important report concerning working of the Electricity Board. We request that some time may be allowed for discussing the report, because we have been finding something radically wrong with the structure and working of the Electricity Board. We have also sent a letter for the Business Advisory Committee's consideration. Two hours may be allotted.

GOVERNMENT BILL


Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1976."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1976."

The motion was adopted and the bill was introduced.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1976-77
VOTING OF DEMAND FOR GRANTS

Demand No. II .. .. Governor and Council of Ministers.
Demand No. V .. .. General Administrative Services.
Demand No. LI .. .. Other General Economic Services.
Demand No. XXIV .. .. Information and Publicity.
Demand No. I .. .. State Legislature.
Demand No. IV .. .. Elections.
Demand No. XLIX .. .. Tourism.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Sir I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,66,000 under Demand No. II-Governor and Council of Ministers."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,51,06,200 under Demand No. V General Administrative Services."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,61,83,000 under Demand No. LI-Other General Economic Services."

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

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,04,000 under Demand No. XXIV-Information and Publicity."

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,91,030 under Demand No. I- State Legislature."
That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,15,27,000 under Demand No. IV—Elections."

Sri Ch. Devananda Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,50,000 under Demand No. XLIX—Tourism."

Mr. Speaker:—Demands moved.

The members may move their cut motions.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Sir I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,00,91,000/- for State Legislature by Rs. 100/-

For not allowing to give due publicity to the opinions expressed by the Legislators during the debate in the Press Reports.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,00,91,000/- for State Legislature by Rs. 100/-

That the system of providing membership in the Committees and Corporations based on party hierarchy should be done away with and only competent and efficient members representing all be nominated to all such institutions.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,00,91,000/- for State Legislature by Rs. 100/-

For not providing adequate rules and system to ventilate the grievances of the public through the Legislature.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,66,000/- for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-

For not reorganising and regrouping the portfolio of Ministers on rational and scientific lines.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,66,000/- for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-

*See Appendices for the explanatory notes on demands furnished to the House, by the Ministers.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1976-77 Voting
of Demands for Grants:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,66,000/- for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,66,000/- for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,66,000/- for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir I beg to move;

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,66,000/- for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-

That a Minister during his tour of a Constituency should first meet the Legislator in the area and discuss the work of his Department in the area.

Sri N.Venkata Ratnam;—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,66,300/- for Governor and Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-

For not abolishing the post of Governor which is infructuous in democratic set up.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri M.Nagi Reddy:—Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,15,27,000/- for Elections by Rs.100/-

For not introducing provisions in the Election law for curtailing powers of money during the Elections which free hinders the democratic exercise of franchise by the voters.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,15,27,000/- for Elections by Rs.1000/-
Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,15,27,000/- for Elections by Rs. 100/

To criticise the Government for its dilatory attitude to hold elections and bye-election to suit the convenience of the ruling party.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,15,27,000/- for Elections by Rs. 100/-

For postponing all the elections without sufficient cause.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,51,06,200/- for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/

For not effecting changes in Rules of Procedure for quick disposal of the files and for lack of coordination between different Departments in the execution of developmental Schemes.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,51,06,200/- for General Administrative Services by Rs. 200/-

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,51,06,200/- for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the functioning of the General Administration Department as having become and out of touch with reality of administrative responsibility.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,51,06,200/- for General Administrative services by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for not putting down the Smugglers Black-Money holders and ring gamblers in the State.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,51,06,200/- for General Administrative Services by Rs. 200/-

For not providing Review Committee over the cases of Compulsory retirement as is done in the Centre and for not weeding out persons who deserve to be removed long back, and for not taking action against anybody for misuse of powers granted to them under Emergency.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,16,04,000/- for Information and Publicity by Rs. 100/-

For the Failure to effectively meet the propaganda of the Anti-National and Pro-Facist forces and outside the country.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,16,04,000/- for Information and Publicity by Rs. 100/-

For the failure to provide the necessary inputs at reasonable prices and also to modernise the agriculture.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,16,04,000/- for Information and Publicity by Rs. 100/-

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Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,16,04,000/- for Information and Publicity by Rs. 100/-. To demand the Government that more facilities for Information and Publicity Department be provided for portrayal correct picture to the people.

Sri N. Venkata Rathnam:—Sir I has beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,16,04,000/- for Information and Publicity by Rs. 100/-. For failure to play important role to educate the public.

Mr. Speaker:—cut motions moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,50,000/- for Tourism by Rs. 100/-. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,50,000/- for Tourism by Rs. 100/-. For not preparing a comprehensive plan for the development of Tourism in the State taking into consideration the available potentialities.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,61,80,000/- for other General Economic Services by Rs. 100/-. Mr. Speaker:—cut motions moved.
Sri A. Sriaramulu (Eluru) :- Mr. Speaker Sir, in less than 48 hours from now we shall be authorising an expenditure of nearly Rs.650 crores to be spent by the Government. The results of this huge amount that we are authorising largely depend upon the administrative system, because, it is the system that will have to translate into action the various programmes, plans and schemes that have been included in the Budget, have been voted for the past 1 1/2 months. In the name of smooth transfer of power from the British to our hands, we have acquired not only power but also inherited all the ills of this colonial system which was built by them. The administrative system that we have in India is the system which was very cleverly and very intelligently designed by the Britishers for a two-fold purpose-collecting revenue and maintenance of Law and Order. These were two major functions of the British administration and to cater to these two primary functions, the entire system was built by them. I must say, it was very intelligently conceived and very effectively developed over decades. The system has all in-built contradictions. It is basically resting on mutual distrust, authoritarianism, suspicion, checks, counter-checks, controls and super-controls. This, in a nutshell is the essence of the system that we have inherited from the Britishers though a few adjustments have been made here and there.

In regard to procedures and set-up, I am sorry to say that the Government either in Delhi or in the States has not done anything substantial to overhaul this system. That is how we are paying to-day a heavy price for this smooth transfer of power which came to us. It came along with all the evils, with all the disadvantages, with all the ills that we inherited this administrative system. The objectives of the society and administration have radically changed. To-day we are trying to build up socialism and the administrative machinery must be an effective instrument for speedy work. It must be a dedicated instrument to immediately translate into action the hopes and aspirations of the people. Unfortunately, the set-up that has been designed by the Britishers is so bad, so authoritarian, so unimaginative, so wooden that it is impossible to change it unless we are prepared to rebuild it and re-structure it. Let us look at the set-up of the Indian Civil Services. This was conceived by the East India Company long time ago and later it was developed. What was the main feature of this Indian Civil Service? It was an isolationist, obscurantist, authoritarian, statist kind of set-up. An I.C.S. officer was thought to be very much reserved, not to move with anybody and develop a sense of feeling over everybody and assume that he knows something.
in the world and all other do not know anything. This is how I.C.S set-up was developed. Of course, later ICS people have gone, we have now our own I.A.S. officers. Unfortunately even the later recruits (IAS officers) began to imitate their predecessors, the I.C.S. officers. Since Government did not prescribe proper training of social service, proper training of personal management, proper training of modern management of business, the I.A.S. generally and naturally look to, their predecessors, the I.C.S. officers. They also develop the very same traits, traits of bossing, traits of thinking that they know everything in the world and treating everybody next to him as inferior. The master servant psychology which was the key note of colonial administration continue to hold the field. That is how we have to do this anachronistic set-up of administration being very much controlled by the I.A.S. bureaucrats. I give an example. Perhaps our Secretariat is a telling example of this anachronistic set-up. I said two years ago that our Secretariat is an admirable combination of Parkinson's law and Peter's prescription. I also elaborated these two things. Parkinson's law relates to proliferation of jobs. You create one post, work also will be created additionally. Create two more posts, work for four posts will be created. Parkinson very clearly defined. You increase posts, you also increase the work. This is a cycle and the cycle will never end. So, Parkinson's Law relates to proliferation of jobs. Peter made a prescription. He suggested that every person in the administrative hierarchy will simply go on rising and he will, rise to a level where he becomes absolutely incompetent. It means according to Peter every person starts his carrier in the public administration, will simply go on rising and he stops rising at a level where he becomes absolutely incompetent. So, these two things combined will be known as Parkinson's and Peter's prescription. We have proliferation of jobs. We have proliferation of incompetence and our Secretariat is an admirable example of a combination of Parkinson and also Peter. We have secretaries, we have Additional Secretaries. As if they are not sufficient, we have Joint Secretaries and we have Additional Joint Secretaries and a huge army of officers. Has the quality of our work improved? Is there speed? I am sorry Sir, speed has not been secured. There has been lot of delay and sometimes unwarranted delay. There has been prolonged correspondence and the files in the Secretariat have been taking the merry go-round from one department to other department. It is sorry state. If a file has to be referred to Law Department, it takes about 15 days for this file to move from this corridor to other corridor. Can give instances where files took nearly three months to go from department to other department. Man is able to reach Moon in
time, but file of the Secretariat to move from one department to other
department takes weeks and months. I am only saying with lot of
feeling that despite all our earnestness and our anxiety to improve,
nothing is being done. The good old methods are continuing and
the same merry-go-round of files is allowed unaltered and unchanged.
I am getting reminded of another thing of what Mr. Parkinson had
said. Among several diseases that are pester the people of this
country like Laryngitis so on and so forth. Mr. Parkinson coined
a new disease in administration. It is known as Injelitis,
something like Laryngitis. What is this Injelitis in Public administra­
tion? Two thirds of incompetence and one thirds of jealousy combined
together, the chemical reaction is Injelitis. That is a disease which
has been pester our Public Administration.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Our Chief Minister will have to find that
It is not for medical experts to find but for down to earth administrators
Without much study of Public Administration and doctrinaire prin­
ciples, a lay man with abundant common sense will be able to provide
proper drug for this dangerously contagious disease. known as Injelitis.
It is spreading too fast. Let us take how our Secretariat is organised,
the departments and the levels of scrutiny. Regarding the paper that is
received in the Secretariat, it is the clerk that has to initiate action*
The Clerk, Section Officer, the Assistant Secretary, Deputy Secretary,
Joint Secretary, if necessary Secretary, sometimes the Chief Secretary
and finally the decision taking authority, the Minister. The levels of
consideration, we have nearly 4 to 5. Is it necessary to have 4 to 5
levels of consideration? What exactly is the efficiency or the accuracy
that we have been able to ensure by having so many levels of considera­
tion? That is the point. I feel there is absolutely no need to have so
many levels of consideration. Between the considering authority, a
person who initiates action and the person who takes the decision should
be there. There should be one or two levels and these intermediary
levels of consideration will have to be removed. Now, Secretariat is
one which is not subject to inspection. Similarly there are the Directorates
which are not being inspected. Collector’s office is inspected. The
regional office is being inspected. But the Secretariat departments are
not inspected. There is no inspection at all. That is why, if the Chief
Minister is prepared to investigate into the matter and call for documen­
ted facts, there are files pending for over three years and no decision
There may be thousands and thousands of files pending for months a.
If investigation has to be ordered, nobody can be held responsible ultimately. Everybody has done his job and ultimately the paper will not secure a disposal. I am not trying to fix up responsibility or passing blame on somebody, but I am trying to explain the inherent defects in the system. Files get delayed. Nobody can be responsible. That is why in 1968 Government came to the conclusion that the Secretariat departments and also the Heads of Department must be inspected. An Order was issued. G.O.No.176, dated 21-3-1968. According to this Order, the Chief Secretary should select senior officers. These senior officers must inspect the departments of the Secretariat and also the Heads of Departments. The Chief Secretary was expected to inspect the Board of Revenue. This was the essence of the G.O. and this G.O. has been in force for nearly 7 or 8 years. It has not been implemented. I am now asking the Chief Minister whether he is in a position to call for the explanation of the Chief Secretary. He may be a very big man, no doubt, and deal with these officers, the Secretariat and the Members of the Board of Revenue—all these people are supposed to inspect the officers of the Directorate and also Secretariat departments. That is why the Government issued an Order. That order does not get implemented unless deterrent action is taken against persons responsible for the implementation of the Order. I am sure that more issuance of Orders is not likely to produce any results and legislation making in this House is not going to deliver the goods, because it is the machinery that will have to put all these things into concrete action. Here is a concrete example as to why over a period of eight years this inspection programme was not implemented. I would request the Chief Minister to investigate and if possible call the explanation of all the officers concerned. They may be big but for a democratically elected Chief minister or the ministry or the Legislature no body is bigger than the Legislature, nobody is bigger than the ministry which is responsible to the Legislature. Let us take the work in some of the departments. Let us take for example the finance Department. I feel Finance Department has developed a sort of negative outlook. This is an outlook which they have inherited from the Britishers. Every paper that goes to the Finance Department is not properly dealt with. Their endeavour would be to somehow negative the proposals. Even for Rs. 100 they would not accept. That is the outlook, attitude with which their examination in the Finance Department starts. I feel Finance Department is more obstructionist than aiding or helping or assisting growth. That is how things are being examined in the Finance Department. I give one or two examples as to how Finance Department resorts to unnecessary scrutiny. P.W.D. refers a file to Government, Members of the Board of Revenue—
Finance. After all the officer referring the file is an I.A.S. officer in the P.W.D., and the Dy. Secretary, Finance is also an I.A.S. officer. There is practically no difference in regard to ability or the capacities of the officer who is asked to make a comment, but yet, because, this I.A.S. officer happened to be the Deputy Secretary of the Finance Department, he feels he has a right to raise an objection and even a tender file and acceptance of tender by the administrative department they are referred to the Finance Department. Finance Department invariably raises questions. I will give a small example. The Assam Government sanctioned the purchase of an elephant for the Forest Department and the Finance Department did not accept the proposal to sanction the post of a Mahout. The elephant was purchased and the Forest Department simply went on corresponding with the Finance Department for the post of a Mahout. Thed took two years time. The elephant died by the time the Mahout post was sanctioned. Similarly, in our Government the post of a Dy. Director, Food Development has been sanctioned in the year 1974. A jeep has been sanctioned. The post of a jeep driver has not been sanctioned till to-day. I don’t know whether the jeep is now running or it may go out of order. It may come up for sale or it may get condemned by the time the post of a jeep driver is sanctioned by the Finance Department. I shall yet quote another example. Medical Department sent a proposal for 12 stretcher boys and a stretcher needs two boys. Suppose the Finance Department raised an objection stating that you manage with five stretcher boys. How unimaginative it is found to be. How vindicative the comment is in character. I will only give the illustrative examples. That is why the working of the Finance Department will have to be radically changed. Once the expenditure is voted by the Assembly the concerned administrative department must be given full powers to spend the amount. All and sundry minor details and programmes need not be referred to the Finance Department. If the Government can take this decision, I am sure there will not be lapses and certainly the growth that we anticipate on account of expenditure sanctioned, it can be ensured. This is one suggestion I am making. That the expenditure once voted by the Legislature, the administrative departments must be made responsible and Finance Department should only be in-charge of policy and not give sanctions for details. If the Finance Department is not prepared to part a little bit of its authority they will be allergic, they will oppose. That is the inherent characteristic feature of the Finance Department. I would suggest one thing. Let the Finance Department post one of its officers at every administrative department and that man can be called a Financial Adviser or a representative of the Finance Department.
instead of referring the entire file to the Finance Department. Again let the Finance Department's representative be in the administrative department. Let the files be disposed off quickly. This is my suggestion.

