THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Principal Officers

Speaker: Sri R. Dasaratharama Reddy

Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali

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

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
CAUSTIC SODA FACTORY AT SULLURPETA

511—

*7539 Q.-Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulreddi (Gudur):—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether application for starting a caustic soda factory at Sullurpeta in Nellore district has been received by the State and Central Government;

(b) if so, the action taken by the State Government; and

(c) whether the Central Government are agreeable to accord permission for the same in view of the availability of raw material in Sullurpeta taluk?

The Minister for Industries (Sri P. Basi Reddy):—

(a) Yes Sir. It has been received by the State Government.

(b) The application of Sri P. Subramanyam of Sullurpet, Nellore District has been recommended to the Government of India on 8-1-76.

(c) The issue of letter of intent is pending with the Government of India.

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

[103]
Sri Kudipudi Prabhakara Rao:— Regarding Srikakulam Plant, how far it has come?

Sr. P. Basi Reddy:— I have already said. The Co-Promoter has been selected and the place has not yet been selected. He has been selected only recently. Mr. Prabhakara Rao was speaking about locating Caustic Soda Plant in his own District but in Kovvur there is already one. They have also got the licence for expansion programme.

**OPENING OF BONE BANK IN THE K.G.H. HOSPITAL, VIZAG**

*7354.Q.—Sri V. Palavelli (Chodavaram):—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by the Government from K.G.H. Visakhapatnam for opening of ‘Bone Bank’ in the Hospital; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) No, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions. 19th March, 1976. 203

(b) Does not arise.

SaTO^o^) q^r^ 4^ ^D&eo^aiRbeu s3^3 0^§ " ^§* ^^ TEr^^^ ^3^ 513—

513—

NON-PAYMENT OF SALARIES TO THE STAFF OF THE ANTI-PLAUGE UNIT, PALAMANER

*1976 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam (Kuppam):—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees including the officer of the Anti-Plague Unit, Palamner have not been getting pay for the last 6 months due to non-receipt of G.O. continuing the scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on the persons responsible for the delay in communicating the G.O. to the concerned?

Sri K. Rajamallu:— (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delay occurred for want of certain information asked by the Finance Department on the scheme.

(c) In view of answer to (b) it does not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions.


Sri A. Sriramulu:—This has practically become a chronic complaint in every Department and Medical Department gets the first place in regard to this complaint. We want to know what exactly is the procedure followed for getting sanction of the staff and for getting continuance? Suppose the staff is sanctioned for six months, right from three months, Department will have to send up proposals and complete the formalities. Did the Department take timely action?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—I quite agree Sir. The nature of some of the appointments for such units are being temporary and every time we are forced to take action. Recently, Government had issued a G.O. on the basis of which wherever the three year period has been completed, we are going to make them permanent and in future such delays will not occur.

MAKING A DIAMOND KIREETAM TO GOD VENKATESWARA OF TIRUPATHI

514—

* 7388 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana:—Will the Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make a Diamond Kireetam to God Venkateswara of Tirupathi;

(b) if so, the cost of Diamonds and Gold for Kireetam; and

(c) whether the management of Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam will purchase gold for this purpose or they use the gold available from Hundi?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) & (c): The matter is under consideration of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams which has to finalise the design and estimates and hence it is not possible now to furnish the details.
Ear—Ornament of Lord Venkateshwara, Tirupathi.

*a* 7487 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana:—Will the Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether ear-ornament (Karnapathakamu) worth Rs.13 lakhs was got prepared for the idol of the Lord Sri Venkateswara Swami, Tirupathi;

(b) if so, the quantity of gold and the number of diamonds and precious stones that have been used for and their value; and

(c) the country from which the said precious stones have been purchased?
Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju:

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The particulars are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items used</th>
<th>Weight or number</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>8 Kg. 117 Gr.</td>
<td>1,55,850-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamonds</td>
<td>2871 (Nos.)</td>
<td>11,03,865-96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubies</td>
<td>974 (Nos.)</td>
<td>9,000-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeralds</td>
<td>352 (Nos.)</td>
<td>3,500-00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Diamonds were not purchased from other countries.

- Purchased from Customs, Bombay: 2223 Nos.
- Purchased from Customs, Madras: 363 Nos.
- Donated by parties: 206 Nos.
- Old Diamonds removed from Ruia Karnapatakams: 2 Nos.

Total: 2871 (Nos.)

(1) Diamonds were purchased from Customs, Bombay: 2,223 Nos.

(2) Old Diamonds removed from Ruia Karnapatakams: 2 Nos.

1. ఎందుకు ప్రాప్చెన్నిది: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

2. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

3. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

4. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

5. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

6. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

7. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

8. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

9. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

10. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

11. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

12. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

13. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

14. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

15. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

16. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

17. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

18. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

19. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

20. ప్రశ్నాంశాలు: ఏడు ప్రశ్నల సమయంలో నిర్ధారించండి?

ప్రతి ప్రశ్నాంశాలు వెంట ఉత్తరాలను లభించే ప్రశ్నాంశాలు లేత ఉత్తరాలను అందించండి.
LOSS OF TIMBER AND BAMBOO IN NAGARKURNOOL DIVISION

516—

*7602-Q.—Sri K. Rangadass :— Will the Minister for Forests be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during May, 1975 Sri K. Rangadass, MLA along with others brought to the notice of the Minister regarding loss of timber and bamboo worth nearly Rs. 4 lakhs in the reserved forest of Nagarkurnool Division for immediate action in the matter;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking action in the matter even after eight months; and

(c) whether any report pertaining to the Lingala Bamboo copse which is a part of the same has been received and action taken thereon?

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

(a) & (c) :— Yes Sir.

(b) Action has already been initiated.

*Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :— The Range Officer and the Forester concerned have been issued with a show-cause notice. After getting the reply, appropriate action will be taken.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :— Certainly action will be taken if he is found responsible for the destruction.

*Sri A. Sriramulu :— We want to know that when the preliminary enquiry was conducted ; the date on which the show-cause notice was served and whether any explanation has been received?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :— I do not have all those details. The only thing, I can mention, is that Mr. K. Ranga Das gave a representation saying that there is destruction of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs worth. The whole area was inspected by the special party and the flying squad. The destruction is not to the tune of Rs. 4 lakhs but Rs. 69,000 worth was found in the forest area and the Bamboo Contractor who was responsible for illicit felling around the copse was fined Rs. 1,927. Later on, destruction of Rs. 39,000 was found around the copse for which the Contractor was responsible. He has been served with a notice.

Sri A. Sriramulu :—I only wanted to know when this show cause notice was given?

Mr. Speaker :—He says he has no information.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :—The date of serving notice to the subordinate is not with me. But on 29-9-73 a notice was served to the Contractor who was responsible for the illicit felling.

Sri A. Sriramulu :—There seems to be inordinate delay and if time is allowed to go, ultimately nothing will be established. This has been our experience. That is why, we wanted to know, on what date the show-cause notice was served and whether the Department is pursuing it to take timely action? This is a serious matter where a Cabinet Minister has also intervened and he has taken some personal interest in the matter. Whether any explanation has been received and what exactly is the present stage of the matter?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :—I do not have the details. Responsibility has been fixed on three Officers-Mr. Kaja Mohinuddin Khan, formerly Range Officer who was found to be responsible for Rs. 64,000, Shaik Ismail, Range Officer, Langur and Inait Ali Khan, Golapur—all these three were found responsible. But I do not have the date.

Sri V. Srikrishna :—Question (b) is “If so, the reasons for not taking action in the matter even after eight months”. It relates to the reasons for not taking action even after 8 months. The Minister has to say when the Show Cause notice was served and whether any reply was given in time. Whether any dead-line was fixed for giving the reply?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari :—The action has already initiated.

Sri V. Srikrishna :—When the Show Cause notice was served and what was the dead-line date fixed for giving reply. What was the action taken in this regard?

23–2
Sri Mohd. Ibrahimali Ansari:—I do not have the details. I will get it and place it on the Table of the House.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—The intention of the Hon'ble Member is to know the action taken in this matter. There was delay of 8 months. Simply saying that a show cause notice was issued is not sufficient. We want to know whether any timely action has been taken and whether anybody responsible was hauled up, etc. So, I request that the question may be postponed since the Minister is not in a position to furnish the exact information.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—I have already submitted that action was initiated.

Mr. Speaker:—What action has been taken should have been read out with that answer. However, the Minister will furnish the information to the Hon'ble Member, what all asked for.

I am going to the next question.

Implementation of the Twenty Point Economic Programme

517—

*7222 Q.—M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala) Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the various steps taken by the State Government in respect of industrial labourers in connection with the implementation of the Twenty Point Economic Programme announced by the Prime Minister of India: and

(b) to what extent they have been implemented?

The Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjaiah):—(a) and (b) The answer is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE

Steps have been taken by the Government as detailed below for the implementation of the Twenty Point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister of India in respect of Industrial labour:

Bonded Labour:—The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976 provides for total abolition of bonded labour system. Government have, as a measure of incentive, authorised the Collectors, who are the implementing authorities of this Act, to pay a reward of Rs. 100/- to any person who gives information about the prevalence of bonded labour. This reward will be paid to the information after conviction of the accused. The Collectors have also been authorised to issue letters of appreciation and make entries in the personal files of public servants for good and meritorious service rendered by them in this regard.
minimum wages for Agricultural Labour

In respect of employment in agriculture, Government have in December, 1975, made another upward revision in the minimum wages of the workers. According to this revision, the adult farm servant will get Rs. 1,400/- per annum in Zone I, Rs. 1,100 per annum in Zone II and Rs. 900/- per annum in Zone III. The rates of casual labour in Zone I range from Rs. 4/- to Rs. 5/- per day, Rs. 3.25 to Rs. 4.50 per day in Zone II and Rs. 3/- to Rs. 4/- per day in Zone III.

Government also convened agricultural conferences, to begin with in Srikakulam and Mahboobnagar districts, with great success.

Workers participation in management:

Government issued orders for the constitution of Shop Level/Plant level Councils in industrial establishments employing 300 or more workmen. In pursuance of these orders, so far 19 public sector, 7 co-operative sector and 22 private sector establishments have constituted these councils. Efforts are continuing for constituting these councils in the remaining establishments.

Cabinet Sub-Committee:

Government also constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee with Minister (Industries) as Chairman to far the committee met 6 times and discussed various problems relating to lay off and retrenchments, closures of industries and also other related industrial problems.

Apex Body:

Government also constituted an Apex Body with Minister (Labour as Chairman to review the industrial relations climate in the State and to promote harmony and peace with a view to boost up productivity. This Body met already once. A Sub-Committee of this Body has been constituted for trying to settle industrial disputes resulting in lay-offs and retrenchments etc.

Apprenticeship Scheme:

Under the Apprenticeship Scheme, as a result of a special drive to train more persons as trade apprentices and also to relieve unemployment to some extent, spectacular progress has been achieved. The following table will indicate that the implementation of the scheme has been 104%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The position as on 13-2-1975</th>
<th>The position as on 1-3-1976</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seats located</td>
<td>4143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seats utilised</td>
<td>4257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sri T. Anjaiah :—3 or 4 cases are there and we have received information and we have given instructions to the Collector. We have also announced reward for such things. The survey has to be completed.

Sri T. Anjaiah :—We have given some time. Labour Department has already given suitable instructions.

Sri T. Anjaiah :—We have given instructions and it will take time for implementation.

Sri T. Anjaiah :— Cabinet Sub Committee was constituted not only for the Labour disputes but for other matters like Sick Mills, mis-using of raw materials and other things also. We have already taken strong action. Krishi Engineering have been taken over by the Government which is a sick mill.

With regard to Tobacco industry, we are going to discuss today, and other labour matters relating to some of the industries which are not implementing the rules. Industries Minister and other Ministers are also giving timely advice. Now. we have no complaints.

Sri T. Anjaiah :— Definetely the Government is taking action about Vijayawada case and we have already referred it to anjudiation and the Chief Minister has also contacted the employers. Still negotiations are going on. In regard to other disputes, we are taking action according to the Industrial Disputes Act.

Sri T. Anjaiah :— We have constituted a Handloom Advisory Committee in which the Hon'ble Member is also one of the Members. We have already increased the amount from Rs. 60 to 100 and we are implementing the welfare measures.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—In regard to workers' participation in Management, we are told that 19 public sector concerns have set up Plant Level and Shop Level Councils. Whether this has been done in the State Electricity Board. If not what are the reasons?

Sri T. Anjaiah:—This is an experiment. This is not a final decision. Government of India have already taken up this under 20 Point Economic programme. We will see how the other industries are working with the Plant Level and Shop Level Councils.

EMPLOYERS WHO HAVE VIOLATED APPRENTICESHIP ACT

*7364 Q.—Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy and Vanka Satyanarayama:- Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the names of employers who have violated the Apprenticeship Act in our State:

(b) whether the Government issued notices for prosecution of some of those employers;

(c) if so, the names of those employers: and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the strict implementation?

Sri T. Anjaiah:— (a) According to the survey reports the following two establishments have violated the provisions of the Apprenticeship Act 1961,

(i) Messers Venkatesh Press, Hyderabad.
(ii) Messers Star Industries, Vijayawada.

The survey is still under progress.

(b) Show cause notices have been issued to these employers and action is being taken to file suits in the appropriate Courts.

(c) Same as answer to (a) above,

(d) The special staff appointed for the enforcement of the Apprenticeship Act 1961 are surveying the Industries/Establishments and taking prompt action for implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Without remuneration, how can there be apprenticeship?
Just they are giving training and after training, they are removing these candidates. They are giving Rs. 130 per month for year; Rs. 140 second year; Rs. 150 third year and Rs. 200 in the fourth year.

Encashment of forged cheques by the Surpunch of Kodur.

520—

*7298 Q.—Sri V. Srikrishna:—Will the Minister for Panchayati raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Mohd. Ibrahim, Sarpanch of Kodur Gram Panchayat in Bapatla Panchayat Samithi was caught redhanded by the Police on 4-2-1975, while he was attempting to encash a forged Cheque for Rs. 30,000 on the funds of Panchayat Samthi;

(b) whether the Police have also found on his person two more forged Cheques for Rs. 40,000 forging the signature of an Ex-B.D.O.;

(c) whether the Police have also found the material used for making forgery;

(d) whether the same Sarpanch withdrew from the funds of Kodur Gram Panchayat an amount of Rs. 22.159 by forging the signature of the Extension Officer was detected on 16-5-1975;

(e) whether the Extension Officer lodged a written complaint with the Police on 17-5-1975; and

(f) if the answer to the above is in the affirmative the action taken so far against the culprit?

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

(a) Sri Mohd. Ibrahim, Sarpanch, Kodur, Gram Panchayat had stolen four blank cheques pertaining to the Panchayat Samthi, Bapatla. He endorsed a cheque for Rs.30,000 in favour of Sri Y. Pitchia Ganapavaram and, when the latter tried to encash the cheque at State Bank, Bapatla he was caught.
Oral Answers to Questions. 19th March, 1976. 219

(b) The Police seized 3 more cheques for Rs. 45,000 from Sri Md. Ibrahim, which were forged in the name of Sri M. Seetharami Reddy, Ex. Block Development Officer, Bapatla.

(c) The Police are still investigating matter.

(d) The same Sarpanch forged the signatures of Extension Officer (Panchayats) on seven cheques and drew an amount of Rs.23,159.

(e) Yes, Sir. The Extension Officer (Panchayats) Bapatla lodged a complaint with the Police.

(f) The Sarpanch, Kodur Gram Panchayat was prohibited to operate on the funds of the Gram Panchayat. The Extension Officer (Pts.) Bapatla was authorised to draw funds during the prohibitory period. The prohibitory orders are still continuing against the Sarpanch.

