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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Principal Officers

Speaker: Sri R. Dasaratharama Reddy

Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali

Panel of Chairman: 1. Smt. T. E. S. Ananda Bai
                    2. Sri Gamago
                    3. Sri Y. Venkata Rao
                    4. Sri N. Venkata Ratnam

Secretary: Sri G. Ramachandra Naidu

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

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

Chief Reporter: Sri Habeeb Abdur Rahman
SETTING UP OF LOK AYUKT AND UPA LOK AYUKT

496 — *6964 Q.—Sri C. V. K. Rao (Kakinada) :—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Lok Ayukt and Upa Lok Ayukt; and

(b) if so, for what purposes and whether the Bill will be introduced in the next session?

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengal Rao) :—(a) and (b)—Yes, Sir. The Government have decided in principle to set up the institution of Lokayukta and Uplokayukta for the investigation of allegations against Ministers and public servants in certain cases. It is proposed to undertake legislation in this regard as early as possible.

An Asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the member.
HABITUAL THIEVES IN T. T. D.

497—
7558 Q.—Sri N. Venkataratnam (Gunfur-II) :- Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of habitual thieves are detected recently in T. T. D., and

(b) the names of the thieves and the nature of action taken so far against them?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following 13 accused are involved:


A-1 to A-12 above are all Ex-military men appointed as security guards in T. T. D., and A-13 is the brother-in-law of A-1 and a native of K.K-V.B. pet village. All the accused have been arrested and remanded to judicial custody. The case is still under investigation.

Sri. Venkataratnam:—Sir, how many persons are involved?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—I, 102,500 and 20,000 to 30,000 persons.

Sri. Venkataratnam:—How many persons are involved in this case?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—I, 102,500 and 20,000 to 30,000 persons.

Sri. Venkataratnam:—Sir, have you ever been responsible for such cases?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Sir, I think so.

Sri. Venkataratnam:—I think so also.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—I think so also.
**Oral Answers to Questions.**

18th March, 1976.

Banning the Communal Associations in the Staff

498—

* 7593 Q.—Sri P.V. Ramana (Anakapalli):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to ban Communal Associations in the State;
(b) if so, when; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—(a) No Sir.
(b) does not arise.
(c) The Government of India have already banned RSSS/J-e-I/Anand Marg.

Conversion of Srisailam Project into a Multipurpose Project

499—

* 7156 Q.—Sr. Gamago (Koilkunta):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
whether any Estimates are under preparation for the conversion of Srisailam Project into a Multipurpose Project with Right and Left Canals?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation (Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu):—In order to examine the possibility of developing irrigation potential for the drought stricken areas South of the Krishna River, investigation is taken up from a point starting at Srisailam Project on Krishna River. No details are yet available and it is not possible to say anything definite until the Krishna Water Award is finalised and the investigations are completed.

WORK OF RECTIFICATION OF HOISTS AND GATES OF NIZAMSAGAR PROJECT

500—

*6961 Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai (Yellereddy):— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of work of rectification of hoists and gates of Nizamsagar Project done so far and out of this what is the value of work entrusted to Messrs. Thungabhagadra Steel Products; and

(b) whether the work was executed Departmentally or entrusted to a private contractor?

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu:—

(a) The amount of work of rectification of hoists and gates of Nizamsagar project that has been done so far is Rs. 44,72,292/-, and out of this, an amount of Rs. 38,75,600/-, has so far been paid to Messrs Tungabhagadra Steel Products, towards the work entrusted to them.
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th March, 1976.

(b) Works other than those entrusted to Messrs Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, have been executed departmentally.

LOAN FROM WORLD BANK TO COMPLETE NAGARJUNASAGAR CANALS

501—

*6406 Q.—Sri Nallapa Reddi Sreenivasul Reddi (Gudur):— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh is trying to secure a loan from the World Bank to complete Nagarjunasagar Canals; and

(b) if so, when it will be materialised?

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Appraisal by World Bank is over. Negotiations between State Government and the Government of India Officers and the international Development Association have to take place. The aid programme is expected to be implemented thereafter, as soon as the aid agreement with the International Development Association is finalised.

FLOOD CONTROL SCHEME FOR BHADRACHALAM

502—

7586Q—Sri P. V. Ramana ;—Will the Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to form Flood Control Scheme for Bhadrachalam;

(b) if so, when will it be executed and completed; and

(c) the expenditure that will be incurred for the completion of the Scheme?

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—

a) Yes Sir.

b) It will be executed after the estimate is sanctioned, and funds become available.

c) The estimated value of the scheme is Rs. 49.58 lakhs.

ISSUE OF PATTAS TO THE LANDLESS POOR IN DEVARKONDA TALUK

503—

7729 (W) Q. Sri B. Rama Sarma (Devarkonda) :—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

a. whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Harijans and landless poor are cultivating the Government lands since 25 years in 17 villages under the Ayacut of Dendi Project in Devarkonda taluk of Nalgonda District,

b. if so, the reasons for not issuing patta certificate to them so far, and

c. whether patta rights will immediately be conferred on those cultivators as a part of 20-point economic programme announced by the Prime Minister?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Narasa Reddy) :—a. Yes, Sir.

b. and (c) The assignable dry lands under the project have been excluded from the ayacut of the project for assignment in terms of the orders issued in G. O. Ms. No. 1406 Rev. dt: 25-7-1958 and
an extent of Acs. 945-04 has already been assigned to 315 persons. The matter relating to assignment of wet lands is under consideration of Government.

*a* 1. Sri B. Rama Sarma:—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleasee to state:
a. whether the Government have received any petitions from the public alleging that the funds have been misappropriated by the village Patwaris of Yarravaram, Polivalla, Gannerlapalle, Kolumuntalapahad, Deverkonda taluk, Nalgonda district,
b. if so, whether any enquiry was conducted into it,
c. whether any allegations of misappropriation of funds are proved,
d. if so, the reasons for not removing them from service so far, and
e. whether particulars regarding the misappropriation of funds by them will be placed on the Table?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—a. and b. :Yes, Sir.

Clause c. : Enquiry is still pending in respect of the Patwaris of Yarravaram, Kolumuntalapahad villages. The enquiry so far conducted against the patwari of Kolumuntalapahad has revealed that he has collected land revenue without issuing receipts and has also made some illegal collections.

The enquiry conducted against the Polepalli- Ganelalapalle village has not brought to light any case of misappropriation.

d. *e., : Do not arise,
114 18th March, 1976.

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri G. Raja Ram (Minister for Power) :—(a) & (b) Yes Sir.

(c) The estimated quantity of electricity pilfered is 68,96,340 units.

(d) The following steps have been taken against the above Company:

i) The electric supply was disconnected on 10-1-1976.

ii) Police complaint was lodged at Malkajigiri Police Station on 10-1-1976 under Section 39 of Indian Electricity Act punishable under Section 379 I.P.C.

iii) The General Manager of the Company Mr. H.R. Jain has been detained under MISA on 13-1-1976 by the Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad.
Oral Answers to Questions.

18th March, 1976.

1.  a) म्हणून मी आपल्याला...जस्ते म्हणाला जातो...याचा प्रमाण काय?

2.  हे म्हणतो की...जस्ते म्हणार नाही...याचा प्रमाण काय?

3.  मी येथे...जस्ते म्हणून...याचा प्रमाण काय?

4.  मला येथे...जस्ते म्हणून...याचा प्रमाण काय?

5.  मला येथे...जस्ते म्हणून...याचा प्रमाण काय?

6.  मला येथे...जस्ते म्हणून...याचा प्रमाण काय?

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30. मला येथे...जस्ते म्हणून...याचा प्रमाण काय?
CONSTRUCTION OF THERMAL POWER STATION AT VJAYAWADA

506—

*7693 Q.—Sri V. Sri Krishna :—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of the Thermal Power Station at Vijayawada; and

(b) if there is any delay, the reason for the same?

The Minister for Power (Sri G. Rajaram) :— (a) Orders have been placed for boilers, turbines and Generators Auxiliary Transformers required for the projects. The supply, erection and commissioning of the two units at Vijayawada Thermal Station has been entrusted to M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Madras on turnkey basis. Tenders have been called for, for coal handling plant, C.W. Pumps etc. The works connected with the foundation for the Turbines, Boiler houses have been let out and the work on Power House foundations has been commenced. The tenders received for the Power House Structural Steel Works are under processing and the work is expected to be let out shortly. An amount of Rs. 735 lakhs has been spent on project upto 31-3-75 and the works are going on according to schedule.

(b) There is no delay in the works and the project works are proceeding as per schedule.

18th March, 1976.
Oral Answers to Questions

18th March, 1976.

Sri A. Sriramulu: I have even given a privilege motion on this question Sir. The Minister is now changing his terminology. When he spoke in this House, he said the Unit was commissioned. Now he is bringing a new interpretation giving us three stages, dedication, commissioning and connection. Finally there may be a fourth stage also when the whole thing will not work. We want to have a clear cut answer because he has been simply worrying us in regard to power supply, power generation, in regard to targets and achievements. When this is going to be commissioned? According to my friend Mr. Somasekhar not even a single Kilowatt is being produced.

Sri G. Rajaram: Commissioning means machine starts functioning and not commissioning. The unit was commissioned. It already started generating. It is not only connected to the grid.

Sri A. Sriramulu: I cannot understand how an empty unit can be dedicated. Is it for that purpose Mr. K.C. Pant came?

Sri G. Rajaram: It has been commissioned. It already started generating. It is not only connected to the grid.

Mr. Speaker: Questions No. 507 and 508 are postponed.
Sanction of Lascars Posts

509—

* 7664 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are sanctioning Lascars posts only when there is an ayacut of more than 1000 acres;

(b) whether there is any proposal to limit the minimum ayacut to 500 acres to control Minor Irrigation works;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Revenue authorities are sanctioning Lascars Posts in case the length of the canal is 4 miles; and

(d) if so why not such provision be made for other Minor Irrigation works also?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation (Sri Anam Venkata Reddy) :-

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Allegations against the Sub-Collector, Tekkali

510—A.

S. N. Q. 7737 L.—Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy, Vanka Satyanarayaana, and Rama Sarma:—Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of a petition from Sri Lokanadham Naidu, MLA., and 13 others Legislators addressed to the Chief Minister levelling some allegations against the Sub-Collector, Tekkali, Srikakulam district;

(b) if so, the nature of the allegations;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted;

(d) if so, the action taken against the said Sub-Collector; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengala Rao):—(a) Yes, Sir. It was received on 4-2-1976.

(b) The allegations relate to misutilisation of drought relief funds, misuse of his powers, utilisation of the services of certain Government officials, raiding of shops, rice mills, etc.

