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THE 
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali

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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

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4. Sri R. N. Sarma
5. Sri K. Kutumba Rao
6. Sri Md. Ghouse Khan

Chief Reporter: Sri Habeeb Abdur Rahman
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday the 26th March, 1976.
The House met at Half-past Eight of the Clock.

(MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recommendations of the 'Pay Revision Commissioner'

601—

*6967-Q.—Sri C.V.K. Rao (Kakinada):—Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Pay Revision Commissioner submitted his report;

(b) whether Commissioner recommended D. A. merged pay scales for the State Government employees;

(c) the other recommendations made by the Commission; and

(d) whether the Government studied the report and approved it; and

(e) if not, the reasons there for?

The Minister for Finance (Sri P. Ranga Reddy):—(a) Yes Sir,

(b) Yes Sir,

(c) A copy of the Report of the Pay Revision Commissioner has been supplied to the members of the House.

(d) Yes Sir. To the extent of D. A. merged scales and principles of fixation of pay with provision for notional fixation of pay from 1st January, 1974 and monetary benefit from 1st May, 1975 (i.e) salary for May, 1975 payable in June, 1975 orders have already been issued.

Orders have also been issued in regard to enhancement of remuneration to menials paid from contingencies and enhancement of subsidy to Rural Medical Practitioners and Maternity Assistants.

*An asterisk before the name Indicates confirmation by the Member.

(487)

29—1
26th March, 1976.

Oral Answers to Questions.

In regard to the recommendations of the Pay Revision Commissioner about Special Pays, it has been decided to defer these proposals.

The concerned departments have been asked to examine the recommendations of the Pay Revision Commissioner regarding higher starts, fixed pay posts, replacement of subsidised system of rural medical relief by full time practitioners.

(e) if not, the reasons therefor.

(f) Does not arise.
Persons Working in Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd. Vizag

602—

*7731.(X)Q.—Sri P. Sanyasi Rao (Visakhapatnam):—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state;

(a) the number of persons working in the Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd. Vishakhapatnam, which carries on works in Visakhatnam steel Plant area;

(b) the number of local candidates to whom employment was provided in it and the number of ryots who lost their lands that are provided with employment in it;

(c) the number of contractors to whom Hindustan Steel Construction Limited entrusted works and whether it is a fact that these contractors are employing others without giving employment to the local ryots; and

(d) whether the local Legislator has given any representation to the District Collector in this matter and the steps taken by the Government thereon?

The Minister for Industries (Sri P. Basi Reddy).—(a) 78’ (excluding officers)

(b) Local candidates - 45

No. of ryots who lost their lands that are provided with employment - about 10.

(c) Hindustan Steel Construction Limited entrusted the works to 2 sub-contractors: According to available information the sub-contractors provide employment to local ryots.

(d) Yes, Shri P. Sanyasi Rao, M.L.A. has given a representation on 30th October 75 regarding employment of persons from the families whose lands were acquired for Steel Plant. The matter was inquired into and a reply was sent to Sri P. Sanyasi Rao by the Government on 30-12-1975.

(3) పుస్తకం:- శివారు చట్టాను కింద మారింది మనం. ఇది పుస్తకం
నుండి ప్రత్యేకంగా 10 సంవత్సరాల ప్రారంభంలో బాగా మారింది.
ఇది ప్రత్యేకంగా అది సంస్ఫారంపల్లి దీన్ని తప్పింది. 35 సంవత్సరాలకు
చెందిన అది మనం. మార్చరి 30 సంవత్సరాల పాటు ఇది తెలిపబడుతుంది.

(4) పుస్తకం:- ముఖ్యంగా చాలు తప్పడానికి చెందిన చాలా సమయం
మారింది. అది ప్రత్యేకంగా 20 సంవత్సరాల ప్రారంభంలో మారింది.
ఇది మార్చరి 25 సంవత్సరాల పాటు మనం. మార్చరి 30 సంవత్సరాల పాటు
ఇది తెలిపబడుతుంది. అది ప్రత్యేకంగా మనం. మార్చరి 20 సంవత్సరాల పాటు
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(5) పుస్తకం:- ముఖ్యంగా చాలు తప్పడానికి చెందిన చాలా సమయం
మారింది. అది ప్రత్యేకంగా 25 సంవత్సరాల ప్రారంభంలో మారింది.
ఇది మార్చరి 30 సంవత్సరాల పాటు మనం. మార్చరి 30 సంవత్సరాల పాటు
ఇది తెలిపబడుతుంది. మార్చరి 30 సంవత్సరాల పాటు ఇది తెలిపబడుతుంది.

(6) పుస్తకం:- ముఖ్యంగా చాలు తప్పడానికి చెందిన చాలా సమయం
మారింది. అది ప్రత్యేకంగా 30 సంవత్సరాల ప్రారంభంలో మారింది.
ఇది మార్చరి 30 సంవత్సరాల పాటు మనం. మార్చరి 30 సంవత్సరాల పాటు
ఇది తెలిపబడుతుంది. మార్చరి 30 సంవత్సరాల పాటు ఇది తెలిపబడుతుంది.

(7) పుస్తకం:- ముఖ్యంగా చాలు తప్పడానికి చెందిన చాలా సమయం
మారింది. అది ప్రత్యేకంగా 35 సంవత్సరాల ప్రారంభంలో మారింది.
ఇది మార్చరి 30 సంవత్సరాల పాటు మనం. మార్చరి 30 సంవత్సరాల పాటు
ఇది తెలిపబడుతుంది. మార్చరి 30 సంవత్సరాల పాటు ఇది తెలిపబడుతుంది.

(8) పుస్తకం:- ముఖ్యంగా చాలు తప్పడానికి చెందిన చాలా సమయం
మారింది. అది ప్రత్యేకంగా 40 సంవత్సరాల ప్రారంభంలో మారింది.
ఇది మార్చరి 30 సంవత్సరాల పాటు మనం. మార్చరి 30 సంవత్సరాల పాటు
ఇది తెలిపబడుతుంది. మార్చరి 30 సంవత్సరాల పాటు ఇది తెలిపబడుతుంది.
Attaching of Iron and Steel Division to the Office of the Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Hyderabad.

603—

7787 Q.—Sri Nissankararao Venkataratnam :—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred LAQ No. 4180 placed on the Table of the House on 31-3-75 and state :

(a) whether the State Government have requested the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi, to attach the Iron and Steel Division to the Office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Hyderabad detaching it from Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras ; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been received ?

The Minister for Fisheries (Sri D. Munuswamy) :—(a) & (b)

Yes Sir. The request made to attach the Iron and Steel Division to the licensing authorities within the State of Andhra Pradesh viz., Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Hyderabad and Controller of Imports and Exports, Visakhapatnam detaching it from the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras has been complained with by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, New Delhi. Accordingly from 1st April, 1973 the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Hyderabad and Controller of Imports and Exports, Visakaptnam are the licensing authorities in respect of iron and steel items for actual users situated in their jurisdiction.

The Mineral and the Metal Trading Corporation through which the question is being revised for having its branch—but no material is being utilised through the branch. Everything is going on very fair Sir.
Sri D. Munuswamy:—That particular information is not available with me. I can get that information and communicate it to the Hon'ble Member.

Taking Over the Nizam Orthopaedic Hospital:

604—

*7123-Q.—Sri Nallapareddy Srinivasul Reddy:—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by the State Government to take over the Nizam Orthopaedic Hospital, Hyderabad and to open Neurology and Cardiology wards in it;

(b) whether the State Government are proposing to acquire the land situated around the hospital for the development of the hospital;

(c) the amount proposed to be spent by the State Government for the development of the Nizam Orthopaedic hospital;

(d) whether the Government have got a scheme prepared for the development of the said hospital and;

(e) if so, the particulars of that scheme?

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

(a) Yes sir. It has been taken over by the Government on 13-2-76. It is also proposed to open certain specialities including Neurology & Cardiology.

(b) This is not yet finalised.

(c) Rs. 2,07,78,000/- is at present estimated for development of the Hospital.

(d) and (e)—Yes sir. In addition to orthopaedic speciality, six specialties are proposed to be developed in this Hospital: They are Cardiology, Cardio Thoracic Surgery Neurosurgery and Urology.

3-40 a.m.

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

Within the rules and regulations if they come, we will absorb.

Did you say that the total bed strength you are going to provide for the various super specialities?

Mr. K. Rajamallu:—With each speciality we are going to have 25 beds.

Buining Instruments in King George Hospital, Vizag.

Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi (Gudur):—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several instruments in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, have been burnt due to excess flow of current, in June 1975;

(b) if so, the particulars of these instruments, and their cost; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that emergency operation cases have been postponed due to burning of the instruments?

The Minister for Health (Mr. K. Rajamallu):—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.
Mr. Speaker:—Whether they have been burnt due to excess flow of current is the question.

Water cooler in the Medical Store. It is also a little damaged. We had the expenditure of its repairs, and cost of the repairs, from the contractor and he promised to send the estimate. Pedestal Fan in the Administrative Block. This was recently repaired in May 1975 at a cost of Rs. 180. It again went out of order. Approximately the cost of repairs would be Rs. 200.

On 27th June 1975, even though there was "partial shut down of electricity in King George Hospital, the emergency operation,
theatre functioned without any postponement of operation. The operation conducted was distracted perennial hernia in the Unit I. On the following day there was no emergency operation at all. On 28th June 1975 two operations were conducted in Gynecology.

Assignment of Temple Lands to the Harijans in Ongole Taluq

(a) when the Harijans of Santhanuthalapadu, Karumanchi and Ulavapadu villages of Ongole taluk applied for temple lands as house sites; and

(b) whether pattas will immediately be issued to the said Harijans as promised by the Hon. Minister on the Floor of the Assembly.

The Minister for Endowments (Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju):—

(a) The dates of representations are given below;

From the Harijans of Santhanuthalapadu village dt. 30-9-1975.
From the Backward Caste Coolies of Karumanchi village - 23-11-1974.
No such representation has been received by the Endowments Department from the Harijans of Ulavapadu village.

(b) I do not remember to have given any such promise. However, proposals for acquisition of the lands in question for the purpose are under consideration. The distribution of this sites by the Collector will take place only after the Land Acquisition Proceedings are completed.