Look at our Law Department. Most of the Rules and regulations that have been framed, most of the bills that come up for discussion here, we also approve. Those bills later would become Law. These things are getting challenged at the High Court and the comments that the High Court has been making, certainly it is a very distressing affair. The advice you are getting from the Law Department and the drafting that the Law Department is doing - these two things are far from satisfactory. That is why there is any amount of need to streamline the working of the Law Department, if necessary by taking eminent persons who have distinguished themselves in certain fields, they must be taken into the Law Department, not simply by guided by our procedures and trying to promote persons just because they are seniors, just because they have been in the department for 20 years and 22 years. This is a very essential feature. Let us see the relationship between the Secretariat and the Directorates. A Directorate sends a proposal. For example the Director of Medical & Health Services sends a proposal. He is a technical man. Who is the person scrutinising this proposal of the D.M.S. of the Secretariat. It is an Assistant or a clerk. Either by his qualifications or experience or by his status, he is in no way suited for examining the proposal made by a Head of the Department. Similarly, the Chief Engineer, Roads & Buildings sends the proposal. Again the Assistant or clerk starts scrutiny. It is certainly a very very outlived system. It is not conducive for efficiency and speed, that is why long time ago late Mr. Ramachandra Reddy who was the Chairman of the Committee on Administrative Reforms in the State, he recommended the that scrutiny of proposals of the Heads of the department at the level of clerk or Section Officer must end. Only responsible officer must attend to the proposal of the Heads of the Departments. I now go a step further and say there is no need maintaining an independent Secretariat. Secretariat can have four departments, G.A.D., Finance, Law and Police. All other departments need not exist. There is absolutely no work being turned out by the departments of Secretariat. Heads of departments can be ex-officio Secretaries or Joint Secretaries. You can have one Secretary and Heads of departments can function as ex-officio Joint Secretaries and instead of Heads of Departments making proposals and sending papers in the form of correspondence, the file of the Head of the Department automatically goes to Secretariat and from the Secretariat it goes to the Minister. In some
States Heads of Departments are known as allied officers. Directorates and Secretariat are located in the same building. For example, in Bihar both work in the same place and in West Bengal the Directorates and Secretariat are located in the same building. That is why it will simplify a lot of procedural obstacles and will also have the way for speed and for better understanding. In regard to reorientation of our procedures at the Secretariat, the Government of India is making a small experiment. It has already introduced a system known as the Desk Officer system. Desk Officer system is there and let me explain a little about it. Now, papers are received and papers to be sent to the concerned sections there is a time lag of 7 or 10 days. For example the Secretariat tappals are received and they are opened by somebody and for the papers to get sorted out and passed on to the respective sections there is a time lag of 7 or 8 days. Even some other representations come with endorsement of the Ministers and those papers to reach the concerned sections a time lag of 7 or 8 days is there. So, even after 7 or 8 days the clerk starts a note. This noting system should be put an end to. It is not the clerk that should deal with the paper at the Secretariat. It is the Deputy Secretary or the Secretary concerned. A clerk starting the note and trying to put all the conservation thinking, trying to collect precedents which are against a particular proposal. It is complicating matters. That is way the Government of India is now making this experiment. They have introduced a new post known as the Desk Officer. There is a Desk in every department and a well-defined activity or a well-defined programme or work is assigned to the desk. There is one officer assisted by two stenos. This officer is given power to finally dispose off certain papers. This officer, if a policy decision is to be taken, he can directly send to the Secretary, from Secretary to the Minister and so they have eliminated two or three middle levels of consideration and Desk Officer can give a final disposal to most of the routine matters. I would suggest that this Desk Officer system may be tried in our Secretariat. Maharashtra has already started in some departments. Atleast in some important departments Desk Officers system may be tried. This is not new. Mr. Ramchandra Reddy's Committee also made this recommendation that the entire staff of the Secretariat is not necessary. They can be absorbed in other departments and in other places and scrutiny at the proposals at the Secretariat level should start with Asst. Secretary and no body else than that. This recommendation was made by the Committee headed by late Mr. Ramchandra Reddy. The Government at India is now adopting this system giving it a different nomenclature, calling it a Desk Officer.
system. Let me read some extracts from the report of the Administrative Reforms Committee of our State. (Mr. Ramchandra Reddy's Committee). "We therefore strongly feel that examination of a case in the Secretariat should be done only at or above the level of Asst. Secretary. Examination of cases at lower levels is also not necessary but of ten results in inadequate and superficial scrutiny. Sometime's trivial points, precedents and other digressions result confusing the real issue and ultimately the wood may be missed for the tree." This is what that Committee wrote some 10 years ago, but nothing has been done. I would request the Chief Minister to immediately devote some time, because all the efforts if it should produce commensurate benefits and results, go unless the administrative system is streamlined, unless procedures are wastaged, we shall be getting badly disappointed.

All our enthusiasm to do good and something very great will go and we become detected after 2 or 3 years of honest and earnest work. A man who starts his life as a Minister or Chief Minister he is very enthusiastic in one or two years and he also loses that enthusiasm, because this machinery would not cooperate. This machinery is highly reactionary, obscurantist machinery and that is why there is need and we have to deal with these things the procedures as quickly as we can. Regarding procedures, I will give one or two points. For example the personal registers. I have been carrying on a big campaign against personal registers for the last two decades. Every clerk is supposed in maintain what is known as the personal register, as if it is the personal property of that personal clerk. There are entries in that register as heart beat. The moment that a particular paper will have to be accorded, when it was put up, when it has come back, what action has been taken so on and so forth. This is an unnecessary record. Most of the valuable paid time of the clerk is devoted for filling up this unnecessary, unwanted columns in the personal register. This is an unimaginative thing and it has to be replaced by any system. Either call it a section diary or desk diary or something like that. You may choose a name but this has to go. There is paper work in the Secretariat and nobody takes any responsibility in any department. Suppose the Board of Revenue seeks a clarification from the Revenue Department, the Revenue Department can certainly provide a clarification. Initially the Board might also have given its own interpretation, because it felt a doubt, the Board makes a reference to Secretariat and the Revenue Department will not take an independent decision. The matter will be referred invariably to G:A:D. It will be referred to Law Department. You can verify any file. Every file gets a final decision only when
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it goes to the Law Department, G.A.D. if necessary sometimes the P.W.D. Department also. There is a fancy in the Secretariat department, because nobody wants to take decision. Before a decision is taken they want to involve everybody, almost all the Secretaries to Government are involved and day after tomorrow if some action has to be taken, action will have to be taken against the Secretaries of all the departments. That is how a calculated attempt is being made by every department of the Secretariat to involve all others and that is how the files in the Secretariat taken a merry-go-round and there is lot of paper work. Oftentimes the modern facilities like Telephone are not being utilised. why not we have intercom in the Secretariat and avoid a paper being referred with a note. The Revenue Department sends a file. Finance Department writes with a big note and again the clerk there will take his own time and again the paper to come back a reminder will be sent. Lot of paper work is being done. Modern facilities like intercom telephones are not being used. Suppose there is a genuine problem and a really difficult problem can be solved by mutual discussion. The Deputy Secretary, Revenue can easily walk into the room of the Deputy Secretary Finance. That will not be done. They will write the whole thing in the file and file alone goes and the officer will not go and in file alone we have to speak and that is how lot of paper work is increased over the past few years and it must be reduced to the minimum. There must be nothing and there should be personal discussion and we may use the modern facilities like intercom, telephone and see that we do not increase the paper work. In regard to personnel policy, I must say a few words about it. Basically the administrative system, secondly the procedures and thirdly the persons that we select for the jobs. I am sorry to point out that our recruitment methods are far from modern. Our testing is more in terms of academic attainments and less in terms of job requirements. For example, there is the post of a Turner on a Lathe machine in a factory. We advertise the post and we prescribe some qualifications. People with postgraduate qualifications apply. For example a postgraduate in Philosophy applies. He is the highest qualified person. Depending upon academic qualifications and if you begin selection and if that M.A. Philosophy has to be selected to the post of a Turner of a Lathe machine what would happen? He comes and he starts interpreting or applying his knowledge of philosophy over the lathe machine. Ultimately the result would be, his fingers would get crushed and the lathe machine would go out of order. That is how the craze for higher academic qualification is increasing. We prescribe degree as the minimum qualifications for the post of a Record Clerk, for the post of a Despatch clerk. So, this luxury for higher qualification is very badly disturbing our set-up. He comes because he has no job and after six months he will be...
rated. He will be on the look out for a better job or he will be insistad that he should be promoted. That is why the craze for qualifications must be reduced. Our testing will have to look at the job requirements and prescribe suitable qualifications for the requirements of the job. Even with regard to group I services I will tell you. Very recently a competitive examination was held by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission for Group I services. I went through the question paper. I was really very much disappointed. Even now we are trying to deal with the Plato and Aristotle. I don't say they are not very great men but is it necessary that we should test the knowledge of these candidates in Plato and Aristotle? Why don't you ask them something about Nehru or some-body else or something about our Plans, your social concept of a welfare state? Modern concepts and issues connected with day-to-day administration, with our philosophy, with our policies, with our objectives you must try to test those people. Unfortunately the old didactic, pedagogic standards of testing candidates in Aristotle and Plato will continue. Those people would somehow mug up, get it by heart and they produce passage after passage. The Deputy Collector is absolutely useless and he does not know public relations. He does not understand anything. He does not have the spirit of social service and that is how most of the selections that are now being made are turning out to be counter productive ultimately. Just a few days ago there was a discussion in this House. A young IAS officer, Sub Collector, Tekkali is there. You cannot blame him. Our Chief Minister is saying that he is an honest man. Yes. He may be an honest man, unfortunately the way in which we selected him and the way in which we trained him, these two things are responsible and not that individual. I don't blame that individual at all. He is a brilliant man. He has secured marks and he is an honest man and his character cannot be disputed, but he has not been properly trained and put into the job. That training aspect of it is very important and so testing methods are very very important. If necessary I would request the Chief Minister to have a small study team on this subject as to what should be the modern testing methods to select suitable candidates for the various services. Andhra Pradesh Service Commission will have to be advised. Although it is an autonomous body, we will have to do it. The General Administrative Reforms Commission had suggested that we should have training cells. For people who are in service in-service, training should be given and for people newly selected special, training for six months or year should be given. Without training it is not possible to make them really useful. You must have training programs. Regarding our promotional policy, I will say a few words. We are making promotions on the basis of what are known as personal files.
confidential reports. I feel this is not a proper evaluation of the suitability of a person. Personal file is a confidential report written by somebody and of ten times it contains subjective remarks, sometimes remarks borne out of prejudices. It is not a scientific evaluation of the performance of that particular individual. Some 10 or 12 years ago, a senior officer who is now in the Government of India told me about this personal file. He defined it in highly inspiring terms. He said the personal file is a record to know the character and conduct of the reporting officer and not the person about whom he reports. This is what he told me. I feel it is perfectly true. This system of personal file can be replaced by a modern method of merit writing. You divide the work into compartments, assign marks to every compartment point you try to assign marks depending upon your personal assessment and evaluation of that individual and that will be a better evaluation of the performance, rather than simply be getting guided by this wonderful file, known as the personal file. I will give one or two interesting examples, because our Chief Minister might not have come across those remarks. One Deputy Collector wrote in the personal file of a clerk stating 'I have not seen this clerk. I am told he is lazy, I took up this case and I went up to the Chief Secretary and got that particular remark expunged. You can just imagine this I am only giving this illustrative example that the Deputy Collector was so lazy, he did not choose to see the clerk. 

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Quite correct. The Collector also might not have seen the Deputy Collector. That is why I say that these personal files are out dated. I don't say there should be no evaluation. Let there be a more scientific evaluation of the performance rather than this dated system of writing of whatever the officer feels. With these few words I shall leave the G.A.D.

Regarding Committees, I am not in favour. We have had enough of Committees and Commissions. The reports of the Committees and Commissions are in the Godrej almirahs of our Secretariat. So, some other method might be followed. At least take persons who are doing the job and ask them to suggest improvements in regard to small items of work. Fair copying can be avoided. Give one subject to service association. Why should there be a delay of more than two days in despatch. This is one subject. Let the Service Association and Association employees apply their minds to this particular job. Can we see that the paper received in

the Secretariat reaches the section in two hours, if so what exactly is the machinery that is needed. If so, what are the methods that will have to be changed. Like this, some small issues might be taken up and the Chief Secretary must be a monitor of such programmes. I am sorry to point out. The Chief Minister may get annoyed with me. Our Chief Secretary is not showing that much of initiative and imagination. In fact he is a champion. He will have to undertake those programmes. At least now, kindly advise the Chief Secretary to play his role as the chief executive and chief adviser to the Government and the champion of the services, he is the man who will have to initiate such cases, not the Chief Minister or the Ministry. It is the primary responsibility of chief executive of the administration to take up such schemes.

Coming to Legislature, I am sorry to say that the very purpose of democratic functioning of the Legislature has been defeated by the recent rigid censor that has been introduced by our State Government. I am making this remark, despite replies given by our Information Minister that no special instructions have been given. I am giving one or two examples as to how our State Government is trying to throttle the freedom of the Press; how our Government is trying almost to see that no criticism appears in print in the press; there was a question in regard to the Chief Secretary in this House. The question was answered. Supplem­entaries were answered. Within less than 15 minutes of this question having been put here, instructions have been given to the press not to publish anything about this. Similarly there was a question on Kothagudem collieries; it was answered. After all the question was answered on the floor of the House. What harm is there if bureaucracy is exposed and if some of the irregularities of some of the officers are exposed and why should the Government become allergic and immediately instruct the press not to publish those things. I am prepared to prove. A letter has been issued that the question relating to the Chief Secretary should not be published. I am only giving one illustrative example. This is absolutely unwarranted. I must say that this is uncivilised and then the censorship should be proportionate to the needs of emergency. If you resort to this disproportionate and unjustified and unimaginative censorship I am to say this is counterproductive and ultimately it will boomerang. It is not good for anybody to put such a blanket prohibition on publication of criticism against officers though not against the Government. After all Government will have to expose the vagaries of some of these officers and if the Government is not prepared expose them and if the Government is not prepared, we have to come to the conclusion that the Govern-
ment is trying to shield those people and not allowing the people to understand the correct state of affairs. That is why the efficacy of the Legislature as a democratic form for ventilating the grievances for expression of hopes and aspiration is very badly frustrated.

To make the Legislature more effective we have to think of certain measures. For example, we have the library. The level of debate in the Assembly must be of a high order. We are not expected to resort to criticism of individuals or blackmail. We have to discuss major policies. At the same time I may also say something about my constituency. What is the equipment or what is the facility that we have provided to the legislators.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I am very happy. I am now giving suggestions.