(c), (d) and (e)—This petition was referred to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies for enquiry and report. However, more or less similar allegations were earlier received and the District Collector and Commissioner of Civil Supplies enquired into the same. Both the District Collector and the Commissioner of Civil Supplies held some of these allegations as not substantiated though certain minor lapses were observed on the part of the Sub-Collector for which he will be suitably advised.
18th March, 1976.  

Short Notice Questions and Answers

1. What are the necessary steps to take to ensure the safety of your surroundings?

2. How can we effectively use wind energy?

3. What is the importance of waste management in urban areas?

4. Discuss the role of technology in improving transportation systems.

5. How can we promote sustainable agriculture practices?

6. What measures can be taken to reduce air pollution in cities?

7. Explain the concept of green building and its importance.

8. What are the potential benefits of using renewable energy sources?

9. How can we educate the public about the importance of conserving natural resources?

10. Discuss the role of government policies in promoting sustainability.
Mr. Speaker;—When 14 Hon'ble Members of this House have given a written representation...

Sri A. Sreeramulu;—You have very rightly observed, the very fact, that 14 Legislators have made a written representation against an Officer, is sufficient that he lacks in public relations. He may be honest. Honesty alone will not be sufficient. I would request the Chief Minister not to defend him but to correct him. He is a young and honest man. We have to improve him, by trying him somewhere under effective control of a superior officer. There at Tekkali he seems to be a monarch. Bring this young gentleman to Secretariat put him incharge of the experienced Secretary and correct him than allowing him there where the people are facing harassment or illtreatment at the hands of this innocent young officer.

Sri A. Sreeramulu;—You have very rightly observed, the very fact, that 14 Legislators have made a written representation against an Officer, is sufficient that he lacks in public relations. He may be honest. Honesty alone will not be sufficient. I would request the Chief Minister not to defend him but to correct him. He is a young and honest man. We have to improve him, by trying him somewhere under effective control of a superior officer. There at Tekkali he seems to be a monarch. Bring this young gentleman to Secretariat put him incharge of the experienced Secretary and correct him than allowing him there where the people are facing harassment or illtreatment at the hands of this innocent young officer.

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Short Notice Questions and Answers.

Mr Speaker:— Short notice question 510 B Postponed.

Attachment of Paddy from the Ryots of Brahma Devam Village by Revenue Officials

480-B.

S.N.Q. No. 7736.W Sri Nallapureddy Sreenivasulu Reddy:

Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to State:
a) Whether it is a fact that the Officials of the Revenue Department have attached four hundred heaps of paddy of the ryots of Brahmadevam Village in Nellore taluk of Nellore District and if so, the reasons therefor;

b) Whether it is also a fact that they are demanding land revenue which was already paid by the ryots;

c) Whether charge-sheet has been filed in the Court in respect of allegations against the Village Munsif of Brahmadevam;

d) Whether it is also a fact that accounts, chitta books and other records of Brahmadevam village are missing and if so, the persons responsible therefor; and

e) Whether the Revenue Officials served demand notices on the ryots of that village dividing the arrears amount among them in proportion to the extent of land?

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—

a) paddy heaps in respect of 54 defaulters have been attached as huge arrear balances are outstanding against them.

b) No Sir.

c) No charge sheet has been filed against present Village Munsif who was appointed two months back. Charge sheet has not yet been filed against the Ex. Village Munsiff.

d) No accounts, Chitta books or any other records are missing.

e) No Sir. Demand notices were served on the defaulting ryots based on the bakipatti prepared by the Karanam.

Mr. Speaker:—Your statement is not correct. Here, the paddy heaps in respect of 54 defaulters have been attached.

Sri. Narsa Reddy:—The arrears amount in respect of the said paddy heaps have been identified. 400 heaps of paddy have been attached.

Mr. Speaker: — It is true that the arrears amount have been identified. The paddy heaps in respect of 54 defaulters have been attached.
As the Hon'ble Speaker aware, a deputation has come before you also, Sir, and we have asked the Dy. Collector to look into this matter. Wherever the receipts are available, we have permitted to release the heaps then and there. The Collector reported wherever the receipts are there, the heaps are being released. The contention of the defaulters is that there was Mr. Y. Gopal Reddy, Village Munsiff, and he has earlier misappropriated the amount. Case is there against him. The Collector reported that officers are kept there to verify the accounts and to clear of the dues.

Mr. Speaker.—The point is that they are not in a position to pay unless they are allowed to sell. You must make some alternative arrangement.

Sri P. Narasareddy: I will ask the Collector to look into that matter.
Written answers to Questions (unstarred)
Lands Belonging to Bharat Sevak Samaj in Domakonda Village.

181-

6199-S Q.—Sri Y. Satyanarayana (Kamareddy) :- Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the extent of wet and dry lands respectively belonging to Bharat Sevak Samaj in Domakonda village, Kamareddy taluk, Nizamabad district:

(b) whether such lands are at present under cultivation and if not, whether there is any proposal to bring these lands under cultivation:

(c) the nature of other properties belonging to it; and

(d) who is the present trustee of such property?

A.—(a) An extent of Area 124 acres, 23 guntae dry land only situated in Domakonda village, Kamareddy taluk, Nizamabad district which was donated by Sri Omapthi Rao, Raja of Domakonda about 22 years ago is in the name of B.S.S. in the village records.

Particulars of Survey Nos. etc., are given below:

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(b) The answer is in the negative.
(c) A building was also donated by Sri Omapathi Rao, and it is in the name of B.S.S.

(d) Government are not aware of existence of any trustee at present for this property. As per the Constitution of the B.S.S. all immovable properties are vested with the Central Board of Trustees of the B.S.S. One Sri Neehim Reddy was managing the property in question to whom the lands and building were handed over as a representative of B. S. S. He died about 2 years back and his son Sri Madhusudhan Reddy was reported to be managing the lands. It is also reported that Sri Madhusudhan Reddy has recently handed over the entire record and money pertaining to lands and building to the Chairman, Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Nationalised Banks in Satyavedu Taluk of Chittoor district.

182—

7183 Q.— Sri M. Nagi Reddy:— Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no branch of any Nationalised Banks in Satyavedu taluk, Chittoor district; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to set-up Nationalised Banks in the said taluk?

A.—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bogus Iron And Steel Factories.

183—

6150 Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bogus Iron and Steel Factories unearthed and raided in the Twin Cities and in the State in general during the quarter ending 1974 and the action taken thereon; and

(b) whether the Department found any fake companies in Twin Cities to which licences were issued to draw Iron and Steel, etc.?

A.—(a) In the course of special inspections conducted by the Department of Industries as well as by the Regional Iron and Steel Controller during the quarter ending 1974, i.e., October to December, 1974. 36 Small Scale Industrial Units were found to have misutilised the steel material. Out of these 36 Steel Consuming Units, 17 were found in Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and the remaining in the districts.

Supply of Iron and Steel to all the 36 units has been immediately suspended, pending detailed enquiry in each case.
(b) 163 Steel Consuming Units which were registered with the Department and had drawn material were found to be non-existing. Seventeen Units were found suspected to have misutilised material in Twin Cities.

CONFETTIONARY FACTORIES IN THE STATE

6444 Q.—Sri Vijayasikhamani (Tirupathi):—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of confectionary factories in our State and how many in Private, Public and Co-operative;

(b) since how many years they are under production and how much of foreign exchange had been earned by the State for the past ten years:

(c) in view of its importance whether the Government will think in terms of taking over the factories, if they are under the private sector, and

(d) whether there is any representation before the Government from Chittoor District M.L.As. requesting for the take over of Chittoor Nutrine Confectionary Factory?

A.—(a) Public Sector.—(1) NIFA Confectionery Unit, Hyderabad.

Private Sector :—(1) K.C.P. Limited, Vuyyuru, Krishna district.

(2) Nutrine Confectionary Co. Private Limited, Chittoor.

(3) Indira Confectionary Co. Private Limited, Chittoor.

(b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the unit</th>
<th>Commencement of production</th>
<th>Foreign exchange earned by the State for the past ten years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. NIFA Confectionary Unit, Hyderabad</td>
<td>December, 1958</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. M/s. K.C.P. Ltd., Vuyyuru, Krishna District</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. M/s Nutrine Confectionary Company Private Ltd., Chittoor</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. M/s. Indira Confectionary Company Private Ltd., Chittoor</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.
[Unstarred]

Pay Scales of Pharmacists, Grade II

185—

6746 Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu :—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the High Court of Andhra Pradesh gave a direction in W. A. No. 569 of 1973 that the pay scales of Pharmacists, Grade II should be applied to compounders redesignated as Pharmacists, Grade II; and

(b) if so, whether the judgment have been given effect to and if not the reasons for the delay?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The above judgment has been given effect to, and orders were issued in G. O. Ms. No. 91, Health, dated 4th February, 1975.

Embezzlement of Funds by the Head of Peddamatham of Punganur

186—

6447 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam (Kuppam) :— Will the Minister for Endowments be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum was submitted to the Chief Minister on 17th May, 1974 by Lingayath Community of Punganur against the Head of Peddamatham of Punganur regarding the embezzlement of funds, disposing of its permanent properties, etc.,

(b) if so, whether the allegations mentioned in their memorandum were enquired in to, and

(c) whether those enquiries have been proved and if so the action taken by the Government thereon?

A.—(a) No. Sir. However, the public and the members of Lingayat Sangham of Punganur town have submitted a memorandum on 17th May, 1974, to the Assistant Commissioner, Endowments, Chittoor alleging against the maladministration of the affairs of the Peddamatham by the Mathadhipathi and his agent Sri Karikodukari Basava Swamulavaru.

(b) The Memorandum presented to the Assistant Commissioner, Endowments, Chittoor has been enquired into.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Commissioner, Endowments has initiated action under section 46 of the Endowments Act 17 of 1966 against the mathadhipathi Sri Karikodukari Basava Swamulavaru and framed as many as 26 charges, and the Mathadhipathi was also kept under suspension with immediate effect pending further enquiry into the charges
framed against him. The Inspector, Endowments, Madanapalli was appointed as fit person to the subject math and he was directed to take charge of the properties and records. In the meantime, the delinquent Mathadhipathi has relinquished his office in favour of Sri Karikodu China Basaiah by a Registered deed, dated 15th April, 1975 and handover charge to the said Sri Basavaiah who was long ago nominated as his successor by his registered deed, dated 30th April, 1925. Further action is being taken to examine whether the nomination and succession of Sri Karikodu Chennabasaiah is in accordance with the provisions of the Endowments Act 17 of 1966 and also to instruct the new swamiji to take action for recovering possession of the properties of the Math, alienated by his predecessor.

Forest Guards and Watchers for the Reserve Forest area in Banaganapalli Taluk

187—

6424 Q.—Sri Gamago :—Will the Minister for Forests be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Forest Guards and Watchers employed by the Government to look after the Reserve Forest area in Banaganapalli taluk; and

(b) the amount of expenditure being incurred by the Government by way of their salaries and traveling allowances per year?