29—2
Oral Answers to Questions

26th March, 1976.

8.50 a.m.

(i) ऎ. १०२५५—श्रीदेवी, कोचिली धनेश्वर जिल्ला सीमांत में खासियत प्राप्त के लिए योग्य है। क्षेत्र में अचूक रूप से रहने वाले एक स्थानीय निवासी की सहायता के लिए कृपया अनुमोदित करें।

२. ३६५४—ऋषिकेश, अन्नपूर्ण देवी मन्दिरी जिल्ला सीमांत में खासियत प्राप्त के लिए योग्य है। क्षेत्र में अचूक रूप से रहने वाले एक स्थानीय निवासी की सहायता के लिए कृपया अनुमोदित करें।

३. ३५५४—विकल्प, वांछित वस्थित तथा विस्फोटिक में खासियत प्राप्त के लिए योग्य है। क्षेत्र में अचूक रूप से रहने वाले एक स्थानीय निवासी की सहायता के लिए कृपया अनुमोदित करें।

४. ६५५४—विरोध, स्वयंवर धर्माभिनंत्र जिल्ला सीमांत में खासियत प्राप्त के लिए योग्य है। क्षेत्र में अचूक रूप से रहने वाले एक स्थानीय निवासी की सहायता के लिए कृपया अनुमोदित करें।
SeH^& # of & Regional Research Celrtfe at Chintapalli by Coffee
Board

607

*7683-Q.—Sri M.Nagi Reddy —Will the Minister for Forests
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has given its consent for
the proposal made by the Coffee Board to set up a Regional Research
Centre at Chintapalli in the agency area of Visakhapatnam district;
(b) if so, the expenditure to be incurred for the said Research
Centre;
(c) the land required for the said Research Centre; and
(d) who will bear the expenditure required for that centre.
The Minister for Forests (Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari)—
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Chief Conser-
vator of Forests, it appears that about Rs.49 lakhs have been pro-
vided for the establishment of the Research Centre.

(c) The Coffee Board has requested for 500 acres of forest land
for the purpose and 500 acres of forest land at Chintapalli in
Visakhapatnam District has been handed over to the Coffee Board.

(d) The entire expenditure on the Research Centre will be borne
by the Coffee Board.

*Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—When this Research Centre would be
completed?
Legislation Regarding Suspension of Employees

608—

*7670 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:— Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government propose to get a Legislation prohibiting suspension of any employee for more than a month and the case must be settled soon after; and

(b) if so, when

The Minister for Labour (Sai T. Anjaiah) —(a) & (b) Yea Sir. Government are amending the model Standing Orders providing that no suspension for more than 45 days should be resorted to pending enquiry. These model Standing Orders will have to be adopted by Industrial Establishments.

Construction of Road under Krushi Programme in Chittirala Village

609—

*7732.(M)-Q- Sarvasri B. Rama Sarma (Deverkonda) and M. Nagi Reddy:— Will the Minister for Panchyati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the road has been taken up under Krushi Programme to Chittirala village of Devarakonda Panchayat Samithi, Nalgonda district during 1972-73.
(b) the length of the road (in miles) constructed and the expenditure incurred;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said village which is situated in the midst of hills has no any type of communication facilities;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the ryots of the said village have no opportunity to take their paddy to the market for sale;

(e) whether the Government will take steps to allot necessary funds and complete the said road in view of the inconveniences being experienced by the public of that village?

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Sri L. Laxmana Das):—

(a) Yes, Sir. The work was taken up under Crash Programme.

(b) 3.8 K.M. length of road has been constructed and an expenditure of Rs. 60,333/- was incurred.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It is not possible to take up this work during 1976-77 due to the paucity of funds.
26th March, 1976.

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri Kudupudi Prabhakara Rao:—How much amount has been spent on this?

Sri Kupudi Prabhakara Rao:—So, it is a criminal waste.
Per mission to Appear Directly for the Degree Examination without Appearing for Tenth and Intermediate Classes

70Q—Sri P.V. Ramana (Anakapalli):— Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to permit Private Candidates to appear directly for the Degree Examinations without appearing for the examinations of tenth and Intermediate classes;

if so, the year from which it will be introduced; and

the Universities in which the same will be introduced?

The Minister for Education (Sri M. V. Krishna Rao):— (a) The question of permitting candidates to appear for the Degree examinations without appearing for tenth and Intermediate Clasases is under consideration of Andhra University.

and (c): Do not arise.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—Can we appear for the examination?

Mr. Speaker:—It would be for working people.

Funds Allotted to Nagarjunasagar University at Guntur and Kakatiya University at Warangal

752Q Sri Nissa\u0101kararao Venkataratnam (Guntur II):—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of Nagarjunasagar University at Guntur and Kakatiya University at Warangal;

(b) the funds so far allotted to each by the University Grants Commission;
(c) whether it is a fact that U.G.C. advised to go slow in setting up of new University and also to consolidate P.O. Centres at Guntur, Warangal and Ananthapur; and
(d) the effect of above recommendations of U.G.C. on the progress of Universities at Guntur and Warangal?

Sri M.V. Krishna Rao:— (a) The U.G.C. have agreed to the establishment of Unitary Universitiae at Guntur and Warangal. Necessary preparatory measures are being taken.
(b) No funds have been allotted by the U.G.C.
(c) The position is as under (a) as far as Post-graduate Centres at Warangal and Guntur.
As far as Anantapur it has to be consolidated.
(d) Does not arise.
Reservation of Seats for Ladies in the Colleges of Engineering and Technology in Andhra University

Sri P.V. Ramana:— Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reserve certain seats in the Colleges of Engineering and Technology in Andhra University for ladies in 1975-76;

(b) if so, what percentage of seats have been reserved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri Bhatham Sriramamurthy):—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One seat in each course.

(c) Does not arise.

Sri Ch. Parasuramanaidu (Parvathipuram) :—In regard to reservation of seats in the educational institutions for ladies, is it in consonance with the Constitution? Second Point is, in this year, when we are propagating spending lot of money and encouraging the equity of sexes, why this reservation was considered necessary?

When it is not in accordance with the Constitution, it has to be checked and it is the duty of the Hon'ble Minister to see that such things does not happen.
Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—It is only my suggestion. Hon. Chief Minister may appreciate my suggestion.

Mr. Speaker:—What is the percentage of seats reserved?

Mr. Speaker:—The answer does not say one seat extra but it says one seat in each course.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—When there is equality among men and women...
Sri A. Sriramulu:—We want to know the total number of seats in the University now reserved for women. We are told that one more seat has been reserved in addition to what is available.

Sri Bhattacharjee:—I will not able to answer this question now during the supplementaries.

Establishment of a School of Printing Technology

613—

*7584 Q.—Srî P. V. Ramana:—Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a School of Printing Technology; and

(b) if so, when and where?

Srî Bhattam Srîrama Murthy:—(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The matter is under correspondence with the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

Srî D. Venkatesam:—What are the other technical courses you have proposed to introduce this year?

Development of Sports and Games in Educational Institutions

614—

*6216-(Y) Q.—Srî K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju (Srungavaramukota):—Will the Minister for Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proper attention is not being paid for the development of Sports and Games in the Educational institutions due to which Andhra Pradesh is very much behind other States in various Sports and Games;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the sports fees collected from the students in the schools and colleges are generally misused and not spent in sports;

(c) whether it is also a fact that thousands of Physical Educational Teachers employed by the Schools are allowed either idle away their time or given some other work not connected with sports;

(d) whether any directives have been issued to the Educational Institutions to co-ordinate their sports programmes, training, etc. with Andhra Pradesh Sports Council;

(e) the number of schools and colleges without play-grounds; and the steps Government are taking to provide the same?

(f) whether there are schools or colleges without swimming pools particularly in coastal districts; and if so the steps taken to provide those facilities; and

(g) whether any additional funds will be provided to Andhra Pradesh Sports Council to concentrate on school sports?
The Minister for Education (Sri M. V. Krishna Rao):—(a) No, Sir.
(b) No, Sir. No such instances have come to the notice of the Government so far.
(c) No, Sir.
(d) Yes, Sir, The Director of School Education is a member of Andhra Pradesh Sports Council and co-ordinates the school sports activities with those of the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council. The District Educational Officers are either Secretaries or members of the District Sports Councils and co-ordinate the school and general sports activities at the District level.
(e) 301 High Schools are not having play-grounds. Government have decided to provide play-grounds to educational institutions on a phased programme.
(f) N. B. G. R. High School at Rajahmundry is having a swimming pool. However, swimming pools are not required to be provided by the Educational Institutions.
(g) the existing grant-in-aid of Rs. 7 lakhs to the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council has been enhanced to Rs. 19.99 lakhs during 1975-76.
Oral Answers to Questions:

26th March, 1976.

613 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Handlooms and Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Wardha" looms are proposed to be supplied to handloom weavers in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the speciality of 'Wardha' looms;

(c) whether the State Government will supply 'Wardha' looms to the handloom weavers on subsidy basis;

Supply of Wardha Looms to Handloom Weavers in Andhra Pradesh

Supply of Wardha Looms to Handloom Weavers in Andhra Pradesh:

615—

(d) the number of Wardha looms to be supplied and the time by which the same will be supplied;
(e) the price of the sam?

The Minister for Handlooms (Sri K.V. Kesavulu):—(a) Wardha type loom is still in an experimental stage. Therefore the possibility of designing and manufacturing an improved types of loom in Andhra Pradesh itself is being examined. It is proposed to supply an improved type of loom to weavers co-operative societies.

(b) Unlike handloom which is made of wood, Wardha looms is of light metal construction. There is only one type of manual operation, namely pedalling with both legs for working the loom. All other motions are automatic. It has cyclic pedal operation. Wardha looms are mainly useful for producing light fabrics of thin construction though production of cloth of slightly heavier construction is also being experimented.

(c) As per the approved pattern of assistance looms can be supplied on loan-cum-subsidy basis to societies.

(d) It is not possible to indicate now the exact number of looms and time of supply.

(e) It ranges approximately from Rs. 1,175 to Rs. 2,200 per loom.

Issue of Loans to Small Land Holders by the Nationalised Banks.