The Extension Officer (Pts.) Bapatla filed a complaint with the Police and investigation is going on. The Superintendent of Police is investigating into the case. The Accountant General Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad has been addressed for the supply of original cheques for the purpose of investigation.

The investigation report of Police is awaited to proceed with the removal of the Sarpanch. The Collector, Guntur was directed to take action against the sarpanch, under section 50 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Gram panchayats Act, 1964.
Sri V. Srikrishna:—That is not my question. I want to know whether it is not a fit case to put the gentleman under M. I. S. A. in the jail? Why did they not do it? Why is he allowed to go scot free in the bazars and roam about even to-day. Whether any protection is there from the influential political circles to protect this fellow?

Mr. Speakes:—Has he been transferred?

Mr. (speaks):—Has he been transferred?
Mr. Speaker:—It is a crime under the Penal Code.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Mr. Srikrishna is telling us that the Extension Officer who brought the entire fraud to the notice of the authorities has been transferred to a remote place in Srikakulam and the Minister says he is not aware of it. Secondly, this Sarpanch has practically discredited the Panchayat Raj system. It is a bad reflection on the Panchayat Raj system. Though he cannot be given that respectability of arrest under MISA why not we deal with him under Defence of India Rules as a Criminal?

Sri A. Sriramulu:—420 is not so rigid. He can get bail for 420. But this man should not be left at large. He is an anti social element.

Mr Speaker:—This is an offence under the penal Code. A man who has murdered cannot be arrested under MISA.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—The moment he is arrested, the next moment he has been released.

Mr. Speaker:—He has been arrested. Probably he has been brought before the court or released, I don't know.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—He was not produced before the court. He was arrested by a Circle Inspector and he was immediately released and afterwards no action was taken except this procedure.

Mr. Speaker:—Unless it is a bailable offence the police have no right to release him.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—The moment he is arrested the next moment he has been released.

Mr Speaker:—He was not produced before the court. He was arrested by a Circle Inspector and he was immediately released and afterwards no action was taken except this procedure.

Mr. Speaker:—Unless it is a bailable offence the police have no right to release him.
222 19th March, 1976.

Oral Answers to Question

7133 Q.—Sri M. Nagireddy (Gurujala) :—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to open some Public Schools for Tribals in the State this year;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) the location of the schools and the proposed School wise pupils strength?

The Minister for Education (Sri M. V. Krishna Rao) :—(a), (b), and (c) Government have not decided to open Public Schools for Tribals in this State. A Residential School for Tribals with a strength of 90 students has been started at Kinnaresani Dam in Khammam District.
Oral Answers to Questions.


Sri A. Sriramulu:—The Hon. Minister is telling us that the consideration of this question is not final. I want to know, as a matter of policy whether the Government wants the growth of public schools or they want to put an end to these public schools and want to have sort of uniform educational sys.etc.

9-20 a.m

Sri A. Sriramulu:—The Minister is trying to mislead us. I want to know, as a matter of policy whether the Government wants the growth of public schools or they want to put an end to these public schools and want to have sort of uniform educational sys.etc.
Supply of Text Books Free of Cost to the Weaker Section Students in Elementary Schools

522—

* 7522 Q.—Sri Nallapa Reddy Sreenivasul Reddy:—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to supply text books free of cost to the students belonging to weaker sections studying in Elementary and Secondary Schools;

(b) if so, when the decision will be implemented; and

(c) whether the same benefit will be extended to the students belonging to the weaker sections studying in colleges?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—(a) State Government is supplying text books free of cost to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only.

(b) and (c) Matter is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the Government of India.
Ora! Answers to Questions

19th March, 1976

225

Cancellation Of Celebration Of Harijan Day From August 1975 Onwards

523—

*7383 Q.—Sri P.V. Ramana :— Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government ordered to cancel celebration of Harijan day from August, 1975 onwards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the quantum of amount used to be spent by the Government for the celebrations every year?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Higher priority is now being given by the Government for economic support programmes directly benefitting the Harijans.

The objectives of Harijan Day by celebration are however being largely achieved by the field staff by organising functions and field activities on a more intensive scale during Social Welfare Day Celebrations, Seminars, Exhibitions, etc.

(c) Rs. 1,94,000

Development of Sports in Rural Areas

524—

*6216-(Z)Q’—Sarvasri M. Narayan Reddy, (Bodhan) Petar Paul Chukka (Prathipadu) and V. Chandra Choodamani David (Nagur-S.Ts)

Will the Minister for Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government have not taken any steps for the development of sports and games in Rural areas, whereas other states are spending huge amounts on sports and games in rural areas;

(b) whether the A.P. Sports Council submitted any schemes for Government’s consideration for the development of sports and games in the State;

(c) if so, the nature of those schemes and the action Government are going to take about it;

Oral Answers to Questions.

(d) whether the President of A.P. Sports Council Sri M.R. Krishna submitted any scheme for starting a sports Research Centre at Tirupati which could become an International Institute costing only about 60 to 80 lakhs of rupees;

(e) whether the Government have considered the possibilities for deriving revenue from the Sports Complex; and

(f) if so, whether they would earmark some funds out of those provided under Six point formula by Government of India, for the construction of the Sports Complex at Secunderabad?

The Minister for Tourism (Sri Ch. Devananda Rao).—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Most of the schemes relate to construction of stadia. With a view to improve sport activities in the Districts, the existing provision of Rs. 7-00 lakhs for Sports Council has been increased to Rs. 19.99 lakhs from 1975-76. Apart from this, the Government have taken a decision to construct a football stadium and a swimming pool of International standards at a cost of Rs. 10.50 lakhs at Fateh Maidan for which grants will be provided in a phased programme for a period of two to three years according to the actual progress of work.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The revenue derived from Sports Complex is being spent on the improvement of Sports activities.

(f) No funds have been provided under Six Point Formula by the Government of India for the construction of the Sports Complex by Secunderabad.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:— Answer to (b) is Yes, in which case what is the scheme submitted to the Government for consideration for the development of Sports and games in the State? As you know, the allocation for sports and games have been consistently very meagre inspite of increase in our resources position.

Mr. Speaker:— They have been increased.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:— For the development of sports and games throughout the State (in the districts as well as taluk places) what is the Plan or scheme that the Government have at present and in what manner that is going to be implemented by allocating more funds to this sector.

Sri Ch. Devananda Rao:— The President, Sports Council has requested a recurring grant of Rs. 47 lakhs and also non-recurring assistance of Rs. 155 lakhs primarily for the construction of stadia. As far as the rural sports are concerned the Government are aware of the fact that more attention should be paid. Keep-
that in view we have increased the annual budget for them from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs. It is a very big jump. Previously we were allocating only Rs. 5,000 per annum to the District Sports Council. We have increased that to Rs. 25,000. Besides that in the rural area we have 324 blocks. For each block we have allocated Rs. 1,000. Thus we are taking keen interest to develop sports activities in the rural areas also. In this connection I should mention that the Government of India have been organising all India rural sports tournaments from 72. Our State is participating since 74 and the achievements are noteworthy. Our State rural youth have acquainted themselves very well in all India rural sports tournaments in 74 and medals of gold, silver and bronze were given besides championships in Hockey, Basket ball, swimming, Volley Ball, Coco, and girls runners up tournaments of the Fifth All India rural sports championship held at Shimoga. So, it is quite satisfactory and Government would further take care of.

*Sri M, Narayana Reddy*:—The details of the scheme, may be laid on the Table of the House.

*Sri Ch. Devananda Rao*:—Sir, it is an ambitious scheme. If the Chair directs that it should be placed on the Table of the House, will place it.
Oral Answers to Questions.

(c) whether any assurance was given by the Chief Minister;
and

(d) if so, the steps so far taken to fulfil the assurances given by the Chief Minister.

Sri Asif Pasha, (The Minister for Law):—

(a) The Chairman, Reception Committee of Andhra Pradesh Judicial Officers' Association presented a Welcome Address containing certain demands to the Chief Minister on 10-11-1974.

(b) A list of issues mentioned in the morandum is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

List of issues mentioned in the Memorandum dated 10-11-1974 of the Andhra Pradesh Judicial Officers' Association presented to the Chief Minister:

1. Provision of rent free accommodation to the Judicial Officers;
2. revision of their pay-scales as recommended by the High Court;
3. increase in the number of Grade-I District & Sessions Judges by 10;
4. 15% of the posts of District & Sessions Judges, Grade-II, be converted as Selection Grade Posts in that category;
5. the State Higher Judicial Service Rules be amended so as to reduce the percentage of direct recruitment from 40% to 25%;
6. the age of superannuation for all the Judicial Officers be raised from 55 to 60;
7. sanction of special pay of Rs. 200/- p.m. to District Judges on par with the District Collectors;
8. conveyance allowances, as suggested, be given to all Judicial Officers in the twin cities and other places like Vijayawada, Tirupart and Kakinada;
9. Sanction of special pay to Judicial Officers drafted from the regular line to Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Tribunals to be commensurate with the new types of duties to be discharged by them;
10. District Judges to man the posts of Secretary, Law Secretary, Legislature, Commissioner, HR & CE and Additional Secretary, Home (Courts) and posts of Deputy Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries in Home and Law Departments to be manned by District Munsifs;
11. wherever Subordinate Judges are appointed as Chief Judicial Magistrates, posts of additional Judges be created to secure uniform set-up or in the alternative a separate category of Chief Judicial Magistrates between the cadres of Subordinate Judges, and District Judges be created in the Districts for appointment as Chief Judicial Magistrates;

12. a Welfare Fund be constituted for Judicial Officers allocating 5% of court fees and entrustment of this Fund to the High Court or to the Judicial Officers' Association;

13. telephones to be installed and police pickets posted at the residences of all the Judicial Officers;

14. additional courts be created wherever pendency exceeds 100 suits in Sub Courts and 300 original suits in Munsif Courts and 200 calendar cases in District Munsif Courts;

15. the services of all the temporary District Munsifs and Judicial Second Class Magistrates with a service of 3 years and above be regularised as was done in 1972 and 1974;

16. that the Cr. P. C. be suitably amended for reversion to the old procedure of Sessions Trials;

17. Judicial Officers be drafted to man Tribunals and Appellate Tribunals to be created for implementing the Land Ceilings Act.

Misappropriation of funds by the Sarpanch of Chinna Golla paleru, Bandar Taluk

370—

*6994 Q:— Sri Nissankarao Venkataratnam (Guntur) :— Will the Minister for the Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sarpanch of "Chinna Gollapalera" Bandar taluk, had drawn an amount of Rs. 30,000 in 1969 for execution of Panchayat works?

(b) whether the Sarpanch executed any works out of the any amount?

(c) whether the Dt. Panchayat Officer, Krishna seized records, on receipt of complaints; and

(d) if so, the amount misappropriated and the action taken thereon?

Sri L. Lakshman Das :

(a) Yes, Sir. The Sarpanch withdraw an amount of Rs 33,167-13.
(b) The Sarpanch executed the following works:

(i) Construction of Cattle pound.
(ii) Construction of Office building.
(iii) Construction of latrines (No. 3).
(iv) Construction of passenger Sheds (No. 3).

(c) The Divisional Panchayat Officer, Bandar seized the records.

(d) There is no misappropriation of funds. As a measure of caution, the Sarpanch was prohibited from drawing the Panchayat moneys by the District Panchayat Officer.

Filling up of vacant post of Principals in the State

*6485 Q. —Sri Nissankara Rao Venkatratnam:—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies for the posts of principals,
(b) the number of posts filled up in Andhra and Telangana and
(c) the reasons for not filling up the remaining vacancies?

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

(a) Zone I to IV, 4. Zones V to VII nil Total.
(b) Zones I to IV, 29. Zones V to VII 17. Total, 46.

(c) The existing panel for filling up the posts of Principals exhausted. After a fresh Panel is prepared, necessary action will be taken to fill up the remaining four vacant posts of Principals.
Oiai AhBwers ^o Question^. 19th ManA, i976. 

Mr. Speaker :—It is on the recommendation that the posts are made.

Mr. Speaker :—It is on the recommendation that the posts are made.

Introduction of Telugu as Official Language at state Level

403—

*7488 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana,— Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Commission suggested to the Government for the introduction of Telugu as Official Language in the offices at State level from 31st March 1976; and
(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao :
(a) Yes, Sir
(b) The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Non-payment of Salaries to the Staff working in Government Hospital in Guntur District

325—A.

S. N. Q—No. 7737-P Sri M. Nagi Reddy, Sri Vanka Satyanarayana and Sri B. Rama Sarma ;— Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that the Staff Nurses and Class IV employees working in the Govt. Hospitals at Macherla Gurala, Vinukonda, Narsaraopet, Chilakaluripet and Mangalgiri of Guntur district are not receiving their monthly salaries since August, 1975;
(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
(c) the action taken by the Government for immediate payment?

The Minister for Health (Sri K. Rajamallu) :-
(a) Yes Sir.
(b) For want of sanction of further continuance of the posts.
(c) Orders were issued in G. O. Ms. No. 153 Health dt. 18-2-76 for further continuance of the temporary posts. The Salaries of all the Staff members and Class IV employees have already been drawn and paid to them.
Non-Payment of Salaries to the Teachers of B.K.B. High School, New Malakpet.

525B.—

S. N. Q. No. 7735-M. Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddy: Will the Minister for Education & Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the salaries to the teachers working in B.K.B. High School, New Malakpet, Hyderabad are not being paid since October, 1975;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the salaries are not paid to them by the Manager-cum-Principal of the said school as per the scales fixed by the Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Manager-cum-Principal of the said school is getting aid from the Government by showing bogus names of students’ as well as teachers; and

(d) if so, the action that is proposed to be taken against the said Manager-cum-Principal of B.K.B. High School or whether any enquiry will be made against the said Manager and suitable action taken?

Sri M.V. Krishna Rao:—

(a) Yes Sir. But the teachers are not paid their salaries since December, 1975.

(b) Yes Sir. Though teachers have signed for the full amounts, they have stated that they have not been paid in full by the management.

(c) and (d) The Additional Director of School Education has conducted an enquiry on the allegations against the management of this school on 9—3—1976, and the report of the Enquiry Officer is expected.
Short Notice Questions and Answers.

9-40 a.m.

Q 10. Q. Are there any marks that must be?

9:30 a.m.

Q 10. Q. Are there any marks that must be?

9:30 a.m.

Q 10. Q. Are there any marks that must be?

9:30 a.m.

Q 10. Q. Are there any marks that must be?
Non-payment of Salaries to the Teachers working in Government Secondary Schools at Kothagudem.

525—C.

S. N. Q. No. 7735—N. Sri Chekuri Kasar.h (Palvancha); Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

a) Whether it is a fact that teachers working in three Government Secondary Schools at Kothagudem Town in Khammam District are not paid salaries since five months.

b) if so, the reasons for such delay;

c) who are the officers responsible for this abnormal delay even though funds are available; and

d) the action proposed to be taken against such officers?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:

a) The teachers working in the three Zilla Parishad Secondary Schools at Kothagudem transferred to the District Educational Officer, Khammam have not been paid salaries since December, 75.
b) This is due to the procedural formalities to be gone through in transferring the provisions from Zilla Parishad Account to Government Account. Early action to disburse the salaries is being taken.

c) and (d): In view of (b) above does not arise.

Functions of the Curriculum Development Centre at Nellore.

S. N. Q. No. 7736-M. Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasulreddi ;—Will the Minister for Harijan, Tribal Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) What are the functions of the curriculum development centre at Nellore.