A.—(a) Foresters—1.
Forest Guards—3.
Forest Watchers—3.
Garden Watcher—1.
(b) Rs. 20,664.

Distribution of cheap cloth through Village Co-operative Societies in Nellore District

188—

6354 Q.—Sri Pellakuru Ramachandra Reddy (Kovur) :—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether cheap cloth is being distributed through Village Co-operative Societies in Nellore district; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) Yes Sir. Cheap cloth is being distributed through 153 selected Village Credit Societies in Nellore district.

(b) Does not arise.
Water scarcity in Chandragiri

189—
6124-G Q.—Sri Vijayasikhamani :—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that the Chandragiri Samithi has passed a resolution requesting the State Government to come to their rescue to meet their water scarcity in rural areas of Chandragiri taluk; and
(b) if so, the steps the Government have taken so far in this regard?
A.—(a) Yes, Sir. The Panchayat Samithi, Chandragiri had resolved to request the Collector to allot rigs to the Samithi in view of the drought.
(b) Fifty-three bore-wells were provided during the period between February, 1975 and September, 1975 to relieve the drinking water scarcity conditions in Chandragiri Panchayat Samithi.

Misappropriation of funds in Todugu Panchayat

190—
6385 Q.—Sri N. Venkatarama Naidu:—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that while giving written reply regarding the misappropriation of funds of Toddur Panchayat in Podakur Panchayat Samithi, Nellore district during the meetings of the Third Session of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in the month of September, 1974, it has been admitted that the funds have actually been misappropriated; and
(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?
A.—(a) No, Sir.
b) Does not arise.

Municipal limits of Ongole town

191—
6583 Q.—Sarvasri G. Kotaiah, (Chirala) D. Prakasham and (Konigiri);—Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Ongol Municipality passed resolution requesting the Government to enlarge its municipal limits soon after Ongole town become the Prakasam District Headquarters; and
(b) if so, what is the action taken by the Government?
A.—(a) and (b) The Municipal Council, Ongole has not passed any resolution requesting the Government to enlarge its limits soon after Ongole town became the Prakasam District Headquarters. However, Municipal Council, Ongole passed a resolution in the year 1968 to extend the municipal limits covering part of Koppolu, Ongole Rural, Mukthinuthalapadu, Mamidipalem, Annavarappadu and Pelluru Revenue villages. Proposals in this regard are being revised by the Commissioner and Special Officer, Ongol Municipality, with reference to the instructions of the Collector, Prakasam district and they will be submitted to the higher authorities in due course.

Naupada and Gunupuram Metre Gauge Train

192—6723 Q.—Sri V. Narasimha Rao (Kothuru):—Will the Minister for P.W.D. be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that Naupada Gunupuram Metre Gauge Train is being run between Andhra and Orissa in Srikakulam district;

(b) if so, whether the said Metre Gauge Train is found profitable to the Government;

(c) whether the State Government recommended to the Central Government to convert that Metre Gauge into Broad Gauge; and

(d) if so, what are the main recommendations and if not, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) Yes. But it is a narrow gauge line and not metre gauge line.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) The proposal for conversion of Naupada Gunupuram Narrow gauge line into broad gauge was examined in 1964 and the project was found not financially justified, the return on the estimated capital cost showing only 0.86%. The issue also came up during the visit of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, 1969 headed by the then Deputy-Minister for Railway's but the conversion was not recommended in the report of the Committee. The conversion, therefore, is not under consideration of the Railways at present.

Quarry Polishing Units in Chittoor district

193—6212-IQ.—Sri Vijayasikhamani:—Will the Minister for Excise be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarry polishing units existing in Chittoor district, particularly in Kuppam.

(b) whether they are under private, public or in co-operative sectors;

(c) the extent of Foreign Exchange earned during the last 10 years; and

(d) whether the Government will take over all the units in the best interest of earning Foreign Exchanges.
A.—(a) There are 22 polishing units at Kuppam and one in Tirupathi.
(b) All are in Private Sector.
(c) Kuppam Rs. 302.00 lakhs. Tirupathi Rs. 0.4916 lakhs.
(d) No such proposal is under consideration of Government at present.

Labour Welfare Officers in the Mica Mines of Nellore district
194—
6330 Q.—Sri Pellakuru Ramachandra Reddy;—Will the Minister for Excise be pleased to state;
(a) whether Labour Welfare Officers are working in the Mica Mines in Nellore district: and
(b) if so, the number of these officers.
A.—
(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

Powerlooms under Hyco Apex Society
19f—
6208 V Q.—Sri M. Qimkar Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddy, A. Sriperamulu, S. Papi Reddy and Smt. J. Eswari Bai.—Will the Minister for Handlooms and Textiles be pleased to state:
(a) the number of Powerlooms functioning under Hyco Apex Society;
(b) the total production of the cloth so far year-wise and Society-wise; and
(c) the total amount of rebate given, Society-wise?
A.—(a) 2%
(b) Particulars of year-wise and society-wise production of cloth on powerlooms allotted to handloom weavers' co-operative societies are furnished in the statement enclosed.
(c) No rebate is allowed on sale of powerloom cloth.

PARTICULARS OF YEAR-WISE AND SOCIETY-WISE PRODUCTION OF CLOTH ON POWERLOOM ALLOTTED TO HANDLOOM WEAVERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Society and District</th>
<th>Year-wise Production</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Palamol Weavers Co-operative Society (West Godavari)</td>
<td>1973-74</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Written Answers to Questions.  
**18th March, 1976.**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Society and District</th>
<th>Year-wise Production</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Amangallu, Mahaboobnagar District</td>
<td>1973-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Duddedas Medak District</td>
<td>1973-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Shankarampet, Medak District</td>
<td>1973-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Puttur Weavers Co-operative Society, Chittoor Dist</td>
<td>1973-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Choppadandi Weavers Co-operative Society</td>
<td>1973-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Armoor Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Nizamabad District</td>
<td>1973-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Warangal Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society</td>
<td>1973-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of the Society and District</td>
<td>Year-wise Production</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. Panidam Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society, Guntur District</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Mutuku Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Guntur District</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
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<tr>
<td>27. Sri Prabhakar Weavers Co-operative Society West Godavari</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Palacol Weavers Co-operative Society, West Godavari District</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
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<tr>
<td>29. Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Raghupatipet</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
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<td>30. Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Amongallu</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
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<tr>
<td>31. Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Sadasivpet, Medak District</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
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<tr>
<td>32. Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Jogipet, Medak District</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Deddada, Medak District</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
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<tr>
<td>34. Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Shankarampet</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
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<tr>
<td>35. Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Siddipet</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Powerlooms under Hyderabad Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Association, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
</tr>
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<td>37. Sarvanavinayagar Weavers Co-operative Society, Chintalapattradai, Chittur- Dist.</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
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<tr>
<td>38. Pochampally Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Nalgonda District</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
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<td>40. Nereda Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
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<tr>
<td>41. Kamalapur Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Karimnagar District</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
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<tr>
<td>42. Jagtial Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Karimnagar District</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Choppadandi Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Armoor Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Nizamabad District</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Condolence Motion:

re: on Demise of Sri Arutla Lakshmi Narasimha Reddy Ex-MLA

18th March, 1976

(1) Bebipet Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Nizamabad District

1974-75 2,541

(2) Chennur Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Adilabad

1974-75 37,021

(3) Hasanparthy Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Warangal

1974-75 9,972

(4) Shayampet Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Warangal

1974-75

(5) Illenda Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Warangal

1974-75 26,660

(6) Pegadapally Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Warangal

1974-75 26,351

(7) Warangal Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Warangal

1974-75 72,220

CONDOLENCE MOTION

9-20 a.m.

re: On Demise of Sri Arutla Lakshmi Narasimha Reddy, former M.L.A.

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

"This House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri Arutla Lakshmi Narasimha Reddy, a former Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and conveys its deep sense of sympathy to the members of the bereaved family."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
Condolence Motion:

re: on Demise of Sri Arutla Lakshmi-Narasimha Reddy Ex-MLA

Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru):—While fully-sharing the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and my friend Mr. Srikrishna I fully support the Resolution moved by the Leader of the House and convey on my behalf and on behalf of the Members of my group, our heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu (Parvathipuram):—Although I do not personally know Mr. Lakshminarasimha Reddy, after having heard about the fine services rendered by him to the cause of the public, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by other Members and I pay tributes. I wish that the departed soul will rest in peace.
Condolence Motion: 18th March, 1976.

re: on Demise of Sri Arutla Lakshma Narasimha Reddy Ex-MLA

* Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar) — Sir, I associate myself with the Resolution moved by the Leader of the House. It was a privilege for me for having worked with him in the Assembly and outside. Comrade A. Lakshminarsimha Reddy was a dedicated person to service of humanity and during the struggle days, he had worked vigorously. I fully associate with the sentiments expressed and our sympathies also to be sent to the bereaved family, with the Resolution.
18th March, 1976.

Condolence Motion:
re: on Demise of Sri Arutla Lakshmi-
Narasimha Reddy Ex-MLA

Mr. Speaker:—Although I did not have the privilege of knowing Mr. Arutla Lakshminarasimha Reddy personally, it was informed that he was a self-less worker who dedicated his life for the service of humanity. I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and other Hon'ble Members. As a mark of respect to the departed soul, let us stand and observe two minutes silence.

The question is:

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

The Condolence Motion was adopted nem con while all members standing.
18th March, 1976,

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance;

re: Fire accident in Kristapalli village of Parvathipuram taluk.

Mr. Speaker:—Under the new Rules, only you have to read the notice of the Calling attention. No speech at all.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Sir, I call the attention of the Minister for Revenue regarding the serious fire accident in Kristapalli village of Parvathipuram taluk.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy: There was a fire accident which broke out accidentally in Kristapalli village of Parvathipuram taluk of Srikakulam district on 1,3,1976 as a result of which 162 thatched houses and 3 tiled houses were burnt. No arson was suspected. No loss of human or cattle lives have been reported. The total estimated loss of private property is estimated to be at Rs. 1,80,203/- including currency destroyed. The official records of Gram Panchayat of Kristapalli village, the records of village officer, and of the Branch Post Master of Kristapalli were also reported to have been burnt in the accident.

A monetary relief of Rs. 15,300/- was disbursed to the victims by the Tahsildar, Parvathipuram.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy—If there is loss of human life or cattle wealth, normally we will give more aid. We will also accordingly consider the Prime Minister's fund and Chief Minister's relief fund.

* Sri P. Narasa Reddy— If there is loss of human life or cattle wealth, normally we will give more aid. We will also accordingly consider the Prime Minister's fund and Chief Minister's relief fund.
18th March, 1976.