7614 Q.—Sri Peter Paul Chukka (Prathipadu):—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Andhra pradesh Land Mortgage Bank objected to the issue of loans for digging wells and for pump sets to small land holders by the Nationalised Banks at its meeting held at Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Andhra Pradesh Land Mortgage Bank can issue loans even to the non-members of their Bank?

The Minister for P.W.D. (Sri Ch. Venkata Rao) :—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
(c) The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank Ltd., Hyderabad cannot issue loans to the non-members as per the provisions in the byelaws.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Waiving of Entertainment Tax for “Kavitha and Theerpu” Cinemas

S.N.Q. No. 7739 A.—Sarvasri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulreddi A. Sreeramulu, K. Rangadoss (Kollapur), C.V.K. Rao, and V. Srikrishna, (Mangalagiri) :—Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether entertainment tax, Sales tax, etc., have been waived for the two Telugu cinemas ‘Kavitha and Theerpu’ and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is any committee at the State level to recommend to the State Government for waiving the taxes on Cinemas;

(c) the norms fixed for waiving of the taxes;

(d) the approximate amount that has been waived for the said two Cinemas;

(e) whether the State Government are considering to reimburse the amount to the local bodies; and

(f) whether the Government are considering to grant cash awards instead of waiving taxes?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy :— (a) Cinematograph exhibitions are liable to entertainment tax only and there is no levy of sales tax on them. It is considered that the film ‘Theerpu’ is experimental in nature and the ‘Kavitha’, is of educative value. Accordingly the two Telugu Cinemas ‘Kavitha’ and ‘Theerpu’ have been exempted from levy of entertainments tax under section 4(1) and 4(1-A) of the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 in exercise of the powers conferred on Government by section 8 of the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Section 8 of the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax Act, empowers the State Government by general or special order to grant exemption from payment of the entertainments tax to any entertainments where they are satisfied—

(a) that the entertainment is meant for the education and entertainment of the children;

(b) that the entertainment is a documentary film produced or exhibited by or under the authority of the Government of India or the State Government; or

(c) that the entertainment belongs to such other class, as may be prescribed.

Provided that no such exemption shall be granted where the rate of admission to such entertainment exceeds one rupee.

(d) and (e) As the said two cinemas were exempted from tax, the question of waiving tax and reimbursing any amount to the local bodies does not arise.

(f) No, Sir.
Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru):—Apart from good or bad, when Government wants to grant exemption from entertainment tax or any tax, is it desirable that it should be exclusively left in the hands of one or two individuals at Government level? Or is it more desirable to have an impartial Committee to scrutinise the whole thing and make recommendation?

Mr. Speaker:—That is a different question altogether. It is under law now vested in the Government.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—It is true. When the Act was framed in the year 1939, this was not visualised. They only visualised dramatic performances and other things. In the present circumstances, is it not desirable; is it not more conducive to set up a committee with some experts and educationalists so that an impartial critical review is made before exemption is granted?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy.—These are the two Telugu feature films for which the exemption was granted. Now the question is: as it is—the synopsis of the picture is given—and these were witnessed by two experts in the Commercial Tax Department as well as Board of Revenue.

They have made the recommendations. In addition to these two experts, I have myself seen the picture and was convinced.
Second thing is so far as 'TEERPU' is concerned, this is the first Telugu picture which was directly invited by the Film Festival at Berlin even before it was released. This is the one Telugu picture which was included among the 7 pictures for International Film Festival abroad in Yugoslavia and Poland and it was also shown in Moscow.

About 'Kavita', we had a long description over it. I shall arrange for the members to see the picture. I entirely agree for the Members Hon'ble Member that this should not be left with the Ministers or anybody. I accept that hereafter fix up a small committee before such exemption is given. In fact, I have minute in the file when exemption was given to Kavita. We will have to lay down a procedure, even by constituting a small committee, before such exemption is given.

Vacant Posts of Inspectors and Assistant Directors of Training.

615—B

S.N.Q.No. 7736.—Sri Nallapureddi Srinivasul Reddy:—Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Inspectors of Training and Assistant Director of Training vacant in the State and since how long they are pending?

(b) the reasons for the abnormal delay in filling up these posts and when will these posts be filled up;

(c) whether it is a fact that as per the G.O.Ms.No. 1146, General Administration (Rules) dated 13-9-61 the Lecturers in Mechanical or Electrical (Engineering Graduates) working in Polytechnics can be recruited as inspectors of Training and Assistant Directors of Training on transfers from the other Department and if so, whether the Government Order will be implemented in filling up the posts?

The Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjaiah):—(a) Two posts of Inspectors of Training are vacant from 31-3-1971 and 27-7-1973. No post of Assistant Director of Training is vacant now.

(b) In view of the ban on filling up the posts earlier, these vacancies could not be filled up. Steps are being taken to fill up these posts soon.

(c) Yes, this aspect is being examined and the Posts would be filled up shortly according to rules.

Sri T. Anjaiah:—According to G.O, we can do it.
Recruitment of Employees by A.P. State Co-opt. Bank

S.N.O. No. 7737-T:—Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy, Vanka Satyanarayana, and B. Rama Sarma:—Will the Honourable Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Person-in-charge of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank has recruited 22 employees as Stenos and Clerks without calling for candidates from the employment Exchange, violating the Rules;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to prosecute Persons-in-charge;

(c) whether it is also a fact that he has not observed the Rule of Reservation in respect of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities and appointed all the candidates from caste Hindus belonging to one community only most of them related to the Person-in-charge; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government?

The Minister for P.W.D. (Sri Ch. Venkata Rao):—(a) The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank has appointed 22 Staff Assistants and 3 Stenos in October 1975. The Bank further prepared a panel of 13 more names for appointment of Staff Assistants. Out of the 22 Staff Assistants 3 did not join and one left after working for some time. The posts were advertised in newspapers and the advertisements furnished to the Employment Exchange. The Regional Employment Officer, Hyderabad clarified that the vacancies were deemed to have been notified to Employment Exchange.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Rule of reservation was not observed though one of those appointed is of Scheduled Caste. 15 of the Candidates appointed belong to one caste Hindu community. It is gathered that six of the candidates appointed are related to the Person-in-charge.

(d) Government have viewed this matter with serious concern and are taking necessary action to ensure that the vacancies not allotted to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in the appointments already made are compensated at the earliest. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies instructed the Bank to keep the balance panel in abeyance to check up the number of candidates from Scheduled Castes etc. out of those already appointed and working and also in the balance panel so that necessary action can be taken for appointment of adequate number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes as per the rule of reservation, if necessary by holding a selection afresh solely in favour of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.
Mr. A. Vasudeva Rao, Person-in-Charge of the Bank told the Deccan Chronicle, to-day that the Central Banks in the State were also requested to switch over to Telugu for their correspondence.

We will take serious action on it.
Sri A. Sriramulu: — Chief Minister has admitted that there are serious irregularities. There is a precedent just a few days ago in this House alone. Another Person-in-charge was allegedly to have committed some irregularities in the Handloom Apex Society was replaced. Will the Chief Minister fall of this precedent and replace the present person-in-charge also?

I will take very serious action.

(a) the conditions on which Junior College was established at Parvathipuram, Srikakulam Dist;

(b) whether in part fulfilment of such conditions a gift deed was effected in the name of the Junior College for 20 acres of land,
Si 8 26th March, 1976* Short Notice Questions and Answers.

and a deposit of 1 1/4 lakhs of rupees in the Bank was made in the Joint names of the District Educational Officer and the President of the Junior College;

(c) whether the Committee undertook to build on the site the buildings necessary for the establishment of the college and on such undertaking the Govt. established the Junior College in the Old Zilla Parishad High School buildings;

(d) whether on the above said site the necessary buildings were raised with the above funds and its interest;

(e) whether the Principal of the Junior College reported that the Old High School building is quite unsuitable for the College to continue any more in it, including hazard to the health of the boys being crammed for space and accommodation;

(f) whether the private degree Committee unauthorisedly occupied the new buildings of the Junior College which is Government property despite the orders of the Director of Public Instruction for handing over the buildings to the Junior College; and

(g) will the Government take immediate action to restore the said buildings to the Junior College as rightly belonging to it?

The Minister for Education (Sri M.V. Krishna Rao):—

(a) The opening of New Government Junior College at Parvathipuram, Srikalum District was permitted on the conditions that the Committee should pay cash contribution of Rs. 2.00 lakhs and donate land about 20 acres.

(b) The College Committee raised donation and deposited Rs. 1,15,000/- and also donated 18 1/2 acres of land in favour of Government Junior College, Parvathipuram.

(c) The College Committee was permitted to undertake construction of buildings required for the Govt. Junior College, Parvathipuram in the site donated by the Committee and also permitted to utilise the Cash contribution of Rs. 1,15,000/-. The construction of the building was permitted exclusively for Govt. Junior College on the site of the Government Junior College.

(d) The plans and estimate were prepared for construction of additional accommodation required at a cost of Rs. 2,15,000/- and the Committee agreed to meet the additional amount over and above Rs. 1,15,000/- available in the joint account. The Committee has constructed the additional buildings with the funds raised for the purpose.

(e) The Principal has reported that the Old High School buildings are quite inadequate and the classes VII to IX were running in shift system.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Necessary action will be taken in the matter.
Enquiry Commission to go into the matter of granting
'Ph.D.' Osmania University.

S.N.Q.N.7737-B Sri N. Venkataratnam:— Will the hon. Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a One-Man Commission of Mr. V. Parthasarathy, retired Judge of the High Court was appointed in 1974, in the matter of granting a "Ph.D." to a research Scholar of Osmania University;

(b) whether the report is submitted by the Commission and if so, the main contents of the report;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Commission passed strictures on the Osmania University Syndicate; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to eliminate the defects pointed out in the report by the Commission?

Sri M.V. Krishna Rao:— (a) The One-Man Commission of Mr. V. Parthasarathy was appointed in 1975 to go into the applications of candidates who had not been regularly permitted by the University to appear for the University Examination conducted in 1974 and who wanted to have the results for the same. One research Scholar had appealed that his results for Ph.D. was delayed. His case also was referred to this Commission.

(b) Yes, Sir. The main contents of the report are as follows:

(i) The topic of research was not correctly chosen by the candidate.

(ii) The Syndicate, while taking a decision to refer to a fourth Examiner, did not give any remarks on the opinion of one Examiner, who had stated that this thesis requires a guidance from a Philosopher and a Physicist.