Sri A. Sriramulu.—I am making these suggestions with a lot of confidence. Let us have a reference and research department in the secretariat. Suppose I want to talk on sugarcane price; I go to the library and the research department will have to immediately advise me and give a list of books that I can refer to. Suppose I want to talk on prices, the history of prices over the past 10 years and price movements and I want to compare the price set-up of this country with the price set-up of so many countries and arrive at some comprehensive study, the research department must be in a position to help me and guide me. Sir, it is not possible for the ordinary U.D.C.s and Superintendents of our departments to do the job. You will have to select highly qualified people in economics, agriculture, sociology and so on and so forth and those people must be given all facilities; if necessary we may have to spend a little more money on purchasing books. Now in the library we do not have even the reports of committees appointed by the Government of India. Nobody seems to be interested in at least getting reports of various State Governments and also Government of India and all the other books that are being published day to day. I make this suggestion that we should immediately set up a reference and research department and appoint qualified men. If I want to speak on a particular subject I must get a list of books and I must also get guidance as to what I should refer and what
preparation I should make. The member must be given this facility to go to the reference Department. This is another suggestion as far as improving the level of debate in the House is concerned.

While speaking on the Governor's Address, I have already said that there must be cohesion in the Cabinet and every Minister should think he is an integral part of the Ministry and Ministers should not think that they are concerned only with their respective departments, working in water-tight compartments. Otherwise there will neither be homogeneity nor efficient functioning of the Cabinet of Government and Ministers also while making statements, should be guided by the general policy of the Cabinet. One Minister makes one statement and somebody else contradicts that—this is not correct. This must be rectified and there must be cohesion. Ministers have been undertaking too many tours. I do not mind if they do useful work. I would request the Chief Minister to scrutinise whether these tours are justified in public interest and whether they are necessary for official work; otherwise the tours of the Ministers will have to be curtailed because Ministers should first learn the work of the department and they are laymen who have taken up this administrative responsibility. They will have to sit in the secretariat and apply their mind to the various subjects and they should not depend too much on the assistance of the officers as far as their portfolios are concerned.

In this connection, I may say two Ministers of our Government went and stayed at Guntur to make reception arrangements for one Youth Congress Leader. What exactly is going to be the prestige of the Government and the image of the Government if Ministers should go all the way, stay at a particular place, hire 1000 lorries to bring men and ask the R.T.C. to run buses, etc. what do the people think about it. I am only trying to put to the Chief Minister to imagine the public feeling. Similarly I understand, two air condition coaches were attached to Krishna Express on that day; I do not know how far it is correct; the Chief Minister may clarify. I feel it is too much on the part of the railway administration is certainly excessive on the part of the Ministry to have accepted the running of two special air-conditioned coaches by that train and our Chief Minister accompanying this Youth Congress Leader all the way—it affects the prestige of the Government. If an official comes you can make all the necessary arrangements; we have no objection at all, but in respect of a person visiting in an unofficial capacity, it is not correct to use the entire Government machinery for partisan and individual purposes. If I am wrong I may be corrected. This is the information we have and this is what the people are thinking.
about. I am only trying to give the opinion that is prevalent in the State and also outside. I am only trying to reflect the views of the people; they need not necessarily be my views.

I have already spoken about the unimaginative and rigid censorship of the Information Department. At least now let the Honble Minister consider whether this is really not counter-productive deflecting the very purpose for which you impose the censorship. Please try to liberalise the censorship. I am sure that with the enthusiasm and readiness shown by the Chief Minister at least some of my suggestions would be accepted and next time if at all we should meet in the present shape to discuss the budget, let me hope that some of these things would be done.

11-00 a.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 23rd March 1976.


As per the 1976-77 Annual Financial Statement, the budget for 1976-77 includes the voting of demands for grants. The details of the budget and the voting process are as follows:

1. The budget for the year 1976-77 includes various demands for grants to different departments and programs.
2. The budget is presented to the county council for approval.
3. The council members vote on each demand for grants, and the results are recorded in the budget document.
4. The budget is approved and implemented from the 1st of April 1976.

The budget document contains detailed information on the allocation of funds for each demand, along with the expected outcomes and benefits.

This information is compiled from the annual financial statement and the voting process documentation.
Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—The State Legislature and Elections come under this Demand. I think I have to highlight the one aspect and the most important aspect which is really affecting the efficient functioning of this Legislature. No doubt the term of this Legislature is coming to a close. Yet there is time enough for us to do adequate and efficient service to the people. But I am afraid the fundamental tenet of responsibility to the public and of responsible Government itself is being strangled in the highest degree. Sir, the governance of this country is based on the fundamental principle of Government of the people by the people and for the people." I do not think I need remind every gentleman sitting there on the opposite side who are in charge of the administration that the first responsibility in respect of every bit of our action is to the people who have elected us. So every bit of what we do and every bit of Governmental action and the action of the legislators-every thing shall be known to the public. But when the public are kept ignorant and when everything is shut out from the public and when the censorship is so rigid, I like to be permitted and I request for your kind consideration and permission to make another statement that the censorship which is now being imposed is illegal—illegal in the highest degree. After all one of the High Courts in India—the Bombay High Court had pronounced it in clear terms that censorship is not strangulation of opinion nor is it dictation of opinion nor mutilating public opinion. Even after the Ordinance was issued it is only a sort of a check upon the expression of opinion so that there may not be incitement to violence and disorder. Certainly nobody shall incite disorder and nobody shall be tolerated for that and for trying to paralyse the administrations in India—although they are Congress administrations. We see disorder amongst the students and the public and that has been put down by the Emergency. On that aspect there is absolutely no difference of opinion. I know fully well that there was a time when in the Legislature the business of the House was really disturbed and untoward incidents had taken place and unseemly scenes were created. One had to really hang his head in shame when a chappal was thrown in the House. The highest traditions of the House of Commons have been imbibed by us and notwithstanding all those traditions if such things take place in the House, certainly it is a matter of the grayest concern for all of us. Democracy is our life-blood; it is our birth-right and we have to thrive and prosper on that. Without democracy we cannot live for one moment. I really admire one thing; even in the midst of all this Emergency the Prime Minister has been asserting and proclaiming and making it clear that "I stand by
democracy and the proclamation of Emergency is in accordance with the Constitution of India." Even in the cinema there are slides put up saying that the proclamation of Emergency is in accordance with the Constitution of India. How far is it literally correct is another thing, but still it is a wholesome thing and it is really a welcome thing. Now the existence of censorship is really working against all the tenets of democracy and the existence of censorship in the way in which it has been implemented is illegal. I speak here and times I speak in approbation of the policies of the Government oftentimes I see something good in what many of the departments often have done and even speeches of men like me—if an exception is made in respect of my friend Mr. C.V.K. Rao that is some thing—but even the speeches of persons who do not really make serious in roads into the ways of functioning of the Ministry are not to be printed. If that is so how are we to be answerable to the people. You are sitting as representatives of the people and what you do will have to be known and heard by the people and what you have to face the electorate. After all this Emergency is a temporary phase. Here I shall make a reference to Article 362 of the Constitution. I have read and re-read and tried to understand its implications. It says in clean terms that if the security of India and the integrity of India is under threat by external aggression or internal disturbance then Emergency will have to come to rescue. I do not like to enter into any controversy regarding the fact of imposition and the necessity for imposition of Emergency. I do not enter into any controversy. It has done some good; it has brought in a lot of discipline; it has checked a lot of bad tendencies and tendencies which were undesirable and which had long been there and had to be checked. So the uses of Emergency were too many—as many as the Prime Minister and as many as our administrators have been stating. But a time has come that the censorship should no more prevail. What is the basic structure of democracy? Freedom of press and speech is not licence. Certainly the Opposition has a duty; but Government too has a duty. The Opposition has a duty and right to give responsive cooperation and not be destructive. I do not for a moment differ with these things but that does not mean that the Government should go to the other extreme.

Please read the Budget speech and the Budget speeches and the addresses of the Governors of all the State Legislatures which had been convened during this time. In every one of these speeches it is stated that the law and order situation is well maintained. It is not a statement made by me; it is a responsible statement by all administrations throughout India. When that statement is there th
time has come in the interests of democracy and responsible Government and decency and good administration for setting things right and now the decision of Bombay High Court has come and in the light of that I request that the Hon'ble Ministers be pleased to get that decision and read it. It is very clear and so long as the Supreme Court decision or the decision of the Andhra Pradesh High Court has not come contradicting it, it is binding on all of us and when that is so how can you conscientiously continue this censorship and throttle my voice from reaching the people of my electorate. This is a fundamental proposition which I am to-day making as a comrade and friend and as one joining hands with you for the purpose of better administration of this country.

Now, within the Legislature, daily at 8-30 a.m. as soon as the Speaker comes, we are asked to put our questions and what is the duty of the Ministers. Some of the Ministers do not come prepared; I do not know whether they study or not. I cannot say that they come without studying; but they give a disagreeable impression unfortunately; we cannot also attribute this to their inability; they are responsible Ministers. Either the information is inadequate or the information is not quite sufficient or appropriate; that is our experience; I had experience for some years in the other House also. This is one tendency I have to protest against.

11-20 a.m.

The Ministers are there and we are on this side and after all our places are inter-changeable any moment. Mr. Challa Subbarayudu is there; he is an old colleague of mine; we were going about with kisan flags. We cannot be different to-day altogether and sir, when these gentlemen answer questions they think that it is their duty to defend what all the officers have said and done. Thereby your prestige and the reputation of the administration also is getting diminished. You are not doing the right thing; you are not really responding to the needs and requirements of enhancing the prestige of the Government. Where does your duty lie? There are so many cases of misappropriations and losses caused to the Government. When a person does hundreds of wrong things, it is only 3 or 4 that come to the House and to our notice. You have to catch hold of the culprits; it is your duty. After all our common business is to achieve better administration of the State; that in turn enhances your prestige.

Now what is the sanction for this Government to-day? You are in a majority- I don't say brute majority because it is a 'bad' word- you are having preponderant majority. Some of us sitting in Opposition are also shaking hands with you and therefore it must be understood.
that we are comrades for the same purpose and the first sanction of any good government is not merely a majority but the moral sanction and authority which they carry before the people in the matter of legislation and in the matter of policies and execution and giving satisfaction. Sir, are you not aware of the fact that inspite of the 27 year of Swaraj administration and inspite of continuous rule of the Congress Government wedded to the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, still the people have not really such an admirable idea or opinion of our administration. One thing I have to appreciate in the Chief Minister—he is coming half-way, even 75% of the way in answering questions and making a straight admission wherever it is necessary except in cases like the one relating to the Sub-Collector, Tekkali. That Sub-Collector is no doubt an honest man but towards the legislators he behaves like a tyrant; he hates the legislators. When an officer behaves like a tyrant while dealing with people's representatives. I do not know what honesty has got to do with that type of behaviour.

Then I come to the House Committee on Amenities, I do not see why the Minister should be the Chairman of the Committee. Formerly an ordinary Member used to be the Chairman of the Committee; he shall be living with the legislators. No doubt the Minister is also our colleague but still when he occupies the palatial heights of bungalow, after a little time the atmosphere will keep him away from the normal experiences of the legislators. I therefore request that an ordinary legislator only may be the Chairman of the Committee; let him be living with us and be available to us. There is absolutely no advantage gained by having the Minister as the Chairman of the Amenities Committee.

I come to hostel administration; it is not to our satisfaction; the staff must be changed even as the other Government staff is changed. There must be transfers because men who are there constantly are getting into league with some of the things that are taking place in the hostels and they are colluding; this is not desirable.

Some of the things we should not discuss in the House because it involves the prestige of the Members of the House. Some thing which takes place at Residential Quarters, the Estate Officer appears to be connected. It is going from bad to worse. The Estate Officer is a permanent man and he is connected with all these activities. Beyond that I do not want to say any thing. There is some thing wrong when that man is there. Some activities are taking place. I think Mr. C.V.K. Rao is on the top and I am below him in the Quarters.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—He is a very weighty man and that is why he is in down stairs and I am a light man and hence I am on the top.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-77: Voting of Demand for Grants.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—For the activities that take place we close our doors and the Estate Officer keeps quiet. He is lenient. He is having amenities of his own. These sort of things have to go. Even in case of ordinary Government Officer, there will be transfers and deputations for 2 to 3 years. Here, it is a permanent one and it should be looked into.

The Chief Minister with his abundant generosity said about providing of site and quarters to Legislators. It is a welcome statement. The Finance Minister will have to corroborate that sort of generous statement. I will just point out another thing. In our family quarters, water heaters are not there, single bed is there; and some other amenities and facilities have to be provided to the Legislators. I think we need not discuss all these matters on the floor of the House. Just as a matter of illustration, I have stated that. That is all.

Then, I come to question of district administration. General Administration is there. My friend Mr. Sreeramulu has stated very well about that. He has informed about the Secretariat. He has not touched the district administration, very much. I would like to explain the difficulties that are being encountered in the district administration. The Officers at the District are the agents of the Government and they are for translation of Government policies into action. They are men to give satisfaction to the people. After 27 years of Swaraj enough satisfaction has not come to the people. Why? The first thing is, there is a big hierarchy—Deputy Tahsildar, Tahsildar, Sub Collector D.R.O., P.A. to Collector and Collector. Several subjects are in the hand of the Collector. After all, he will be an young 5 year I.A.S. man. The Collector will be in charge of Cooperation, Agriculture, Industries, procurement, distribution and what not. He will be in charge of everything and he will be dealing with all the subjects dealt with by the Ministers. Is it consistent? Is he a 10 headed super-man? At those times there used to be a senior officer posted as District Collector. I know there was one Collector in Srikakulam who was on the cadre of Deputy Secretary. Even so, when we went to the principle of decentralisation and democratisation of the administration, what concentration of these wonderful scheme of administration? After years, an IAS Officer becomes the D.R.O. and after 2 years he becomes the Collector and when he becomes the Collector, he becomes in charge of every subject on the earth; and then we cannot approach him. We may be in charge of 100 subjects but it is impossible to deal with all and at times, we will become helpless. I do know as we here are with several subjects and some of our friends are also feeling with themselves. The Administration Reforms are there and they have been looked into. Administration at all levels should be nearer to
people and it should help the people of all walks of life. In Democracy, authority of the people will have to be accepted and the official Machinery will have to carry out the Policies of the people's Government.

So far as education is concerned, again, I have to repeat about the young IAS Officers, who have just come from the Schools. An Young Man with 23 years of age gets place as in charge of education, of 12 lakh population. He may be brilliant and extraordinary genius but what about the experience in the field and understanding of age-old problems. Formerly it was the monopoly of ICS officers. Especially when a person is put in charge of education, he has to deal with several educational matters along with lakhs of population. Hence certain age, certain maturity of mind and experience should be there. We must create confidence in the people about standards of education.

There is a proposal to send Ministers to every District to look after the local problems. There is a suggestion from me in that regard. Let not the local Minister be sent to the locality for the purpose. So also let the Minister be not the District Minister, because we have experience in these things and we have our own differences, we have our own good will and our own prejudices and difficulties. So, when this Scheme is implemented, let there be a Minister who does not belong to the particular district which he visits.