Government Motions:

But, for the property that has been burnt, we only give instant relief so that they may try to re-settle. So far as the Fire Station is concerned, I will get the necessary information as to why the Buses could not come to the spot.

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

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by Rule 250 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly 15 members from among their number to be members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the financial year 1976-77."

"That this House recommends to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council that they do agree to nominate five members from Legislative Council to be on the Committee on Public Accounts of this House for the financial year 1976-77."

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

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by Rule 252 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, 15 members from among their number to be members of the Committee on Estimates for the financial year 1976-77."

"That this House recommends to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council that they do agree to nominate five members from Legislative Council to be on the Committee on Estimates of this House for the financial year 1976-77."
Government Resolutions:

18th March, 1976. 141

re: Elections to the various Railway Users Consultative Committees:

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

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by Rule 255 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, 15 members from amongst its members to be members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the financial year 1976-77."

"That this House recommends to Legislative Council that they do agree to nominate five members from Legislative Council to be on the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House for the financial year 1976-77."

Mr. Speaker:—Motions moved.

The motions were put to vote and passed.

Mr. Speaker:—In accordance with regulations made by me for conduct of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, I fix the following programme of dates for election to the Committee on Public Accounts, Committee on Estimates, Committee on Public Undertakings:

The last date for making nominations.. 1-30 p.m. on 20-3-1976
The date for scrutiny of nominations.. 11-00 a.m. on 22-3-1976
The last date for withdrawal of candidature 1-30 p.m. on 25-3-1975
The date on which a poll shall, if necessary, be taken.. 10-00 a.m. to 3-00 p.m on 27-3-1976 in the Committee Room of the Assembly Building.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS

re: Election to Various Railway Users Consultative Committees

Sri Ch. Devananda Rao:—Sir, on behalf of the P.W.D. Minister, I beg to move:—

(1) "The South Central Railway administration have requested the Government to communicate the name of one representative for each of the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees of Vijayawada, Secunderabad and Hubli. The Districts of Andhra Pradesh covered by these Divisions are as follows:—

Vijayawada Division
- Part of Visakhapatnam District
- East Godavari District
- West Godavari District
- Krishna District
- Guntur District
- Ongole District
- Nellore District

...
18th March, 1976.

Government Resolutions:

re: Election to the various Railway
Users Consultative Committees.

Secunderabad Division All the Revenue Districts in Telangana Area.

Hubli Division Kurnool District and Anantapur District.

9-50 a.m. The Assembly do recommend to the Government to communicate to the General Manager, South Central Railway, the names of members elected by the Assembly to serve on the Committee aforesaid for the period up to 31-12-1977.'

(2) "That as the Southern Railway Administration requested the Government to communicate the name of the representative of the State Legislature to serve on the reconstituted Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Guntakal Division for a period of two years from 1-1-1976 to 31-12-1977, the Assembly do recommend to the Government to communicate to the General Manager, Southern Railway, the name of the member elected by this Assembly to serve on the aforesaid Committee for the said period up to 31-12-1977."

(3) "That as the South Eastern Railway Administration has requested the Government to communicate the name and address of the representative of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature to serve on the reconstituted Divisional Railway Users Consultative Committee, Waltair Division for a period from 1-1-1976 to 31-12-1977, the Assembly do recommend to the Government to communicate to General Manager, South Eastern Railway, the name and address of the member elected by this Assembly to serve on the aforesaid Committee for the said period up to 31-12-1977."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The Resolutions were put to vote and passed.

Mr. Speaker:—I am to announce to the House that for the conduct of elections to the various Divisional Railway Users Consultative Committees, I fix the following programme of dates:—

Last date for making nominations .. 1-30 p.m. on 20-3-1976

Date of scrutiny of nominations .. 11-00 a.m. on 22-3-1976

Last date for withdrawal of nominations .. 1-30 p.m. on 25-3-1976

Date on which poll shall, if necessary, be taken .. 10-00 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. on 27-3-1976, in the Committee Room of the Assembly Buildings.
Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru):—Sir, the Honourable Minister for Education has given us this year a comprehensive note on the activities of his department. This has helped us a lot. The Minister and the officials deserves to be complemented for providing us the full and adequate information. There is a little bit on the awareness of the Education Minister that the system of education has totally failed to cater to the needs of our society. Along with this note another booklet “Two decades of growth in education” is also given to us. After going through the voluminous statistical data that has been put into this booklet, I feel the proper title for this booklet should be “Two decades of stagnation in education”. Let us take some of the statistics given in the booklet. In the year 1965-66, the enrolment of the age group 6-11 was 76.5%. During 1968-69, it come down to 75%. After 3 or 4 years during 1974-75 still it come down to 20.5% and during 1976-77, according to our expectations the percentage should be 85.3. I very much wonder whether we can increase the percentage to that level in view of the past experience. Even if that is possible, what about the enrolment at the 6th and 7th class level? If we look at the figures we will get sorry figures. There are many drop-outs. If you see the figures of 6th and 7th class, the drop-outs are many. What exactly is the reason for the drop-outs? The Minister has not fully explained the reasons. There may be various reasons particularly in view of the socio-economic set up and living conditions and since the children are sent for work, they are unable to attend the Schools.

Let us now go into another interesting aspect of Education. The percentage of literacy in 1961 was 21.20. By 1971, after 10 years, it raised to 24.56%. What is the total amount spent on Education between 1961-71? It is Rs. 440 crores. After spending Rs. 440 crores, we are able to increase our percentage of literacy by 3.6%. It does not even work out 1/2% per annum. Another distressing phenomenon is in the year 1961 in regard to literacy we had 10th place at All India level. After an expenditure of Rs. 440 crores, in the year 1971 we came down to 14th place at All India level. It means we lost 4 places inspite of our investment of Rs. 440 crores and as a result of our hard labour over a period of 10 years. Who exactly is responsible for the bungling of the Education Department over a period of 1961-1971? Who are the Ministers that presided over this affair? I feel the people have the right to court-marshall these Ministers because there cannot be any sadder performance than this. The place that we had in 1961, the 10th place, we lost and we came down to 14th place. Look at Kerala, our neighbouring State. Kerala had the 12th place in 1961. It has now gone up to 9th place because of the 6% increase in literacy during the decade. Nagaland is small State in the country and supposed to be a backward state, the rate of increase of literacy is 11% and to-day Nagaland occupies
the 7th place. It is disgrace as far as Andhra Pradesh State is concerned. We are conducting world Telugu Conference, International Institute of Telugu and so on and so forth. What about the sad state of affairs? Even Nagaland is able to do better than Andhra Pradesh. But the Minister admitted 10% increase. There is one interesting sentence in the Minister's speech: "Government is concerned about the progress in the development of elementary education inspite of our commitment of free and compulsory education. There has not been any improvement either in enrolment or in attendance at the primary level". This is a constitutional directive. In fact, Constitution wanted that the State should endeavour to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 within a period 10 years. Atleast by 1960, the State Government must have succeeded in introducing free and compulsory education. We have a primary education Act. Several provisions have been provided in the Act. But unfortunately, the Government has no will and determination to enforce the provisions of the Act. The Act has not been implemented. The constitutional directive still remains on the paper. It has not become a reality. We have invested lot of money. The cost of education at per pupil at the primary level is said to be Rs. 97.86, it means nearly Rs. 100. This is the cost calculation in 1973-74. I am sure during 1976-77, it will be Rs. 125 on account of increase in salaries and so on and so forth. After spending Rs. 125 on every pupil, if you are not able to increase the literacy, there must be something wrong. Awareness alone is not going to help us. Awareness on the part of the Minister must lead to action. It should be very bold action. There must be a crash programme. Take for example other countries. China was able to eradicate illiteracy within 16 years after revolution. If you are not able to take China's experience, let us take Somalia, a small country. This small and tiny country within 3 years time has been able to increase its rates of literacy more than 75% and the way the Somalian people and the Somalian Government undertook is a thing to be considered by our Government. I would even suggest that our Minister should send a small team to Somalia to study the novel experiment the Somalian people and their Government. I want to read an extract of an article which appeared in the Indian Herald: "The rural literacy campaign for instance were carried out by 35,000 people from the towns of which 25,000 were students and teachers and by many others from rural population. The regular schools were temporarily closed and made available for the literacy work. The cost of the programme was paid primarily by the individual citizens themselves."
Sir, if the Minister is prepared to consider, I want to make a suggestion with regard to the crash programme to eradicate the problem of illiteracy. We have nearly 4 lakhs of educated unemployed persons with a minimum qualification of Matriculation. If every educated unemployed person teach 50 individuals I am sure, the total literacy can be increased by about 50 to 55%. The Minister may ask me how it is possible. I shall give few more details. After all, this is a sort of incentive to un-employed persons who have been simply roaming in the streets and getting frustrated and indulging all sorts of activities - somethings anti social and some times anti national. These persons can be given some sort of work and that incentive, according to me, if an unemployed can prepare 50 candidates for a small examination of the standard of fifth class and if those 50 candidates can get through that examination the Government can think of paying to that particular unemployed man, an incentive allowance of Rs.30 per candidate. That will make out nearly Rs. 60 crores is nothing at the present day. I think, in 3 or 4 years time, we shall be able to appreciably increase the percentage of literacy. The additional cost to Government would be Rs.60 crores. After all we have spent Rs.540 crores over a period of ten years and produce a nothing. If this experiment can yield good results, I would commend this proposal for Government for further examination.

The provision made in the budget to-day for primary education is Rs.50.25 crores. For Secondary Education Rs.35.68 crores and for Higher Education Rs.22.65 crores. I consider, in a country of our type, so much expenditure on Higher Education is costly luxury. Because sources are very scarce and there is mass illiteracy and we are not able to reduce this illiteracy. That is the pathetic picture which confronts us. Let me quote from Dr. K. N. Raj, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University who has made very significant observation in regard to investment on higher education. "The literacy rate in India is now raising at the rate of less than 1% per annum. Unless the literacy rate of even 70% is likely to be achieved within the remaining decades of the century, it is somewhat incongruous that the total expenditure on higher education has been merely of the same magnitude of the total expenditure on primary education." We are spending Rs. 50 crores on primary education and on secondary education. On Higher Education we are spending Rs. 58 crores. It means much more what we are spending on primary education. I consider this a costly luxury.

Let us take the experience of Japan. In Japan for several decades, more than 2/3rd education expenditure was on primary education and on higher education 1/6th. That is how Japan was able to remove its illiteracy and vocationalised the education system.