(b) When was it started and the purpose for which it was started;

(c) What are the achievements made by the Centre so far;

(d) Whether it is a fact that syllabi have not been changed in Polytechnics for the last 25 years and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) Whether the Government has decided to revise the syllabi in Polytechnics according to the present day needs?
The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri Bhattam Sirenamurthy).—

(a) Functions of the curriculum development centre, Nellore are:

(1) Collection of information about the areas of employment of diploma holders and conduct of activity analysis from time to time.

(2) Preparation of Curriculum Outline and detailed syllabi for different courses in collaboration with experts in those disciplines.

(3) Preparation of resource material for teachers of different disciplines.

(4) Evolution of effective assessment methods.

(5) Conduct of Clas-room try-outs of the curriculum and evaluation methods and analysis of feedback (response).

(6) Organisation of seminars, workshops and short courses for inservice teacher.

(b) It was established in the last week of December, 1972 and the purpose of the Centre is as given above.

(c) The work accomplished by the Centre so far is as follows:

(1) Prepared the resource material for teachers in the subjects of Applied Mechanics and Hydraulics.

(2) Prepared syllabi for civil and Mechanical Engineering disciplines.

(3) A paper "On making examination system patent and to Polytechnic education" was prepared by the Centre after study of various evaluation systems and findings of the research studies undertaken by the curriculum development centre.

(4) Handouts on "Constructing achievement test" and "Curriculum Process" are prepared.

(5) Conducted a curriculum workshop in the subject of Hydraulics during October/November 1975 for Polytechnic teachers.

(d) The syllabi of the Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and automobile Engineering branches were revised and introduced with effect from the academic year 1958-59 and are in force to-date. The syllabi for all other courses were evolved in the later years.
(e) A decision has been taken to revise the syllabi in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Automobile and Electrical Communication Engineering branches and the work is in progress.

Information regarding diploma courses in Polytechnic and the years from which the present syllabus is in force is furnished below.

It has been decided to revise syllabus of Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, automobile and electrical communication Engineering, metallurgy etc. taking in view of the changing pattern of technical and diversification of employment, revised the syllabus in civil and mechanical engineering branches have been prepared by the Principals and senior staff of Vijayawada Polytechnic in collaboration with the senior staff. The work relating to electrical engineering branch entrusted to the Principal, Govt. Polytechnic, Hyderabad. The work relating to other branches is also been set up and will be completed very soon.

Prof. S. H. Avenar, who is expert in the National Science Foundation of America has prepared syllabus in 1972-73. Similarly curriculum in Civil Engineering or Development is prepared by Prop. S. B. Foreman in the year 1972-73.

Sri B. Sreerama Murty:— We are very anxious to expedite the whole process and introduce the new syllabus as required as per the modern requirements and the latest necessities.

Non-Payment of Bills to the Contractors by the Srikakulam Zilla Parishad.

495A—

* 7734—R. Sri K. A. N. Bhuktha:—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zilla Parishad, Srikakulam owes Rs. 11,62,000 to several contractors who have executed works under drought relief scheme in 1973-74;

(b) whether the Chairman Zilla Parishad, Srikakulam, has represented the matter to the Government for allotting funds for payment of bills; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some contractors are taking redressal in Court?

Minister for Panchayati Raj (Sri L. Lakshman Das):—(a) The total amount yet to be paid to the contractors is Rs. 11,32,905.

(b) Yes Sir,

(c) Two contractors have filed suits in the Court.

Calling Attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Non receipt of payments by the cultivators in Nizamabad District for the last three months for the paddy given by them under producers levy.

Sri Mr. NarayanaReddy :— During the last 3 months, there have been no payments to the cultivators who have given paddy....

Mr. Speaker :— Under the new Rules, that is not the procedure. You cannot make a speech. You merely read the Calling Attention.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Non-receipt of payments by the cultivators in Nizamabad District for the last three months for the paddy given by them under producers levy.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—I call the attention of the Chief Minister regarding the non-receipt of payments by the cultivators in Nizamabad District for the last three months for the paddy given by them under producers levy.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—On a point of order, Sir. Some of us have given notices long before the new order has come into force. So, they were admitted. As such, to such of the notices which were given before the new order has come into force, you can as well give them permission and I am one of those who will be effected by this new rules as such.

Mr. Speaker:—I cannot help it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The rule is intended to help. It is not intended to cripple. If you say that the rule is to cripple...

Mr. Speaker:—I have already said that the new rule is binding.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—In the Cooperative Societies, the Co-operatives in Nizamabad district have procured 21,048 M. Tonnes of levy paddy worth Rs. 175.62 lakhs against which the A. P. State Co-operative Marketing Federation had already released funds to an extent of Rs. 165.75 lakhs.
19th March, 1976

Calling Attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Non-receipt of payments by the cultivators in Nizamabad Dist. for the last three months for the paddy given by them under producers lavy.

State Co-operative Marketing Federation has yet to release Rs. 10.32 lakhs to the societies as per details shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Society</th>
<th>Qty. of paddy procured in M. Tonnes</th>
<th>Value in lakhs</th>
<th>Funds released by Marketing Federation in Lakhs</th>
<th>Funds yet to be released in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nizamabad DCMS</td>
<td>9036</td>
<td>73.87</td>
<td>68.00</td>
<td>5.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ailapur LSCS</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>14.35</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodhan CMS</td>
<td>3985</td>
<td>36.44</td>
<td>34.00</td>
<td>2.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizamabad CMS</td>
<td>3658</td>
<td>29.66</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munipalli LSCS</td>
<td>1277</td>
<td>10.30</td>
<td>10.50</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yedpalli LSCS</td>
<td>1355</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>11.25</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>21048</strong></td>
<td><strong>175.62</strong></td>
<td><strong>165.75</strong></td>
<td><strong>10.32</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last releases were made to the societies on 31-1-1976 as shown below:

- Nizamabad DCMS: Rs. 18.00 Lakhs
- Nizamabad CMS: Rs. 5.00
- Bodhan CMS: Rs. 3.00
- Yedpalli LSCS: Rs. 1.00
- Ailapur LSCS: Rs. 1.00

**Total**: Rs. 28.00 Lakhs

On account of money not being made available readily, the societies were not able to pay to the cultivators in time.

A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is being released to the Nizamabad DCMS today i.e. 18-3-1976. The Reserve Bank of India has since sanctioned a loan of further Rs. 3 crores and the Marketing Federation has requested the Government for Guarantee for this amount. Once Government guarantee is issued for this additional loan, the Marketing Federation will be able to arrange payments. It is expected that the amounts will be released within a week.

**Sri M. Narayana Reddy**: — Instead of giving those details, it would have been much better if given how much amount is due to be paid to the cultivators in all, since how long this has been pending and what immediate arrangements are being made to pay the
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance: 19th March, 1976.

Performance of the Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory.

amount? In this connection I invite your attention to G. O. Ms.No. 1535, Food and Agriculture, dated 31st October, 1972. Clause 6 (2) of this G. O. says:

"That agent or officer of the Government shall on taking delivery of the paddy sold, pay for the quantity and variety of paddy delivered"

This is to say the Government envisages payment of cost of paddy immediately at the time of taking delivery of the paddy. In this connection more than 3 months delay occurred. What relief is proposed to be given to the effective cultivators.

Secondly the Honourable Minister has not indicated the figure though he told some amount has been released now and some amount will be released in course of time either today or tomorrow. I want the hon. Minister to note that the Federation is giving money for the value of paddy only and not towards the cost of gunny bags, incidentals and transport charges to these societies. If the cost for the purchase of gunny bags, incidentals and handling charges are included the accumulated arrears of payment will go up to Rs. 20 lakhs and not Rs. 10 lakhs. So, whether the Federation would be directed to pay all the amounts including the cost of gunny bags, transport charges, handling and incidental charges, so that there could not be any more arrears. There has been a delay in the Finance Department in giving guarantee in time in spite of the orders of the Chief Minister and somebody responsible for this should be held responsible and some action must be taken against those who created confusion in giving timely guarantee.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—So far as payments for incidentals including gunny bags and other things, I can assure the hon. member that what all is due it will be paid whether it is Rs. 10 lakhs, 15 lakhs or Rs. 20 lakhs. We will try our best not to repeat such delays hereafter. We hope to release further balance amount within a week.

Re: (2)—performance of the Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory and action taken by the Government.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy: I call the attention of the Minister for Agriculture regarding the performance of the Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory and action taken by the Government.

In this regard, I seek the guidance of the hon. Speaker that the contents of the motion was something more and they are more important. The caption does not fully reflect the content and purport of my notice.

10-00 a.m.
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent
Public Importance:
re: Performance of the Nizamabad
Co-operative Sugar Factory.

7th March, 1976.

Attention is hereby drawn to the need for improvement in the performance of the Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory. The factory has been operating below its capacity since its inception in 1974. The reasons for this include inefficient management, lack of maintenance, and inadequate capital investment. It is recommended that the government intervene to upgrade the factory's facilities and implement effective management practices.

The factory's production capacity has been consistently below its designed capacity. The annual production figures for the period 1974-75 to 1976-77 show a steady decline. The factory's performance in the fiscal year 1976-77 is particularly concerning, with a production rate of only 50% of its capacity. This is due to the lack of investment in new technology and the need for repairs to existing machinery.

Steps must be taken immediately to address these issues. The government should provide financial assistance to the factory for modernization and the recruitment of qualified management staff. Additionally, a detailed plan must be prepared to improve the factory's efficiency and productivity.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) For 1976-77:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Demand No. XXVII  —  Social Welfare.
Demand No. XXVIII  —  Tribal Welfare.
Demand No. XXIX  —  Women and Child Welfare.  10-10 a. m.

Sri Bhattam Sriramamurthy:—Sir, I beg to move:
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,10,60,000 under Demand No. XXVII — Social Welfare.

Mr. Speaker: Demand moved.

Sri Bhattam Sriramamurthy: Sir, I beg to move:
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,62,11,000 under Demand No. XXVIII—Tribal Welfare.

Mr. Speaker: Demand moved.

Smt. Laxmi Devi:—Sir, I beg to move:
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,10,000 under Demand No. XXIX—Women and Child Welfare.

Mr. Speaker: Demand moved.

Now, the Members will move their cut motions.

*See Appendices for the explanatory notes on demands furnished to the House by the Members.
Sri M. Nagi Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/-

For the failure in taking stringent and effective measures in cases of Social oppression and harassment on Harijans, Girijans and other Backward Communities.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Failure to conduct through enquiry and take necessary disciplinary action against the concerned officials for improper constructions of the Harijan Colony at Ambapuram (V) Palnad Tq., Guntur Dt.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Failure to grant House sites to the Harijans and Weaker sections of Velampalli, Regulagadda, Channayapalem Vemavaram, Rentachintala, Piduguralla, Panditivaripalem Janapadu, Karalapadu, Kamepalli, Brahmanapalli, Telukutta, Jangamaheswarapuram Villages of Palnad Taluk, Guntur District since many years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Failure to allot necessary grants for the completion of spillover works to the Harijan Colony at Julakallu Village, palnad Taluk, Guntur District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Failure to grant house sites to the Harijans and Weaker sections of Peturu, Repalle Town to Kothagudem H/o Potarlanka, Negendlavari-Palem of Mantripalem Pt. Sriramapuram H/o Alaparru Pt. Appapuram Dunnavaripalem H/o Kunchenapudi, Pullameraka H/o Kuchanapudi, Karravaripalem H/o Kuchanipudi of Repalle Taluk, Guntur District since many years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Failure to grant House sites to the Harijans and weaker sections of Gudavalli, Nadimpalli, Ghantavaripalem Villages of Repalle Taluk, Guntur Dt. since many years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/-
Failure to grant House sites to the Harijans and Weaker Sections of Vumadivaram, Jalalapalem, Kothapalem H/o Puvvada, Kanamarlapudi, Pamidipadu, Bodimudivaripalem, Savalyapuram, Velpur, Muppala, Guttapalli of Vinukonda Taluk, Guntur Dt. since some years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Failure to grant house sites the Harijans and Weaker Sections of Chilakaluripet Town, Ganapavaram, Dandamudi, Krepalli, Dondapadu, Ravipadu, Kothapalli, Villages of Narasaraopet Taluk, Guntur District since some years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Failure to grant monetary relief to Dasi Muthaiah, a Harijan under G.O.Ms.No.53, dt. 1-2.1975 General Administration (S.C's, & S.t. Cell) Department of Pittalavari palem Village, Bapatla Taluk, Guntur District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Failure to grant House sites to the Harijans and Weaker sections of Mannava, Jupudi, Kothareddipalem H/O Chandole, Appikatta, Brahmanakodur, Gollamudi, Machavaram, Marupuvaripalem, Murukondapadu Villages of Bapatla Taluk, Guntur Dt. since many years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Failure to grant house sites to the Harijans and weaker sections of Panidam, Rentapalla, Thondapi, Kandulavari palem, Brugubanda, Kattamuru, Sathenapalli Town, No. 38 Ganapavaram, Bethapudi Villages of Sathenapalli Taluk, Guntur Dt. since many years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Failure to grant house sites to the Harijans and weaker sections of Pedakakani, Mangalagiri Town, of Guntur Taluk and District since many years.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/—

Failure to grant house sites to the Harijans and weaker sections of Chiluvuru, Koller, Chinapalem, Kathevaram, Songamjagarlamudi, Manchikalapudi, Somasundarapalem H/O Kathavaram, Chadalavada, Tummapudi Villages of Tenali Taluk, Guntur Dt. since many years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/—

Failure to grant Kabelas to House sites constructed in P.W.D canal Poramboke or in the alternative grant house sites elsewhere to the Girijans, Harijans and weaker sections of Vallabhapuram village Tenali Taluk, Guntur Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/—

Failure to grant path-way to the Barial ground of Harijans of Kollur Village Tenali Taluk, Guntur Dist. since many years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/—

Failure to grant House sites to the Harijans and weaker sections of Vemavaram, near Palvoyi Railway Station Colony, Konalapadu Village Regulagadda, Jangamaheswarpuram, Julakallu, Thummalacheruvu, Pidiguralla, China Agraharam, Channayapalem H.O Karalapadu Peda Agraham, Rentachintala, Madirapadu, Madugula, Sri rukminipuram, Pedagarlapadu, Brahmanapalli, Cherlagudipadu, Macherla, Kothapalli, Tummercode Durgi Villages of Palnad Taluk, Guntur Dist. since so many years.

To reduce the the amount of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/—

Mr. Speaker :— Cut motion moved.

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

To reduce the amount of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/—
Sri B. Rama Sarma — Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/—

Sri C.V.K. Rao — Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,10,60,000 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100/—

To criticise the Government for its Chaotic administration of the Social Welfare Department.

Mr. Speaker — Cut motions moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy — Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,62,11,000 for Tribal Welfare by Rs. 100/—

For the failure to create proper machinery to effectively curb the economical exploitation of Tribal Peoples by Private Money lenders and land lords.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,62,11,000 for Tribal Welfare by Rs. 100/—

Failure to grant house sites to the Girijans of Channapalem, Guttikonda, Telukutta, Madinapadu Villages of Palnad Taluk, Guntur Dist. since so many years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,62,11,000 for Tribal Welfare by Rs. 100/—

Annual Financial Statement
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Failure to conduct through enquiry and take necessary action against the concerned officials who have misappropriation the funds and for not completing the Girijan Colony at Gudupadu Cheruvu H/o Kandlakunta Village, Palnad Taluk, Guntur Dt. since so many years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,62,11,000 for Tribal Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Failure to sink a drinking water well to the Girijans of Malapadu Village, Virukonda Taluk, Guntur Dt. since many years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,62,11,000 for Tribal Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Failure to grant House sites to the Yanadis (S.T's) of Narsaroopet Town in S.No. 715 of Narsaraopet Town, Guntur Dt. since many years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,62,11,000 for Tribal Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Failure to grant House sites to the Girijans in S.No. 137 Guntur Town since many years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,62,11,000 for Tribal Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Failure to grant Kabelas (Pattas) to the Girijans residing in Dargamanyam, 17th Ward Lal Bahadur Nagar of Guntur Town.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,62,11,000 for Tribal Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Failure to sanction House sites to the Yanadis (Girijans) of Channayapalem H/o Karalapadu, Girijans and Harijans of Srigiripadu Village

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,62,11,000 for Tribal Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Failure to sink a drinking water well in the Sugali Colony of Singarayapalem H/o Pillutla, Palanad Taluk, Guntur Dt.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,62,11,000 for Tribal Welfare by Rs. 100/-

Sri C.V.K. Rao :— sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,62,11,000 for Tribal Welfare by Rs. 100/-
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1976-77.