With regard to elections, the time has come for elections. My friend Mr. C.V.K. Rao may object me. During 1977, normally the elections would take place in my view. Every thing is coming to normal but the other side is also there. Corruption has become intensive. Some other intolerable activities have become rampant. I do not want to elucidate all of them now.

With regard to tourism, Sir, there are economic services. I have one statement to make. Land survey in Srikakulam district has been made and there are many wrongs and mistakes. Age old buildings and trees were shown as some thing of Banjar. It is a ridiculous position. This has to be rectified.

In regard to Tourism, there are certain Centres in the country which should be developed as tourism spots. There used to be students and Kisan tours previously during the vacation times, sponsored on subsidy basis. If you again start them, you will be educating the public, young men and women and the Kisan of the State. Since such tours would give much knowledge and education to youth and kisan, I request you to reintroduce such tours.

With these words, I resume my seat, Sir.

Thank you, very much Sir, for giving me this opportunity.


...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 23rd March, 1976. 225

[Text in Telugu]

[Signatures]

What is the meaning of all these things? Are we sincere about it? If that were so you announce so many things to confuse yourselves and confuse others and destroy the entire fabric of democratic system. I am afraid the leadership that is in power is leading this country to chaos. They will regret very much an a particular stage. As far as State Legislature is concerned, it is a Paramount Body consisting of representatives of all sections, law high, educated and uneducated. When that is the position, X Y, or Z may be a Minister. In a system like this, Ministership cannot be followed on a particular intelligent or a super-human being. It is a lottery. Some-body comes. Is it not your responsibility as leadership this particular institution to put into effect what you practice?
Annual Financial Statement (Budget). 23rd March, 1976


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12:30 p.m.
Arrival Financial Statement (Budget) 23rd March, 1976. 229

for 1976-77—Voting of Demands
for Grants.

Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar) :— Sir, regarding the M.L.A's quarters if we compare them with those of other States, we find that except for the room given no other facilities are provided in the quarters and the rooms allotted to members are not the worth of charges collected. If we go to the other States we could compare the facilities they are giving to their members. Here when the members occupy the rooms they are charged Rs. 15 because those who do not occupy get Rs. 45/— as daily allowance and those who are occupying those rooms during the session pay Rs. 15 less, i.e., Rs. 30. We may have to
consider whether for those rooms they are charging that much of amount per day is how far justifiable.

We find in the notes given by the Ministry that a large amount has been spent on renovating the lounges and rooms for the Ministers but in the lobbies where we sit the furniture brought from the old Madras State Assembly is still there and no other facility or amenity has been provided to us. This is a matter which has to be considered by the Minister because he is a member first and then he has become Minister and when the term is over or any up-heavel or reshuffle in the ministry takes place the Ministers come back as Assembly members. While in power, they have to look into these things and see that the members get as many facilities as possible.

After our term is over, we become ex-M.L.As and ex-Ministers. This Assembly membership would never remain enternal. For those who are ex-Members or for us to become ex-Members later, some facilities have to be provided and they must occupy some place in our preference and priority.

I also suggest that as had been done last year, one extra salary may be given for the Assembly employees this year also for the work done by them day in and day out for almost 2 months.

About the election, it is ridiculous to call them fair. Delhi knows about the method adopted, for Rajya Sabha elections. Without adopting that method it would not have been possible to achieve 90 percent success. The question is whether there was not even a single vote for the other person which Congress nominee would have got. Why is it that you want to stop fair election and bring so many hindrances into elections. Still you call them fair elections and ours is largest democracy. Honestly speaking, it is not fair if we search our conscience and we must admit this fact before the House that it was not at all a fair election and fairness was never adopted in such elections at least since the time this Ministry has taken over.

Regarding Information and Public Relations Department, it remains a fact that a partial attitude is being shown to Urdu periodicals and Urdu weeklies. This should go. As you also remember myself, you and the Minister for Information had been there where there was hunger strike by the editors of this Urdu weekly and journals. The Minister was very kind to suggest them they should withdraw the hunger strike and that he would look into their grievances. From that time they were getting 4 advertisements a month through a letter dated 25-11-75. of the Government. But from January 1976 they had stopped it and these journals are given only 2 advertisements and...
partiality should go. I know if Mr. Rangareddy comes to know about it he would try his best to remove this anomaly and especially when this sort of attitude is shown on communal basis. In respect of Telugu and English periodicals 4 advertisements still continue; I am glad about it. But in respect of Urdu periodicals only 2 advertisements per month are being given from 1st January, 1976 onwards. But again in respect of Urdu periodicals I find that where the editors or owners are non-Muslims, they are getting 4 advertisements. If the Minister wants, I have the information ready, and I can give the names right now.

In connection with the celebration for completion of 2 years of Chief Ministership of Sri Vengal Rao - in that connection also Urdu periodicals never got one advertisement; on the contrary all the other papers got lakhs of rupees worth of advertisements; still the Chief Minister that says "we do not discriminate between Hindu, Parsi and Muslim." Yesterday also he was saying this. But in view of the facts I have stated, it is left for the Government to reply how my allegation could be denied. These periodicals may be treated as small industrial units as U.P. has done recently, and certain concessions must be given. I hope the Minister will look into this and see that the disparity between Urdu periodicals and other language periodicals is removed and that their meagre demands are met.

Regarding censorship, it is an undeniable fact that it is being very badly misused and my friend Mr. Sriramulu has given the instance of Singareni collieries. What harm is there in reproducing what is already published in the papers published in India. The reproduction of the same opinion or the same article is also censored. There are editors who are very close to the Chief Minister. I am surprised to note that cases are going on now in respect of articles published in a paper 4 or 5 years back. If I am allowed, I may say that in "Anti-Corruption" weekly 4 or 5 years back some news item was published not against the Government, but against some organisation. Such articles have now become objectionable and now Government is conducting cases against that weekly and almost every day its editor goes to court to attend one case or another. In the light of all this, if still the Government claim that they are not biased I do not know how far it is correct.

About films much has been done and much is being done since the present Minister took over. But in this regard something extra also has been done. At Brahmananda Chitrapur they had allotted some land for this purpose. In addition to that, valuable land at Paharpur, belonging to individuals were allotted and they went to the...
Chief Minister or the higher authorities and as aggrieved party it was conceded by the Collector that most of these lands belong to those individuals and that alternative lands have to be found.

Coming to Tourism, it is ridiculous that both under plan and non-Plan all put together, only Rs. 17 lakhs has been allotted for Tourism Department and nowhere in India tourism is neglected like this. Since 1972 we were saying that something must be done for tourism because apart from getting outsiders to India by in coming people from other States it would also get fraternity and friendly relationship from State to State and for this we are spending only this paltry amount. If we see our neighbouring States, instance Mysore-they are spending for much more amount and they are creating facilities and tourist attractions, so a very large number of people go to Mysore State.

Coming to Chief Minister's remark Sometime back, I would like to invite your attention and through you the attention of the House to a fact. King John-II was ruling as king of England and during his lifetime there was Bucket as the Head of the Church. The king wanted that the administration should be left to him and that ecclesiastical matters should be dealt with by the Church, but all the time Bucket was creating some trouble or the other. This was reported all the time to the king by people saying “Look, Bucket has done this and that”. So one day the king got disgusted and at that moment of disgust he blurted out “I wish someone would have finished Bucket.” Expecting some reward someone went and finished Bucket. The result was that those who were sympathetic towards the king all these days changed their mind and they thought that the king being powerful and Bucket being weak, he had done like that. The reason why I referred to this historical fact is that I realise now that I have a point. Therefore whatever provocation is given from the other side I should refrain; otherwise my fate also would be like King John. I would refrain from any provocation and I will prove my point and if this floor is not good to me as I recently found my name was removed with the connivance of Chief Whip and somebody I have a different forum where I could exploit these situations.

Regarding Demand No. LI., it is stated at page 1, In keeping with the intent and spirit of the Constitution and for giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing equitable distribution of agrarian wealth, the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms Agricultural Holdings Act, 1973 was passed and has been brought into force with effect from January, 1975."
Chief Minister had assured that he will follow the Chief Ministers of other States and see that no wrong is done to the Muslims. Suppose I am having 200 acres of land and Mr. P. Ranga Reddy is also having 200 acres of land. For me, my wife and for 3 minor children, the family holding is limited to 50 acres and the balance of 150 acres I have to surrender to Government though I may have many major sons. Here personal law is being brought into it. Though Mr. Ranga Reddy is having the same number of children, he need not surrender to the Government the surplus land. This is the way in which the Government is doing in the name of equal distribution. You have brought the personal law here and deprived our right. Here where is justice?

Andhra Pradesh Guest House, Delhi: If the Minister go to the old Guest House, he would see the condition of the Guest House. All old furniture is there. All bath rooms are leaking and having filthy smell. The rooms are very small and not more than one bed is kept and two-three guests are accommodated in it. It is the duty of the concerned Minister to go there and look into them.

In the name of repairs to cars, there are two fictitious firms—Moon Light Motor Workshop and Delight Motor Workshop at Taxi Stand in Jama Majid. Enquiries reveal that these two workshops are not in existence but repairs are being undertaken and thousands of rupees are drawn in the name of those bogus firms. The Officer in-charge of the Guest House must tally the signature of the Proprietors of those firms before issuing cheques; but he issues cheques and monies are drawn from the Bank that is how things are going on. This is an important thing to be checked. Old Guest House is deprived of the repairs. But in the name of repairs for the quarters of the Officer in-charge some Rs. 10,000/- have been spent. Regarding disposal of old articles, furniture etc., last year, auction was held without proper advertisement in the local newspapers and some lakhs of rupees worth material was disposed in a fictitious manner.

Anti-Corruption Bureau: I congratulate Mr. Vengal Rao for appointing Mr. Anandharam since Mr. Ramachandra Reddy took over as the present I. G. P. Because of inadequacy of staff, cases which are already delayed in investigation were referred by the A. C. B. Even in such cases Government is taking much time and no action is being taken. According to the new procedure, before raids, the concerned Secretary has to be informed; but previously just informing the Chief Secretary was enough. Due to the present procedure, the A. C. B. is facing number of hurdles in their way. This is my honest opinion.

Regarding weeding out procedure, I would like to say one or two points here. The Chief Minister told us that the weeding out

was not done on communal basis, but it was done on regional basis. I will quote one or two examples. One joint Director in the Department of Industries was promoted to that post in the year 1974. He was confirmed in the Deputy Director post a few months prior to his forcible retirement. His name came before the weeding out Committee whether or not to weed out. Then the Committee decided finding no faults in him with reference to his personal file, both officially and personally, not to weed out. In the same month, after some time, the Committee met again. One Member who was present in the last meeting was absent for the second meeting, obviously this absent Member was a Muslim. This meeting decided to weed out this Joint Director. Is it justifiable? How could over-night a person become inefficient and corrupt? He is neither related to me nor we know each other. You have to give impression to the public that justice is not only being done but has been done. It is desirable that a Muslim Member (officer) is also included in the weeding Out Committee, not below than the rank of Secretary to Government. Then it will create good impression in the minds of the minority communities and for which act, our Prime Minister will also appreciate.

Osmania University:—Though it is not the subject matter now, I quote one or two examples here. On Saturday last, we had the Syndicate meeting. The V.C. informed in the Committee and personally to me also that he will personally look into those cases where some injustice has been done i.e., in the weeding out cases and it was done by one man. But the Minister replied, he along with 4 Principals, has taken a decision. Number of teachers have gone in the weeding out programme. Those teachers have produced at least three generations. In one of the generation Mr. K. Prabhakar Reddy, ex-Minister and similar other important persons are produced. Under these circumstances, if these teachers are weeded out, what would other teachers think of them. I request the C.M. to consider this point dispassionately and do justice. Kindly tell the Vice-Chancellor to look into this personally. If the V.C. is still satisfied for their removal, well then I will keep quiet.

1-00 p.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 23rd March, 1976. 235

The Secretary, Honourable Members,

This year's Budget contains a number of important allocations. The highlights include:

- Education: Increased funding for schools and colleges.
- Healthcare: Significant investment in new hospitals and medical facilities.
- Infrastructure: Massive spending on roads and bridges.

The details of the allocations are as follows:

- Education: Rs. 500 million
- Healthcare: Rs. 300 million
- Infrastructure: Rs. 400 million

The budget also includes measures to boost the economy and support small businesses.

Thank you for your attention.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77. Voting of Demands for Grants


Voting of Demands for Grants

[Document content in Telugu]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 23rd March, 1976. 237

...


The Hon. Speaker:

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Hon. Speaker:

The Hon. Members:

I wish to move the following resolution:

We hereby approve the following demands for grants:

1. Education:
   - General Fund
   - Special Fund

2. Health:
   - General Fund
   - Special Fund

3. Housing:
   - General Fund
   - Special Fund

We believe that these demands are justified and necessary for the development of the state.

Thank you.

(Your Name)
Mr. Speaker: — The House now stands adjourned till 8.30 a.m. tomorrow.

(The House, then adjourned till 8.30 a.m. on 24th March, 1976.)

APPENDICES.

Notes on Demands for Grants No. II and V, Governor and council of Ministers And General Administrative Services

Hon’ble Speaker, Sir,

I rise to move Demands No. II and V for consideration by the Hon’ble Members of the Assembly.
The contents of Demands No. II and V are embodied in the detailed budget estimates that have been presented to the Assembly. These demands concern expenditure relating to the Governor and his establishment, Ministers of the Government, Secretariat Departments and some Heads of Departments and attached offices.

The Ministers concerned, as you are aware, have been explaining, at the appropriate time, the policies of the individual departments under their control.

Demand -II- Governor and Council of Ministers

(Rs. 29,66,000)

As the Members are aware, the Governor of the State holds his office under the provisions of the Constitution of India and the expenditure on the Institution of the Governor is regulated under law made by Parliament. The expenditure provided in the Budget Estimates for 1976-77 are based upon the expenditure fixed by the President of India under the Governor's Allowance and Privileges Order 1957 for the State of Andhra Pradesh issued under section 73 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 and the provisions proposed in the demands before the House, in respect of Andhra Pradesh Raj Bhavan are within the limits fixed by the said order of the president.

Similarly provision has been made under the relevant Heads of account to cover the expenditure on Pay and Allowances of the Council of Ministers. As the Hon'ble Members are aware the pay and allowances of Ministers are governed by the Act of Legislature and the provision in the budget now proposed is in accordance with the salaries and Allowances fixed under the law for the Ministers.

Demand- V - General Administrative Services

(Rs. 5,51,06,200)

251. Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission

The provision under this head relates to the charges of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission.

Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission is established by virtue of the provisions in the Constitution of India. It consists of a Chairman and Members not exceeding three in number and the supporting staff.

The main functions of this body are:

(i) to conduct examinations for appointment to the services of the State;

(ii) to advice on all matters relating to the methods of recruitment to Civil Services. The principles...
to be followed in making promotions and transfers from one service to
another and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, pro-
motions or transfer and to advise on all disciplinary matters affecting
a person serving the Government including memorials or petitions rela-
ting to such matters etc. except to the extent excluded from its purview
by regulations made under the Constitution.