There is no doubt a big demand for high schools and colleges. There are political pressures; but how far is it necessary in the interest of the people? This is a question that the Government should seriously consider.
I want to know from the Minister what exactly is the purpose of our education. Is it only for the purpose of education or for employment? Is it the education to produce responsible citizens? Is it the education for getting production or for social and political transformation of society? What exactly is its meaning? What exactly is the main purpose of our education system? This question is not getting an answer. We have several committees and commissions. We have seminars and workshops. We have endless conferences and meetings, and the accumulated result of all these efforts is that we are not able to provide an answer to this question. What exactly is the concept of meaningful education? This question will have to be answered according to me, education is a very powerful weapon at the disposal of the State. That is the weapon that can bring social and political change. The socialist countries have utilised this weapon of education to bring about socialist transformation. The education system of a civilised country automatically, naturally reflects central objectives of a particular country. Unfortunately, though the country has accepted socialism, little has been done to give socialist orientation to the entire educational set up. On the other hand, orthodox educationalists. They do not want to change the curriculum and subjects. Even today, a student of B.A. (Economics) is obliged to read the capitalistic economic theory of the good old days, he is permitted to read the 19th century economics. He is not permitted to read Marx or Bernardsh. He is obliged to study Shakespeare alone. I don't say that Shakespeare is not a good dramatist. Maybe a good dramatist. But what exactly is the change that has been brought in the textbooks and instructions. Let me quote one Russian proverb to impress upon the Minister to have an overall picture of the present system of education. "We can mould a child of 5 to 6 years into anything we want; at the age of 8 to 9 years, we have to bend him; at the age of 16 to 17 years, we must break him and thereafter, we may well say that only the grave can correct the hunchback". This is the proverb of Russia. If you don't teach our boys even at the primary level, we don't give a socialist stand. How are we going to deal with these people? Jayaprakash Narayana gave a call for a total educational revolution and the students jumped to that idea and if our Government had taken little interest in reforming educational system, or oriented towards the new philosophy, towards a new direction, such an unrest crisis, would not have taken place in our country. Unfortunately, this Government is not clear in its mind. It is only talking of socialism, not understanding implications of socialism. This Government is not serious and sincere. Even after 27 long years, the Government has absolutely no
Justification to come forward with pleas and excuses and this is a proof of unwillingness on the part of the Government to give socialistic orientation to the education set up. At Primary level, in 7th Class, the lessons taught are profit and loss, adultration, simple interest and compound interest, there is dividend and discount, etc. These are the mathematics that we are teaching to our boys. Go to a socialistic country: If you ask a boy of 7th or 6th Class boy about profit he would say the profit would be '6 months imprisonment; because no person can purchase and sell and thereby make a profit. Is it not possible for the authors of the Text Books to give a socialistic orientation; will they not take our 5 year plans and say our developmental activities about our investment and increased irrigation of 25%. Is it not possible to formulate with reference to our developmental activities that have been taken place with reference to our social progress that we are making instead of speaking our methods of purchasing, selling and making profit and also combing adultration. Take milk 5 Ltrs, add 2 Ltrs. of water, sell the mixture at higher price, these are our mathematics. These are our calculations not in a socialistic direction but in regard to statistics and there is absolutely no change.

I am glad that in the text books some of the most objectionable passages-factual errors-are removed. Last year, I had the misfortune of citing certain extracts from the text books particularly from Civics of Intermediate which said that Subhas Chandra Bose resigned I.C.S. and joined in Cambridge University for B. A. Economics. I am very glad that this was withdrawn from the text books, to that extent I congratulate the Education Minister because he took some interest and removed some obnoxious things from the text books but yet there are conceptual errors still continued.

Sir, again let me quote Dr. K. N. Raj: "In India the educational structure has become wholly imbalanced and largely unrelated to the needs of the society." "I think I have already established this point. It does not need further elaboration. Not only Dr. K. N. Raj but even M. P. R. T. expert Committee which is an authority on our educational system, expressed that there is need to transform education so as to relate to the life and needs and aspirations of the people and make it an instrument of social change.

After having quoted so many authorities our own Minister says: "Although attempts have been made to transform education system to suit the needs and aspirations of the people, the outcome of the reformation has not made significant dent on the educational structure." It is admitted universally by everybody, men of authority, men incharge of execution, men outside and laymen like us that the present educational system is not suitable; it is total failure, Sir, is it possible to reform it?

I am inclined to agree with the comment made by Mr. A. S. Abraham: "It appears that as far as education is concerned, it is no
longer a matter of reform. Society is changing much too fast and is facing such basic crisis that the education set up have to be reformed. It may be rebuilt. I am inclined and I entirely agree with the contention of Mr. Abraham. It is not possible to reform. Any reform is tinkering with the system. We are not going to give radical change. It will have to be rebuilt. Take Somalia experience. It is a very good experience. Let us close down our present institutions for some time and think of a new programme otherwise, we will be simply spending Rs. 140 to 150 crores, not getting any result. Because what is happening at the primary level? Nobody becomes literate. Those people who complete their Matriculation or S.S.C. they are in the streets, they are in the queues, you are making them frustrated and the frustrated educated lot do all sorts of disturbances.

Now let us take Secondary Education, the enrolment at this level is 11.16 lakhs. I am sure it will raise to 13 lakhs because everything is subsided. If they simply spend time at home, there will come a secondary school.

Take the experience of Japan and Germany. 2 out of 3 enrolled, in vocational schools: not like our secondary schools studying wonderful lessons prescribed in the text books. Here our students, after completion of studies obtained a pass, go to streets, and when they do not get employment, immediately rush to the Junior Colleges and later to the Degree Colleges. There is a crisis in Higher Education and Secondary Education in this country.

I would suggest, instead of increasing the High Schools, you can convert 50% of the present high schools into vocational or technical schools. This will certainly give us better dividends. Convert them into technical schools, give them some training in crafts and trades like ITIs and those things which are needed in the rural areas today. If such a step is taken, our Secondary Education may become a little meaningful if not completely meaningful.

Now we go to the Intermediate Education. This is another unnecessary, unwarranted luxury which our Government has accepted. This is an inter class mentality something like between First Class and the Third Class. We have the old Inter-Class. Our Government is also having another system of school Education and University education between the school and the university. We have created this Board of Intermediate Studies but its management is absolutely unsatisfactory. I have complained to the Minister often that the Board of Intermediate Studies is not suitable for its challenging task and yet we have accepted it and we are trying to reform it.

Sir, what is it that is being taught at the Intermediate level? Yesterday evening I was going through the English Text for Senior Intermediate. It is really amusing. After all, you are not training a student to become proficient in English literature. I can understand if it
is at Post Graduate level or at the graduate level—B.A. (Literature). In
the Intermediate you are trying to give him a working knowledge of
English. In the English Text book in Prose, Sir, you will find 16th
century writers, 18th century writers and 19th century writers. In the
preface itself, authors have said that they want to introduce to the stu­
dent the niceties and fineness of the 16th century and 18th century.
Why should my boy learn of the authors of 16th century or 18th cen­
tury? All these authors—they are from Britain. As if there is no
body in India capable of writing a few passages in English, which can
be called Modern Prose. What about Harindranath Chattopadhyay, Na­
ryan, Mulkraj Anand? We have got very great men in this country who
are reputed for better English, perhaps better English than most of the
men in the West. This western psychology, this inhibition, this fad about
Britain in regard to English language will have to be removed if we
should come to modern times, if our thinking should get modernised.

Sir, in regard to Poetry also, it is amusing. There are fifteen
lessons. One is of 16th century, four of 18th century, six of 19th century
and four of 20th century. So, we are trying to take our students back
to the 16th century and bring them to the 20th century. And these are
the names of authors whom we were reading 30 or 25 years back. Scott,
Wordsworth Shelley. Tennyson are the very same authors, as if there
is no one else in the Modern world. I do not say that we should not read
them. But at the Intermediate level, is this profound knowledge of
the 16th century, 18th century necessary as far as general reading of
English is concerned?

Then Sir, I understand that the entire Text book affair of the
Intermediate class is a sort of big racket. This text book publication
for the Intermediate is a big racket. It is in the hands of publishers.
There are lot of pressures, pulls, counter pressures. They have been
going on. Having nationalised the text books at the Secondary edu­
cation level and having allowed the Universities to have their own
text books, why should our Government take upon itself this unne­
necessary responsibility of accepting private text books and allowing
them huge margin. I understand that the text books for the next
year have not been selected till to-day. I do not know what exactly
is the difficulty. But, I am sure it must be the pressure, pressure
from all sections. If selection has not been made. I would request
the Minister to give consideration at least to some of the Indian wri­
ters. Collections made from the Indian writers, collections from 20th
century people, this consideration should be shown and the selection
should be finalised as quickly as possible.

Now, Sir, the Degree colleges. Our Minister is taking plea­
sure that 21 Degree colleges have been permitted. I consider it is
absolutely not necessary to have so many colleges and that too these
institutions in the hands of private managements. I have been feeling
right from the beginning just as the postal system cannot be left in
the hands of the private management, just as armaments production cannot be entrusted to private factories and just as oil cannot be allowed to remain in the hands of private individuals, just as printing of currency notes cannot be entrusted to private Presses, Education also cannot be left in the hands of either local bodies or private managements. It must be a State subject. And if the State is interested to utilise this weapon for social and political changes, it cannot afford this luxury of allowing everybody to deal with education and allow everybody to manipulate in their own way and distorting, polluting, sometimes subverting the citizens of day after to-morrow. This is my conviction, Sir, and I request the Hon. Minister to give very serious thought to take over all the educational institutions from the hands of the several managements and have it under the Government. In Punjab, Education is completely under the Government control. So also in Haryana. In the former Hyderabad State it was directly under the control of the Government. Unfortunately after Andhra Pradesh we have brought in all these agencies.

Now, Sir, one or two words about Academies. There is proliferation of academies. As if the Lalith Kala Akademi is not sufficient, we have started an akademi for Photography. What exactly is the reason, the Minister does not say. Because our Chief Secretary is an expert in Photography and on account of the pressure from our Chief Secretary, a Photograph akademi has been started. I am going to mount a big pressure. Why not we have an akademi for Folk Arts. If photography has become so very important, folk arts, they are the culture of our State. Why not there be a separate akademi for Folk Arts. I would request the Minister to kindly explain. If you have simply surrendered to the pressures of a bureaucrat Chief Secretary who has specialised himself in photography, we are going to build public pressure and you will have to succumb to our pressure also.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—All right, Sir. We want to know what exactly is the Lalith Kala Akademi, what is lalith kala. Is photography also not a fine art and does it also not come under Lalith Kala Akademi; if it is not for the Chief Secretary and if it is not for his pressure? Our Minister wants to explain it away. Kindly do not explain. Do not defend all these things. Be plain. We shall appreciate you. We shall give you full support because you know and I know and every body in this State knows that this Photograph akademi has come on account of the expert photographer, who is fortunately or unfortunately our Chief Secretary. I am sorry, this is my firm conviction and I cannot change and I am prepared to establish it and prove it beyond doubt. That is why, Sir, I am now demanding, I would request the people of the State to demand a sort of academi for Folk arts because they are equally important.