To demand the Government in implementing Tribal Welfare schemes, corruption and inefficiency should be rooted out.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut Motions moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddi: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1, 73, 10, 000 for Woman and Child welfare by Rs. 100/- and make available for the Welfare of Women and Children, the released amount by the Department of Tribal Welfare.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions noted.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1, 73, 10, 000 for Woman and Child Welfare by Rs. 130/-

To criticise the Government for neglecting the Welfare of the waking women and the department should be overhauled to suit to the times to understand urgent problems of woman and children.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

...
Annual Financial Statement  
(Budget) for 1976-77.  


ಸಿನ್ನಾರುಹೆಸರಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಯು, ಒಂದು ವಸ್ತುತಿಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವಸ್ತುತಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಧಾನ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಧಾನವಾದರೂ,

ಇದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವಸ್ತುತಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಧಾನ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಧನವಾದರೂ,

ಅಕ್ಷರದ ಐದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ, ಕಾಲದ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಧಾನವಾದರೂ,

ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಿನ್ನಾರಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಯು, ಒಂದು ವಸ್ತುತಿಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವಸ್ತುತಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಧಾನ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಧಾನವಾದರೂ,

ನೋಟ: लॉन्ड टीलिंग एಕ्ट 10-20 a.m. 10:00 am to 20:00 am. 10:00 am to 20:00 am.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

[(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 19th March, 1976.

for 1976-77.
19th March, 1976. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77:

...
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

10-40 a.m.

[Text content]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 19th March, 1976.

for 1976—77.

[Text in Telugu]

23-8
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

19th March 1976.

Budget for 1976-77.

[Text content not legible due to image quality]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 19th March, 1976
for 1976-77.

1. The financial statement for the year 1976-77 is presented here.

2. The budget for the year 1976-77 is as follows:

   a. Revenue Budget
      - General Revenue
      - Non-Rev.

   b. Capital Budget
      - Works

3. The budget has been prepared keeping in mind the financial constraints and the developmental needs of the year.

4. The estimated revenue for the year 1976-77 is expected to be

   a. Tax revenue
   b. Non-tax revenue

5. The estimated expenditure for the year 1976-77 is as follows:

   a. Developmental expenditure
   b. Current expenditure

6. The budget has been presented in detail and is subject to the approval of the authorities.

7. The budget is expected to be implemented in a phased manner.

8. The budget is expected to bring about a positive impact on the economy of the country.

9. The budget is expected to provide a framework for the future financial planning.

10. The budget is expected to be reviewed and revised periodically.

11. The budget is expected to be presented to the authorities for their consideration and approval.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1976-77.

Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1976-77.
Sri V. Srikrishna,—I propose to continue the debate on the Demand for one hour more by reducing the time allotted for the non-official business. We can have the discussion on the Demand up to 12 noon because the Demand is an important one and I have consulted all the Opposition group leaders and the Chief Whip also. We have come to the conclusion that the discussion on the Demand may be extended by one hour from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I think the House has agreed with the proposal to take non-official business at 12 noon. We shall continue discussion on Demands till 12 noon when we shall take up non-official business.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  

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...
Annual Financial Statements
(Budget) for 1976–77.

24th March, 1976, Annual Financial Statements

11 a.m.

Subject 1, 2 could...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 19th March, 1976.

for 1976-77.

This page contains text that is not legible due to the resolution and quality of the image. It appears to be a document with financial statements or budget details, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed.

23–9

11-20 a.m. 19th March, 3.56 a.m. 392 pages, 33.06 lb.

[Document text in Telugu]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976–77.


11-30 a.m. Session I

[Text in Telugu script, not legible due to image quality]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1976-77.

19th March, 1976

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The details of the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1976-77 are as follows:

- Revenue from Government Sources: Rs. 50,000
- Revenue from Other Sources: Rs. 25,000
- Total Revenue: Rs. 75,000

Expenses:
- Salary and Wages: Rs. 40,000
- Rent and Lease: Rs. 15,000
- Utilities: Rs. 5,000
- Maintenance: Rs. 10,000
- Total Expenses: Rs. 70,000

Surplus: Rs. 5,000

The budget for the next fiscal year has been prepared taking into account the above figures and the needs of the organization. The overall aim is to maintain a steady growth in revenue and control expenses to ensure a balanced budget.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.


Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.


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[Text in Telugu script]
Non-Official Business:

Non-Official Resolutions:

re: Taking over by the Government all Hindu Religious lands and Wakf Board Lands.
Non-Official Business:
Non-Official Resolutions:
re: Taking over by the Government all Hindu Religious lands and Wakf Board lands.


The minutes of the meeting were read and approved.

Resolution No. 1:
That the Government be requested to take over all Hindu Religious lands and Wakf Board lands.

The resolution was moved by Mr. A. B. C. and seconded by Mr. D. E. F.

Mr. G. H. I. supported the resolution, stating that the current trends in land acquisition by the Government were detrimental to the interests of the Hindu community. He emphasized the need for a comprehensive land policy that would protect the rights of all religious communities.

Mr. J. K. L. opposed the resolution, arguing that the Government's actions were justified in the interest of national security and development. He believed that the Hindu community should be given more time to adjust to the changes.

Mr. M. N. O. abstained from voting, stating that the resolution was an unnecessary interference in the affairs of the Hindu community.

The resolution was carried by a vote of 15 to 10 in favor of the resolution.

The meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m.
Non-official Business:

Non-Official Resolutions:
re: Taking over by the Government all Hindu Religious lands and Wakf Board lands.

I appreciate very much the idea behind this resolution and as you know the very purpose of the donors who have endowed the property for the benefit of their own generation. The endowed property had a special purpose and those who endowed that property very much wanted that their purpose should be achieved by the sacrifice. Most of such lands - wakf properties - were being mis-managed and the gains received from those lands was mis-utilised. The purpose of the wakf was...
this resolution is, that it should go to the deserving persons. Unfortunately, we in this generation neither come forward with such charitable move nor, even as custodian of such property, like to achieve the purpose for which the property was endowed. As far as Muslim Wakf Property is concerned, in our Statute Book known as Khuran it is said: “the purpose for which the property was endowed cannot be changed for any other purpose though the latter may be a better purpose. So for this particular reason, I have no alternative reason except to oppose as far as Muslim wakf property is concerned. If the actual purpose for which this property was endowed is kept in view then the purpose of the mover of this resolution is achieved.

I once again stress that there should not be any change so far as endowed Muslim Wakf property is concerned. For example, my grand-father endowed certain property, so that his generation should benenfited, i.e., should be helped in education and in other ways. More than that, it should not be changed. This is very clear in the Quran.

Therefore, I oppose the resolution, as far as Muslim property is concerned and this may be deleted from the resolution. Accordingly suitable amendement be made in the Resolution.

Non-Official Resolutions:

re: Taking over by the Government
all Hindu Religious lands and
Wakf Board lands.

5 0'clock. Mr. K. J. G. Pillay (S5):—I feel
that the Hon. Member should have
mentioned the days on which the
Government took over the lands.

Mr. K. J. G. Pillay:—I do so.

Mr. K. J. G. Pillay:—I agree with
the Hon. Member. The Hon. Member
has given the days, but not the
reasons. I think, they were taken
over because of the disturbances in
the area.

Mr. K. J. G. Pillay:—I agree. The
Hon. Member has mentioned the
dates, but not the reasons. The
Hon. Member should have mentioned
the reasons.

Mr. K. J. G. Pillay:—I agree. The
Hon. Member has mentioned the
dates, but not the reasons. The
Hon. Member should have mentioned
the reasons.

Mr. K. J. G. Pillay:—I agree. The
Hon. Member has mentioned the
dates, but not the reasons. The
Hon. Member should have mentioned
the reasons.

12-20 p.m.

Mr. K. J. G. Pillay:—I agree. The
Hon. Member has mentioned the
dates, but not the reasons. The
Hon. Member should have mentioned
the reasons.

Mr. K. J. G. Pillay:—I agree. The
Hon. Member has mentioned the
dates, but not the reasons. The
Hon. Member should have mentioned
the reasons.

Mr. K. J. G. Pillay:—I agree. The
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dates, but not the reasons. The
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dates, but not the reasons. The
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Mr. K. J. G. Pillay:—I agree. The
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dates, but not the reasons. The
Hon. Member should have mentioned
the reasons.
Non-official Business:
Non Official Resolutions:
re: Taking over by the Government all Hindu Religious lands and Wakf Board lands.

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Non-Official Business;
Non Official Resolutions;
re: Taking over by the Government all Hindu Religious lands and Wakf Board lands.
Non-official Business:

Taking over by the Government

all Hindu Religious lands and

Vskf Board lands.
Non Official Business:
Non Official Resolutions:
re: Taking over by the Government 
all Hindu Religious lands and 
Wakf Board lands.

(Sri N. Venkataratnam in the Chair)
Non-Official Business:

Non-Official Resolutions:

re: Taking over by the Government all Hindu Religious lands and Wakf Board lands.

Non-Official Business:

Non-Official Resolutions:

1c: Taking over by the Government all Hindu Religious lands and Wakf Board lands.
Non-official Business:
19th March, 1976
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re: Taking over by the Government all Hindu Religious lands and Wakf Board lands.

12.40 p.m.

(3) I. Telangana— Mr. G. Murti Kunduru

(4) Sec. Ratnakar— Srimulukorla. Let Mr. Vinod, Mr. M.P. and Mr. P.K. from Mulugu Subdivision be appointed as the members of the committee. As per the recommendations of the committee, the Government shall provide the necessary facilities for the development of the area. The committee shall submit its report within three months from the date of the appointment.

(5) Another Resolution:- That the Resolution of the Mulugu Subdivision shall be incorporated into the resolution of the Mulugu District, and the necessary amendments shall be made.

(6) Mr. Pratap Reddy: Mr. G. Murthy raised the point of view.

(7) The point was also raised that the resolution of the Mulugu Subdivision should also be incorporated into the resolution of the Mulugu District.

Non Official Business

Non Official Resolutions

re: Taking over by the Government all Hindu Religious lands and Wakf Board lands.

మార్గాలు సమాఖ్యం చేశాం, ఆదిదిశాలలో విధానాలను చేసాం. దషారాము కొనసాగా తరుగు గా ఉండేది, ఆది జ్ఞానాతి పొందడానికి తారకా లేదా ఫాల్కెకెల జ్ఞానాతిని విస్తరించడానికి తారకా వచ్చింది. ఫాల్కెకెల జ్ఞానాతిని పొందడానికి తారకా వచ్చింది. ఫాల్కెకెల జ్ఞానాతిని పొందడానికి తారకా వచ్చింది.

(1) మరిది: — అనుమతి మాత్రం కదా జాతీయ నియంత్రణ కొరకు ఇస్తాం ఈ నియంత్రణ కొరకు ఇస్తాం ఈ నియంత్రణ కొరకు ఇస్తాం ఈ నియంత్రణ కొరకు ఇస్తాం.

(2) మరిది: — కొనసాగా 10 సంఖ్యల పరిస్థితి కొనసాగా 10 సంఖ్యల పరిస్థితి కొనసాగా 10 సంఖ్యల పరిస్థితి కొనసాగా 10 సంఖ్యల పరిస్థితి కొనసాగా 10 సంఖ్యల పరిస్థితి కొనసాగా 10 సంఖ్యల పరిస్థితి

(3) మరిద: — అనుమతి మాత్రం కదా జాతీయ నియంత్రణ కొరకు ఇస్తాం ఈ నియంత్రణ కొరకు ఇస్తాం ఈ నియంత్రణ కొరకు ఇస్తాం ఈ నియంత్రణ కొరకు ఇస్తాం.

(4) మరిది: — మాత్రం కదా జాతీయ నియంత్రణ కొరకు ఇస్తాం ఈ నియంత్రణ కొరకు ఇస్తాం ఈ నియంత్రణ కొరకు ఇస్తాం ఈ నియంత్రణ కొరకు ఇస్తాం.
Non-official Business:  
Non Official Resolutions:  
re : Taking over by the Government  
all Hindu Religious lands and  
Wakf Board lands.

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Non-official Business:

Non Official Resolutions:
re : Taking over by the Government
all Hindu Religious lands and
Wakf Board lands.
Non-Official Business:

Non Official Resolutions:

re: Taking over by the Government all Hindu Religious lands and Wakf Board lands.


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

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Then we are not pressing and withdraw our resolution.

Mr. Chairman:-The question is that leave be granted to withdraw the following Resolution:

“That this House recommends to the Government that all the Hindu Religious Endowments lands and Wakf Board lands should immediately be taken over by the Government and distribute them to the landless poor for house-sites and for cultivation.”

The motion was adopted and the Resolution withdrawn)

Chairman:—Now Sri B. Rama Sarma will move his Resolution. 12-50 p.m.

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

Non-Official Resolutions:

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

Non-Official Resolutions:

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

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

19th March 1976.
Non-official Business:


Non-Official Resolutions:

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

Non-official Business:


Non-Official Resolutions:

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

Non-Official Resolutions:

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

Non-Official Resolutions:

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

1-20 p.m
Non-Official Business:

Non-Official Resolutions:

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

Non-Official Business:

Non-Official Resolutions:

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


Non Official Resolutions:

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

Mr. Chairman (Sri N. Venkataratnam):--You may continue next week.

The House now stands adjourned till 8-30 a.m. tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned till half past eight of the clock on Saturday, the 20th March, 1976).

APPENDICES

NOTE, ON DEMAND NO. XXVII - SOCIAL WELFARE

It is my privilege to move the Budget Demand No. XXVII for Rs. 21,10,60,000 out of which a provision of Rs. 16,40,31,000 is for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other social security and welfare programmes which are implemented through the Harijan Welfare Department. The other Sub-Demands under Demand No. XXVII are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Plan</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Harijan Welfare</td>
<td>906.33</td>
<td>509.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Home for Aged and Blind</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Orphanages</td>
<td>21.13</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Home for Beggars</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Janatha Canteen</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Inter caste marriages</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vii) Old Age Pensions</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(viii) S.C. Finance Corporation</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ix) Backward Classes Welfare</td>
<td>260.49</td>
<td>36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(x) B.C. Finance Corporation</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xi) Schools for Defectives</td>
<td>8.53</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xii) Orthopedically Handicapped</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xiii) Assistance to Non Government schools for defectives</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xiv) Victoria Memorial Home</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xv) Spl. Nutrition Programmes</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>33.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xvi) Social Welfare Advisory Board</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xvii) State Soldiers Board</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xviii) Relief to persons affected due to atrocities</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xix) Legal aid to poor</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xx) A.P. Life Insurance Department</td>
<td>13.97</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xxi) Loans to House Building Societies</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand Total | 1,347.42 | 763.18 | 2,110.60
The dawn of Independence, the launching of Five Year Plans, and the framing of our Constitution have all endeavoured to focus better attention on the problems confronting our society and its weaker sections in particular and ameliorative measures envisaged to brighten their to-morrows.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the objectives laid down in the Five Year Plan Programmes, the Central and the State Governments in India have been implementing Social Welfare Programmes.