The Commission also helps the Union Public Service Commission
and the National Defence Academy in the conduct of their examina-
tions at the Hyderabad Centre and conducts departmental tests for em-
ployees in various Departments. It acts with the rectitude and impar-
tiality necessary for maintaining the quality and the morale of the Pub-
lic Services.

252. Secretariat - General Services.

The provision under this Head includes the pay and allowances
of officers, establishment, contingencies, telephone charges and other
contingent expenditure relating to the Secretariat Departments of Gene-
ral Administration Department, Finance Wing and Planning Wing of
Finance and Planning Department, Home Department, Revenue
Department, Law Department, Board of Revenue and the offices of
Anti-Corruption Bureau, Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, Direc-
tor of Translation, office of the Special Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh
at New Delhi, Estate Officer, and the Andhra Pradesh Administrative
Tribunal.

265. Other Administrative Services.

The provision under this Head includes the pay and allowances
of Officers, establishment, contingencies, Telephone charges and other
contingent expenditure relating to Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commissi-
sion, Civil Defence and Emergency Training Institute, Civil Defence
Organisation, Home Guards, State Editor, District Gazetteers, Vital
Statistics, Comptroller of Guest Houses, Andhra Pradesh Guest House,
New Delhi, other State Guest Houses in the State and other expen-
diture.


The provision under this head covers the pay and allowances of
Officers, establishment, contingencies, Telephone charges and other
contingent expenditure relating to the Secretariat Departments of Health
Housing and Municipal Administration, Education and Employment
and Social Welfare.

296. Secretariat-Economic Secretariat.

The provision under this head covers the pay and allowances of
the Officers, establishment, contingencies, Telephone charges and other
contingent expenditure relating to Secretariat Departments of
Food and Agriculture, Panchayati Raj, Forests and Rural Develop-

Official Language

The declared policy of the Government, the House is fully aware, is to introduce Telugu as the Official Language in the State in a phased manner. In order to achieve this purpose the Government constituted an Official Language Commission under the Chairmanship of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah. The Commission submitted an interim report in September 1975 making many recommendations for the effective implementation of the Government policy in this regard. The Commission has pointed out several impediments that are coming in the way of the full implementation of the Official Language Policy and suggested various remedial measures. Some of the measures taken in this direction are briefly dealt with below:

Telugu Typewriters

The Government have recently approved a scheme for type faces for the Telugu typewriter with minor adjustment keys. The new designs have been furnished to the manufacturers of Telugu typewriters. It is hoped that the firms will soon go into production of typewriters with the new type faces.

Translation of Codes and Manuals

A Translation Cell under the supervision of the Official Language Commission is working in the Secretariat premises. It has completed the translation of District Office Manual and translation of other codes is in progress. It is also translating into Telugu important notifications issued by the Government for publication along with the English versions.

Translation of Acts

A Translation Cell is functioning in the Law Department and is attending to translation of Central and State Acts.

Glossaries

It has been felt necessary that Telugu equivalents for various English words which are frequently used in the various Departments should be published in the form of Glossaries. A separate glossary is being compiled for each Department. Glossaries of the Legislature and Roads and Buildings Departments have been finalised. A glossary on administrative terms is also under preparation.

Training of Employees

With a view to equip the employees with adequate knowledge of Telugu in correspondence, noting and drafting, it is proposed to conduct training classes for them. Linotype Composing Machines:

A Research Cell under the supervision of the Official Language Commission working in the Government Central Press, has evolved a 272 character scheme for the keyboard of the Telugu linotype machine and it has been approved by the Government.
The Government of India have released foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 8,85,085 for the import of 4 lino-type machines. Action is being taken to import the machines at the earliest.

Telugu is the Official language in all Offices at Taluq level and below, from Telugu New Year's Day of 1974 for carrying on correspondence of non-statutory nature between the Government Offices and for all correspondence with the general public. Recently Government have also directed that Telugu should be used as Official Language in all Offices of the Panchayat Samithies, Gram Panchayats and Municipalities except Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. It is the endeavour of the Government to introduce Telugu as medium of administration at the district level at the first instance and at the State level progressively.

Anti-Corruption Bureau

During the year 1975, the Anti-Corruption Bureau handled 3,101 petitions on corruption and misconduct of State Government servants. The complaints were diverse in nature and included demand and acceptance of illegal gratification, attempts and abetments, possession of disproportionate assets, causing pecuniary advantage to contractors and loss to Government, misappropriation and misuse of Government funds/Stores etc. Instances of corruption were noticeable in certain departments such as Commercial Taxes, Public Works Department, Police, Revenue, Excise, Medical and Health Services and panchayati Raj Departments. Statement showing the work turned out by the Anti-Corruption Bureau are appended (Appendix I, II and III).

42 traps were laid successfully by the Bureau as against 34 in the previous year. Of the cases, 42 cases relate to the Gazetted Officers and the remaining to non-gazetted officers. The number of traps laid during the year is the highest for a year since the inception of the Bureau.

Tribunal For Disciplinary Proceedings.

The Tribunal for disciplinary Proceedings has been constituted under the Andhara Pradesh Civil Service (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Act, 1960 to enquire into allegations of misconduct on the part of Government servants as defined in Section 5 (1) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 including any attempt to commit an offence referred to in clause (c) or clause (d) of that Section and wilful contravention of the rules made under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India to regulate the conduct of persons appointed to Public Services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State. The Tribunal deals with:

(1) cases of Government servants for a monthly salary of Rs. 200 and above in respect of matters involving misconduct and;
any other case or class of cases of misconduct which the
Government consider should be dealt with by the Tribunal.

As on 1st January, 1975, there were 109 cases pending enquiry
before the Tribunal. During 1975, 41 new cases were referred to
the Tribunal for enquiry and report. The Tribunal completed en-
quiry in 76 cases and sent its reports to Government for necessary
further action. Thus, a large number of cases continue to be referred
to the Tribunal from year to year. Consequent on the expansion of
the Anti-Corruption Bureau and the establishment of its offices in
the districts; the number of cases being referred to the Tribunal is on
the increase. Hence there is imperative need for the continuance of
the Tribunal.

Office of the Special Commissioner, Government
of Andhra Pradesh, New Delhi,

The office of the Special Commissioner to the Govern-
ment of Andhra Pradesh was originally started, in the year,
1959. The office was originally designated as Agent to the Gover-
ment of Andhra Pradesh at New Delhi. The designation has been
subsequently changed as Special Commissioner to the Government of
Andhra Pradesh. The functions and responsibilities of the Special
Commissioner are:

1. to keep in close touch with the Central Government and
to pass on useful information about prospective developments of
importance, particularly in regard to Plan Schemes to this Government;

2. to follow up action initiated by this Government;

3. to represent officers of this Government at meetings, confer-
ences and committee work at New Delhi with the assistance of a brief;

4. to keep this Government informed of the visits of
foreign technical teams, representatives of International
Organisations and foreigners of importance with whom direct contact
may possibly help the Industrial and economic development or other
interests of this State;

5. to look after the interests generally of this Government
in so far as they are affected by activities of the Union Govern-
ment and All India Organisations with economic, social and similar
notable objectives; and

6. to act as Agent to this Government in all miscellaneous
matters not specifically entrusted for any Department of this
Government.

In order to effect the quick transmission of messages, a Telex

machine has been installed in his office at Delhi and also in the General Administration Department at Hyderabad.

ESTATE OFFICER

The office of the Estate Officer consists of two units, namely (1) Rent Collection Unit and (2) Eviction Unit. On the rent collection side, the Estate Officer has to watch, and ensure, the proper recovery of rent from the allottees of Government quarters and buildings in the Twin Cities numbering about 3,500.

On the eviction side, the Estate Officer has to act promptly under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1968, for eviction of the unauthorised occupants from Government buildings not only under the control of General Administration Department but also those under various other Government Departments. Besides, the Estate Officer has to take action for eviction of unauthorised occupants from private buildings which are requisitioned and allotted to Government Officers or Government employees under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent & Eviction) Control Act, 1960 and the Andhra Pradesh Requisitioning of Buildings Act, 1954. The number of cases referred to the Estate Officer for eviction during the year 1975 was 259 out of which eviction was actually effected in 153 cases.

The Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal and Organisation of Service Cadres

The Six Point Formula envisaged the constitution of a high power Administrative Tribunal to deal with grievances of services regarding appointment, seniority, promotion and other allied matters. The Constitution was amended incorporating Article 371-D through the constitution (32nd Amendment) Act, 1973 providing, among others, for the constitution of the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal. The President of India has, in pursuance of powers vested in him under the said Article, made the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal Order, 1975 on 18th May. The order has not yet been brought into force. It is expected that the Central Government would bring the order into the force and constitute the Tribunal to deal with service matter relating to State Government servants and local bodies employees shortly.

The Constitution (32nd Amendment) Act, also provides the legal frame for implementation of other aspect of the Six-Point Formula. In exercise of the powers conferred thereunder, the President has issued the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (organisation of Local Cadres and Regulation of Local Recruitment) Order, 1975 on 18th October, 1975. The Order provides for organisatio
local cadres and for giving preference to local candidates in the matter of direct recruitment to certain categories of posts. The State Government are taking vigorous steps for implementation of the provisions of this order. The long standing ban on direct recruitment has been lifted and there has been recruitment/promotion to vacant posts on a substantial scale in recent months. The Public Service Commission has also resumed making direct recruitment to various categories of posts within its purview.

Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission

The Vigilance Commission has jurisdiction throughout the State to make or cause an enquiry to be made either through the department or the Anti-Corruption Bureau, into any complaint of corruption, lack of integrity, misconduct or other kinds of malpractices or misdemeanour on the part of public servants (including members of the All India Services). It receives the reports of enquiries concerned by the departments and the Anti-Corruption Bureau and advises the Government as to the further action to be taken viz. launching of criminal prosecution, enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings or departmental action; It also considers the report of the Tribunal, Disciplinary Proceedings and advises the Government regarding the further action to be taken both before the Government arrive at a provisional conclusion as to the penalty to be imposed and also after the receipt of final representation of the charged officer but before actual imposition of the penalty. It also tenders its advice in regard to procedures and other connected matters.

As contemplated under the Scheme of the Vigilance Commission, Chief Vigilance Officers were appointed in all the Secretariat Departments. The Collectors have been designated as Chief Vigilance Officers for their jurisdiction and Vigilance Officers have been appointed in the offices of the Heads of Departments.

In conformity with sub-clause (xiii) of clause 6 of the Scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission, the report of the Commission are being placed on the Table of both the Houses of the State Legislatures.

During the period from 1st April, 1974 to 31st March, 1975 the Commission received 633 complaints. There were 178 cases relating to complaints of the previous years. Thus a total number of 811 complaints were dealt with during the period. During the period 32 final trap reports were received in the Commission and in 31 reports the Commission advised the Government for launching of criminal prosecution and one report was pending consideration. During the period the Anti-Corruption Bureau submitted final reports of twelve enquiries in 90 cases and this Commission advised the Government
for prosecution in 5 cases, enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in 9 cases, departmental enquiry in 36 cases and exoneration in 33 cases. 7 Reports were pending consideration. The Anti-Corruption Bureau sent reports of preliminary enquiries in 121 cases and the Chief Vigilance Officers/Departments in 104 cases. The Anti-Corruption Bureau was Directed by the Commission to conduct regular enquiries in 65 cases and 7 by the Government on the advice of this Commission. In 83 cases the concerned departments were advised to drop further action. In 57 cases departmental action was advised. In 3 cases the Commission advised the Government to entrust the cases to the local Police for investigation. Remaining 10 reports were pending consideration. During the period the Commission received 83 reports of the enquiries conducted by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, and there were 28 reports of pending consideration on 1-4-1974. The Commission tendered advice in all the case except 8 which were pending consideration in the commission on 1-4-1975.

The Tenth Annual Report of the Commission for the period from 1-4-74 to 31-3-75, was laid on the Table of Assembly on 10-2-1976 and on the Table of Council on 5-2-1976.

Civil Defence And Emergency Training Institute, (Hyderabad)

The Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Training Institute, Hyderabad, which was established in 1963, in the wake of the Chinese aggression, with the object imparting Instructors Course training in Civil Defence and Emergency Relief to Officers and Staff of the State and Central Government departments, Public and Private undertaking and other Social Welfare organisations is being continued as this training is considered essential for a vast State like ours to keep the officers and staff in a state of readiness and alertness. The training is imparted for a period of 30 days for about 30 officers in each batch. The trained instructors, in their turn, are required to train volunteers to man civil defence and emergency relief services in times of need at the required places in the State. So far training has been imparted to 2,044 officers in 113 batches.

The Civil Defence Training Center established in 1967 for imparting civil defence training to the Public, specially the Home Guards in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad is also functioning. The estimated expenditure on the institute etc. is Rs. 536,000/-. The expenditure on sanctioned items is shareable between the State Government and the Central Government on 50 : 50 basis.
tation of partial Civil Defence measures comprising six services, viz, Headquarters, Warden, Casualty, Communications, Fire-fighting and Training services. The Collector, Visakhapatnam who is the Controller of Civil Defence for Visakhapatnam District, has been taking all steps to train the required number of volunteers to man the said services and also for other services wherever found necessary.

The Hyderabad and Secunderabad area has also been declared as category II Civil Defence Town like Visakhapatnam.

As in the case of the twin cities, there is a Civil Defence Training centre at Visakhapatnam also for imparting Civil Defence training to the public of the town. The estimated expenditure on the Civil defence Organisation etc. at Visakhapatnam is Rs. 50,900. The expenditure on the Civil Defence Organisation is shareable between the State Government and Central Government on 50 : 50 basis.

COMPTROLLER, GUEST HOUSE

The Government are running three Guest Houses in the city viz. (1) Lake View Guest House (2) Dilkusha Guest House and (3) Greenlands Guest House. These three guest houses are managed and supervised by the Government House Department under the direct control of General Administration Department. The expenditure incurred in connection with the visits of V.I.Ps and other guests for their stay, as well as conveyance, is debited to the relevant head of account. The entire expenditure on furnishing the residences of Ministers and for holding State functions is also debited to the relevant head of account. The expenditure on running the Jubilee Hall where Government functions are held, is also debitable to the relevant head of account.

ANDHRA PRADESH GUEST HOUSE, NEW DELHI

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have a Guest House at New Delhi. The Ministers, Members of Legislature of Andhra Pradesh and officers of Andhra Pradesh Government who visit New Delhi are accommodated in this Guest House. The expenditure on running the Guest House is debited to the relevant head of account.

This Government are having another building at New Delhi known as ‘Hyderabad House’. The building is at present on lease to the Government of India. Government of India have expressed their desire to purchase the Hyderabad House at New Delhi and it is under consideration. Pending settlement of the terms of agreement may also the sale of Hyderabad House with the Government of India establishment and maintenance charges of Hyderabad House is also debited to this head of account.
STATE EDITOR DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

The Government of India, in 1955 formulated an All India Scheme for the revision and writing of District Gazetteers and requested the State Government to implement it, the Central assistance being 40% of the expenditure incurred on revision of a District Gazetteer and 40% of the expenditure incurred towards printing charges. The scheme was accepted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the District Gazetteers Department was constituted in May, 1958 to revise and compile District Gazetteers in Andhra Pradesh State.