Finally, the Chief Minister announced in December, 1973 that a preexamination training centre for All India Examinations
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(I. A. S. & I. P. S) would be set up. Now, we are told that a Committee is being constituted. It is not yet constituted. The Government proposes to constitute with this Secretary and that Secretary to examine the possibility. I would immediately request the Government to set up this Institute immediately. No Committee is necessary. Entrust it to one or two Secretaries. Let them sit together for seven days and give the report. Let the pre-Examination Training Centre be set up in Andhra because Andhra is getting into background—why Andhra, the South is getting into the background. The recent selections to I. A. S. and I.P.S.—they are revealing and the candidates are mostly from Punjab and Haryana. This is going to be the order in the coming years. Unless we wake up right now, and unless we make our own preparations, the future is going to be very, very critical and going to be very distressing.

And finally, before I conclude—the plight of teachers. Whatever reform you may bring forward, and whatever policy you may enunciate, ultimately the end product would depend upon the quality of the teachers, their devotion to duty, their determination and their identification. To-day we have a sort of discontented staff. The reasons are so many. I do not say only pay scales. There are so many reasons. The treatment given to the teachers, the place occupied by a teacher in modern society, the method of recruitment, all these are there. Our Government itself is grudging to give U. G. C. scales to the College lecturers. They are thinking that if the College teachers are given U. G. C. scales, then they would be drawing more salaries than the I. A. S. Officers. Why not they draw more than the I.A.S. officers? I had an opportunity to attend the World Conference of Teachers. Even in African countries, the teacher is paid the highest salary and the best persons are being selected for the job. So, I would request the Minister for Education to immediately concede the U.G.C. scales for the college teachers. Do not stipulate. And if somebody does not come to your expectations, you frame charges and remove them. But do not make a distinction between less useful and more useful persons. Do not import such a criterion in the grant of U.G.C. Scales.

With this, let me hope that our Minister would give reply for 10-20 a.m. some of these points raised because it has almost become a fashion for the Ministers in this Session not to reply to anything that has been raised and finally go on lecturing what has been written in the notes. Let me at least frankly hope that the Education Minister would not stick up to that tradition which has developed over the past two months in this House.
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10-20 a.m.


10-20 a.m.
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18th March, 1976.
Annual Financial Statement
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The second home of Child is school or etc.

10.30 a.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
18th March, 1976.  

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Religious community of women...
18th March, 1976.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.
Mr. Speaker, Sir,

While appreciating some of the progressive measures taken by the Education Department in recent past, I would set up on those things which are still to be considered and implemented.

As you know, Sir, more than 1/4th of the Budget is spent on Education Department. Similarly, more than 1/3rd of the Government employees are working in this sector. Therefore, how important is this sector, I need not over-emphasise. For this reason alone, there is a need for submission of a performance-budget. Unfortunately, as regards this Department there is no performance-Budget. Rs. 140 crores are spent on this Department. There is a need for performance Budget to show in what terms we have achieved progress in various fields of education. Therefore, I would request the Hon'ble Minister to have such a performance-Budget atleast for the next year.

More than any development, development of Education is very important for our State because it is the human resources and the manpower which ultimately counts for the progress of any State. Now, what is our performance. Out of 29,770 villages in our State, only 18,000 are covered by Primary Schools. The gap is 11,675 villages, where there are no Primary Schools. Then, Sir, the growth in the Primary Sector has been very un-impressive compared to the growth in Upper-Primary and Secondary Schools. In 1956-57, when Andhra Pradesh was formed, there were 29,000 Primary Institutions, whereas in 1974-75 they were only 36,195. So, the growth is hardly 21%. Compared to this, I commend the progress made in the Upper Primary Schools, which is more than thousand per cent. In the Secondary Schools it is more than 350%. But, the same progress could not be seen in Primary Sector, which is a very important one.

Under our Constitution, within ten years we wanted to achieve elementary education for the boys in the age group of 7-11, but we could not do so. Secondly, in 1972, in our own manifesto we had declared that by 1975 we would have achieved total elementary education for all the boys in the age-group of 6-11. But, this also we could not achieve. If you see the progress of universal compulsory education in our State and I would request the Hon'ble Minister to bestow his special attention to this in 6-11 age-group you will notice that in 19-4-75 it is 70.5%, in relation to the total number of boys in the State (in the age-group of 6-11), whereas the peak we reached in 1968-66 was 76.5% of the students in the age group of 6-11. And again in 1968-69 it was 65%, and in 1974-75 it was 70%. So there is a steady decline from 1965 onwards, i.e. over a period of ten years. This means, that a decade back we were better off in the 'compulsory
elementary education'. Therefore, this aspect must also receive the attention of the Minister very seriously.

Now, if we Judge in terms of literacy, the All India Literacy (as seen from 1974 Census) figure is:

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As against this our performance in the State is:

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So, in total, as well as, in respect of males and females how much we lag behind is clear, when we compare this with national average. Therefore, I need not emphasise, how much more effort is needed in the sphere of elementary education and also adult education. The Government must set a target-date for achieving the figure at least on par with national level. It is no use constructing or taking up various projects while neglecting this sector. This is a very important sector for becoming self-reliant in all programmes and activities of nation-building.

Another important aspect which normally misses the attention of Government and other Honourable Members here is the literacy percentage in three Regions, which varies vastly from region to region. In above 30% literacy, District Krishna leads the entire State, and fortunately our Education Minister comes from that State. He will have better understanding of this aspect, 30% and above it is in Guntur, East and West Godavari, less than 30% but above 20%, there are 7 districts, and below 20%, but between 10-20% there are 9 Districts (except Srikakulam). So, except Srikakulam, in all the Districts the total percentage is, in any case, more than 20. But what about Telengana Region. It is below 20%. So, what is the concept of our present educational policy? What are the efforts made and needed to develop the backward areas; economically, socially and educationally backward areas. What are the efforts made in the direction of improving educationally backward areas, firkas and villages. Therefore, I want the Government to come out with a policy statement that within next how many years they would bring the other regions (which have less than 20% of literacy) on par with those which have more than 30% literacy. Otherwise, the integration would not have any meaning as long as this disparity in education continues. After all in the ultimate analysis it is education which
counts for employment etc. Therefore, the Government must make efforts to bring the educationally backward areas on par with other areas. I would suggest to identify such areas and districts. For instance, take Srikakulam, which is absolutely backward educationally and requires special attention and special fund for accelerated and rapid development. The same stands good for Adilabad where the literacy percentage is less than 14%. There is need to make serious efforts in this area.

Then, coming to the cost of education, it is not generally realised that it is on the high side. In our state, it is Rs. 98/- per pupil for primary education, and Rs. 280/- at the secondary level. The cost of Secondary level education is very high compared to the primary level. There appears to be a lot of expenditure without commensurate results. There is no result in relation to expenditure we are making on this. There is need to look at this aspect too.

There are number of institutions, and for the qualitative control, there is need for proper supervision and periodical inspections by the Department at various levels. But what is the present situation? In Primary, we have as many as 38,195 institutions, out of which as many as 33,824 are controlled by local bodies, Panchayat Samithis etc., i.e. 80% of institutions are managed, controlled by the local bodies. Then what is the supervision? Supervisory staff given to local bodies is only a Dy. Secretary at the District level and Block level. This is very wrong. Where 90% of the institutions are run by local bodies, there is not much supervisory staff. We cannot expect qualitative improvement in these institutions without providing adequate trained and competent supervisory staff. This is the aspect which must receive the serious attention of the Department, if any improvement is expected.

Similarly, for the Upper Primary and Higher Secondary Schools where 85-90% are under the local bodies, nothing has been done to have adequate supervisory staff. But, how this supervision can be made effective and adequate in a short time, for that I would suggest something. The Education Department is a 'vacation department', and you will notice that in the last 50 years no effort has been made to reduce the vacations. There is absolute need for reducing these vacations. It (the long vacation) is not in the interest of the Education Department or Institutions. There is very less workload, I would request the Minister, that if any serious improvement is wanted, then the first thing would be to reduce the vacations.

My suggestion is to stagger the vacations from region to region and from urban to rural. There must be two types of vacations; in a particular period they may be in urban areas and then with a difference.
of 15-20 days in Rural areas. A practical scheme can be worked out. By doing this we can achieve qualitative improvement in education, by frequent inspections and strict supervision. We can do this within the same area by re-adjusting the vacations. We can also enlist the services of competent Headmasters within that Block or Samithi, and form a task-force to inspect schools for academic standards, enrollment and assessment of teachers, etc. This inspection can go on for a week- or so, and then prepare a Report and forward it to the Dy. Secretary, Dy, Director and others concerned, recommending the corrective measures that are needed in the respective institutions. You can draw upon the existing teachers - good teachers - within the same area, and parents association at the institutions-level. Ultimately these are the parents who are the eyes & ears of the Education Department for the qualitative improvement.

10-50 a. m.

I commend the efforts made by the Residential Schools. These three schools have done very good work. But three are not enough. There is need for one more (Residential School) in each Region. When Sri P.V. Nasasimha Rao was there as Education Minister and Chief Minister, he had realised this. It is time that we extend this scheme, and have three more schools.

There is a horrible state of affairs in single teacher schools in rural areas. They get transferred to other areas. These schools are almost closed. There is absolutely no teacher. The people have lost faith in the single teacher schools.

A large number of unrecognised schools have come all over the State particularly in big cities. Instead of curbing these schools, there should be a study made as to why parents are patronising these schools in cities and see how they can be regularised. Instead of encouraging private initiative, let us not curb it. Let us study why they are becoming popular and whether we cannot introduce such good measures in our own schools.

About the non-detention system, I for one would not disagree with the efficacy of the system. We have tried this enough. This may not be in the interests of the students because there is absolutely no criteria or administrative machinery to judge what is being assimilated even as minimum quantum of knowledge by the students. It is high time that Government make a review of this.

About adult education, some schools are being located. But I beg of the hon. Minister to select places which are really backward.

About Colleges, in Kurnool, there is one institution. Such institutions must be extended to all centres as model to other colleges. Each district must have an institution like Kurnool institution.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 18th March, 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

There are 170 private colleges as against 62 Government Colleges. But the recruitment is not common. There must be a centralised recruitment for all the private colleges since the entire grants are given by the Government. There will be mobility of the teachers who can be transferred from one place to another. The High School teachers are being automatically promoted as college lecturers without any interview as soon as they pass their M.A. Degree. This is very wrong. It kills efficiency and the standard of education. If at all they are to be selected, there should be an interview and selection of competent people, on merit only.