(iii) There was unavoidable delay on the part of the office of the Controller of Examinations by not pursuing the case and getting the reports of Examiners.
(c) No, Sir.
(d) Does not arise.

5-50 a.m.

Mr. Speaker:— S.N.Q. No. 615 F is postponed.

Transport of Fodder from Andhra to Telangana

540—A. S. N. Q. No. 7738.—A. Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the Minister for Animal Husbandry be pleased to state:— (a) Whether it is not a fact that fodder was transported from Andhra to Telangana area during 1971-72, by the Animal Husbandry Department;

(b) Whether it is also not a fact that 17 lakhs of rupees have been swallowed by some officers;
(c) Whether it is not also a fact that A.C.B. and Vigilance Commissioner sent their reports to Government;

(d) If so, the action taken by the Government in the matter;

(e) Whether it is also a fact that the files are missing in the Secretariat?

The Minister for Handlooms and Textiles (Sri K. V. Keshavulu)
(On behalf of the Minister for Animal Husbandry) :

(a) Sir, Due to severe drought conditions prevailing during 1972-73 in the Telangana Districts, arrangements were made by the Animal Husbandry Department for transportation and supply of forest hay.

(b) 19,282 M.Tonnes of Forest hay was supplied wherever adverse seasonal conditions were prevailing in all the Telangana areas except Adilabad and Khammam Districts by spending Rs. 16.74 lakhs on transportation charges. Certain allegations have been received against the then Dist. Vety. Officer, Hyd. District with regard to misuse of funds allotted to him. The Director of Animal Husbandry has reported that an amount of Rs.2,435 lakhs had been placed at his disposal for meeting the transport charge and that certain irregularities were noticed in the maintenance of accounts.

(c) Anti-Corruption Bureau and Vigilance Commission Reports have been received by the Government.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(e) Certain records pertaining to the District Veterinary Officers Office, Hyd. were found missing.

Sri D. Venkatesham.—Was any audit conducted? What are the findings of the audit report? What are the findings of the A.C.B. & Vigilance Commission Report? Since how long is it pending with the Government and how many officers are kept under suspension in this regard?

(Sir) Sri. Venkatesham—As regards, the District V.O. Office, certain complaints have been received against the then Dist. Vety. Officer, Hyd. District with regard to misuse of funds allotted to him. The Director of Animal Husbandry has reported that an amount of Rs.2,435 lakhs had been placed at his disposal for meeting the transport charge and that certain irregularities were noticed in the maintenance of accounts.

(Sir) Sri. Keshavulu—Since the complaint has been received against the then Dist. Vety. Officer, Hyd. District, an inquiry has been ordered. In the meantime, the file has been sent to the Vigilance Commission for further action.
322 26th March, 1976. Short Notice Questions and Answers

(1) R.M. చెప్పించిని: నంది బాడరా. రామనాథ భారతీయ స్వాతంత్ర్య ముఖ్యం. ఇతర స్వాతంత్ర్య ప్రాంగణంలో స్వాతంత్ర్య సంధి ఉంది, ఫిడిస్ట్లు మాత్రమే మేరకు వహించిన పద్ధతి సంధి 16 వ శతాబ్దంలో ముఖ్యమైనది పద్ధతి. మేరకు మతం, మతం మాత్రమే ఇది అంతర్జాతీయ పద్ధతి వనిత మాత్రమే పద్ధతి వనిత మరించింది సంధి మేరకు మని అందించానను. అందులో ఒకటి నిబంధానికి, కానీ రామనాథుని పద్ధతి వనిత మరించింది సంధి మేరకు మని అందించానను.

(2) స్హీ. రామనాథ: కొందరు అంటాం తన కొండ చిన్నతను. మరియు ఎంటారు, ఆమె వేరువంతమైన అనుభూతి? రామనాథుని తన జనాంది తన పద్ధతిలో కొన నంది నిబంధపడింది అంటారు?

(3) రమ. చెప్పిని: ఆమె వేరువంతమైన అనుభూతి నేను తన సంధి అందించాను. మరియు ఎంటారు, ఆమె వేరువంతమైన అనుభూతి నేను తన సంధి అందించాను. మరియు ఎంటారు, ఆమె వేరువంతమైన అనుభూతి నేను తన సంధి అందించాను.

10.00 a.m

(1) స్హీ. రామనాథుని: అంటారు, ఆమె వేరువంతమైన అనుభూతి నేను తన సంధి అందించాను. This matter deals in lakhs of rupees. ఎంటారు, ఆమె వేరువంతమైన అనుభూతి నేను తన సంధి అందించాను?

Mr. Speaker:—They are examining.

(2) స్హీ. రామనాథుని: ఎంటారు, ఆమె వేరువంతమైన అనుభూతి నేను తన సంధి అందించాను. This matter deals in lakhs of rupees. ఎంటారు, ఆమె వేరువంతమైన అనుభూతి నేను తన సంధి అందించాను?

(3) రమ. చెప్పిని: ఆమె వేరువంతమైన అనుభూతి నేను తన సంధి అందించాను. ఆమె వేరువంతమైన అనుభూతి నేను తన సంధి అందించాను.

(4) రమ. చెప్పిని: ఆమె వేరువంతమైన అనుభూతి నేను తన సంధి అందించాను. 16 వ శతాబ్దంలో ఆమె వేరువంతమైన అనుభూతి నేను తన సంధి అందించాను. 16 వ శతాబ్దంలో ఆమె వేరువంతమైన అనుభూతి నేను తన సంధి అందించాను.

(5) రమ. చెప్పిని: ఆమె వేరువంతమైన అనుభూతి నేను తన సంధి అందించాను.

Sri D. Venkatesham:—"Whether it is also a fact that files are missing in the Secretariat" ఎంటారు, ఆమె వేరువంతమైన అనుభూతి నేను తన సంధి అందించాను.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Injustice done to the workers of A.P. Equipment Corporation, Vishakapatnam.

Calling attention to a matter of 26th March, 1976. urgeet public importance :

re: Injustice done to the workers of A.P. Equipment Corporation, Vishakapatnam.

Mr. Speaker:—That is under investigation.

Mr. Speaker:—That is under investigation, he says.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPAOTANCE.

re: Injustice done to the workers of A.P. Equipment Corporation, Visakhapatnam.

*The Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjiah) :—There is an agreement between the Union and the Management of Equipment Corporation, Visakhapatnam. The legality of the agreement and whether deduction is permissible under the Payment of Wages Act will be examined. After obtaining full details, necessary action will be taken to do justice to the workers.
As regards difference in wages between men and women doing the same nature of work, the Inspector of Factories will take suitable action after inspection.

Sri T. Anjaiah: We have to take action against Management, if there is deduction.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**


The Minister for Panchayat Raj (Sri L. Lakshmanadas):

I beg to lay on the Table copies of the following notifications with which certain rules or amendments to rules have been made as required under sub-section (2) of section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Reference to the G. O. M.S.No. and date</th>
<th>Reference to the Gazette and date</th>
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</thead>
</table>

Mr. Speaker: Papers laid on the Table.
Statement showing the details of stainless steel units Registered

The Minister for Industries (Sri P. Basi Reddy):—I beg to place on the Table a copy of the statement showing the details of Steel Units registered as on 31-3-1974 in pursuance to an assurance given on 13-8-1974 while answering I.A.Q. No. 4793 starred.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper placed on the Table.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FOR REGISTRATION OF SSI UNITS BEFORE 31-3-1974.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>No. of applications received before 31-3-74.</th>
<th>No. of cases for which registration has been given before 31-3-74.</th>
<th>No. of cases which were rejected.</th>
<th>No. of cases which are pending disposal at the end of 31-3-74.</th>
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<td>Srikakulam.</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>58</td>
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<td>Visakhapatnam.</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>West Godavari.</td>
<td>1158</td>
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Total: 2,028 285 1,647 230 69 20 312 35
GOVERNMENT BILL

The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1976.

The Minister for Finance (Sri P. Ranga Reddy):—I beg to move that the Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1976 be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—With regard to time for discussion, Sir I would request you that it may be extended up to 12 o’clock just as it was done on a prior occasion. There will be time for non-official business from 12 o’clock.

Mr. Speaker:—That must be with the consent of the House. I have no right. If the House agrees, I have no objection.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—So, I move that the time for discussion on this Bill be up to 12 o’clock and the non-official business be taken up from 12 o’clock.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—I feel it is not necessary. The discussion can be over by 11.30 a.m. and the non-official business can be taken up at 11.30 a.m. And that is what my hon. friend, even when I was in the Chair, was particular that the non-official business should be taken up exactly at 11.30 a.m. So, it may not be proper to extend the time. Let the consideration of the Bill be commenced and still if you feel at that stage there are a large number of speakers to participate, you can consider then, but not at this stage. I feel this Bill will be over and should be over by 11.30 a.m.

Mr. Speaker:—According to Rules, the last two and a half hours should be allotted. So, it should be over by 11 a.m.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—I am surprised that the hon. Minister who moves the Bill, does not want much discussion on it. It raises grave doubts in my mind. Very well, last time you did it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Please don’t say that last time I did it. Excuse me, it was done because the House wanted it.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—You are extremely scientific and democratic Sir, If I praise you, the hon. Minister thinks.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not in need of your praise. I am only saying that the last two and a half hours should be devoted to non-official business.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—You have conceded, Sir.
Mr. Speaker:—Conceded for your moving the Motion.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Upto which time are you permitting, Sir?

He said 11-30 a.m.

Mr. Speaker:—All right, if the House consents, I have no objection that the discussion may go on till 11-30 a.m.

Mr. Speaker:—You may please take only 10 minutes.

Sri Ch. Parasuramanaidu:—10 minutes are not enough, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—There are other members also to speak. You may not take more than 10 minutes.

Sri Ch. Parasuramanaidu:—Then another member may be called to speak, Sir, I will resume my seat.

10-10 a.m

* Sri Syed Hassan (Charminar):—Sir, unless miracles happen, I think this would be the last Budget for the elected Members of this House. We have given approval to a huge amount yesterday with the appropriation to be spent by the Government for the coming Financial Year and today over Rs. 113 crores of money would be sanctioned by this House.