Later on, the Government of India approved this scheme as being 100% grant-in-aid by them to the State Government from the year 1968-69 onwards, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 60,000/- (Rs. 44,000/- for compilation and Rs. 16,000/- for printing) per volume. The compilation grant for the present is restricted to Rs. 42,000/- per volume and the balance of Rs. 2,000/- will be released soon after the completion of the scheme in the State and after ensuring that the Central Grant has not exceeded the prescribed limit of Rs. 44,000/- per volume. The expenditure is borne first by this Government and is got reimbursed from Government of India after each item of the work is over, on the scale indicated above.

The Grant-in-aid for compilation has accordingly been got reimbursed in respect of 20 districts. Compilation work in respect of Prakasam District is still in progress. The Grant-in-aid for printing was received in respect of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Karimnagar and Nizamabad District Gazetters, the printing of which was completed.

SECRETARIAT — ECONOMIC SERVICES (a) PLANNING BOARD

(b) STATE PLANNING BOARD AND PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES FOR THE THREE REGIONS

The provision under this head includes the Pay and Allowances of Officers, Establishment and Contingencies under the scheme of Strengthening of the Planning Machinery as well as towards the payment of travel Expenses to the Members of the Three Regional Planning and Development Committees and the State Planning Board.

The Six Point Formula, among other things, lays emphasis on the accelerated development of the backward areas in the State and planned development of the State Capital, with specific resources earmarked for this purpose and envisaged the constitution of a State Planning Board and the Regional Committees for different backward areas in the State as the appropriate instruments to achieve this objective. The Six Point Formula was constituted as a first step, on 1-1-1974, State
Planning Board and Regional Planning and Development Committees for Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana areas, associating the representatives of the backward areas in the State Legislature and certain experts from each of the three regions.

In the first instance, the identification of backward areas with taluk as a unit was taken up by these committees and in all 162 out of the 196 taluks in the State were declared as backward for the purpose of utilization of funds under the Six Point Formula.

The Government of India have allocated a sum of Rs. 90.00 crores for the purpose during the fifth plan period and indicated that an amount of Rs. 18.00 crores will be available every year. This is in addition to the assistance for development of State Capital. The Government of India have also indicated that the special allocations made for the development of areas should be distributed in the regions of Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra in the ratio of 5:3:2. They have also stipulated that these amounts should be spent on productive schemes like agriculture, and allied programmes including forestry, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, minor irrigation, rural electrification and industries including small scale industries and take up such of the schemes, which will be completed during the fifth plan period.

The State Government have decided to earmark out of the amount thus made available 25% of the outlay in each of the three regions for development of large and medium scale industries and provision of higher education facilities. The balance 75% of the outlay in each of the regions is allocated among the districts on the basis of the total population inhabited in the identified backward areas.

The Strengthening of the Planning Machinery would primarily involve the building up of the Technical Experts in providing perspective Plans, Project Formulation, Project Evaluation, estimating Man-Power and Employment, Monitoring the Plan Progress and the preparation of regional Plans.

It is proposed to have in the State Planning Board two wings, a Board wing and a Secretariat Wing. The Planning Board will have 5 divisions, viz. (i) Perspective Planning and Economic Analysis, (ii) Project Evaluation Division, (iii) Project Formulation and Monitoring Division, (iv) Manpower and Employment Division and (v) Regional and District Planning Division.

The Government of India, by virtue of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers on 23rd March, 1976, have accorded in principle, their sanction for the establishment of a National Council of Science and Industrial Research in India with a view to using science and technology for the economic progress and national welfare with a view to using science and technology for economic progress and national welfare.
Appendices. 23rd March, 1976. 251

development of the District. The Regional Research Laboratory has prepared a Project Report, involving an outlay of Rs. 20.57 crores. This report envisages the undertaking of a natural resources survey. The programme consists of undertaking the following types of survey at an estimated cost of Rs. 9 lakhs.

1. Detailed Soil Survey;
2. Geo-Hydrological Survey;
3. Land Use Maps;
4. Land capability Map;
5. Forest Resources Map;

J. VENGAL RAO
Chief Minister.

APPENDIX I

(a) STATEMENT SHOWING THE REGULAR ENQUIRIES HANDLED BY ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU DURING THE YEAR

1. No. of regular enquiries pending as on 1-1-1975 325
2. No. of regular enquiries ordered during the year either by the Government or by the Vigilance Commissioner:
3. Total No. of regular enquiries handled during the year 587
4. No. of final reports sent during the year 257
5. No. of regular enquiries pending at the end of the year 330

(b) NATURE OF DISPOSAL OF 257 REGULAR ENQUIRIES

1. No. of regular enquiries in which allegations were held substantiated G.Os. N.G.Os. Total 79 103 182
(i) No. in which enquiry by the Tribunal disciplinary proceedings recommended: 13 14 27
(ii) No. in which criminal prosecution recommended: 12 43 55
(iii) No. in which departmental enquiry is suggested: 49 43 92
(iv) No. in which investigation by Crime Branch C.I.D. is suggested: 3 3 6
(v) No. in which departmental enquiry against IPS or IPS Officers is recommended (Departmental action)
2. No. of regular enquiries in which allegations are held not substantiated:  
   \[\begin{array}{ccc}
   \text{No.} & 40 & 35 \\
   \text{Total} & 119 & 148 & 275
   \end{array}\]

**APPENDIX II**

(a) **STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF PRELIMINARY ENQUIRIES HANDLED DURING THE YEAR BY THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU**

1. No. of preliminary enquiries pending as on 1-1-75: 276
2. No. of preliminary enquiries received during the year: 152
3. Total No. of preliminary enquiries handled during the year: 428
4. No. of preliminary enquiries reports sent during the year: 268
5. No. of preliminary enquiries pending at the end of the year: 160

(b) **NATURE OF DISPOSAL OF 268 PRELIMINARY ENQUIRIES SENT DURING THE YEAR**

1. No. of cases in which orders for conducting regular enquiries requested: 102
2. No. of cases in which departments concerned were requested to pursue further action: 20
3. No of cases in which allegations are held not substantiated: 135
4. No. of cases in which preliminary enquiries were clubbed with regular enquiries: 11

**APPENDIX III**

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENT IMPOSED DURING THE YEAR BY GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL HEADS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of punishment</th>
<th>No. of officers punished</th>
<th>G.O.s</th>
<th>N.G.O.s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dismissals</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Removal from service</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Compulsory retirement</td>
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<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reduction in pay</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Reduction in Rank</td>
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<td>6. Postponement or stoppage of increment</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>7. Cut in pension, others if any</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Censure and warning, others if any</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Recovery from pay</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Conviction in Special Court</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE ON DEMAND NO. LI

OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

1.1 It is my privilege to move the Budget Demand of Rs. 12,61,13,000/- for the year 1976-77 under other General Economic Services comprising of the following:

I Major Head - 304 Other General Economic Services
(a) Land Ceilings.
(b) Regulation of Other Business Undertakings.
(c) Economic Advice and Statistics.
(d) Regulation of Weights and Measures.

II Major Head - 504 Capital Outlay On Other General Economic Services.

(a) Compensation to Land Holders on Abolition of Zamindari System.

Major Head - 304 Other-General Economic Services

(a) Land Ceilings:

2.1 In keeping with the intent and spirit of the Constitution and for giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing equitable distribution of agrarian wealth, the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act 1973 was passed and has been brought into force with effect from 1st January, 1975. About 4.9 lakhs declarations have been received under the Act. To inquire into the declarations and to determine surplus land in each case, 70 Land Reforms Tribunals have been set up all over the State. Field Revenue Officers have been trained and put on the job for scrutiny of the declarations received. Upto the 15th February, 1976 about 2.34 lakhs declarations have been verified by the Special Revenue Staff and the Tribunals have disposed of 94,000 cases and have determined surplus of 80,000 acres of land. The implementation of the Act is fruitful. It is expected that about 10 lakhs of acres of lands would be rendered surplus under the Act. The surplus land is distributed and is taken over will, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Rules, be allotted to the landless poor; subject to a reservation of fifty per cent of the lands allotted to those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to the members of Backward Classes.

(b) Regulation of other Business Undertakings;

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Andhra Pradesh Non-Trading Companies Act

The Andhra Pradesh Non-Trading Companies Act 2 of 1970, provides for the incorporation, registration, and winding up of Non-Trading Companies, the objects of which are confined to charitable or educational or rural development or social welfare. An Association shall be deemed as a Non-Trading Company.

(a) for promoting, Commerce, art, science, religion, charity or any other useful object and;

(b) which intends to apply its profit, if any, or other income for promoting its objects and prohibits the payment of any dividend to its members can be incorporated under the Act. All the provisions of the Companies Act 1956 will mutatis mutandis apply to the Companies incorporated under the Act.

3.2 The Inspector General of Registration and Stamps functions as the Registrar of Non-Trading Companies, Andhra Pradesh.

3.3 The main functions of the Registrar of Non-Trading Companies, are to forward and recommend all the applications to Government received from the Associations under section 25 of the Companies Act 1956, for the issue of licences. The Registrar of Non-Trading Companies has to watch the filing of the returns as per the provisions of Non-Trading Companies Act.

PARTNERSHIP ACT

4.1 The Inspector General of Registration and Stamps is the ex-officio Registrar of Firms and he continues to exercise the powers of the Registrar of Firms as per the G.O.Ms.No. 551 Industries and Commerce Department, dated 14-4-1962. The Registrar of Firms receives applications filed by the registering Public and registers the Firms as per the provisions of the section 58 of the Act, 1932. He receives notices also filed under Sections 60, 61, 62, 63, (1) of the Act and takes them on record if they are found in order. The Assistant Inspector General of Stamps will assist the Registrar of Firms in implementing the Act.

Andhra Pradesh Chit Funds Act 1971:

5.1 The Andhra Pradesh Chit Funds Act, 1971 (Act 9 of 1971) and the Andhra Pradesh Chit Funds Rules, 1971 came into force with effect from 1-7-1971 in the entire State. The Andhra Pradesh Chit Funds Act, 1971 was enacted in order to have proper control by the Government over the transactions of the Chit Funds, to regulate the business thereof, to secure observance on the part of the promoters of the Chit Funds the terms and conditions subject to which the Chit Funds subscriptions are collected by them and to provide adequate safeguards in respect of the moneys invested.

5.2 Government have appointed the Sub-Registrars, the District Registrars, and the inspector-General of Registration and Stamps, as Registrars of Chits, Inspecting Officers of Chits and the Director of Chits respectively. The Inspecting Officers of Chits (District Registrars (of Assurances) are also appointed.
under section (1) of section 51 of the Act to whom applications may
be made (under sub-section (2) of section 26) for setting aside the
transfer of the rights of a foreman to receive subscriptions from a
prized subscriber.

5.3 During the year 2941 bye-laws were registered, 21,759 chit
agreements were filed and 63,069 other statutory documents and returns
were accepted from the foremen of chits in the State. In 6 cases win-
ding up proceedings were launched. 21 prosecutions were launched
against various chit companies for the violation of the provisions of the

(c) Economic Advice and Statistics

6.1 In order to meet the requirements of Planning, several
steps have been taken both by the Governments of India as well as
the States to strengthen the statistical machinery at various levels and to
diversify their activities to provide basic statistics required for planning
and policy purposes.

6.2 In our State, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, which
is a Centralised Statistical Organisation of the State Government is
engaged in the Collection, compilation and analysis of basic data relating
to different sectors of the economy like agriculture, industries,
labour, prices etc. To fall in line with the rest of the States in the
country, the Bureau in our State had also been strengthened under the
Plans. A well-knit organisation has been built up in the State with
the Progress Assistant at the Block level, Taluk Statistical Assistant at
the taluk level, District Statistical Agency at the district level for
collection and ensuring expeditious flow of reliable data from the field
to the headquarters. The District Officer of the Bureau functions as
Personal Assistant to the Collector and as such is in a position to uti-
lise the revenue agency engaged in the Collection of basic data relating
to agriculture etc. The Taluk Statistical Assistant at the Taluk level is
also placed under the administrative control of the Tahsildar who is the
supervisory officer for the Village Officers and as such is in a position to
make the best use of the revenue machinery for the collection of agricul-
tural and other statistics. At the block level, the progress Assistant
though primarily intended for the collection of Community Development
statistics is fully associated with the collection of agricultural statistics,
crop estimation surveys and other adhoc surveys conducted by the
Bureau from time to time.

6.3 The Bureau of Economics and Statistics collects data on
land use, area production and productivity of principal crops, irrigated
area by sources and its land use, Socio Economic conditions for rural and
urban house-holds, retail prices of a large number of Agricultural and
non-Agricultural commodities from the principal markets and
district headquarters towns. It conducts in each season objective crop estimation surveys for providing estimates of yields per hectare of principal crops. It collects monthly production data from all large and medium industrial units, and conducts a Distributive Trade Survey once a year. It also processes and publishes a variety of other statistics collected from various administrative departments. It compiles estimates of State Income annually with a view to provide an indicator of the over-all performance of the economy.

6.4 Some of the important surveys conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics are set forth here under.

6.5 (1) Socio Economic Survey:— The survey is intended to collect data on socio-economic conditions of the rural and urban households in collaboration with the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Government of India. This is mainly designed to collect information on different aspects of the State/National Economy and fill up the gaps in data for estimation of the State/National Income. At present the 30th round of National Sample Survey is in progress and the Bureau will be participating in 31st round of the National Sample Survey during 1976-77.

6.6 (2) Crop Estimation surveys on non-food crops:— The production estimates of important non-food crops like oilseeds, Cotton, sugarcane etc., were formerly based on eye estimation subject to an unknown degree of error. In order to ensure accuracy of production estimates, crop cutting experiments are being conducted on scientific lines from the Second Plan onwards on important commercial crops like oilseeds, cotton, tobacco and sugarcane. During the year 1976-77, it is proposed to conduct a total of about 4,700 experiments on the above crops in the State.

6.7 (3) Sample Agricultural Census:— The Centrally sponsored Sample Agricultural Census Scheme will be taken up during 1976-77. This is intended to cover statistics regarding distribution of operational holdings, cropping pattern in holdings of different size groups etc.

6.8 (4) Census of Public Sector:—It is proposed to conduct a census of employees in the State public sector with 1st June, 1976 as reference date. Under the Census, it is proposed to collect information relating to age, educational and professional qualifications, native district, whether the employee belongs to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe/ Backward Class/ Physically Handicapped/ Ex-Servicemen, the post held by the employee, basic pay and total emoluments etc., in respect of each employee in the State/Public Sector. This information is necessary both for manpower projection studies as well as for taking policy decisions and also for assessing as to how far the various reservations in appointments ordered by the Government from time to time are reflected in the composition of the State/Public sector employees.
6.9 (5) Methodological Investigations into High Yielding Varieties:—This scheme is designed (1) to develop a suitable sampling methodology for studying the Changes in area and productivity and adoption of agricultural practices under cultivators' conditions for high yielding/improved varieties of important cereals and cash crops and (2) to study the extent to which the potential of high yielding/improved varieties has been realised under the field conditions and investigate the limiting factors.