The department has been pre-occupied, obsessed perhaps, due to pressures and otherwise, with the teacher aspect only and not the taught aspect. It is high time that the department makes a fresh approach about the pupils, about the standard of education etc. There has been a constant pressure on the department with regard to enjoining more facilities and amenities to teachers without any corresponding obligation that teachers should teach better. There is a need for change. There are a number of posts vacant in all colleges on account of pressures that no transfer should be made in short duration. If it all becomes necessary, a substitute should be posted immediately.

There are some of things which I would like the hon. Minister to kindly note so that qualitative improvement comes up in our institutions.
18th March, 1976.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1976-77).

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text in Punjabi language: Please provide the English translation of the Punjabi text to continue the process.]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 18th March, 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

\[ \text{5:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.} \]

The Meeting was opened by the Chairman, who delivered the Welcome Address.

The Secretary presented the Draft Budget for the year 1976-77.

The Chairman then called upon the members to vote on the various items of the Draft Budget.

The meeting adjourned at 11:00 a.m.
164 18th March, 1976.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1976-77.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

As you can see, another item evaluated was the teaching, and the evaluation was made by a teacher in the field. However, the teacher was not involved in the assessment, and the final decision was made by the management committee. This may be the reason why the value judgment was made by the management committee. It is important to note that the evaluation was made by a teacher in the field.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 18th March, 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

11-10 a.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text in Telugu]

[Translation of the text in Telugu]

[Further text in Telugu]
Sri H. Satyanarayana (Adoni):—Mr. Speaker, Sir, while welcoming the Demand moved by the Hon'ble Minister for Education, I would like to highlight one or two points. The Education Minister in the long stride which he has taken has faltered at the very outset in his note because I find that the allotment that has been made under Scientific Services and Research is only Rs. 10,000/- both either in non-Plan or Plan. You know that in developed countries like ours Research plays a major part in the uplift of the masses because finally it helps to improve the industries. Unfortunately our Government seems to have been creating more and more academies for music, drama, etc. but research has not been given the attention which it deserves. It works out to something like 0.005% in the entire budget of Rs. 140 crores. This is a serious state of affairs. I hope the Hon'ble Minister will rectify this aspect.
My next point is with regard to the imbalances between region and region in regard to higher education. All of us know that there was some proposal to start a P.G. Centre at Kurnool and I do not know what has happened to this. Even in the R.D.B. an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned for the starting of P.G. Centre. I do not know whether it has been deferred or it has been put in the permanent cold storage; I hope it is not the latter. Further the centres at Warangal and Guntur have been raised to the status of Universities, but when we come to Anantapur, it is given only a P.G. Centre with autonomous powers. Anantapur also can be raised or converted into a unitary University or residential university as has been done in the case of Warangal and Guntur.

The M.B.A. course is not there either in Tirupathi or Anantapur: most of our students have either to come to Hyderabad or go to some other place. This M.B.A. course has become a very important course now-a-days. Hence I request the Hon'ble Minister to take such steps as are necessary to start M.B.A. course at Anantapur. Further, Adoni is a very important centre with a population of 95,000; it is a big taluk centre: we do not have a college for women. we have a mixed college far away from the town. There is necessity for a junior college at least for women at Adoni.

Another point is though we have made efforts to proliferate education, we have not cared to see that adequate buildings are constructed for housing the schools in the mofussil areas especially in the villages: number of high schools have come up but unfortunately there is a ban on the construction of buildings. where people are willing to come forward with some donations say Rs. 25,000/, the government also can give some sort of a matching grant to encourage people to construct their own buildings to house the schools.

A lot of labour was spent on the Education Bill. I do not know what has happened. I am afraid the Government is dragging its feet to get the Education Bill to this Assembly, I hope the hon. Minister will take steps to see that the Education Bill is introduced least in the next session if not in this session and see that the Education Bill is passed into an Act ere long. Thank you very much.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu (Parvathipuram):—Sir, I have to appreciate the candour and the frankness and the humility with which the Education Minister has come forward confessing the long-standing failure of the entire education system in this country prevailing for over a quarter of a century. Long-titled pandits and experts have mon eyed with this educational system and they played havoc with the destinies of this country itself. I need not say anything more than
on my own and in the budget speech itself, our Education Minister is so good as to concede this in a very fair manner. At page 8 it is said: "The education we have been imparting so far has not been able to succeed in training individuals to be self-reliant and to serve the major ideal of creating a socialistic society. A number of Commissions have made a number of recommendations in regard to the improvement and the quality of education. Even so, the facts remains that we have not succeeded significantly in this direction . . . . The emphasis will be on making the student coming within the portals of school and colleges self-reliant, so that he will be a useful citizen of the country contributing to the economic, political and social life". Again at page 38, it is said "the importance of education in National Development has been emphasised by various Commissions on Education in India. It has been aptly said that, the destiny of India is now being shaped in her classrooms". Educational expenditure is no longer regarded as a social service, it is an investment in human resource development. Although attempts have been made in the past to transform the educational system in the country to suit the needs and aspirations of the people, the outcome of these reforms has not made any significant dent on the educational structure and content. It is therefore necessary to re-orient the educational system to subserve the accepted goals of national development. So sir, here stands in all nakedness the colossal failure of the so-called experts and I am very glad that the layman's mind is being brought to the system of re-orienting and in the matter of this re-orientation a lot of caution is necessary. The Hon'ble Minister should not be misled into delusions, already there seems to be an entrance into elusion. This could be seen from the observation at page 40—"The educational scene in our State during the current academic year has been marked by devoted work by teachers, students and administrators. It has been a period of undisturbed and concerated academic effort. It is true that disturbances are not there-strikes have been curbed, teachers are not beaten. To this extent there is improvement. To the extent that examination, have been controlled and copying has been eliminated, it is really something of an achievement but to say that there is devoted work by teachers, students and administrators is nothing but absolute delusion. I request the Hon'ble Minister not to accept that. He is no doubt trying to do something but that should not be overshadowed by this sort of delusion.

There is then the 12-point programme. There is a sentence about the programme at page 40. "The twelve-point programme for Education Department has been received by all functionaries in the field of
education with zeal and enthusiasm'". The description is far from actuality, reality and what is obtaining. There is absolutely nothing of what is described. The 12-point programme as laid down here is really good but the goodness lies on paper only, it has not reached the stage of implementation. No doubt there is 5% implementation of it in the shape of achievement, Mr. Krishnarao has yet to exert himself to really achieve what is stated here in the 12 Point programme. There is no doubt earnest effort but that is not even touching the outer fringe of the problem.

Now I invite the attention of the Hon'ble Minister and the Government to another aspect of delusion. The attendance in the elementary schools and primary schools is supposed to be 83.6 boys and 60.3 girls.

This is a false report. This is a ridiculously false, absurd and nobody can accept it. These primary school teachers are not really going to the school. They are merely cooking up electoral rolls. They are eating away public money. Rs. 140 crores of public money has been brought here, the heaviest burden on the public exchequer, and this money is simply eaten away by these primary teachers without attending the schools. No doubt that primary education is a grand ideal, but it should be real education. It should not be merely numerical literacy and it should not be merely the literacy on the rolls of the school teacher and therefore, the teachers will have to really deal with it seriously and severely.

With regard to the Arts Colleges, 21 Private colleges are said to have been granted. I think the granting of private colleges should stop. It is already taking the share of failure of the good funds. At Parvathipuram a private college had been given. They are not able to raise the funds because there are conditions that a 40 acres of land building had to be given. They simply kept the junior college building. A sort of fraud has been resorted to and the junior college has been put to danger. It has been given all the promises that 20 acres of land would be given and Rs. 2 lakhs worth of building would be provided. They have kept the building by force. This art of fraud is going on. So expenditure on private colleges should not be there. I request the Hon'ble Minister to consider the backward area and give us a Government College, if not to-day, tomorrow and not allow this fraud.

Let us not spend money on these simple colleges for the sake of Degree. Once I have examined a B.A. man. I have had an occasion to ask him to write one page about a subject. There are spelling errors, sentence errors. So, let us not waste our money. Let us have universal knowledge education which will be on general knowledge.
Let us concentrate upon technical education, job-oriented education. With regard to general education, let there be correspondence courses, informal education centres and let utility be derived out of it. If man has inherent capability, he will certainly take advantage of the correspondance courses and he will be of greater use to the Nation than the ordinary man who does not even attend the college and who wostes the funds of the Government. Therefore, let every pie of our money should be spent on technical education, scientific education and medical education wherever necessary only. Our country has to depend on technical advancement. We have yet to advance. When people are going into the sun and other heavens, we are not even on earth. Let our technical education be perfect.
18th March, 1976.  
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.  
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11-40 a.m.
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Hon. Speaker (Mr. B. V. Rathasasthaiah) took the Chair and administered the oath to the members. The Deputy Speaker administered the oath to the members of the new House. Mr. C. A. Chandrasekhar, the Leader of the Opposition, moved the following resolution:

Resolution

The resolution of the House was adopted with modifications.

The Hon. Speaker administered the oath to the members of the new House.

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18th March, 1976

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1976-77.

Voting of Demands of Grants.

11–50 a.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 18th March, 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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18th March, 1976.

[Text content in Telugu language]
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri N. Yellappa (Madakasira) — I whole heartedly support the Education Demand for Rs. 140,38,05,500. While doing so, I would like to make a few observations.

There are Junior Colleges in the State. Out of them, 192 Junior Colleges are Government Colleges and 110 are Private Colleges. Some Junior Colleges are established in remote and backward areas, far away from the centres where there are Ist Grade Colleges. It is necessary that the Minister should see that these Junior Colleges are upgraded into Ist Grade Colleges so that the students may be benefited. In this connection, I wish to say that in Madakasira there is one Junior College and the 1st Grade College is far away from Madakasira. There are 62 main villages surrounding the Junior College. Students of Madakasira have to go to Anantapur where there is one Government College. At Hindupur there is one private College. Madakasira to

12.00 a.m.
Ananthapur is nearly 100 miles and Madakasira to Hindupur it is 25 miles. So in view of the backwardness of the area, I request the Hon'ble Minister to upgrade the Junior College at Madakasira into a First Grade Government College.

Ananthapur Town and District is educationally very forward and there is one P. G. Centre at Anantapur with all the necessary buildings and other amenities. I request that the Minister will be pleased to institute M. B. A. Course in P.G. centre at Anantapur. Otherwise students would be put to a great loss and difficulty whenever they go to distant places for the studies.

There are 7 Academies as is adumbrated in the Budget speech for 1976-77 and Rs. 12.5 lakhs allotted for the Academies. I do not know why Photography is constituted as a separate Academy. Is it superior and far more important than, Art. Drawing and Painting? This photography is not a creative art. It is a mechanical art where much skill is not necessary. I suspect that the Minister has not taken into consideration the importance of Art, Drawing and Painting. Moreover, I want to know whether the Minister is pleased to establish Art Galleries in each district? If so, I request the Minister to make a policy statement in this regard.