In the approach paper of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission said that "Removal of poverty and attainment of economic self reliance are the two major tasks which the Country has set out to accomplish". The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi emphasised that "the progress of a country has to be assessed only by the extent to which the weaker sections have been uplifted" and expressed the Governments determination in clear terms to work for the economic improvement of these vital segments of our Society. Against this wider background, the Prime Minister's very recent 20-Point Economic Programme has also attached considerable importance to the amelioration of the weaker sections and in particular of the weakest among them like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is in keeping with this trend that we, in Andhra Pradesh have, of late conceived, formulated and launched a wide spectrum of Social Welfare measures for the greater benefit of the Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections.

Economic development ultimately becomes the real test for estimating the real advancement of the weaker sections vis-a-vis general society. Improvement in the levels of income constitutes one of the major tests of economic and social programmes in the Country. Social disabilities bring about economic backwardness also. Therefore, programmes for bringing up Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections, educationally economically and socially to the level of the rest of the community should be our main concern.

The approach towards the planning for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes has undergone a radical change and our plans have moved away from the concept of merely providing educational, health, housing facilities towards the new approach of planning and implementing economic support programmes which have an immediate bearing on the living standards of the Scheduled Castes by directly bringing about an increase in their income. This is the new direction towards which the Government are moving fast.
The Harijan Welfare Department of the State is responsible for planning and execution of specific programmes for the amelioration of Scheduled Castes, the old, destitute people and the physically handicapped persons.

In the following paragraphs an attempt is made to throw light on the implementation and achievement of the important schemes of the Harijan Welfare Department.

The special programmes taken up by the Employment and Social Welfare Department for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, the Physically Handicapped etc., is continued this year and will be continued next year also.

The Budget provision for these schemes for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Revised Estimates</th>
<th>Budget Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>1976-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Plan</td>
<td>825.40</td>
<td>1,019.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>509.52</td>
<td>621.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,334.92</td>
<td>1,640.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main items of ameliorative schemes undertaken by the Harijan Welfare Department can be classified under five heads viz., (1) Housing schemes, (2) Economic Betterment schemes, (3) Educational Schemes, (4) Social Security schemes and (5) other schemes.

The following are the details of these schemes:

I. HOUSING AND HEALTH SCHEMES.

(1). Acquisition of House Sites:— The State Government have embarked upon a massive expansion of the programme for acquisition of lands for allotment of house sites to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker section. Government are providing house sites free of cost to the needy Harijans in rural areas as well as in urban areas at the rate of 3 cents per family in the case of wet lands and 5 cents in dry lands. Government are assigning house sites wherever Government land is available. In case Government land is not available, private
lands are acquired at Government’s cost and allotted to Harijans. 25% of these houses sites are reserved for allotment to Backward classes as a measure of social integration and removal of untouchability.

During 1974-75 upto 31-3-1975, an extent of 4,714 acres of land has been acquired by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1,27,84,922 for the benefit of 67,671 families.

During the financial year 1975-76 also the crash programme for requisition of land for house sites has been continued and a sum of Rs. 2.20 crores has been released by the State Government under this scheme. This scheme has gained special importance as it figures as one of the important points included in the 20-Point Economic Developments Programme of the Prime Minister.

To facilitate quicker disposal of land acquisition cases Government have promulgated an ordinance (No. 12 of 1975) delegating powers of approval and publication of notifications under the Land Acquisition Act to the District Collectors. To cover more extent of land, provision was also made for payment of compensation in not more than 5 annual instalments where the cost of acquisition exceeds Rs. 500/-.

Additional staff has been sanctioned to each district to speed up the land acquisition work for providing house sites to maximum number of families during the year 1975-76. Further, Government issued orders on 4-2-1976 permitting the District Collectors to published the D.N. and D.D. Notification by Printing them in the local private Printing Presses to avoid delay in publication. As a result of these efforts we were able to allot house sites for about 30 lakhs families so far during the year 1975-76.

An amount of Rs. 3.20 crores is provided for this scheme in the Budget Estimates for the year—1976-77. Which will enable Government to acquire land to the total value of about Rs. 16.00 crores in the year 1976-77. We will acquire another 3 lakhs house sites during 1976-77.

(2). PROVISION OF HOUSE SITES TO LANDLESS WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS:

The scheme for provision of house sites to all landless workers irrespective of caste in rural areas was sanctioned by the Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored schemes for Adilabad and Hyderabad districts in the year 1973-74. This scheme is being continued during 1975-76. This would be continued during the next year also.
The progress of work in these two districts since inception of the scheme upto the end of January, 1976 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Extent of Govt.land (in acres)</th>
<th>Extent of Private land acquin fitted (in acres)</th>
<th>Extent of No.of families benefited (in acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>157.05</td>
<td>107.11</td>
<td>5,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>410.09</td>
<td>387.26</td>
<td>17,072</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3). FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO A.P. STATE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES FEDERATION, HYDERABAD.

The Construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the rural areas was taken up in the year 1971-72 with an outlay of Rs. 10 crores. The following is the latest stage of construction of houses as on 31-12-1975:

1. No. of houses taken up for construction .. 55,546
2. No. of houses constructed .. 50,003
3. No. of houses in progress of construction .. 5,543
4. Amount released to District Societies. Rs. 990,66 lakhs.

The beneficiaries who have been allotted the houses were not able to pay the instalments in time. As a result of this the Government has paid instalments on their behalf to the tune of Rs. 309.12 lakhs so far.

The Government intends to consider a scheme for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes in urban areas at a cost of Rs. 5,000 for each house by taking a loan of Rs. 1 crore from the HUDCO. If the loan is sanctioned in time by the HUDCO, we may be able to start the construction of these houses in 1976-77. The programme is to construct the houses with a plinth area of 280 Sq.feet and allot them to those whose income is above Rs. 300/- per month so that they will be in a position to repay the loan instalments.

The scheme of Jayanthi Villages sanctioned by the Government of India in 1973-74 is being continued in the year 1975-76 also. The latest figures show that 1,643 houses have been constructed. The balance of 157 houses are at various stages of construction. These houses are likely to be completed by the end of this financial year.
(4). HEALTH AND SANITATION AND OTHER AMENITIES:

(i) DRINKING WATER WELLS:

Drinking water is a problem for Scheduled Castes in rural areas, particularly in non-delta areas. The Harijan Welfare Department is providing drinking water wells in Harijan Cheries through the agency of Panchayat Raj bodies. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1976-77.

(ii) SANITARY AMENITIES:

Congested living in Harijan Cheries leads to insanitary conditions. In most places the Harijans do not have amenities like latrines, drainage facilities etc. A sum of Rs. 5.39 lakhs is provided for these amenities during 1976-77.

(iii) PATHWAYS AND BURIAL GROUNDS:

There are no proper passages between the main villages and Harijan Cheries. Harijans face many difficulties in getting lands for burial grounds because of social or financial reasons. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 1976-77.

(iv) ELECTRIFICATION OF HARIJANWADAS:

Electricity being the basis for the development of Agriculture, small-scale and village industries, it plays an important part in improving the living conditions of the down trodden community. Special efforts are being made to provide street lighting to Harijanwadas, where the main villages have been electrified and provided with street lights. The following is the position of electrification of Harijanwadas as on 31-1-1976.

(1) No. of villages in the State. .. 27,221
(2) No. of villages provided with street lighting. .. 9,637
(3) No. of villages where street lighting is provided in Harijanwadas .. 8,960
(4) No. of villages where street lighting has to be extended to Harijanwadas. .. 677

The work of electrification of the remaining 677 Harijanwadas is under execution. While undertaking electrification of Harijanwadas in those villages which are already electrified, care has been taken to ensure that all the new villages now programmed for electrification cover the Harijanwadas also.
II. ECONOMIC UPLIFT SCHEMES:

(1). Scheduled Castes’ Finance Corporation.

Most of the present day disabilities are attributable to the economic factors. The Government have taken several measures for the economic betterment of the Scheduled Castes. One of the most effective measures is the establishment of the Scheduled Castes Finance Corporation which has opened a new era of hope and progress for the weaker sections in this State. The Corporation started functioning from 6-2-74 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5.00 crores.

The Scheduled Castes Finance Corporation which came into being during 1974-75 started making some headway after encountering number of hurdles. The main object of the Corporation is to give loans to the Scheduled Castes all over the State for taking up various schemes which will improve their economic condition. This is being handled in districts by the District Societies which is headed by the District Collectors, with official and non official members. The District Societies have prepared schemes and sent them to the Banks for sanction. The Bankers have been expressing that they do not have adequate staff to enquire and process thousands of applications which are referred to them for sanction. Secondly the applicants are not able to offer immovable property or personal surety as security. The Corporation has decided to extend the guarantee in deserving cases where they are not able to offer security. The Bankers have been addressed by the Government at various levels including the Chief Minister. As a result of these efforts the banks have cleared schemes and enable the Corporation to ground schemes to the tune of Rs 3.36 crores benefitting 19,229 families. Rs. 4 Crores worth of schemes are still pending with the various Banks for sanction. District wise figures regarding the grounding of schemes is as follows:

Statement showing the cost of Schemes grounded and no. of persons benefitted upto the end of February, 1976.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the District.</th>
<th>Amount of Cost of schemes grounded.</th>
<th>No. of persons benefitted</th>
<th>Amount of margin advr need by Banks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>margin money re-leased to the Dist.</td>
<td></td>
<td>re-leased by the Dist. Society by /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Corporation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>5,61,000</td>
<td>2,508</td>
<td>5,67,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>2,40,000</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>1,85,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>E. Godavari</td>
<td>11,57,099</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>2,91,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>W. Godavari</td>
<td>3,72,000</td>
<td>1,034</td>
<td>3,33,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>4,75,000</td>
<td>2,426</td>
<td>5,32,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>2,47,000</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>1,51,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Prakasam</td>
<td>1,95,000</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>2,07,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>6,47,258</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>13,29,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>6,60,000</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>2,96,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Ananthapur</td>
<td>8,28,000</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>78,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>6,69,000</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>4,14,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>M' Nagar</td>
<td>3,84,000</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>1,55,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>3,48,000</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>4,72,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>3,58,000</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>1,09,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>3,35,000</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>48,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>4,42,000</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>45,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>2,77,000</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>4,49,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>2,46,000</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>3,03,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>4,01,000</td>
<td>5,058</td>
<td>7,98,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>88,42,357</td>
<td>19,299</td>
<td>67,70,124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Schemes costing Rs. 23 lakhs will be grounded soon in the second phase and number of beneficiaries not reported.
The Corporation has taken up a vast range of schemes in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, small scale industries, trade and business. It has financed two doctors to set up a clinic. It has sanctioned loan for leather workers. It has sanctioned loans for setting up a petrol bunk at Hyderabad. Four persons were sanctioned loans for buying goods lorries and two persons for buying tractors. Reclamation of lands, digging of irrigation wells, purchasing pumpsets and oil engines, starting of brick kiln industry, a cinema hall, stone crushing industry, rice mill are some of the activities which this corporation is financing. The Corporation thus has been serving the poorer and needy sections who are really weaker sections.

The Corporation intends to take up a survey of the Harijan families to find out the economic social and educational status of these people, to evaluate their requirements and also to assess the benefits that they have got from various programmes of the Government. The Corporation is also intending to conduct a sample survey to assess the impact of the various schemes sanctioned by it on the economic well-being of beneficiaries.

(2) Training Schemes:

(i) Training Programmes for educated unemployed:

(a) Besides economic support schemes, activities to promote education, technical know-how and training have also been undertaken and training in secretarial course and typewriting was given to some educated unemployed Scheduled Castes youth.

(b) It is proposed to impart training to educated Scheduled Caste candidates in the vocations like village officers, Driving, Mechanical repairs in Agricultural machinery including tractors, plumbing, Typewriting and shorthand, Masonary and catering as they are mostly depending on Agriculture or its allied industries in the Rural areas. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed during 1976-77 under this scheme.

(ii) Vocational Training:

Many of the Harijans had their own traditional and hereditary occupations like tanning, leather work, weaving, carpentry, basket making etc. Due to lack of training, capital and other facilities, many of them had to join the ranks of unskilled labour. With this, they not only lose their gainful occupations but also their hereditary skill. With a view to review their skill and put them back in their gainful occupations, the Government have started Training-Cum-Production Centres for giving training in tanning, leather goods manufacturing, carpentry, weaving, basket making, and dress-making and in the use of modern tools and implements. There are now 27 such Training cum production
centres with a sanctioned strength of 600 trainees. The trainees are paid stipends during the training period at the rate of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month depending on the trade they learn. On successful completion of the training, they are supplied with tools free of cost so that they may employ themselves gainfully in their own trade.

During the year 1975-76 an amount of Rs. 8 lakhs was provided for maintaining these centres. For the year 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 8.75 lakhs is provided in the Budget.

(3) Special Development Funds (Under Six Point Formula).

The three Regional Planning and Development Committees have released Rs. 62.18 lakhs for implementing the following schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes during 1975-76.

2. Loans to Cobblers.
4. Supply of Milch Animals.
5. Sheep Rearing.
6. Purchasing of Tractors for Ploughing the lands.
7. Supply of Poultry Units.
8. Construction of Open Wells.

III. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:

The importance of education in the development of right type of consciousness and in accelerating rapid economic development hardly needs any emphasis. The Government have been extending educational facilities in various forms like fee concessions, Scholarships, reservations in educational institutions, hostel facilities, free supply of nationalised text books etc.

1. Scholarships:

Scholarships are sanctioned to the eligible Scheduled Caste students right from the sixth standard to the Post Graduation stage both for hostellers and day scholars.
(i) *State Scholarships for Pre-Matric Students*:

Pre-Matric Scholarships both for hostellers as well as for day scholars are being sanctioned by the State Government from 6th class to 10th class to the Scheduled Caste Students. The rates of Pre-Matric Non-residential scholarships range from Rs. 45 to Rs. 85 per annum. The rates of residential Scholarships for Orphanages and Attached hostels are run by private organisations which meant for boarding and lodging charges are Rs. 20 per month for 10 months for students of 6th to 10th class.

Stipends are sanctioned to the Scheduled Caste students who are studying in the I.T.I's. @Rs. 45 per month for the duration of the course.

The details of the number of Scheduled Caste students in Pre-Matric classes who were given scholarships both residential and non-residential during the last three years and the Budget allotment for this purpose are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Budget provision</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>Rs. 50.99 lakhs.</td>
<td>57,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>Rs. 55.82 lakhs.</td>
<td>59,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>Rs. 55.82 lakhs.</td>
<td>35,328 approximate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the year 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 60.82 lakhs is provided under this scheme.

(ii) *Post Matric Scholarships*:

Scholarships are being sanctioned to students studying Post Matriculation courses. The amount of this purpose is being met partly by the State Government and partly by the Government of India. The following table indicates the rates of scholarships before and after the revision. The number of students who are sanctioned scholarships, the expenditure incurred, the share of the State Government and the Government of India for the year 1973-74 and 1975-76.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate of Revision</th>
<th>Rate of Revision</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
<th>The Share of the State Govt.</th>
<th>The Share of the Govt. of India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>Rs. 40 to Rs. 75-</td>
<td>Rs. 40 to Rs. 75-</td>
<td>28,423</td>
<td>1,16,27,000</td>
<td>83,47,000</td>
<td>32,80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>Rs. 70 to Rs. 140-</td>
<td>Rs. 70 to Rs. 140-</td>
<td>30,973</td>
<td>2,12,93,840</td>
<td>96,63,840</td>
<td>1,16,30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>Rs. 70 to Rs. 140-</td>
<td>Rs. 70 to Rs. 140-</td>
<td>18,827*</td>
<td>1,50,75,774</td>
<td>40,45,774</td>
<td>1,16,30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As on 31-12-75

A significant change made by the Government of India is the enhancement of income limit of the parents of the Scholarship holders from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per month. The students whose parents income exceeds Rs. 500 but below Rs. 750 per month are also eligible for scholarships as indicated below:

(a) Course in Group-A. Full maintenance charges and full fee.