I need not reiterate the fact that it is the public money, the tax-payers money. Therefore, each paisa has to be spent very carefully and care should be taken and unnecessary expenditure has to be checked so that this tax-payers money cannot be spent otherwise. We would also be equally blamed if this sort of things happen. I think, the Finance Minister and the Government would take care of it.

There are certain things I have to point out. As we know, the emoluments for the Police personnel have been increased to many more times than what the other Departments people got. In view of that, care has to be taken. Government has to be vigilant that no undue practice would continue and honesty should also prevail in them and the method of investigation should be modern. As you know that smuggling is only possible with the connivance of the Customs Department. Similarly all the mishaps which are happening in the city and other places in running the brothels, gudumba shops, illicit liquor all these things are only possible with the connivance of the police. So, vigilance has to be kept and thus this menace can be stopped.
The police should be friends and abide by the law. Only the rowdies, acoundrels or criminals should be squared up by the Police personnel. I hope this point also would be considered.

As we all know, taxes have been increased manifold for vehicles, trucks, motor cars and all other vehicles and we find that still the malpractice in the Department continued and the owners and drivers are subjected to harassment and this aspect also has to be looked into by the Government and the Finance Department has to be vigilant about it and issue instructions in this regard.

People are being harassed by the Taxi and Auto Rickshaw drivers by charging exorbitantly, due to the tampered meters, which is an undesirable thing. This is also has to be strictly checked so that they may not suffer.

The Chief Minister had already ordered a confidential order No. 2648/Ac/75-4, dated 20th March 1976 about the State Public Services-Premature Retirement-consideration of representations, etc. About this while appreciating the action taken by the Government. I have my own doubts about its honest & successful implementation as seen the Chief Secretary is dead against it. He has written a note against such formation of the Committee and the method adopted also to a large extent is taken as objectionable. The representations received from the Gazzetted Officers should be placed before the Committee under the Chairmanship of the concerned Secretary to the Government, and the Secretary to the Chief Minister as proposed. In the first instance the Secretary of the Administration Department under whom the officer was working is initally before the Committee which had earlier reviewed and recommended. If this procedure is followed then only the earlier recommendations of the Committee which had earlier reviewed would again come. Under such circumstances the opinion is obvious. They won't change their opinions. The same file would go to the officer and the result would be the same as can be expected. In view of the Chief Secretary's views expressed on the file though other members who would be sitting there for the review would not have equal voice. In the case of Chief Minister's expressed opinion, there are very few who can dare to deviate. All would endorse the view of the Chief Secretary and the Chief Minister. Similarly, the Chief Secretary. If he had already expressed his opinion, it is not proper to have a Review Committee. We can understand the result of the efforts made by the Government in this regard. Therefore it is essential that some method has to be adopted where the aggrieved party gets a chance to represent his case, so that a correct decision may be arrived at. Unfortunately the Chief Minister is not here, but our Finance Minister would be capable enough to make up his mind and
convince the Chief Minister that there is need to have a Muslim Member in the Review Committee. To support my view, here is another case. All are Muslims, in the recent second list, weeded out in the P.W. Department by the Chief Engineer. All the four are the Muslims. This sort of dirty tendencies of the Officers who are taking action against the Muslims should go. Therefore Muslim Member also should be included in that. It is not my suggestion. Some high up at the highest level has told me to make this suggestion here. It is left to the Government whether they want to show their correctness and how they view this.

About the Mosque at Agricultural University, though it is not proper to speak about it while the Appropriation Bill is in consideration, yet it is a matter which Mr. Ranga Reddy should look into. Here in India, religion is used to solve the economic problems. The correct view is that if we know the fundamentals of our own religion; then we know how to respect other religions. This area of the Mosque belongs to Qutub Shahi Dynasty, where now the Agriculture University is existing. It is a small place, and there being no habitation it was closed after opening and cleaning a compound wall raised by the students who are studying there. There are more than 100 students. What is wrong in this? Near Charminar there was, a stone of about 3 feet height and 2 feet wide. Due to some lorry Drivers mistake that stone was broken. A huge temple is being erected in its place. High Court has decided against it. But we never bothered to bring this fact to your notice because it is a matter pertaining to religion and people worship and therefore why should we come in their way. Similarly one must have proper outlook and see that in matters like this, injustice is not done and a feeling of frustration is not given to the community who are, in minority. This is an important aspect to be looked into. I hope that though this Department does not pertain to the Finance Ministry, the Finance Minister would take personal interest and see that injustice is not done and obstruction removed against those anxious to offer prayers at this mosque. It is a place of worship. If place of worship is demolished, then how can we call ourselves persons who know and follow our own religion. I request that Mr. Ranga Reddy, our Finance Minister will personally look into this and give an assurance to the House that this sort of injustice would not be repeated.

Finally, I hope he would allow one month's salary to be paid to the employees of this House who work day and night for us. They
deserve it because they are poor people. I hope such magnanimity and kindness would be shown to these people.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

10.20 a.m.
26th March, 1976.

The A.P. Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1976.

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Government Bill:

10.30 a.m.

[Text begins here]

The A.P. Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1976.

...
334 26th March, 1976. Government Bill:
The A.P. Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1976.
Government Bill. 26th March, 1976. 535

The A.P. Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1976.

...
26th March, 1976.

Dr. Mrs. Fatimunnisa Begum (Peddakurpadu) — Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Appropriation Bill for certain further monies, I would like to express some of the practical difficulties that we are facing in our Constituency and also at our district level. Government have sponsored various schemes for women; sanctioned money to various corporations. The women Cooperative financial Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 58,000 for Guntur District which is to be...
for the various schemes especially for the women of the weaker sections. In response to that, 410 Applications have come the District Women Welfare Officer. The Department has processed all these applications and forwarded to various Nationalised Banks. But the Banks are creating impediments. They are demanding securities for releasing the money and insisting that the Departments concerned, i.e. the departments which would forward the applications, should give guarantee undertaking to that effect. If the aim of the Government is to help the women and particularly, the poorer sections, it would be a failure. On the ground of non-production of securities, etc., certain applications were refused. Therefore, we must say that this scheme is a failure. Hence, I request the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Hon'ble Finance Minister to discuss this matter with the Reserve Bank of India and issue instructions to the concerned and to the Nationalised Banks to come forward and co-operate in giving loans to the applicants without demanding securities and guarantees for recovery of the loans.

Coming to the house sites, they have been pending in my Constituency since 1959. The Government have issued several Ordinances regarding acquisition of lands and also for payment of compensation, etc. Despite the Ordinances and provision of additional staff, for various reasons, the allotment of house sites has been very slack. This should have been taken as the first point in implementing the 20 Point Programme.

I would like to tell you one instance in my Constituency about the allotment of House site to S.C. and S.Ts. In the year 1959 there was an application for the vacant lands in the Endowments Department, for the S. C. & S. Ts. But in spite of the recommendation of the District Social Welfare Officer, the Asst. Commissioner, Endowments Department has refused to give House sites in that village i.e. Vipparru, where no Government land or private land is available. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister to see that Endowments Department should come forward and see that the proposal which has been long pending is disposed off. I also request the Hon'ble Minister to see that all the pending proposals in regard to allotment of House sites would be disposed off and suitable instructions to that effect given to the departments concerned.

I am sorry to state that though I am continuously representing for the past 3 terms in regard to extremely backward roads and communications, in my constituency; nothing has been done. There are 110 villages in my Constituency. During the rainy season, we will be completely cut off from the other parts. In regard to Sattenapally Road, we have represented the matter to the P. W. D. Minister and
R & B Department. Especially during the rainy season, condition of the roads would be very bad. There are two important roads in my Constituency which connect the Main Roads and the Guntur Headquarters from various villages. I hope at least now, it would be looked into properly.

In regard to Underground Drainage system of the Guntur Town, I have to say something. Actually in one zone of the Guntur town which is South of the railway line i.e. the old localities of the Guntur town, the building work has been done, pipes have been laid, only execution and house connections have not been given. Various reasons are given. Why this underground drainage system is not being executed are best known to the Government. As a result of it, localities where drainage pipes have been laid are left with worst roads and open drains which are completely neglected by the Municipal authorities. The sanitation is hopelessly bad. 7 to 8 localities which are densely populated and badly neglected. New roads are being laid only in the recent localities where rich people stay like Lakshminagar and Pattabhipuram. There is another practical difficulty that I am personally faced with. In a view of these localities the Municipal authorities have constructed night soil or pile depots in the midst of residential areas. People have complained both to the Municipal Commissioner and also to the Government, but the Municipal Minister while answering this a question said that the Government has not given any order regarding this. I have got an endorsement given by Collector to the Commissioner saying that after the completion of this particular building in one locality it would be known to the Collector and till further action is given it cannot be used for pile depot. Inspite of the endorsement the present Commissioner or the Special Officer it is still being used for depositing night soil, I request the State Government to see that such night soil depots in the midst of residential localities of Guntur have to be shifted to outside the town limits, because, we know that it is injurious to health. There is danger of any outbreak of epidemic at any time in Guntur.

The A.P. Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1976.

[Text content is not legible or translatable due to handwriting or formatting issues.]
The A.P. Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1976

11.00 a.m. Mr. Treasurer, Sir,

I have the honor to submit the Government Bill for The A.P. Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1976.

[signature]

[Name]

[Position]
The A.P. Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1976.

...
Government Bill:
The A.P. Appropriation (No 2.) Bill, 1976.

26th March, 1976.

The A.P. Appropriation (No 2.) Bill, 1976.

M. B. S. (Secretary):—Mr. Speaker, through you, I beg to move that the House proceeds to the consideration of the A.P. Appropriation (No 2.) Bill, 1976.

Mr. Speaker:—The Bill is placed on the Order of the Day for to-day and will be taken without any further delay.

Mr. S. R. Reddy (Coconut):—Mr. Speaker, I want to state that the sum of Rs. 500,000 which the Government have proposed to appropriates to the Department of Education will be found very inadequate. It is true that the Department is doing a very good work in the province of education but it needs a lot of money. The Government should give more money to the Department of Education.