6.10 In addition to the above schemes the department is continuing to collect statistical information regarding the average yields of principal crops by undertaking experiments during the harvesting period, gathering of statistical data regarding the distributive Trade Survey, which is required for the preparation of realistic estimates of contribution of income from State Trade Sector to State Income. To achieve greater efficiency and good results various units connected with the gathering of the statistical data on the above items are proposed to be suitably strengthened.

(d) Regulation of Weights and Measures

7.1 The Weights and Measures Department mostly deals with the enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act and Rules framed there under. As could be seen from the title of the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures Act and Rules, 1958, the activities of the Department are mostly regulatory in nature. The main intention is to see that the consumers are not duped and that their interests are protected.

7.2 Because of the vigilance of the departmental officials, the trading community has become careful, and the consumers' interests have been properly safeguarded. Increase in the realisation of the stamping fees and the compounding fees, bear testimony to this fact. Apart from booking Cases for use of unstamped weights and measures, fraudulent use of scales etc., a regular campaign has been launched against the petrol pump dealers, Kandasari Sugar Factories. Milk vendors, hawkers, Kiran merchants, rice mills, cloth merchants and super bazars with a view to put an end to the prevalent malpractices like under weighment and use of illegal measures etc.

7.3 Under the provisions of para 8 of the packaged commodities (Regulations) Order, 1975, Officers of the rank of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures and above in the State have been authorised to carry on the provisions of the order. The Officers who are authorised to carry out check of packages and also vested with power to enter the premises of the manufacturer or packer, as the case may be. The Officer shall carry out tests with regard to each of the packages drawn by him as samples and shall ascertain whether the
net quantity contained or the extent of error and obtain the signature of the manufacturer or packer or any person authorised by the absence manufacturer or packer in this behalf, or in the absence of any of them of a competent witness, on the said report and forward the report to the Central Government or such authority as may be specified by the Central Government in this behalf.

7. 4 In view of the emergency, an intensive drive was launched by the Department during the year 1975 and a huge number of cases were booked which has had a considerable impact on the trading community.

7. 5 The State Government have taken steps to gear up and strengthen the administration of the weights and Measures during the year 1976-77 for effective check over fraudulent traders and also to look after the interests of the consumers to get their money's worth through correct weighmen and measurements.

MAJOR HEAD—504 CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

(a) Compensation to Land Holders on Abolition of Zamindari System.

8. 1 Out of 11,150 Estates 36 Estates have yet to be notified and taken over under the provisions of the Estates Abolition Act. Some of these estates could not be taken over due to the stay orders of the courts, in other cases, tenure of these villages is under examination at various levels.

8. 2 Final compensation has yet to be determined and deposited only in respect of 51 Estates. The proposals are under examination and as and when the proposals are finalised, the Final compensation has to be deposited in respect of these estates.

8. 3 There are 19 villages falling under Andhra Pradesh Mahals (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Registration 1/69 and 79 villages falling under Andhra Pradesh Muttadari (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Registration 2/69. Under provisions of these Regulations compensation has to be paid in respect of these taken over Mahals and Muttas.

J. Vengala Rao,
CHIEF MINISTER.

Note On The Department Of Information And Public Relations
Demand For The Year 1976-77.

The Budget demand of the Department of Information and
Public Relations forms part of Demand XXIV. The details of the Budget Demand have already been circulated to the Honourable Members along with my Budget speech. This note embodies a review of the activities of the Department of Information and Public Relations during 1975-76.

With a view to moulding an articulate and assertive body of public opinion which is one of the pillars of parliamentary democracy, the mass communication media like the Press, the Radio, the Film, the T.V. etc., play an effective role, following certain well recognized norms. Against this background and exploiting these media the Department of Information and Public Relations acts as the PR agency of the Government, thus endeavouring to maintain liaison with the people. The approach of the Department to this task can be said to be two dimensions. On the one hand, the Department endeavours to disseminate through the mass communication media, the policies and programmes of the Government to secure for them better understanding and wider appreciation. On the other, the Department conveys to the Government the reactions of the people to its policies as reflected, for example, in the Press primarily to make the Executive more responsive to the swing of Public opinion.

Administrative Setup Streamlined;

With a view to streamlining the setup of the Directorate and step up its all-round efficiency, many far-reaching administrative changes were effected during 1975-76. To achieve close liaison with the institutions mostly located at the taluk level and better coordination in the implementation of Government policies and programmes, the Government in September 1975 changed the jurisdiction of the B.A.P R.Os. from Block level to taluk level and redesignated them as the Taluk Public Relations Officers. To strengthen the offices of the T.P.R. O.s., sanction was accorded in December 1975 for the creation of 196 posts of Cine operators at the rate of one each for the T.P.R.Os. in addition to 62 posts of Sevaks. During the period under review, A.V. Equipments consisting of projectors, generators, tape recorders, public address equipment and cameras hitherto with the Panchayat Samithis were transferred to the Directorate of Information and Public Relations for better utilization for publicity purposes by the field officers.

Again, as part of the reorganization of the Department, the Government sanctioned on a permanent basis the creation of three posts of Divisional Deputy Director, one Divisional Radio Engineer, three Editors in the gazetted cadre. The headquarters of the Divisional Deputy Directors are located at Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah and Hyderabad in the three regions of the State. The Divisional Deputy Directors will in general be in overall charge of publicity work of various
Departments and will in particular coordinate and supervise the work of the District Public Relations officers and the Taluk Public Relations Officers in their respective jurisdiction.

Press Censorship

With the declaration of emergency and the imposition of press censorship in its wake by the Government of India in June 1973, special cell in the Directorate was constituted immediately to look after the work of censorship and scrutiny of newspapers and periodicals for objectionable and prejudicial matter. In the first instance the Director of Information and Public Relations was designated as the authorised officer for censorship with jurisdiction over the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Later, in November 1975 the Director was designated as the "State Officer" for purposes of censorship by the Government of India. At the district level, the Field Officers of the Directorate especially the District Public Relations Officers and the Taluk Public Relation Officer have been assisting the Collectors in Censorship work.

Publicity To 20-Point Economic Programme:

Soon after the declaration of emergency and enunciation of the Prime Minister's 20-Point Economic Programme, a number of publications including folders, both in English and Telugu, were brought-out. They were distributed to all the Information Centres maintained by the Department. An advertisement campaign through newspapers and periodicals was also launched on December 10, 1975 which coincided with the completion of two years in office by the present Ministry. The implementation of 20-Point programme was highlighted in this campaign. Two large-size boardings were got prepared and displayed in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad on which were detailed the Prime Minister's Programme. Erected at central locations, these proved very effective from publicity point of view. A number of feature articles centring on the programme were prepared and released to the Press, in addition to their regular publication in the 'Andhra Pradesh' journal.

The Department's pavilion in the very recent All-India Industrial Exhibition devoted exclusively a section to the 20-Point Programme and the achievements thereunder in Andhra Pradesh. "Talking Points" on the subject were prepared and furnished to the Field Officers at the district and taluk levels for their extensive use. Some aspects of the 20-Point programme like assignment of land to the landless together with the visit of our Prime Minister to Hyderabad during November 1975 were covered in a colour film the Department proposes to produce. Work on this is underway.
Press Relations

With the view to securing wider publicity not only to nation-building activities, but also to more important decisions of the Government, the Department issues daily press releases, press, notes, features etc. for publication in the Press. The field officers of the Directorate especially the D. P. R. Os. and the T. P. R. Os. enjoy the facility for press bearing authority that enables them to send news despatches to headquarters promptly. This enhances, to a great extent, the newsworthiness of the press releases issued by the Directorate.

The Department during the period under review continued to subscribe to the P. T. I., U. N. I., A. N. S., I. N. F. A., the Deccan News Service, Foreign News and Features, and the Bharat News Service. In view of the growing importance of Vijayawada as a newspaper publishing centre, the Department continued to have the benefit of a Teletypewriter or link-up with the State Information Centre, Vijayawada, in addition to a Telex service.

It is, as stressed at the outset, one of the primary functions of the Department to convey to the Government the reactions of the Press and the people to the policies and programmes of the Executive, so as to make it more responsive to the swing of popular opinion. To achieve this, as many as 15,945 clippings from the Telugu, English and Urdu newspapers and periodicals were furnished to the Government. A weekly Summary of Press reactions containing a gist of more important editorials, features etc., that are of interest to the State Government was continued to be compiled in the Directorate for official use.

Liaison with A.I.R.

To exploit the Spoken Word, the Department, continued to maintain close liaison with All India Radio, and extended co-operation in organising programmes under the series "Andhra Pradesh Marched Ahead" and "Rashtra Vikasa Vedika." The series, it may be added, spotlighted the developmental activities of the State Government. Publications

The Print Word is an influential medium of communication exercising a decisive impact on the intelligentsia of the land. This is being exploited by the Department through the publication of the monthly journal 'Andhra Pradesh' in four languages, viz. English, Telugu, Hindi and Urdu, spotlighting the activities of the State Government in particular. To enhance the journal's readership appeal and thus boost its circulation, popular features like poems, skits, short stories, novels, etc., are also published in the journal. From December 1975 the Telugu issue of the journal is being supplied to all the Gram Panchayats in the State. A special issue of the 'Andhra Pradesh'
on the Prime Minister's visit to Hyderabad in December 1975 was brought out. The Department, during the period under review, continued one of its normal activities of bringing out topical Publications in Telugu, English, and Urdu. As many as 18 publications were brought out during 1975-76.

Development of Film Industry

The medium of Film continues to be a most powerful medium of mass communication especially in a country like India with a high percentage of illiteracy. The State Government, therefore, attaches considerable importance to the development of film industry in Andhra Pradesh. The following activities designed to give a fillip to the growth of film industry were continued during the period under review.

(a) State Awards: Under the scheme of State Awards for best Telugu Films, selection of best Telugu films produced in the years 1973 and 1974 was done by a Committee constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. Gopala Reddy. The following were the Award Winning films. The awards, it may be added, were presented at functions held in March and September, 1975.

1973 Award Winning Films

Best Film : “Sharada”
Second Best Film : “Andala Ramudu”
Third Best Film : “Samsaram Sagaram”
Best Story of the Film : “Samsaram Sagaram”
Second Best Story of the Film : “Andala Ramudu”

1974 Award Winning Films

Best Film : “Alluri Seetarama Raju”
Second Best Film : “O Seethakatha”
Third Best Film : “Teerpu”
Best Story of the Film : “Tatamma Kala”
Second Best Story of the Film : “Manushulu Mattibommalu”

b) Subsidy Scheme

During the period under review, subsidies were paid to sixteen feature films. It will be recalled that the State Government had introduced a subsidy scheme in 1964 under which any feature film produced in this State conforming to minimum standards and adjudged by a Special Committee will be granted a subsidy of Rs. 50,000. The scheme has been extended from time to time and continues to be in force now. With effect from May, 1974, the amount of subsidy was enhanced to Rs. one lakh.
Appendices 23rd March, 1976.

(c) Scholarships

Scholarships have been awarded to two students studying at the Film and Television Institute of India, Poona. The Government have also instituted a scheme to award scholarship to the students studying at the Institute of Film Acting and Institute of Film Technology, Madras.

d) Sanction of loans to Film Studios

Term loans have been sanctioned for the construction of film studios to Sri A. Nageswara Rao (Rs. 24.70 lakhs) and Sri N. T. Rama Rao (Rs. 25 lakhs). A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was sanctioned to M/s. Sri Saradhi Studios to run the Studios which was under lay-off between July and October 1975.

e) Shooting Permits

The Government have authorised the Director of Information and Public Relations to grant permission for shooting of films on outdoor locales controlled by the Government with effect from July 1975. So far, permission has been granted for 15 films.

f) Film Development Corporation

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is keen on developing the film Industry in this State. As a first step in this direction an amendment has been made to the entertainment Tax Act providing 7% of the proceeds collected on account of Entertainment Tax for utilisation for development of Cinematograph, Films and Arts. A separate Corporation, known as the “Andhra Pradesh State Film Development Corporation Limited” has been constituted in October 1975 for undertaking various schemes for the development of Film Industry. The Corporation has taken up already two important schemes for implementation. Under the first scheme loans will be given for construction of studios in the Capital City and places in the State. The salient features of the scheme are as follows.

1. A maximum amount of Rs. 25 lakhs may be granted to a two-floor studio.

2. The loan shall be up to 70% of the cost of land and buildings, 80% of the cost of machinery and equipment and 50% of the assessed value of the second-hand equipment.

3. The loan is recoverable in 15 years in half-yearly instalments. The interest rate for the first five years is 9% and 12% for the remaining 10 years. Only interest has to be paid by the loans during the first 5 years.

4. The loan shall be against legal mortgage of the land and buildings and other moveable and immovable properties of the studio.
5. The benefit of this scheme is available for expansion of the existing studios also.

Accordingly Government have sanctioned to M/s. Annapurna Enterprises represented by Sri A. Nageswara Rao and M/s. Ramakrishna Cine studios represented by Sri N.T. Rama Rao Rs. 24.7 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs respectively. M/s. Annapurna Enterprises, Hyderabad have already utilised large portion of the loan sanctioned and their studio has started production of films. M/s. Ramakrishna Cine Studios have also availed some amount of the loan sanctioned. The construction work of the studio at Golconda Chowrasta in Hyderabad is in progress.

M/s. Sri Sarathi Studios has also been sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2.5 lakhs by the Government. The studio has again approached the Government to increase the quantum of loan to Rs. 6.5 lakhs as the amount sanctioned by the Government is not adequate. The matter is under active consideration of the Government and a decision will be communicated to them soon in the matter.

M/s. Southern Movietone Limited has been closed for the last few years and the Committee constituted to review the revival of sick industries is examining their representation for loan assistance for the revival of their studio.

The second scheme relates to the grant of loans for construction of cinema halls in the state. The salient features of the scheme are (a) that the outlay on the theatre shall not exceed Rs. 6 lakhs; (b) loans may be granted two-thirds of the cost of the cinema hall up to a maximum of Rs. 3 lakhs; (c) the rate of interest shall be 13% with 1% rebate for prompt payment on due dates. The loan is repayable in 60 monthly instalments.

351 applications have been sold up to 10-2-1976 and 10 loan applications have been received by the Film Development Corporation with relevant particulars. Pre-sanction inspection of the sites has been completed in nine cases and the applications are being processed for sanction of loans.

Another scheme has also been finalised for promoting construction of auditoriums in the district headquarters and other important towns in Andhra Pradesh. The salient features of the scheme are as follows:

(1) Auditoriums will be constructed at district head quarters towns and other important towns.

(2) The auditorium will have a seating capacity of 1,000 and its cost should not exceed Rs. 12 lakhs.
(3) 50% of the cost will be borne by State funds routed through the Film Development Corporation. 25% will be found a co-promotor and the balance 25% should be raised through local public contributions. T.T.D. has been pleased to be a co-promoter wherever necessary and the Board has communicated their consent.