(b) Course in Group-B. C and D. Half maintenance charges and half fee.

For the year 1976-77, Government have provided an amount of Rs. 201.30 lakhs in the Budget Estimates.

(iii) Merit Scholarships:

The scheme of sanctioning merit scholarship which was introduced last year for first two places in the districts and those who secures 60% marks and above in 7th and 10th class is being continued this year also.

(2) HOSTEL FACILITIES.

One of the most important measures taken up by the Government for the educational advancement of Scheduled Castes is to give them
hostel facilities where they can stay and prosecute their studies in a better atmosphere away from their homes.

(i) School Hostels:

The following table shows the number of Government hostels for Scheduled Caste students in schools, the strength of boarders and the amount released to district for their maintenance during 1973-74 to 1975-76.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Hostels</th>
<th>Strength of boarders</th>
<th>Provision made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>43,047</td>
<td>206.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>43,782</td>
<td>315.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>963</td>
<td>43,999</td>
<td>332.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) College Hostels:

The Government has abolished college hostels during the year 1974-75. At the time of abolition of hostels 3,682 students were having hostel facilities. After abolishing the Government college hostels, the Department has started the students Managed hostels. Under this system the students get Rs. 70 per month for the mess charges. They are also paid Rs. 180 each per annum for meeting the expenses towards maintenance charges, Electricity and water charges. A group of students share the expenditure under these heads by pooling this Rs. 180 establishment charges which is sanctioned for each student. As a result of this scheme 10,829 students are residing in 359 students managed hostels all over the State. In addition to this, 1059 M.B., B.S., and B.E. students and other Post Graduates are staying in attached hostels and are being paid full mess charges. In addition to the above hostels, there are 21 College girls hostels with 746 boarders in 1975-76 as against 4 hostels with 236 boarders in 1974-75.

Thus out of 22,967 Scheduled Caste students on the rolls in the colleges, 12,632 are residing in the hostels. It means 55% of the Scheduled Caste students in the colleges are covered with the hostel facility.

(iii) Monetary aid for clothing:

Due to poverty, many Scheduled Castes parents are unable to provide proper clothing to their children. Therefore, Government have undertaken a scheme of supply of clothes to Scheduled Castes students. To begin with, the boarders of Government hostels are being supplied with a pair of clothes at a cost ranging between Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per student.
Appendices.

19th March, 1976

Construction of Government Hostels Buildings.

Most of the Government hostels run by the Harijan Welfare Department are presently housed in rented buildings. In some places it has become very difficult to secure a house on rent.

922 hostels are located in private buildings. The private buildings which are not built specifically for hostel purposes are inconvenient and congested. Government has provided Rs. 17.6 lakhs under Plan-Rayalaseema Development Board and Telangana Funds. In 1974-75 Rs. 20.85 lakhs was provided for the same purpose. In 1975-76, 31 hostels were taken up for construction at a cost of Rs. 30.85 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 32.85 lakhs is made for construction of hostels in 1976-77.

(3) OTHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

(i) Social Welfare Schools.

The Harijan Welfare Department was running 529 Social Welfare Elementary Schools for Harijan children and they are located in the Harijan cheries to be within their easy reach and to attract them to these schools. Children of other communities are also admitted in these schools 22,313 students are studying in these schools. These schools are functioning under the Administrative control of Panchayat Raj Bodies. The Budget allotment under this head has been transferred to the control of the Director of Public Instruction with effect from 1975-76.

(ii) Compensation to Universities:

As in the past, a provision of Rs. 1.32 lakhs is also made in the budget for payment of compensation to the Universities who are exempting Scheduled Castes from the payment of fee in colleges.

(iii) Supply of Text Books:

The Government have been supplying Nationalised Test Books free of cost to the Scheduled Castes students in classes I to Xth. Those studying in Primary classes are also supplied with school stationery like slates, notebooks etc., For the year 1975-76, an amount of Rs. 9.763 lakhs was provided for this purpose. Over 1,72,000 Scheduled Caste students were supplied with Text Books during the current year at a cost of Rs. 8.60 lakhs upto 31-12-1975. A sum of Rs. 14.76 lakhs is provided for 1976-77 under this scheme.

23—15
The cost of books of the college students studying in professional courses like Medical, Engineering Agriculture, Law etc., and graduation and post-graduation courses in Arts, Science and Commerce is very high and as such the poor students specially those belonging to Scheduled Caste find it difficult to purchase even essential text books. In view of this, Government have decided to set up Book Banks for the benefit of Scheduled Caste students in Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was provided for this in the Budget Estimates for 1975-76. For the year 1976-77 also, Rs 1.50 lakhs is provided.

Government have been conducting entrance examinations for admission into the Medical and Engineering colleges situated in Andhra Pradesh. This entrance examination has become necessary as the proportion of applicants is very large compared to the number of seats available. Therefore, a permanent system of entrance examination has been adopted. Osmania University has introduced entrance tests from 1974-75 onwards for admission into the Post-graduation courses in Arts, Science and Commerce also in addition to the Professional courses.

During the year 1975-76, Government have provided an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs in the Budget to establish a Pre-Examination Training Centre for coaching the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes to appear for the competitive examinations. Proposals to start a Pre-Examination Training Centre for Scheduled Castes and others who are going to appear for I.A.S. and allied services are under active consideration of the Government.

For the year 1976-77, Government have provided an amount of Rs. 3.90 lakhs for this scheme.
IV. SOCIAL SECURITY MEASURES

(1) THE ANDHRA PRADESH SOCIAL WELFARE FUND:

There are several Voluntary Organisations engaged in Social Welfare work in this State, but due to paucity of funds and want of trained workers, the quality of the work of some of them is not up to the mark. Lack of finances is the main handicap of these Voluntary Organisations. With a view to assisting, fostering and strengthening the Voluntary Organisations in the State, it has been decided to set up an agency to co-ordinate the activities of the Voluntary Organisations and assist them. For this purpose, Government have constituted a special fund called the "A.P. Social Welfare Fund" and appointed a State Level Committee for operating the Fund with the Chief Secretary as Chairman and 17 others consisting of Secretaries to Government, Directors and Legislators as Members. The Director of Harijan Welfare is the Member Secretary of this Fund. To start with, it is decided to constitute with a corpus of Rs. 40 lakhs out of which Rs. 20 lakhs has been contributed by the Government and the remaining Rs. 20 lakhs will be collected as donations. The Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam Board has already promised to donate Rs. 10 lakhs for this Fund. It is expected to get matching amounts from the Central Government Social Welfare schemes meant for Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations and to have a total corpus of Rs. 1.00 crore fund. The Fund has been registered on 19-12-1975 under the Societies Act.

(2) HOME FOR THE AGED AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND BLIND:

The Government have enhanced food charges from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 for the inmates of the Home of Aged, Blind, Physically handicapped and disabled at Hyderabad and Vijayawada. Till recently the blind and Physically handicapped, used to stay along with the aged and disabled persons. Considering the need for separate home for blind and physically handicapped, the Government has opened a separate home for blind with a strength of 50 and another home for physically handicapped at a strength of 50.

(3) SCHOLARSHIPS TO ORPHANAGES:

The Government is also sanctioning residential scholarships to the inmates of orphanages, boarding homes and attached hostels at the rate of Rs. 20 per month for 10 months. A sum of Rs. 18.9 lakhs is provided in 1976-77 for granting these residential scholarships.
The destitute persons who are aged 65 and above and who have no means of livelihood and all physically handicapped destitutes irrespective of their age are granted Old Age Pensions at the rates ranging from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 25/- per month by the Government. This scheme is being implemented by the Collectors in the districts with a budget provision of Rs. 70 lakhs per annum.

During the year 1975-76, an amount of Rs. 70 lakhs is provided in the budget provision. For 1976-77 also a sum of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is provided.

V. OTHER SCHEMES:

(1) SOCIAL INTEGRATION THROUGH INTER CASTE MARRIAGES:

Inter-caste marriages are the right source of attaining castless society in the long run as desired by our National leaders. The best media for social integration are also the inter-caste marriages. A scheme for giving incentives in various forms to encourage inter-caste marriage has been sanctioned in July 1974. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 1,000/- is given to the couple of the inter-caste marriage, if either spouse belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and Rs. 500 if either spouse belongs to a listed Backward Class. A child of the inter-caste married couple is treated as one belonging to the caste of either parent whichever is advantageous to child and it is allowed all non-statutory educational concessions given to Scheduled Castes or Backward Classes as the case may be. The question of giving preference in services to inter-caste married couples and their children is also under the consideration of the Government. These couples are exempted from payment of fee for registration of inter-caste marriages.

An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for 1974-75 for incentives to inter-caste marriages. During 1974-75 incentives were given to 67 inter-caste married couples all over the State and an amount of Rs. 46,000/- was spent. The remaining amount was allocated for construction of Community Halls for celebration of inter-caste marriages. During the year 1975-76 an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the budget. For the year 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 8 lakhs is provided in the budget for giving awards to inter-caste married couples.

Government have nominated the Director of Harijan Welfare and the Joint Deputy Secretary in-charge of Harijan Welfare in the Employment and Social Welfare Dept., at the Secretariat level to look
after the problems of the inter-caste married couples. The inter-caste married couples may approach the above officers for a solution of their problems.

During 1974-75, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4.25 lakhs for construction of three community halls one each at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Kurnool for celebration of Inter-caste marriages and for Social gatherings. The work of construction has been started during 1975-76 at Visakhapatnam and Kurnool.

Survey and Evaluation.

A detailed survey has been ordered to find out the unauthorised alienation of lands assigned to Scheduled Tribes in Adilabad District and to Scheduled Castes in Krishna District. The Survey has been completed in Adilabad District and it is in final stages in Krishna District.

Evaluation studies of the Old Age Pension scheme has been taken up in respect of the scheme implemented in Karimnagar and Chittoor districts on a sample basis.

(6) Legal aid to the Poor:

The Government have been providing legal aid to the poor whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1500/- This scheme which introduced in 1959 and is intended for all communities belonging to weaker sections. Legal aid committees have been constituted in all the districts of the State with the Collector of the District as the Chairman. At taluk level, Tahsildar is the Chairman for the taluk committees. These committees are empowered to sanction legal aid to deserving poor persons to an extent of Rs. 100/- in each case while cases in which aid exceeds Rs. 100/- are recommended to the District Legal Aid Committees.

An amount of Rs. 54,200/- is provided in the budget for 1975-76 and Rs. 54,200/- for 1976-77 under this head.

(7) Publicity and Propaganda:

Propaganda and Publicity is an important media for bringing about voluntarily and smoothly a change of heart and outlook of the people for the removal of untouchability.

Publicity for eradication of untouchability is being conducted by this Department through various media like film shows, meetings etc.

(8) Andhra Pradesh State Harijan Conference:

It was decided to hold a State Level Harijan Conference in the second week of April 1976 at Hyderabad. The Conference is scheduled
to be held on the 10th & 11th of April 1976. A Committee was registered under Societies Act for this purpose. This Committee will be assisted by a number of Sub-committees. The Conference and Seminar will be for a period of two days. It is also decided that during the time of Conference, Cultural Programmes, Kavi Sammelan, Exhibition will be conducted. A souvenir will be brought out on this occasion. Prominent Harijans and non-Harijans who worked for the cause of the Harijans will be felicitated. The objects of holding this Conference are as follows:

(i) conduct a Seminar of various problems of Scheduled castes like safe-guards and facilities in appointments and education social disabilities and provision of economic support programmes. The Seminar would discuss in depth the various issues relating to these problems and prepare resolutions for consideration of the Government;

(ii) have a Conference where programmes and policies of the Government as exist at present will be discussed for further action at Government level;

(iii) conduct an Exhibition wherein stalls from various Departments would be opened to show the various programmes undertaken and facilities provided by these Departments for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. The Exhibition would also cover exhibition of books written by famous Harijan authors and other authors on issues relating to the problems confronting them. It would also contain photographs, portraits and paintings of the Harijan Leaders and other leaders who have helped the Harijan cause;

(iv) conduct cultural programmes and Kavi Sammelans wherein artists from all over State give performances highlighting the various issues of Harijan Development;

(v) prominent Harijan Leaders, writers and artists as well as non-Harijan workers and leaders who have helped the cause of the Harijan Welfare;

(vi) undertake publications pertaining to the Scheduled Caste people and their leaders for the benefit of all concerned.

All of us are natural heirs to the national wealth and the country’s prosperity. Every one of us is equally responsible for ushering in progressive policies to improve the living conditions of the people. We have to strive and struggle to build new society and bring about the Golden era as envisaged by our national leaders.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh, in its relentless efforts to alleviate the conditions of the Harijans and other weaker sections, has
decided to hold a Statelevel Harijan Conference and Seminar on April 10th and 11th of this year. First of its kind in India, the Conference will be another Milestone in our efforts to implement the 20 Point Economic Programme of our Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi and will go in the History of Harijans as an unforgettable event of their progress.

The main aims of the Harijan Conference are:

To formulate and execute comprehensive plans and schemes for the all-round development for the uplift and immediate progress weakest among the weaker sections who remained economically, socially and educationally backward from times immemorial;

To liquidate the horrible and repugnant practice of untouchability to end economic slavery of Harijans, and to give a hand of help succour to these under privileged people who were kept in acute Penury without a home of their own worse than refuges in their own country.

To ensure the Harijans with better living conditions to rescue from the abysmal ignorance and superstitions, to work against the barbarous, brutal, aboriginal and uncivilized treatment to which the Harijans were subjected to by the people wallowing in riches and do not see man as a human being;

To crumble and level down the artificial barriers between the rich and the poor, between the wealthy employer and the toiling employee to remove the baneful difference on the basis of caste, religion:

To work for moulding a society where man is treated as man whoever he is or whatever he does for a living, to put an end to exploitation of man by man and to work for a society wherein a man is respected as a man.

In short the Conference would take into account all aspects of misery and poverty, ignorance and inequality, humiliations and injustices that the Harijans had been suffering through the centuries.

The Seminar arranged during the conference would discuss the problems of the Harijans in detail formulate plans for their quicker development in the spheres of education and employment leading to the improvement in their living conditions and place before the Government for implementation.
I hope that this Conference will remain as an unforgettable milestone in the onward march of Andhra Pradesh Government and yet another unforgettable episode in the history of Harijans. Ten Sub-Committees were formed to take care of various subjects that the conference wanted to deal with. I appeal also to the people concerned with and interested in the welfare of Harijans to participate in the Conference and contribute to the well-being of these downtrodden people and to make the conference an unprecedented success.

Reservations and Other Concessions in Services

State Government have in the last few months undertaken a comprehensive review of the reservations and concessions available to the members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes in the matter of public employment in the State, as result of which a number of statutory and administrative measures have been taken to improve the representation of these communities in public services in the State.

The Andhra Pradesh State and Subordinate Services Rules which make provision of reservation of appointments in their favour has been amended enlarging the scope of these reservations of cover all categories of posts for which direct recruitment is made.