Mr. P. M. Reddy (Agriculture):—Mr. Speaker, I want to support the Motion. The Department of Agriculture is doing a very good work in the province. It needs more money. The Government should give more money to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. S. N. Reddy (Health):—Mr. Speaker, I want to state that the sum of Rs. 1,000,000 which the Government have proposed to appropriates to the Department of Health will be found very inadequate. It is true that the Department is doing a very good work in the province of health but it needs a lot of money. The Government should give more money to the Department of Health.

Mr. G. S. Reddy (Public Works):—Mr. Speaker, I want to support the Motion. The Department of Public Works is doing a very good work in the province. It needs more money. The Government should give more money to the Department of Public Works.

Mr. J. S. Reddy (Works):—Mr. Speaker, I want to state that the sum of Rs. 2,000,000 which the Government have proposed to appropriates to the Department of Works will be found very inadequate. It is true that the Department is doing a very good work in the province of works but it needs a lot of money. The Government should give more money to the Department of Works.

Mr. K. S. Reddy (Revenue):—Mr. Speaker, I want to support the Motion. The Department of Revenue is doing a very good work in the province. It needs more money. The Government should give more money to the Department of Revenue.
Government Bill:

The A.P. Appropriation (No 2.) Bill, 1976.

26th March, 1976.

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Government Bill:
The A.P. Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1976.

26th March, 1976.

11.20 a.m.

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10:30 a.m. Mr. Speaker announced that the House would assemble at 11 a.m. and, when the House reassembled, the Member for Nalgonda, Mr. K. R. Narayana, moved the A.P. Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1976, for the second reading. The Bill was read a second time and was referred to the Committee of Supply. Mr. Narayana explained the provisions of the Bill. The House adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

[The proceedings continued as usual.]
This is not to provide an appeal. This is neither meant as though inviting people to come forward stating that we will review every case. This is only providing an opportunity for those Government employees who have been weeded out. If they are aggrieved, they have got an opportunity once again to represent and the Government would look into the matter to do justice. As far as Gazetted officers are concerned the representations received from the Gazetted officers should be placed for consideration before a Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government with Second Member to Government and Secretary of the Chief Minister as members. This is the Committee, but in the first instance the Secretary of the administrative department under whose record the officer was working will arrange to state the facts and material before the Committee which had earlier reviewed his case and recommended retirement and obtain their comments and then place before the Committee. Why this is provided, because, originally a Committee constituted into the matter. They made certain recommendations which
Sri Syed Hasan:—Will the aggrieved person be allowed to represent his own case or through lawyer?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy.—That is not the purpose at all. He can give all the information, whatever he wants to say.

Sri Syed Hasan:—That is not only possible if the reason for weeding out is known. No one knows it. Will the Government in the Review Committee let him know the reason?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—This it is not an appeal, first of all. That is why I started by saying that we are not providing an appellate authority to go into the matter. Those who have a representation which should be brought to the notice of the Committee as to his good work or his competence which was overlooked by the previous committee, might be brought before the committee which recommended for his weeding out and then their comments will be obtained and the High Power Committee under the Chief Secretary will look into it and the final recommendation will come so the hon. Chief Minister who will go into the matter very carefully and come to a decision.

Similarly, about non-gazetted and last grade service staff, it is not only almost same procedure, but in their cases after the Committee which has recommended their removal it goes to the Second committee and again that matter will be passed through the Minister concerned who is dealing with that particular department and finally to the Chief Minister. Therefore, no body need have any misapprehension that care will not be taken.

Sri Syed Hasan:—Misapprehension was only due to the Chief Secretary's note opposing the formation of this committee.
Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—That is not there. There is nothing like the Chief Secretary or any Secretary opposing when a decision has been taken by the Government and the Chief Minister has already stated this matter on the floor of the House.

The other thing is that my Hon. friend has urged that either a Member or a Secretary particularly from Muslim community should be appointed. I am sorry; I will have to totally oppose this suggestion and this attitude itself. I would respectfully submit to my Hon. friend that simply because one belongs to a particular caste or a particular religion he would take all care only to look to the grievances of that particular community and done others will not, is not correct to say. It is not that way. A committee consisting of competent people, Secretaries who can go carefully into files or representations, I am sure will do justice.

Sri Syed Hasan:—You kindly refer to one case that I repeatedly told about the joint director of Industries. When a Muslim Member was in the weeding out committee, his name was removed from the weeding out list and when the Muslim Member was not there, within a week, his name was in the list of the persons to be weeded out, And the charges were only that he drinks too much.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—I do not know where from the Hon. Member got this information. At any rate, I do not have that information. If he had made a representation, it will be verified and certainly the last thing that my friend said about over-drinking—to what extent it will affect—will be taken into consideration, if one of the points made is that.

Sri Syed Hasan:—Thank you, Sir. If you look into the matter it is all right.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—Since the Hon. Member has made a request, certainly I will look into the matter.
Sri C.V.K. Rao:— On a point of Order, Sir. The time for this debate is fixed up to 11-30 a.m. on the wish of the hon. Minister for Finance himself. I do not know if he would yield to your extension of time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I think within 10 minutes, we can complete it.
Sri P. Ranga Reddy:— I have dealt with all the important points, Sir. Now I have to deal with my hon. friend from Kakinada Mr. Chittagallu Venkata Krishna Rao. I believe, the hon. Minister is seized of this matter. I can only, once again, convey the request of the members to him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1976 be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"The Clause 2, Schedule, Clause 1, Enacting Formula and long title do stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted. Clause 2, Schedule, Clause 1, Enacting Formula and long title were added to the Bill.

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

"That the Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1976 be passed."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Motion moved. The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1976 be passed."

The Motion was adopted. and the Bill was passed.
The Andhra Pradesh Free Legal Aid to the Poor Bill, 1976

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy (Panyam):—Sir I beg to move that the Andhra Pradesh Free Legal Aid to the Poor Bill, 1976 be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—My main object in presenting this Bill to the House as a nonofficial Bill is to focus the attention of the Government, of the legal profession and of the public to the important need of providing a statutory body and a statutory machinery for rendering legal aid to the poor. Without a statutory machinery, legal aid to the poor will remain a pious wish only. In fact, statistics will show that the amount of Rs. 4 lakhs which was allotted last year for rendering legal aid to the poor has lapsed mainly because there is no proper and appropriate machinery by which this amount could be utilised. I understand that only a small amount of Rs. 25,000 has been utilised and the rest of the amount, viz., Rs. 3,75,000 was not spent and it had lapsed. That there is a necessity for providing a machinery or for equipping the poor people with a State machinery by which they can fight out their rights in courts of law is no longer in doubt. I have been advocating that some machinery must be provided in order to enable the beneficiaries under the various welfare legislative measures to get the benefits which, for all these years has been lost in wilderness. On account of the new sweeping changes that have come, there has been a fresh look and a fresh thinking whether our judicial process and courts are able to render justice to the poor. It is not on account of the fact that our judiciary is not independent. It is certainly not on account of that but it is mainly on account of the fact that the intended beneficiaries under the various welfare legislations their case went unrepresented, their case was decided exparte and on account of the default of a proper representation of their case before the courts that their case went unjustified and un-upheld. Now, fortunately, after the advent of this Emergency a great awakening has come and the people have now realised that a machinery which was devised about 200 years ago under the Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence by the British, an alien power, is certainly not carrying out the purpose of rendering justice to the poor even after the advent of independence and the various welfare legislations lost their effectiveness because the legislation did not provide an infra-structure by which the intended beneficiaries were not an position to make use of the beneficial
enactments. It is for the first time, of course, a re-awakening has come and I am happy to note that throughout the length and breadth of India the legal profession itself is debating the pros and cons about the utility, efficiency, and efficacy of the present system to render to aid, and do justice to the poor. To bring home my point, I would only mention one illustration. When a reservoir is constructed it means benefiting the ayacut. The canal system must be devised by which the water can be taken to the nook and corner of the ayacut. There are several legislations providing substantial measures intended for the poor; but there is no infrastructure provided by which the benefit could be carried to the intended beneficiaries. And most of these intended beneficiaries, unfortunately, are the rural people. They do not know what their rights are. They do not know how to make use of the intended beneficial legislation. Therefore, in almost all the cases, their case went un-represented and their case went by default. It is to eradicate this evil, that for the first time, we are thinking of statutory provisions for providing legal aid to the poor. It is well-known Sir that the mere changes in the Constitution or mere changes in legislations will not bring about the intended revolution or evolution. Theodore Roosevelt, a great President of America said: “The rich people know how to hire a best legal talent and how to escape the jurisdiction of the court as well as the jurisdiction of the execution”. That means, on account of their economic status, on account of their ability to hire the best legal talent they can escape the jurisdiction of the court as well as execution. That is what he said nearly a Century ago.

Even N.A. Palakivala in his Book on the ‘Constitution Defaced and Defiled’ said that it is not the rich people who are effected by the changes or bringing down the fundamental rights. They need not care for fundamental rights because they have got the fundamental ‘means’. He was saying ‘means’. Therefore, they are the least bothered about the Constitutional changes or so-called taking away of the fundamental rights. So it is agreed that the means by which the scales of justice have to be held even are lacking so far the poor are concerned. So it is necessary to find out the ways and means by which we can help the poor. This idea has been there that legal aid to the poor must be rendered but how to do it. What is the machinery. That is the main question, that is being agitated.

In this Bill, I have thought of some small machinery. I do not claim infallibility or exclusiveness for the means or provisions for which have incorporated in this Bill. They are not the be all and end all. his is merely a way of thinking.
The main features of this Bill are (1) there will be a Legal Council for the entire State. This Council will be headed by the Chief Justice or a Judge of the High Court nominated by the Chief Justice. The Registrar of the High Court will be the Ex-Officio Secretary. A member of the Legislature nominated by the Speaker will also be on this Council and the President of the Bar Association and Law Secretary will also be there and they shall constitute the Legal Council, with the legal-aid committees for every Trial Court or for so many Committees which they deem will be necessary to serve the purpose with reference to that particulars region or with reference to the work in that particular Court. The poor man or the person who requires legal aid will approach the Committees which are at the Trial Court readily available. He will file the application there, scrutinise the application and if they think that he has got a prima facie case they will launch the litigation on this. This is the machinery that has been provided in this Bill not that this Bill cannot be improved. This Bill can certainly be improved because the Provisions of the Bill have to be incorporated in a non-money Bill or without any financial implications. Therefore, there were certain limitations and handicaps for completely giving relief or completely bringing out an enactment which is exhaustive and through.