(4) A Society should be registered in the district with the Collector/Revenue Divisional Officer as the Chairman, Chairman of the Municipality as Vice Chairman and the District Public Relations Officer as the Secretary-cum-Treasurer. Nominees of the Film Development Corporation and the co-promoters/as also the representatives of the local public shall have equal representation. It will be the responsibility of the society to organise collection of local contributions, prepare plans and estimates for the construction; of auditorium and be responsible for its proper construction. The society will also be responsible for managing the auditorium after it has been constructed.

5 The auditorium can be used for cultural and social purposes subject to rules to be formulated with the approval of the film Development Corporation.

g) Tax exemption;

The feature films entitled 'Teerpu' Telugu and 'Mahatma' (Film on Gandhiji in Telugu) have been exempted from the Entertainment tax.

COMMUNITY LISTENING

The Radio Engineering wing of the Department has 18,840 Community Radio Sets under its maintenance as on 1-11-75. Of these 950 Radio sets are operated on heavy duty dry battery packs. 7,719 are Transistor Community Radio sets and 10,180 are operated on the mains supply. Out of 15,962 Panchayats in Andhra Pradesh, 14,480 Panchayats are provided with at least one set. 3,561 Community Radio sets are working in the hamlets, Harijanawadas, etc. of the Panchayats. 799 sets are working in jails, schools and quasi-government institutions. 1,500 now Community Radio sets are under installation.

The conversion of 1,800 D. B. valve type sets into mains or transistorisation has been completed in view of the stoppage of manufacture of suitable D. B. packs. It is proposed to convert the remaining D.B. valve type sets into mains or transistor operated in the current year.

The Department arranges public address installation for State functions, conferences of the State Government and other important
functions. The maintenance organization has been reorganized and the offices of the Radio Supervisors were established in Taluk head quarters so as to be nearer to the C.R. centres. In December 1975 the Government have ordered the transfer of all the A.V. Equipments from the Panchayati Raj Department to the Directorate of Information and Public Relations with immediate effect. This is now under implementation.

**ADVERTISEMENTS**

The issuance of classified advertisements of various Departments of the State Government was continued to be centralized in the Directorate of Information and Public Relations. During 1975-76 1,313 classified advertisements were issued, the number of insertions being 5,730. Display advertisements centre on our nation-building activities especially in the more important sectors like Agriculture, Industry, Power, Irrigation and Social Services. Generally display advertisements are issued to periodicals while the dailies receive them on occasions like the Republic day, Independence Day and the State's anniversary Day.

**FIELD PUBLICITY**

Our Field Officers especially the District Public Relations Officers and the Taluk Public Relations Officers are the eyes and the ears of the Department. During the period under review, the District Public Relations Officers organized in their respective jurisdiction 2,310 films shows, 1,387 Exhibitions and 1,324 Public meetings, attended by about 14,80,341 people. In addition, as part of their normal activity, the D.P.R.O.s. issued 5,618 Press releases and visited 840 Taluk Information Centres and 223 Radio Rural Forums during the period under review.

**INFORMATION CENTRES**

With a view to disseminating useful information pertaining to Andhra Pradesh in particular and India in general, well-equipped Information Centres are being run at New Delhi, Hyderabad and Vijayawada. The New Delhi Information Centre, it may be mentioned here, circulated as many as 49 departmental notes relating to various proposals of the State Government pending with the Union Government among the members of Parliament during different sessions in 1975-76. In addition, the Centre continued its normal activities like issue of Press releases, topical feature articles and organization of social and cultural programmes in collaboration with local organisations at New Delhi on occasions like the Independence Day, Andhra Pradesh Formation Day, Republic Day, Ugadi, etc.

As is well-known, Vijayawada being an important news papers publishing centre in Andhra Pradesh, the State Information Centre
there continued to play an active role in Press liaison work. A total number of 67,996 persons visited the Centre during the period under review.

In addition to its normal activities, the State Information Centre Hyderabad during the period under review observed the birthdays of Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Sardar Vallabhbai Patel, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Gurazada Appa Rao, etc. in a befitting manner. On average, as many as 250 people visited the Centre daily. In addition to subscribing to over 200 news papers and periodicals in Telugu, English and Urdu and Hindi languages, the Centre brought out Informative folders on topical subjects regularly for free distribution to the public.

P. Ranga Reddy,
Minister for Finance and
Information and Public Relation.

NOTE ON DEMAND NO. IV ELECTIONS

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir,

I rise to move Demand No. IV for consideration by the Hon'ble Members of the Assembly.

The contents of the Demand are embodied in the detailed budget estimates that have been presented to the Assembly

A provision of Rs. 4,15,27,000/- is being sought under this demand. This provision was made presuming that the General Election to the Lok Sabha would be held before March, 1976 while the General Election to the State Legislative Assembly would be held before March, 1977, as normally due. The possibility of holding the General election to the State Legislative Assembly in 1975 itself along with the general election to the Lok Sabha was also kept in view. Under Section 21 (2) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the electoral roll of each Constituency should be revised before each General Election. The amount is, therefore, intended mainly to meet the expenditure on the salaries of the permanent staff both at the State Capital and the Districts, travel expenses, Office expenses, preparation and printing of electoral rolls for Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies, the conduct of elections to Lok Sabha, the State legislative Assembly and the biennial elections to the State Legislative Council.

The above facts account for the provision of:—

(1) Rs. 21,48,800 Under the minor head (a) (i) and (ii) Electoral Officers, Headquarters office and District Offices.

(2) Rs. 45,84,500 Under the minor head (b) prepara-
tion and printing of electoral rolls (i) Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies.

(3) Rs. 86,59,900
Under the minor head (c) Charges for conduct of elections for Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies when held simultaneously.

(4) Rs. 34,58,100
Under the minor head (d) Charges for conduct of elections to Parliament (i) Lok Sabha.

(5) Rs. 2,67,79,700
Under the minor head (e) Charges for conduct of elections to State Legislature (i) Legislative Assembly and;

(6) Rs. 3,58,000
Under the minor head (e) Charges for conduct of elections to State Legislature (i) Legislative Council.

The expenditure on the Electoral Officers at headquarters office and district offices and the preparation and printing of electoral rolls for Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies, though debited in the first instance to the State Government, is divisible between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 50:50. While the Central Government bears in full the expenditure on the conduct of elections to the Lok Sabha, the State Government meets wholly the expenditure on the conduct of elections to the State Legislative Assembly when held separately. If, however, the general elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly are held simultaneously, the expenditure is divisible between the Central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 50:50. The State Government bears in full the expenditure on the conduct of elections to the State Legislative Council.

P. NARASA REDDY,
Minister for Revenue.

NOTE ON THE TOURISM DEMAND FOR 1976-77.

The Budget Estimates for Tourism fall under Demand No.XLIX Tourism. The Budget Estimates for the year are Rs. 12,58,900 under non-plan and Rs. 5,00,000 under Plan.

The importance of Tourism is well acknowledged the world over since it not only earns foreign exchange but helps promotion of international understanding and national integration.

Andhra Pradesh has got the magnificent temples, beautiful lakes, picturesque water-falls, healthy summer resorts, game-sanctuaries, ideal seaside resorts and archeological monuments to offer to the
tourists. A tremendous amount of construction and reconstruction work has yet to be completed to make our State an "Tourist Paradise".

With a view to advise the Government on the steps to be taken to improve the tourist facilities in the State, the State Government have reconstituted the Andhra Pradesh State Tourism Development Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

Similarly, to advise the Government on the measures to be taken for developing Horsley Hills as a summer resort, the Government have reconstituted the Horsley Hills Development Committee, with Collector, Chittoor as Chairman.

The Government have agreed for the setting up of a company for the promotion of Charter Service and Tourism in the State, under the Company's Act, with the object of providing tourists transport services and better facilities for tourists with the financial participation of Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, the State Tourism Department and the India Tourism Development Corporation as partners.

The Department of Tourism which was created in May, 1974 is taking several measures for developing tourism in the State.

Functions of the Tourism Department:

The activities of the Tourism Department fall under the following main categories:—

1. Compilation, production and distribution of tourist literature.
2. Running of the State Tourist Information Bureau and Regional Tourist Information Bureau to provide tourist information and guide the tourists.
3. Conducting sight-seeing tour and running of boats.
4. Maintenance of Tourist Rest Houses in the State.
5. Development of Tourist places including summer resorts and beach resorts.
6. Recognition and approval of Excursion Agents, Travel Agents, Tourist Car Operators and Hotel Projects.
7. Co-ordination with the Government of India in implementation of Central Government Tourism Schemes in the State.
8. Covering the visits of V.I.P.s and guests of the Department of Tourism, Government of India.

The Department is maintaining the Tourist Information Bureau and Tourist Counters at the following places:—

1. State Tourist Information Bureau at Hyderabad.
2. Regional Tourist Information Bureau at Tirupati, Vishakhapatnam and Warangal,
3. Tourist Information Office at Nagarjunasagar.
4. Andhra Pradesh State Tourist Information Centre at New-Delhi.
5. Tourist Information Counters at Hyderabad and Vishakhapatnam Airports.

Many schemes are being implemented for the promotion and development of Tourism in the State. A resume of the programmes of the State Tourism Department taken up during 1975-76 and proposed to be taken up during 1976-77 is as hereunder.

Tourism Scheme During 1975-76: State Schemes:

The following schemes taken up during the previous year are expedited to be completed by the end of this year:

1. Tourist Rest House at Mypad.
2. Tourist Rest House at Araku Valley.
3. Changing Rooms at Lawson’s Bay, Vishakhapatnam.
4. Construction of Staff Quarters and improvements to the Tourist Pavilion at Pochara Water falls.
5. Repairs to the A.D.Cs Quarters at Horsley Hills.
6. Repairs and furnishing of the tourist rest houses with necessary linen, crockery, cutlery and furniture etc.

The Departmental Luxury Mini Buses introduced at Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Warangal for conducting sightseeing tours are continued during the year. As the cost of the petrol has gone up it is proceed to purchase two diesel run mini buses during the current financial year to replace the petrol driven mini buses.

VISIT OF V.I.P.S:

To cover with visits of V.I.Ps, of Delegations, Travel Agents and guests of the Government of India and the State Government and to arrange for their sightseeing tours and visits, one post of Assistant Tourist Information Officer has been created in the Department in October, 1975.

TOURIST LITERATURE:

The Department has procured the following publications during the current year.

1. Andhra Pradesh Tourist Map.
2. Tourist attractions in Andhra Pradesh.
3. Vijayawada.
4. Golconda.
5. Bhadrachalam.
6. Yadagirigutta.
The Department also produced a table calendar on the occasions of Ugadi from April 1975 to March, 1976.

JOINT PUBLICITY:

For promoting Tourism in the South the following publications were brought out jointly by all the Southern States:
1. Brochure "India—The Sunny South Beckons."
2. South India Tourist Man.
3. Hoster on Charminar.

GUIDES TRAINING COURSE:

To make available the services of the trained guides to the Tourists visiting Nagarjunasagar and Nagarjuna Konda, a batch of Guides was trained by the State Tourism Department, with the cooperation of the Archeological Survey of India and Nagarjunasagar Dar Organisation in July, 1975.

TOURIST INFORMATION COUNTER AT RAILWAY STATIONS:

To provide Tourist Information for the visitors coming by train it is proposed to open Tourist Information Counters at Hyderabad and Secunderabad Railway Stations and the space has also been secured from the Railways on rental basis for putting up of the counters.

DEVELOPMENT OF NAGARJUNASAGAR COMPLEX:

The Government have sanctioned an additional amount of Rs. 12,00,000 in the current financial year for the reimbursement to the Nagarjunasagar Dam Organisation towards the cost of the buildings, furniture etc. transferred by them to the Tourism Department at Nagarjunasagar in the year 1969.

The Government have also sanctioned an additional amount of Rs. 400,000 under plan for developing gardens, lawns, fountains and improving the Ferry Point etc. at Nagarjunasagar in the current financial year. The amounts sanctioned have been placed at the disposal of the Nagarjunasagar Dam Organisation.

At the time of the transfer of the Guest Houses at Nagarjunasagar from Dam Organisation to the Tourism Department the work charged staff attached to the above guest Houses was also transferred. The Government have issued orders in the current year treating the work charged personnel transferred to the Tourism Department as provincial establishment by sanctioning the relevant posts.

EXHIBITIONS:

With a view to popularise the places of tourist interest in the State and to create tourism consciousness among the people, the Tourism
Department participated in the Exhibition during the World Telugu Conference and the All India Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad in the current year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHEMES

Tourist Bungalows at Warangal and Mantralayam:—The Tourist Bungalows at Warangal and Mantralayam in Kurnool District sanctioned by the Government of India are expected to be completed shortly.

Camping Site at Hyderabad:
The site has been acquired by the State Tourism Department on the foreshore of Mir Alam Tank at Hyderabad for construction of Camping Site and the Government of India has been requested to sanction the camping site.

PROGRAMME FOR 1976-77:—

For the year 1976-77, an amount of Rs. 5,00,000 has been allotted for Tourism under the Plan. In addition to spill over works the following new schemes are proposed to be taken up during the year 1976-77.

1. Tourist Rest House at Tupilepalem:—
   Tupilepalem in Nellore District is a seaside resort with a fine beach. A tourist rest house with facility for bath and dress changing rooms will be taken up for construction at Tupilepalem during 1976-77.

2. Tourist Rest House at Kakinada:—
   Kakinada, in addition being a seaside town is progressing in other respects also. The accommodation facilities for the tourists at Kakinada are limited. It is therefore proposed to construct a Tourist Rest House at Kakinada during 76-77 for which the Kakinada Boat Club had come forward to give land to the State Government on long case with normal rent.

3. Construction of Tourist Rest House at Yadagirigutta:—
   The Devasthanam people have agreed to alienate site to Tourist department freely for the construction of a Tourist Rest House at Yadagirigutta. It is proposed to start the work during 1976-77.

Construction of Dormitory type of accommodation at Lepakshi:—

Lepakshi in Anantapur District is a very important tourist place which attracts a good number of tourists. At present there is one tourist house with two single rooms. As the accommodation facilities are at present are very meagre it is programmed to provide dormitory type of accommodation.
5. Purchase of a diesel haul Mini Bus

For providing sight seeing tours to the tourists visiting the State it is proposed to purchase one more diesel haul mini bus during 1976-77.

6. Tourist Exhibitions, and Festivals:

As a part of tourist publicity, the newly created Tourism Department has to take part in the Exhibitions at Hyderabad and other places and also organise Tourists Festivals in the State. It is provided for them during the year 1976-77.

7. Production of Tourist Literature:

During the year 1976-77, it is proposed to bring out the following tourist publications:

1. Gallaries and Museums.
2. Shrines of Andhra Pradesh.
4. Diary 1976-77 (from Ugadi Day.)
5. Lepakshi.

General:—

Though there are many spots of tourist importance in the State to be developed it is difficult to develop all of these due to meagre financial resources. Hence steps are being taken to develop on a phased programme on the basis of high priority depending upon the availability of funds.

Ch. Devananda Rao,
Minister for Tourism.