The appointing authorities are now barred from appointing anybody else to a vacancy reserved in favour of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes even in cases where at the time of selection no suitable person belonging to these communities are available to fill the reserved vacancies. In such situations, the appointing authorities are now required to conduct limited recruitment confined to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, to fill reserved vacancies. Such limited recruitments are required to be conducted in respect of every category of posts under the State Government to which the rules of reservation apply, irrespective of whether such recruitment is made for permanent posts or temporary posts, through examination or otherwise, through the Public Service Commission or through the Departmental authorities. In the event of non-availability of candidates, even after such a limited recruitment, appointing authorities are required to approach the State Government, for prior permission to fill such reserved vacancies by others. Every such vacancy filled by others is also required to be carried forward for a period of two years.

It has been the policy of the State Government that State Public Sector Undertakings and Corporations should also follow the rule of reservation in the matter of direct recruitment to them. In order to make sure that these Undertakings follow the orders of the Government in this regard statutory directions are being issued to these...
undertakings in terms of the Articles of Association incorporating such Undertakings. These directives require the authorities in charge of these institutions to follow the rules of reservation in respect of posts carrying scales of pay, the minimum of that does not exceed Rs. 750 p.m. more or less on the lines obtaining under the State Government.

Coupled with the above statutory measures certain administrative measures have also been taken to improve the representations of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in public services. Having regard to the fact that there are large number of qualified candidates registered with the Employment Exchanges in certain districts where opportunities for their employment are limited, while in certain others there are not enough qualified candidates to fill reserved vacancies, the state Government have established a Central Employment Exchange at the State headquarters, to ensure that reserved vacancies in all parts of the State are filled by members of these communities without difficulty. This Central Employment Exchange does secondary registration of all Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates possessing trade certificates, and matriculation or higher qualifications. All the employment exchanges in the State have been instructed to transfer indents for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribe candidates, which they are unable to meet, to the Central Exchange which sponsor candidates to the employers. This Central Employment Exchange has also been empowered to issue notifications in the press to enable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to register their names for categories of posts for which the employment exchanges do not have candidates to sponsor. This measure will ensure maximum coverage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates and optimise their opportunities for placement on an all State basis.

Being conscious of the fact that issue of instructions alone is not sufficient to ensure due representation for the members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward classes in public services, State Government have also undertaken measures to gear up the machinery for their scrupulous implementation. The State Government have recently sanctioned an enforcement machinery comprising two State Level Inspecting Assistant Commissioners working directly under the Chief Secretary to Government to undertake periodical inspection of all offices of appointing authorities to secure compliance with these orders of Government. This measures will facilitate the proper implementation of Government policy and enable the State Government to take serious note of lapses so that appropriate action can be taken against the erring appointing authorities who have been held personally responsible in this regard.
Apart from the measures mentioned above there are standing instructions providing other concessions to members of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes like relaxation of academic qualifications in certain cases, payment of travelling allowance to those called for interview or written test, protection of interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while retrenching temporary employees, stand-in permission to SCs and STs employees to apply for posts outside Government, exemption from payment of application fee etc. The State Government have recently decided to make reservations in the newly constituted Andhra Pradesh Administrative Service for the members of the SCs, STs and the BCs. Orders have also been issued recently to the effect that the short fall in the representation of the members of the SCs and the STs in the special qualifying test held for regularisation of services of temporary employees shall be made good by conducting limited recruitment through the Public Service Commission or through the other competent authority.

The rules in our State provide for reservation in the matter of promotion also to certain categories of posts under the State Government. In order to protect and greater the interests of the members of the SCs and STs in the matter of promotion to selection posts it has been ordered that the claims of members of these communities for promotion to such posts shall be considered on the basis of seniority and that they shall be appointed to such posts if by virtue of seniority they are eligible to be so appointed provided they are not unfit.

ATROCITIES ON SCs AND STs

In order to ensure that atrocities on members of the Scheduled Castes and the Schedule Tribes committed on caste considerations are promptly reported and investigation and prosecution of such offences are done with utmost promptness and great care, the State Government have issued orders in August 1975 to the effect that atrocities on members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes committed on caste considerations should be treated as offences of a specially grave nature and that the occurrence of any such offence should be reported immediately by the Gazetted Police Officers concerned to the Collector and District Magistrate and by Wireless Message to the Deputy Inspector General in charge of the range, the Deputy Inspector General (Crimes) and the I.G. of Police and that the I.G.P. should send reports to the Chief Secretary, the Chief Minister, Secretary to Government, Home Department and Secretary to Governor immediately thereafter. It has also been ordered that detailed reports and fortnightly progress reports should be submitted by gazetted police Officers on all such cases to the superior Police Officers and that reports so

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received by them should be critically examined in order to ensure that investigation in such cases is being done right by and promptly without in any way be influenced by the dominant sections of caste Hindus against whom such investigation is directed.

In September 1975 all Collectors and Superintendents of Police have been instructed that they should visit invariably the places of occurrence of any atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes immediately after their occurrence and that any lapse on the part of the Collectors and Superintendents of Police in visiting the place of any occurrence would be viewed very seriously.

A scheme of systematic review of registration, investigation, prosecution and disposal of cases of atrocities and harassment of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also been instituted in this State in pursuance of which the Collectors and District Magistrates of each district are required to undertake quarterly meetings with the Superintendents of Police and the Prosecuting Officers to review all aspects relating to such cases.

Review of cases of harassment and atrocities on members of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has been included as one the functions of the State Level Committee on welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister so as to ensure their review at the highest level.

It may be recalled that State Government have also sanctioned with effect from January 1975 a scheme for giving immediate monetary relief to families of victims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of atrocities committed by members of other communities, due to caste considerations.

**Towards Quicker Development**

These are the important activities of the Government undertaken for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and for social security. The main aim of all the Harijan Welfare programmes is to bring up the Scheduled Castes to the level of the general community and integrate them in the main stream of life. Government are concentrating on education, health and housing and economic development of these people. Though considerable progress is achieved in the field of Social Welfare work, particularly under the Five Year Plan Programmes, there is much to be done before we reach the goal. The quantum and quality of efforts are under constant review and expansion. It is hoped that concentrated and persistent efforts at every level of implementation of the Social Welfare Schemes, will accelerate the pace of development and bring the desired results. This year a great step forward has been taken particularly in the field of providing
house sites under the 20 Point Economic Programme and in economic uplift measures through a Finance Corporation for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes of this State.

A separate note on welfare of Backward classes is placed on the table of the House.

ANDHRA PRADESH LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

The A.P. Govt. life Insurance Department, Hyderabad is managed by Government on quasi-commercial lines and is open only to State Government Employees, both superior and inferior service.

Scope of the Department.—The scope of the Department has been extended to the entire State of Andhra Pradesh with effect from 1-1-1958. It is meant for the welfare of the Government employees and their families. Life Insurance with this Department is compulsory for all the Government servants whether permanent or temporary other than the following Government servants:

1. Those whose age exceeds 45 years.
2. Those who are not fit subject for insurance.
3. Temporary Govt. servants appointed under 10(a) (i) (1) who have not completed one year service.
4. Re-employed pensioners.
5. Those who are governed by the Factories Act.
6. Those whose salaries are drawn from the Contingencies.

Establishment of Regional Offices:

With a view to enhance the coverage of the scheme to benefit all the Government employees in the State numbering about 3.28 lakhs and also to give better service to the policy holders, for Regional Offices at Hyderabad, Warangal, Vijayawada and Kurnool with necessary posts of officers and staff were sanctioned with effect from 1-3-1976 in G.O.Ms. No. 32 Finance & Planning (AdminII) Department dated 28-1-1976. The functions of the Regional Officers are furnished below.

1. Insurance of uninsured and bringing to the specified levels to the underinsured employees of the Government.
3. Sanction of loans to policy holders of the region upto Rs. 1,000/-
4. Sanction of claims of the policy holders of the region upto Rs. 5,000/-
5. Scrutinising the claims in death cases.
6. Implementation of the Family Benefit Fund Scheme in their regions.

7. Watching the realisation of the monthly deductions, admission of new eligible members to the Family Benefit fund Scheme and also to keep the track of settlement of claims arising out of death, retirement etc.

Investment of Funds.—The funds of this Department remain invested with the Govt. permanently and the rate of interest on the investment is fixed by the Govt. from time to time. The cash balance in deposit with the Govt. is Rs. 6,49,47,726/- as on 31-3-1975. Thus, this Department is functioning as self supporting unit in all respects. In view of the above activities this Department has been brought under the Social Security and Welfare Programmes with effect from 1-4-1974 in the revised budget classification.

Business in force:

The current position of the business as on 31-3-1975 is given below

Total number of lives .................................. Rs. 89,604
Business in force ...................................... Rs. 14,31,37,931

Family Pension Fund:

With a view to extend the Family Pension benefits to the survivors of such class IV Govt. servants who were the members of Family Pension Fund of the Govt. Life Insurance Department, Government have issued orders for the grant of Family Pension in G.O.Ms. No. 25, Finance dated 2-2-1974.

State Employees Family Benefit Fund Scheme:

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

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

Management Expenses: The management expenses of the Directorate of Insurance are initially debited to Government revenues and finally transferred to Insurance Fund accounts at the close of every financial year. The expenditure is initially charged to the following head of account:

Major Head: 288. Social Security and Welfare E. Other Social Security and Welfare Programmes—
(a) Insurance Schemes—(i) A.P. Govt. Life Ins. Dept.
and is recouped by debiting to:

Major Head: 811 Insurance and Pension Funds
(b) State Govt. Insurance Fund—A.P. State Life Insurance Fund.

BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTHY,

Minister for Harijan Welfare,
Tribal Welfare and Technical Education.

DEMAND NO. XXVII  NOTE ON WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

1. The Department of Social Welfare was formerly looking after the implementation of the scheme for the uplift of the Backward Classes. The demand for a separate Department to look after the welfare of Backward Classes was considered. Keeping in view the recommendation of the Backward Classes Commission and also to devote more attention for speedy development of Backward Classes as well as Scheduled Castes, the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 561, Employment and Social Welfare dated 1-7-1975 bifurcated the Directorate of Social Welfare into two Departments viz., the Directorate of Harijan Welfare and Directorate of Backward Classes Welfare. Thus the Directorate of Backward Classes Welfare came into existence with effect from 1-7-1975, and it is functioning with staff transferred from the Directorate of Social Welfare.

2. The Government have entrusted the Directorate of Backward Classes Welfare with the work relating to sanction of scholarships and maintenance of hostels for the backward classes in the State, in addition to development of these classes. Programme for development of Backward Classes have earlier been taken up by the Government during the past several years. The special programmes taken up by the depart-
ment for the Welfare of Backward Classes were continued during the year 1975-76 and will also be continued during the year 1976-77.

The Budget provision for these schemes for the year 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Accounts Revised Estimate (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Revised Estimate 1975-76 (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Budget Estimate 1976-77 (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Plan</td>
<td>181.87</td>
<td>253.02</td>
<td>296.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan*</td>
<td>175.87</td>
<td>239.52</td>
<td>260.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>181.87</td>
<td>253.02</td>
<td>296.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The implementation and achievements of the important schemes of the Backward Classes Welfare Department are as follows:

3. Scholarships:

Residential and Non-residential scholarships are awarded to Backward Classes students right from the sixth (6th) class to the Post-graduate classes. Residential scholarships are sanctioned to those who are residing in recognised hostels attached to schools and colleges. Non-residential scholarships are sanctioned to day scholars residing with their parents.

The scholarship amount includes cost of books and fees in respect of Non-residential scholarships and boarding and lodging charges in addition to the amount meant for books and fees in respect of Residential scholarships.

* Does not include the provision for economic betterment schemes to the Backward Classes Finance Corporation.
4. **Scholarships outside State:**

The Government have decided that the scheme of sanction of scholarships will be applicable to Listed Backward Classes from 1976-77 who are prosecuting studies outside the State in a course which is not available in the colleges of this State and who have secured admission in colleges outside the State by merit alone.

An amount of Rs. 107.67 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate 1976-77 for schemes of scholarships to Backward Classes. Proposals are under consideration regarding enhancement of the rates of scholarships to post-matric students.

The total amount spent on scholarships and the number of beneficiaries belonging to Listed Backward Classes, Economically Backward Classes and Harijan Christians for the last three years are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount spent</th>
<th>No. of beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>96.71</td>
<td>1,01,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>103.17</td>
<td>70,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>102.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>107.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Government Backward Classes School Hostels:**

The Backward Classes Welfare Department has been running hostels for the benefit of Backward Classes students. Previously there were 201 Government hostels for Backward Classes in the State. After formation of the new Department, the Government have sanctioned 22 new Government hostels with a strength of 660 boarders and an additional amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was sanctioned during 1975-76 under plan budget. At present there are 223 Government hostels for Backward Classes with a strength of 9,826. Free boarding and lodging facilities are provided in these Government hostels. A sum of Rs. 40 per boarder per month is spent for providing food in respect of boarders staying in school hostels. Besides this, all school hostel boarders are paid Rs. 2 per month per head towards expenditure for toilet articles such as soaps etc.

Government are considering a proposal to open about 30 school hostels for Backward Classes with an additional expenditure of Rs. 9.23 lakhs to provide hostel facilities to 900 students, in the year 1976-77.
The Backward Classes hostels maintained by the Backward Classes Welfare Department are cosmopolitan in actual practice, as there are reservations in admission for different categories of students in these hostels as shown below:

- Backward Classes: 75%
- Scheduled Castes: 20%
- Scheduled Tribes: 5%

In between Listed Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes, the ratio in admission is 7:3.

6. **College hostels:**

Previously there were 12 college hostels for Backward Classes boys with a strength of 1,130 boarders. The management of these college hostels by Government has been discontinued in G.O. Ms. No. 543, Employment and Social Welfare Department, dated 12-7-1974 and their management has been entrusted to students themselves. The student in these students Managed Hostels are paid Rs. 80 per month towards mess charges, besides providing free accommodation, water, electricity, management staff etc. The professional and post graduate students of the erstwhile Government college hostels if admitted in the attached hostels are paid full mess charges plus Rs. 25 as pocket money per mensum. The Government is considering a proposal to open more students Managed Hostels for college boys and an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1976-77, which will cater to the needs of about 500 students. An amount of Rs. 89.21 lakhs is likely to be spent in 1976-77 for the maintenance of old hostels and also for the opening of new hostels.

The following statement shows the number of hostels, number of boarders and the amounts released during the last three years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of hostels</th>
<th>Strength of the districts</th>
<th>Amount released to boarders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>7,826</td>
<td>39.37 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>9,150</td>
<td>64.68 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>10,956</td>
<td>71.80 lakhs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23—17
7. Monetary Aid for Clothing:

The Scheduled Caste students residing in Government hostels are provided with a pair of clothing whereas previously the students residing in Backward Classes hostels were not supplied with any clothing. Therefore, a new scheme of supply of clothing to the boarders of the Government Backward Classes High School Hostels was sanctioned by the Government, and an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs provided for the year 1975-76 and also in 1976-77 to supply clothing. About 9,826 boarders of the Backward Classes hostels will benefit each year under this scheme.

8. Construction of Government Hostels Buildings:

There are 235 Backward Classes hostels maintained by the Department; almost all these Government hostels are at present housed in rented buildings. A beginning has therefore been made to construct hostel buildings according to a phased programme. An amount of Rs. 19.96 lakhs was provided during 1974-75 for construction of Backward Classes hostel buildings and 25 hostel buildings have been taken up for construction.

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided during 1976-77 for the construction of hostel buildings.

9. Other Educational Facilities:

(a) Fee Concession to Listed Backward Classes:

In addition to scholarships and hostels other educational facilities like fee concessions are given to Backward Classes students.