I hope, recently the Law Minister of India himself has said that the Government of India is thinking of a Legislation. Some other States are thinking of executive action. But my own fear is that executive action or administrative instructions will certain not be sufficient. Legal aid to the poor must not depend upon the whims and fancies; it must be a statutory safeguard and it must provide a machinery by which an ordinary and poor citizen is entitled to get it. Of course, very many sweeping changes are necessary. Justice Bhagawathi has been saying that justice must be taken to the door steps of the poor man in the village. Certainly, there can be no doubt with regard to that. Most of the people in the villages think and fined that after having approached the touts and after having gone round the Courts from the Taluk level to the Capital level, even though they have won their cases, they have actually lost all their properties. The present legal and judicial system is so expensive and so prohibitively costly that an ordinary citizen cannot think of approaching it. It is mainly meant to the rich people or the well-to-do people or the Corporations or some other Bodies. Therefore, along with these changes which we are intending to bring in or through any, this legal aid to the poor must be a statutory aid and should be a means. I hope, the Government will focus its attention immediately.
on this topic and not postpone bringing a suitable legislation. With these observations, I move Sir that this Bill be taken into consideration.
Non-Official Business:
Non-Official Bill—The A.P. Free Legal Aid to the Poor Bill, 1976.

12.00 noon:


Mr. President:

In continuation of the discussion on the A.P. Free Legal Aid to the Poor Bill, 1976, I would like to draw your attention to the provisions of the Bill. The Bill seeks to provide legal aid to the poor and underprivileged sections of the society. It is expected to ensure that justice is delivered to all, regardless of their socio-economic status.

The Bill has been carefully drafted to ensure that it is workable and effective. It is expected to provide a platform for the poor to access legal representation and advocate their rights. The provisions of the Bill are broad and inclusive, ensuring that it covers all aspects of the law.

I would like to highlight the importance of providing legal aid to the poor. Access to legal representation is a fundamental right, and it is essential that everyone, regardless of their socio-economic status, is able to access justice. The Bill is a step in the right direction, and I hope that it will be passed without any delay.

Thank you.
Non-Official Business:
Non-Official Bill—The A.P. Free Legal Aid to the Poor Bill, 1976.

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Non-Official Business:
Non-Official Bill—The A.P. Free Legal Aid to the Poor Bill, 1976.

“Legal Aid to the Poor” has assumed importance and momentum with the announcement of 20 Point Formula by the Prime Minister. We must actually go to their rescue. Eminent jurists and judges have expressed their concern about the lack of proper legal aid to the vulnerable sections of the society resulting in justice being defeated by default.

It is in fact, my friend has enunciated a wonderful principal of jurisprudence. I will once again read that.

Poor people’s labour is being exploited. They are wholly being exploited by the rich. Where are the Courts and where is justice for the poor people? It is a question of politics. It is a question of economics. It is a question of class relationship. Therefore, I do not think that the jurists and judges would come to the rescue of the vulnerable sections. Unless he earns much money, he cannot be called as eminent man. Therefore, as eminent jurist, he must make money and with the poor people, he cannot earn anything. Therefore, all these eminent judges and jurists must depend on the richer sections and as such I do not know whether justice would come to the poor. There may be Jurists who forgets Law for the sake of poor people like Lenin and Gandhi who went into the political arena. I say it is a political question and political issue.

Non-Official Bill—The A.P. Free Legal Aid to the Poor Bill, 1976.

My friend again said in the Objects and reasons "Legal Aid to the poor has remained a pious wish." This statement is 100% correct. It is really a pious wish. What is the route cause of the whole thing? In the present social structure, the Law is being weighed and used for the well do persons, for the upper classes and for the exploited of the poor. The laws useful for the exploited sections. So, however, much we initiate and however, much we do for the good of the poor it is becoming just a pious wish. Unless and until the social structure is changed, the economic structure is changed, the revolutionary situation arises, where the entire system is put on sound lines, just basis, where the mand does not exploit the man, this is of no use.

Coming to the point, my friend says about pauperism also. He says like this "The existing provisions in the Civil Procedure Code permitting a person to file a suit 'inform pauparis is found to be hopelessly inadequate to meet the present needs of the weaker sections both on account of its narrow definition of pauperism and also cumbersome and time consuming procedure in establishing pauperism. Unless the word 'pauperism' is defined, there is of no use. What is pauperism? If a man has no means of livelihood is it pauperism? I want to know the definition of pauperism. What does it mean?"
Having regard to the avowed object of providing social and economic justice enshrined in the preamble of the Constitution and specially laid down in Article, the scales of justice can be held even only when the underprivileged and the backward are equipped with a matching capacity to secure legal services as against those who are able to command the best legal talent on account of their superior economic and social status." It is perfectly correct. In my opinion, until and unless we have such a Court, which is elected by the poor people, it is of no use. The present Courts are only for the richer people and the aspirations of the poor people, in regard to their legal matters would be only in the winds.

Non-Official Bill— The A.P. Free Legal Aid to the Poor Bill— 1976.

విడుదల విభాగం. త్రవుగా ఈ విభాగం సాధనం. కానీ ఎందుకండా విడుదల విభాగం సాధనం. అంధ నిష్కమన వ్యతిరేక విభాగం సాధనం.

విడుదల విభాగం సాధనం ప్రత్యేక పాత్రం కలిగి ఉంటుంది. కానీ దేశం స్వాధీన సంస్థలలో ఆధ్యాతి పరిస్థితులకు మరాఠా తామ్మత కలిగి ఉంటుంది. విడుదల విభాగం తెలుగు విభాగం సాధనం. కానీ దేశం స్వాధీన సంస్థలలో ఆధ్యాతి పరిస్థితులకు మరాఠా తామ్మత కలిగి ఉంటుంది. విడుదల విభాగం తెలుగు విభాగం సాధనం.

విడుదల విభాగం సాధనం ప్రత్యేక పాత్రం కలిగి ఉంటుంది. కానీ దేశం స్వాధీన సంస్థలలో ఆధ్యాతి పరిస్థితులకు మరాఠా తామ్మత కలిగి ఉంటుంది. విడుదల విభాగం తెలుగు విభాగం సాధనం.

29–10
Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Chairman Sir, there cannot be any controversy with regard to the principal that legal aid shall be provided to the poor to vindicate their rights, to protect their cause. It is a principle which has been accepted long since, it is already there in some form or the other in vogue. Some sort of machinery has already been provided and so what is act and what is very correct and what will promptly help the poor man is the subject to be considered. I think as things stand, there are certain provisions in the Civil Procedure Code and so far as Criminal cases are concerned already there are provisions regarding amicus curie, appointing of an advocate by the district judge for certain cases where there is no defence for

(Sri M. Nagi Reddy in the Chair)
Non-Official Business:

Non-Official Bill— The, A.P. Free
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an accused person. Now, I think Sub-Collectors have been authorised to provide legal aid where poor Harijans or poor backward classes are concerned. This is not sufficient, not systematic, not required to the necessary purpose and to that extent we all agree. Absolutely there cannot be any controversy about it. Now, we are on the point of a Bill. The Bill has come forward with specific provisions. How far these provisions do really serve the noble principle that is sought to be served? That is the question. My friend Mr. Ramanatham has run off at a tangent leaving altogether what is laid down in this Bill. He is attracted by the clothing of it, by the principles stated and not going through the provisions of the Bill. The provisions of the Bill render the principle more difficult of achievement, more difficult of rendering legal aid to the poor than otherwise possible. My friend Mr. C.V.K.Rao is not able to completely follow the tenor of the speech. There seems to be expressions of disapprobation. I do disagree with this aspect of it, viz., the voluntary services from advocates. There are two classes of advocates. Good practising advocates who are very busy, whose services we do require and advocates who have no practice. The services of those people cannot be got voluntarily and it will really not just to expect of service from those people voluntarily although they may be charitable. With regard to these busy practising advocates, their rendering of voluntary service is a big question mark. Some of us have experienced who are friends of advocates and who had enlisted their free services, and the expenditure of that free services, the utility of that free service is highly questionable without really passing any disparaging remarks about our friends who belong to the noble profession of which I also now not in active part but sometime back in active part, I am not in agreement with enlisting the services of advocates, free of remuneration. It does not really bring into effect the intentions of the principles of legal aid. Now, as it is in the Civil procedure Code there is a provision that where the person is a pauper, he can file suit without paying court fee provided that the court is satisfied the person is incapable of paying court fee. That provision is there and can be expanded. What is laid down as a condition that he shall be a paper instead of this we can say if a person is poor and is incapable of meeting the expenditure necessary....

Sri Ch Parasurama Naidu:—The lawyer is not necessary. The person concerned can file it. As it is the lawyer shall not file it,
When a pauper petition is presented lawyer is normally excluded. After the petition is presented, it is posted for enquiry, we come forward with our vakalat. Anyway I bring to the House Section 5, the legal aid Committee shall scrutinise the applications under Section 9 of the Act for free legal aid. For this purpose the Committee may direct any member or members of the Committee to make preliminary investigation with regard to the claim of the applicant, the nature of relief he is seeking in court of law, the status and the economic conditions of the applicant, the prima facie validity of his claim as expeditiously as possible. So this is one litigation. While his main litigation is yet to come, this man will have to undergo one litigation completely. Whether it is a prima facie case, whether he has a just case, whether he is a poor man, whether he deserves all this aid, all these things will have to be enquired into and a finding will have to be given, voting will have to take place and a majority and all this at the district Committee. Should the man be inflicted with this sort of punishment of another litigation for obtaining justice in a case which he deserves. So, I don’t think the Government differs from the principle of rendering legal aid to the poor. Certainly all men are equal before law, no doubt. All sinews also shall be provided in order to make the man fight as an equal before Law. There is absolutely no doubt about it. Economic equality shall be there. The rich man certainly will have and advantage before the Law, so the court fee will have to be waived, a lawyer will have to be provided. Already the Government is doing one thing. They have asked the Sub-Collector to provide for a Harijan, aid of the Government pleader himself. That principle can be extended and made systematic and can be done by way of a petition. Already the machinery is there. The Civil and Criminal courts are there. A petition can be filed by the aggrieved himself stating I am a poor man I am recognised as poor and I may be permitted to litigate without paying court fee, without paying stamp for any petition that I file and that I may be given the benefit of the service of a Government advocate. The Government will have to pay for it, where it is necessary for the vindication of justice, where a person is not able to fight for a just cause, it is for the Government to help and the Government have already accepted in the case of Harijans and are giving implementation for it. Where is the obstacle in extending its application to a broader strata. Common criteria can be provided whether it is Rs. 350 income or Rs. 300 or Rs. 500 or Rs. 200 income or whatever criteria is necessary. That may be considered and it may be adopted and a petition to this Civil Court concerned or to the criminal court concerned enough and that court will it self decide. Now as it is another petition it filed, that court enquires and comes to a conclusion within twelve months and here there
is no time limit and all this machinery and a High Court Committee and that Committee to make a procedure consisting of the Register, consisting of the Chief Justice or any other justice, the Law Secretary and all that. This is really too cumbersome, too unwieldy, too bad a procedure that is sought to be altogether a different and complicated machinery and therefore Sir, this Bill is really not necessary, uncalled for and the Government may kindly come forward with a more suitable measure simply by amending the Civil Procedure Code, I will be helpful if Mr. Asifpasha wants me in making suitable suggestion and we can adopt it.