As for Men of letters, financial assistance to Men of Letters in 1975-76 was enhanced to Rs. 100/- The Minister has excluded the Artists and Painters. Artists and Painters are equally important, So, I request the Hon'ble Minister to make the eminent Artists and Painters equivalent to them. I our State, wherever, they are deserving, I hope the Minister will extend the financial assistance to such people also.

English education is receiving care and attention of a step mother. Late Mr. Nehru gave an assurance to the country that English education shall continue as an associate language as long as the country thinks it as useful. But it is not being implemented in the spirit in which the assurance was given by Pandit Nehru. It is dangling under a death warrant and soon it will be dragged to the mortuary. Telugu language never suffered during the period of 150 years of British regime, Instead, it flourished well in the matter of literacy, poetry, etc. In democracy, the language should not be made to suffer. English language should be part and parcel of the curriculum of the State.

Lastly, about the Official Language Commission, Sir. The unfortunate thing is the gentleman who presides as Chairman or President of this Institution is not well versed in English language literature and poetry. He is rendering Sanskrit words into Telugu
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language. He does not use pure Telugu words. Whenever he addresses a letter, he uses many sanskrit words like starting with “Arya and ends with Bhavadeeya.” Several of his words were taken from Sanskrit language and used in Telugu.

With all these, I do not expect fine treatment in the language by this Commission so far as education is concerned.

Thank you, Sir.

Asks for Budget

As a financial statement for 1976-77, the document outlines the voting of demands for grants. It details the budget for the year, focusing on the approval and allocation of funds for different purposes. The text emphasizes the importance of these financial decisions and their impact on various sectors.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 18th March, 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

To understand the context, it's important to note that the document appears to be a historical financial statement from 1976. "Voting of Demands for Grants" suggests that this document includes discussions or decisions regarding financial demands or grants made to the government or organization. The text seems to be a transcription of a discussion or presentation, potentially in a meeting or assembly, as indicated by references to "President," "Secretary," and "Registrar." The document includes various numerical values and possibly financial figures or budget allocations. Without the ability to translate accurately, the specific details of the financial statements and decisions cannot be precisely rendered into English.
Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar):—Sir, I will tell about Technical Education first. There are Typewriting and Shorthand Examinations. They should be conducted twice a year. But they have been conducted in a very careless manner once in a year only. Results are taken out after 6 months. Certificates of 1972 Examinations have not been distributed till now. As you know, since 1972, the post of the Director of Technical Education is vacant. The Hon'ble Minister has given assurance in the House. But so far, it has not been filled up. Several other Gazetted posts are vacant in D. T. E.'s office and you can understand the plight of the department.

Coming to Education side, Sir. The yardstick of the prosperity and civilization of a State is by three things. It is where the Government provides better food, better health facilities and better education. Now, we are on the point of education and we would like to see about the conditions of education in our State. This is the third generation since 1947 where we have still been experimenting on the generation. We are experimenting on a generation who are going to become the citizens of tomorrow. We are in the process. The Minister has said in second para at page 8 as follows:—

"Government is concerned about the poor progress in the development of elementary education inspite of our commitment to free universal compulsory elementary education. There has not been any improvement either in enrolment or in attendance at the primary level. Since this is the foundation in the educational process of the children, the Government is keen to implement appropriate measures to secure great enrolment as well as great attendance. From now onwards, the accent will be on the development of primary education". This is very clear. The Government itself is not satisfied. We have to go to the reason as to why it is happening. I will quote two instances as to why this is happening. For example, last year the Class VII Examinations were held and it is almost a Public Examination. and the material, for the Examination, supplied by the Hyderabadd District D. E. O. was for 7 days. But the material exhausted in one day. You can understand the plight of those students who had to write the examinations. Then, there is one Tamil Medium School at Secunderabad. At the time of Examination, papers were given to those Tamil medium students. They had gone through the paper and three questions were missing in the paper. They pointed out to the Invigilators and they had to run to Dy. Inspector of Schools. There, they asked
them to go to D.E.O's Office. There, they sent them to Key's High Schools, where the person, the teacher who set the paper, was available. They then contacted the paper setter. There, the paper-setter said like this "As per the instructions, I have to destroy the original paper which was set by me". If this is the case, you can know very well the plight of the students. Another point Sir, There is Jawahar Upper Primary School, where 100 students were appearing for the examinations. They have to write the examinations. But only 60 question papers were sent and 40 boys had to wait till such time the papers were made available for them to write the examination till 3-00 p.m.

You would be surprised to know that one teacher in Science was appointed by D.E.O. as English Examiner and a Gazetted Officer as Examiner in Maths for the same Examination. This has also to be looked into by the Minister. The reasons for unsuccessful primary education is the lack of buildings and furniture and even chalks. Teachers themselves are supposed to purchase the chalks for 10 paise or so for their teaching. Without it, they cannot manage. This is the condition of the Primary Schools, and Secondary schools. Urdu Schools at Charminar, Dharushafha, Kali Kaman have been abolished. Irrespective of caste and religion majority of population in those localities speak Urdu and they prefer their childrens to study with Urdu Medium. Even late Sri K. V. Ranga Reddy, former Dy. Chief Minister had a special staff to translate his office files in Urdu. His endorsements were again re-translate in English.

A peculiar tendency has cropped and the Urdu schools were abolished. Another reason for failure of these institutions is that there are no library facilities, no laboratory facilities, no subject-wise teachers, no trained-hands etc. At the same time there are certain persons, who pay heavy donations to Mission Schools for education of their children. It is high time that the authorities should look into these gaps. There are certain other matters which other members have already told in this connection. Now about the administrative lapse and treatment of superiors with the teachers, there is a person at Jami Osmania School, who applied for leave on medical reasons from 12-12-1975 to 5-1-1976. In between, he was transferred from one place to another. He was Urdu speaking person and he was transferred to Telugu medium school. This person was served with the transfer orders in a peculiar way with two police constables and Gazetted Inspector. They went inside and they served the order and pasted it on the wall. The ladies of his family observe parda and that was also over-looked, while serving the order. Even after the expiry of the leave, the person had to go to the D.E.O. or Inspector of Schools for postings, else the service of transfer orders could have been done through Registered Post. This sort of inhuman behaviour is highly objectionable.
I happened to be a Member of the Osmania University Senate. About 6 Point Formula and about region-wise appointments, areas have been fixed. In Hyderabad City, 60 teachers from Kurnool district were appointed. They obviously deprived the persons from this region. I will tell you one other interesting thing. 2 Members are nominated from the Assembly to the Osmania University Syndicate. One person who was defeated in Senate elections was also nominated. Cannot you get any better person than him? You must see all these things. A person from Workers’ Community, or a person from Bar Council or a retired Educationist, could have been taken. We should have selected a person with more skill and capability. Another thing is in Osmania University, people who are aged about 45 to 50 years were removed and persons aged about 60 years were appointed. Violation of Rules is there. There are a set of rules. If there is violation of rules, it should be looked into. The Vice-chancellor has the authority of appointments and he made the appointments of the Principal of a College, Controller of Examinations, Additional Controller of Examinations, Lecturers, Readers etc., single-handed. A person who has to supervise is incharge of several matters as Registrar and the President of Osmania University Teachers Association etc. One person is given charge of so many important assignments and you have to see that also, as it cannot be by passed easily.

In 1973-74, 2 fresh lecturers were appointed in Economics and in 1974-75, 3 senior readers were forced to apply for pre-mature retirements. This sort of things should go from the Educational Institutions and the Educational Institutions should be encouraged to grow in a healthy atmosphere. I hope it will be looked into. Thank you, Sir.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 18th March, 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text in Telugu script]
Voting of Demands for Grants.

12.40 p.m.

The Hon. Member moved that Item No. 14 be taken at 14.00 p.m. The Hon. Member moved that Item No. 14 be taken at 14.00 p.m. on the understanding that the Hon. Member's request be granted. The Hon. Member's request was granted. The Hon. Member's request was granted.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 18th March, 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

12.30 p.m.

The President [name] announced the Agenda of the Meeting. The following items were taken up for discussion:

1. The President [name] announced that the meeting would adjourn at 12.30 p.m.

The President [name] adjourned the meeting at 12.30 p.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 18th March, 1976.

for 1976-77.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Document content in Telugu script is not translated into English as it is not supported in this context.]

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Let not the Minister develop a feeling that the entire expenditure on
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Education is being spent on salaries. Excepting on buildings and some equipment, 95% will have to be over salaries. So, do not create a feeling among the people that you are spending so much on the salaries.
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140 Crore is the total amount required for the current financial year. The Ministry of Finance has been asked to consider the following demands for grants:

a) Housing
b) Education

c) Health

The Ministry of Finance has been requested to consider these demands for the current financial year. The Ministry has been asked to consider these demands for the current financial year.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 18th March, 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The meeting was convened at 9:00 AM on 18th March, 1976, with the following agenda items:


The first item was approved unanimously. The second item was discussed at length, with several amendments proposed. The final vote was postponed for further consideration.

The meeting adjourned at 11:00 AM.

Sincerely,
[Signature]
Chairperson, Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
18th March, 1976.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budgets for 1976-77).  

Voting of Demands for Grants,

1-20 p.m.

...
Sri A. Sreeramulu:— The way the Minister is replying, it is clear that pressure was there. Now my request is about academy and folk arts.

Sri A. SreeRamulu:—The Minister has admitted that there is mass illiteracy and our education system has not become purposeful. Considering these two points, will the Government consider setting up of a Commission at the State level to go into those aspects so that we can streamline our own system.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 18th March, 1976.

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The Minister has not said about the elimination of Urdu Medium Schools and also keeping the Lecturers posts vacant and other Urdu Medium teachers posts for a long time.

Sri Syed Hasan... The Minister has not said about the elimination of Urdu Medium Schools and also keeping the Lecturers posts vacant and other Urdu Medium teachers posts for a long time.

Mr. Speaker:— The Question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 140,38,08,500 for Education by Rs. 100/-.  

Failure to take over all the managements of Panchayat Raj Institutions, Municipalities and private managements by the Government.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 140, 38, 08, 500 for Education by Rs. 100/-

The reduce the allotment of Rs. 140,38,08,500 for Education by Rs. 200/-.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 140,38,08,500 for Education by Rs. 100/-

For inability to take over all the Private management schools and colleges.

The Cut Motions Were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 140,38,08,500 under Demand No. XX. Education”.

Motion was adopted and demand granted.

Mr. Speaker—The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned to meet again at Half Past Eight on the 19th Day of March 1976.)