12.40 p.m.
26th March, 1976.

Non-Official Business:

Non-Official Bill— The A.P. Free Legal Aid to the Poor Bill, 1976.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister said:

The Bill seeks to provide for the establishment of a free legal aid scheme for the poor and certain socially disadvantaged groups of persons in the State. The object of the Bill is to enable the State Government to provide legal aid to persons belonging to certain classes and categories, so that the poor and socially disadvantaged people may have equal access to justice. The Bill defines the meaning of 'poor' and 'socially disadvantaged group of persons' and specifies the categories of persons who are entitled to receive legal aid under the scheme.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of a Free Legal Aid Committee to be appointed by the Governor of the State. The Committee is entrusted with the duty of framing rules and regulations for the scheme. The Committee is also required to make grants to legal aid institutions and legal aid societies for the purpose of providing legal aid to the poor and socially disadvantaged groups of persons.

The Bill further provides for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by the legal aid institutions and legal aid societies in providing legal aid to the poor and socially disadvantaged groups of persons. The Bill also provides for the establishment of a legal aid fund to be constituted out of the grants received by the State Government and the contributions made by other sources.

The Bill is a step in the right direction towards ensuring equal access to justice for all sections of the people, especially the poor and socially disadvantaged groups of persons. It is expected that the implementation of the scheme will result in a significant improvement in the delivery of legal aid services in the State.

Non-Official Bill—The A.P. Free Legal Aid to the Poor Bill, 1976.

12.50 p.m.

Mr. V. Venkata Reddy moved the following Amendment to the proposed Resolution—

"In the main Resolution, the words 'the Poor' be replaced by the words 'the Poor and the Small Creditors'."

Mr. V. Venkata Reddy explained the Amendment and moved it.

Mr. Y. V. Pratap Reddy seconded the Amendment.

Mr. T. Prashar Reddy moved an Amendment to the Resolution—

"In the main Resolution, the words 'the Poor' be replaced by the words 'the Happy Poor and the Small Creditors'."

Mr. T. Prashar Reddy explained the Amendment and moved it.

Mr. Y. V. Pratap Reddy seconded the Amendment.

Mr. V. M. Krishna Rao moved an Amendment to the Resolution—

"In the main Resolution, the words 'the Poor' be replaced by the words 'the Happy Poor and the Small Creditors'."

Mr. V. M. Krishna Rao explained the Amendment and moved it.

Mr. Y. V. Pratap Reddy seconded the Amendment.

Mr. T. Prashar Reddy moved an Amendment to the Resolution—

"In the main Resolution, the words 'the Poor' be replaced by the words 'the Happy Poor and the Small Creditors'."

Mr. T. Prashar Reddy explained the Amendment and moved it.

Mr. Y. V. Pratap Reddy seconded the Amendment.

Mr. V. M. Krishna Rao moved an Amendment to the Resolution—

"In the main Resolution, the words 'the Poor' be replaced by the words 'the Happy Poor and the Small Creditors'."

Mr. V. M. Krishna Rao explained the Amendment and moved it.

Mr. Y. V. Pratap Reddy seconded the Amendment.

Mr. T. Prashar Reddy moved an Amendment to the Resolution—

"In the main Resolution, the words 'the Poor' be replaced by the words 'the Happy Poor and the Small Creditors'."

Mr. T. Prashar Reddy explained the Amendment and moved it.

Mr. Y. V. Pratap Reddy seconded the Amendment.

Mr. V. M. Krishna Rao moved an Amendment to the Resolution—

"In the main Resolution, the words 'the Poor' be replaced by the words 'the Happy Poor and the Small Creditors'."

Mr. V. M. Krishna Rao explained the Amendment and moved it.

Mr. Y. V. Pratap Reddy seconded the Amendment.

Mr. T. Prashar Reddy moved an Amendment to the Resolution—

"In the main Resolution, the words 'the Poor' be replaced by the words 'the Happy Poor and the Small Creditors'."

Mr. T. Prashar Reddy explained the Amendment and moved it.

Mr. Y. V. Pratap Reddy seconded the Amendment.
The Bill introduced by Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy is neither comprehensive nor it solves the problems that have been raised in the aims and objectives. The question of legal aid to the poor and weaker Sections of the society and to the deserving has been engaging the active attention of the Government both at the Centre and at the State levels. A good deal of spade work has been done and several detailed suggestions have been made by the Export Committee appointed by the Central Government in 1972 under the Supreme Court Judge Mr. V.R. Krishna Ayyar. Actually the legal aid programme is part of the overall strategy and this has been time.
and again said by our Prime Minister, the scheme for the dispensing legal aid to the poor has already been implemented in the State from a decade. Perhaps our State is one of the few states which is having a machinery and in which the legal aid is being provided. The Government has taken certain steps to streamline the machinery. The Scheme perhaps is not coming up to the mark because either due to the lack of publicity or due to cumbersome process involved in it. Most of the funds provided under the scheme are lapping, that is correct. But we are trying to improve the machinery and in fact, some suggestions have been invited from the Bar Associations also and we are awaiting for their suggestions. To make any Scheme successful, it is essential to educate the people about the provisions under the law. Legal aid scheme should be wide and that is the aim of the Government. It has to be built up both at District and Taluk levels. For effective implementation, the Government also wants the Bar, the Judiciary and other Members connected to involve in this scheme. I admit, as the Hon’ble Member pointed out, that it needs much improvement and the state Government has also taken some steps in this regard. Recently Ranga Raju was here and we have discussed with him and a detailed note has been prepared in this respect. Recently while answering to an L.A.Q. I have given assurance that the Government is seized of the matter and we are going to improve the existing scheme. In this respect, one Member has suggested for the amendment of the C.P.C. I would draw the attention of the Hon’ble Members to the fact that there is already a move in the Central Government to amend the C.P.C. and a Bill has actually been introduced on 8-4-1974 and that Bill is under the consideration of the Joint Select Committee and necessary steps are being taken in this regard also.

One important aspect we have to look into is, the organisation of the legal aid to the poor and that kind of administrative set-up should be established for this purpose. There is divergency of opinion on this issue and there are number of opinions expressed viz.; creation of separate Government Department entrusting the functions, formation of a society under the Societies Act, creation of statutory corporation and so on. This should be done by a separate Government Department for this purpose of by the Judiciary. Another course opened is by formation of a society under the Societies Act.

In view of the 20 point programme, it has become imperative to formulate such a scheme for the legal aid with reference to the recommendations of Justice Krishna Iygar report. The Central Law Ministry is now working actively for the poorer sections in the society.
and the Central Government is likely to bring before the Parliament a comprehensive bill reg. legal aid to the poor and it does not, at this juncture, appear to be necessary for the Hon'ble Member to press for the Bill and therefore, I request him to withdraw it. It is going to be a concrete proposal and so I request the Hon'ble Member to withdraw this Bill.
Non-Official Business:


1.10 p.m.

1. 10 p.m.
26th March, 1976.

Non-Official Business


It is very easy to criticise but very difficult to construct

They know where the shoe pinches.
Non-Official Business 26th March, 1976

Non-Official Resolution re: Cancelling the levy of paddy on ryots having less than five acres of land and collecting levy paddy in graded system from those who have more than five acres of land.

Chairman:—The question: "That leave be granted to withdraw the Andhra Pradesh Free Legal Aid to the Poor Bill, 1976"

The motion was adopted.

The Bill was withdrawn by leave of the House.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS
re: Cancelling the levy of paddy on ryots having less acres of land and collecting levy in graded system from those who have more than five acres of land.
Non-Official Resolution re: Canceling the levy of paddy on ryots having less than five acres of land and collecting levy of paddy in graded system from those who have more than five acres of land.

Non-Official Resolution re: Cancelling the levy of paddy on ryots having less than five acres of land and collecting levy of paddy in graded system from those who have more than five acres of land.
Non-Official Business:

Non-Official Resolution re: Cancealing the levy of paddy on ryots having less than five acres of land and collecting levy of paddy in graded system from those who have more than five acres of land.

Sri J. Vangala Rao:—Our levy system, inspite of all its defects is the most systematic and best system in the country. The levy system in other States is most defective and incomplete. The levy system here is simple, uniform and in the country.

Non-Official Resolution re: Cancealing the levy of paddy on ryots having less than five acres of land and collecting levy of paddy in graded system from those who have more than five acres of land.

Sri J. Vangala Rao:—Our levy, system, inspite of all its defects, is the most systematic and best system in the country.

Non-Official Resolution re: Cancelling the levy of paddy on ryots having less than five acres of land and collecting levy of paddy in graded system from those who have more than five acres of land.

Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted for withdrawal of the following resolution"

"That this House recommends to the Government to cancel the levy of paddy on ryots having less than five acres of land and collect levy of paddy in graded system from those who have more than five acres of land".

The motion was adopted.

The resolution was withdrawn, by leave of the House.

Chairman:—The House now stands adjourned till 8.30 a.m tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned till half past eight of the clock on Saturday, the 27th March, 1976).