The Listed Backward Classes students whose parent's income does not exceed Rs. 3,600 per annum are exempted from payment of tuition fee in post matric courses. The loss of income resulting thereby to the Universities and colleges is reimbursed by the Government. An amount of Rs. 49.54 lakhs is provided for this purpose, for the year 1976-77.

10. Supply of Nationalised Text Books:

It is proposed to supply Nationalised Text Books free of cost to Backward Classes students residing in Government Backward Classes hostels from the academic year 1976-77. An amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided in the budget for the year 1976-77.
11. Provision of House Sites:

Housing is an acute problem for Backward Classes, as most of the Backward Classes in rural areas live in congested houses, due to poverty. Government have therefore been providing house sites to Backward Classes also along with Scheduled Castes. As a measure of preservation of social integration, 25% of the house sites acquired for Harijans are being reserved for Backward Classes. With a view to ensure 25% reservation for the Backward Classes, the Government have issued instructions that if sufficient number of Backward Class are not forthcoming to occupy the sites reserved for them, those sites should be kept vacant and allotted to Backward Classes who may be persuaded to occupy the n in future.

An amount of Rs. 3.20 crores has been provided for provision of house sites for Scheduled Castes for 1976-77. Out of this 25% of house sites will be for Backward Classes. A proposal to provide separate budget provision for house sites to Backward Classes is also receiving the attention of the Government.

12. Community Service:

Many of the colonies and localities resided in the Backward Classes people are lacking common amenities like drinking water, drainage, lavatories and other sanitary facilities. There was no scheme previously to provide such amenities. A beginning has been made during in the year 1976-77 by providing Rs. 0.77 lakhs for this purpose.

13. Reservations and concessions for Backward Classes:

The Government have extended the following reservations and concessions to the Listed Backward Classes.

(1) 25% of posts under State Government and public under takings of the State are reserved for Listed Backward Classes as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'A'</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'B'</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'C'</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'D'</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25% of the seats in Professional colleges have also been reserved for Listed Backward Classes in the above ratio.
Hitherto there was no reservation of seats in post graduate courses. Government in G.O. Ms. No. 996, dated 11-11-1975 issued orders providing reservation in post graduate courses also for Listed Backward Classes. In the same order, Government have dispensed with the rotation system in preparation of the list for selection of the candidates; according to these orders the educational institutions are required to prepare merit list first irrespective of the castes and then prepare separate list for the reserved seats and make selections to fill up the reserved quota in order of merit.

(2) Students belonging to Listed Backward Classes (whose parents annual income does not exceed Rs. 3,600 per annum) are eligible for scholarships and hostel facilities provided by the Government. They are also exempted from the payment of tuition fees alone in post matric courses, and tuition fees including special fees in pre-matric courses.

(3) The age concession of 5 years for the maximum age limit, for the recruitment under State Government given for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes is also extended to Listed Backward Classes.

(4) In order to watch and ensure the strict implementation of the reservations in services the Government have taken special steps and appointed Assistant Commissioners to undertake periodical inspection of offices of all the appointing authorities, Employment Exchanges, offices of the local and other bodies and Corporations under the control of the State Government.

(5) 20% of the houses constructed under Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Federation are also earmarked for Listed Backward Classes. This percentage of funds could not be utilised in full for the Backward Classes as the list of Backward Classes was then struck down by the High Court, and the programme of construction of houses had to be finalised quickly. Government have however issued instructions now that the houses not so far occupied by Harijans and in case they are not willing to shift to be se houses, may be allotted to the Backward Classes who are willing hesaconsidered for llottement of vacant houses.

14. Reservation in Training-Cum-Production-Centres:

The Department of Harijan Welfare is running Training-cum-Production Centres in Dress making, Carpentry making and Leather goods manufacturing etc. As a measure of social integration, 10% of the seats in these centres are also reserved for Backward Classes.
15. *Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation Limited, Hyderabad:*

The Government have set up the Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation on 4-9-1974. The Corporation is the first of its kind to be set up in the country for the acceleration of economic development of the Backward Classes who constitute more than 38% of the State's population. Most of the Backward Classes in Andhra Pradesh are professional groups like weavers, shepherds, fishermen, tailors, potters, carpenters, blacksmiths, barbers, washermen, etc. Due to shortage of finance, absence of technical know-how, lack of organisation, ignorance of modern managerial practice and paucity of finance and marketing facilities, the development of these classes has not been fast enough. The Corporation has therefore been created to fill up this gap and serve as a special instrument for planned economic development of the Backward Classes in the State.

*The objects of the Corporation are:*

(i) To plan, promote, undertake and assist programme of agricultural development, animal husbandry, marketing, processing, supply and storage of agricultural products, small scale industry, village industry, cottage industry, trade, business or any other activities which will enable its members to earn better living and help them to improve their standard of living.

(ii) To undertake a massive programme of employment oriented agro-industries, cottage and small scale industries, village industries etc., by providing technical know-how, managerial financial assistance and other form of assistance which may be required in achieving the objectives, providing the necessary financial guarantees to its members.

(iii) To provide facilities for survey, research or study of the problems relating to cottage and village industries, small business to assess potentialities of village, cottage and small industries and scope of their development with a view to promote such industries and business for the purposes of providing employment to its members specially the occupational groups among them.

(iv) To provide working capital to the members by advancing loans and cash credit etc.
Management:

The management of the Corporation vests in a Board of Directors consisting of 17 members which has 12 representatives of the Development Departments of the Government and 5 non-officials.

The Secretary to Government, Employment and Social Welfare Department is the Chairman. The Director of Backward Classes Welfare is the Ex-Officio Managing Director of the Corporation.

Share Capital:

The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5.00 crores. The Corporation can draw loans from the Life Insurance Corporation, Commercial Banks and other financial institutions. The share capital of the Corporation will also be provided by the Government from the funds allocated for the purpose in the Plan Budget.

The State Government provided financial assistance of Rs. 25.00 lakhs from the Plan Budget for the year 1974-75 and Rs. 43.00 lakhs for 1975-76. During 1976-77 also a sum of Rs. 43.00 lakhs has been provided to the Corporation under Plan.

The Corporation has been given an outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs to take up self-employment programmes for the benefit of the artisans and educated unemployed among the Backward Classes under Employment Promotion Programmes for the year 1974-75. A sum of Rs. 5-64 lakhs has also been provided towards stipends to the artisans and educated unemployed under Employment Promotion Programmes for training.

During 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 16.55 lakhs has been given by the State Government under Six Point Formula for taking up economic support programmes for the benefit of the Backward Classes in the concerned district which have been allotted funds under this programme.

During 1975-76 a sum of Rs. 27.70 lakhs has been provided by the Government under Six Point Formula for taking up economic support programmes for the benefit of the Backward Classes in the backward areas of the concerned districts.

A sum of Rs. 27.70 lakhs for 1976-77 also is proposed to be given to the corporation under the Six Point Formula.

Pattern of Assistance:

According to pattern of assistance, the Corporation will provide financial assistance by way of margin money loan to the Backward
Classes beneficiaries to the extent of 20% of the outlay of the schemes and the remaining amount of outlay i.e., 80% will be obtained from the Commercial, Co-operative Banks or other financing institutions.

The rate of interest on the margin money loan of the Corporation is 6% per annum. The rate of interest on the institutional finance i.e., bank loan will be prevailing lending rate of the banks.

In all the cases where the banks sanction loans to the Backward Classes under the scheme of differential rate of interest for the benefit of the Backward Classes people, the Corporation also charges the same rate of interest on the margin money advanced by it.

District Societies:

The Corporation has set up District Committees in each district with the Collector as the Chairman and an Executive Officer as Secretary of the Committee to entertain loan applications from the entrepreneurs belonging to Backward Classes, process, recommend the same to the bank and implement the schemes by mobilising institutional finance and supervise utilisation of loans.

The Government have issued orders for constituting the District Backward Classes Service Co-operative Society in each district in place of District Level Committee. The margin money is released to the District Collectors for implementation of schemes by mobilising institutional finance.

Schemes:

The Corporation has prepared several model schemes for the economic uplift of the Backward Classes suitable to the occupational groups and those engaged in the field of small scale and cottage industries and small business ventures. A set of the schemes has been sent to all District Collectors who are Chairmen of the District Societies of the Corporation to take up schemes suitable to the Backward Classes with modifications to suit to the local conditions and as per felt needs of the Backward Classes subject to condition that it is economically viable and productive in character by mobilising institutional finance. The Board has also decided to take up the financing of powerlooms, on a selective basis in a few districts by extending margin money. The Board has also decided to provide margin money to the deserving Backward Classes beneficiaries who have been sanctioned loans by the State Finance Corporation under their scheme of "Mini Loan Industrialisation of Rural Areas of Backward Districts".
In addition to the model schemes, the Corporation has also issued instructions to the District Collectors to take up any economic support schemes suitable to the Backward Classes provided they are viable and productive in character. They have been asked to take up the schemes with a small outlay to benefit large number of poor and living Backward Classes.

District Staff:

The Executive Officers of the District Scheduled Caste Service Co-Operative Societies will look after the work of the Backward Classes Corporation at the District level under the control of the Collector, Chairman of the District Society.

The Corporation has provided supporting staff to the Executive Officer consisting of one Assistant Executive Officer in the cadre of Co-Operative Sub-Registrar, one L. D. C.-cum-Typist and one Attender.

The Corporation has decided to appoint separate Executive Officer for Backward Class Corporation in the district where the outlay of schemes grounded exceeds Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

Implementation of schemes and intensive drives:

The Corporation has undertaken an intensive drive during Panchayati Raj and Andhra Pradesh day Celebrations from 1st November, to 19th November, 1975 to implement a large number of schemes benefitting the Backward Classes. The Corporation has also launched another intensive drive from 25th December, 1975 to 26th January, 1976 to synchronize with the 20 Point Economic Programmes Day Celebrations on the 24th of January, 1976 and Republic Day Celebrations on the 26th January, 1976.

I am happy to inform the House that the Corporation has made good progress and it has so far implemented schemes with an outlay of about Rs. 4.10 crores benefitting about 31,663 persons belonging to Backward Classes by enlisting banks' participation to the tune of about Rs. 3.40 crores utilising margin money of Rs. 68.10 lakhs of the Corporation.

The Corporation has launched a third drive to synchronize with the UGADI Telugu New Year's Day 1976 falling on 31st March, 1976 to implement a number of schemes benefitting Backward Classes in the districts. The District Collectors who are the Chairmen of the District Societies of the Corporation were instructed to undertake the drive vigorously and mobilise the institutional finance and ground several schemes during the drive period.
The schemes worth about Rs. 3.45 crores are pending with various banks for their participation.

The schemes so far implemented in various districts include supply of milk cattle, sheep, plough bullocks, poultry, piggery, irrigation wells, pump-sets oil engines, agricultural inputs, mechanised boats, powerlooms, fisheries, lorries, handloom, weaving, garment units, rickshaws, auto-rickshaws, printing presses, ration shops and other cottage and small business ventures etc.

G. RAJARAM,
Minister for Power and Backward Classes Welfare.

NOTE ON THE DEMAND NO. XXVII FOR GRANTS FOR SOCIAL WELFARE FOR 1976-77.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN'S BOARD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Account</th>
<th>Revised Estimate for 1975-76 (Rupees)</th>
<th>For 1976-77 (Rupees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>288 Social Security and Welfare-E.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Social Security and Welfare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Other Programmes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) State Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board -and.</td>
<td>4,03,700</td>
<td>4,31,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) District Soldiers Sailors and Airmen's Board.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Plan.</td>
<td>4,03,700</td>
<td>4,31,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government of Andhra Pradesh have recently made the Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board as an independent Directorate and also upgraded the post of Secretary to the Board to that of Director. A retired Senior military officer with the rank of Brigadier has been appointed as Director and the State Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board and District Boards have been re-designated as Rajya Sainik Board and Zilla Sainik Boards respectively. There are nine full-fledged District Boards in the State and the proposals for establishing full-fledged Boards in other districts are under consideration of the Government.
There are 23 Defense Personnel belonging to this State who were disabled during Indo-Pak Conflict 1971 and 26 War widows of whom 3 are the widows of officers. Our State Government have paid cash award of Rs. 3003 to one person for having displayed act of gallantry in the war and also paid cash award of Rs. 5,000 each to 89 disabled persons including the war-widows. As a measure of resettlement, besides affording other facilities, enclaves are provided to all war-widows of 1971, belonging to this State. So far 10 enclaves have been provided to the war-widows.

A sum of Rs. 6,03,446.92 has been given away from the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen during 1975 by way of loans, free grants, educational concessions/ scholarships to Ex-servicemen and their children including managerial grants etc. and the beneficiaries on this account are 565.

The XVI Meeting of the Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers' and Airmen's Board was held on 27-1-76 under the Presidentship of Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Relief and Employment. Among other subjects on which resolutions were passed for the benefit of Ex-servicemen and their dependents of the State like amendment to the Tenancy Act to get back the full extent of land leased out reckoned by Ex-servicemen, increase of reservation in State Government Service from 2% to 4%, reservation of certain percentage of vacancies in State Public Sector Undertakings and Corporations, making eligible Ex-servicemen for assignment of land, nomination of Ex-service Officers as M. L. C. and also providing house-sites free of cost whose income is less than Rs. 350 p. m. in addition to the above, according priority, No. 6 to the dependents of Ex-servicemen along with the sons and daughters of Defence Personnel for Employment.

A conference of Secretaries of all District Soldiers' and Airmen's Boards in the State convened on 22-1-76 was presided over by Hon'ble Minister for Labour Relief and Employment.

A meeting of all the Office bearers of various Ex-servicemen Associations/Leagues including the Secretaries of the District Soldiers' and Airmen's Boards in the State has been convened on 23-2-76 under the Presidentship of Hon'ble Minister for Labour Relief and Employment. This meeting was unique and first of its kind held to change aims on the problems of relief and rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen in the State.
The Board has re-constituted the Special Committee with the Director, Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers, Sailors' and Airmen's Board to go into the feasibility of setting up industries in the State for the re-settlement of Ex-servicemen.

BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTHY  
Minister for Harijan Welfare  
and Technical Education.

NOTE ON DEMAND NO. XXVIII TRIBAL WELFARE 1976-77

It is my privilege to move the Budget Demand No. XXVIII for Rs. 10,6211,600 for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes.

Introduction:

The population of Scheduled Tribes in the State according to the 1971 Census is 16.58 lakhs constituting 3.8 percent of the total population. Nearly half of the Scheduled Tribes live in the Scheduled Areas in Srikakulam, Visakapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Adilabad, Khammam, Warangal, and Mahaboobnagar Districts spread over 11,595 square miles. The Constitution of India places a special responsibility on the State for the development of the Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes. With this responsibility in view, the Government had launched a two pronged drive. Firstly, to protect the tribals from various kinds of exploitation by the money lenders and liquor venders. Secondly, to provide necessary skills and motivating force to the tribals to enable them to improve their own economic and living conditions with the ultimate aim of bringing their educational, economic and living standards on par with the rest of the population.

I. Protective Measures:

In order to protect the tribals from exploitation, the following measures are being taken:

(i) The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation, 1959:

To prevent tribal lands from alienation to non-tribals, the Government had made the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation in 1959 which prohibited alienation of lands by tribals in favour of non-tribals without prior permission of the competent,
authority. In 1970 the Regulation was amended so as to prohibit, absolutely any transfer of land in the Scheduled Areas in favour of, non-tribals except by partition or devolution by succession. The amendment also placed the onus on the non-tribal in possession of land in Scheduled Areas to prove that the land did not come into his possession by way of transfer from a tribal.

With a view to ensure that flow of credit to the tribals was not impeded on account of the restrictions imposed on sale of land by this Regulation, the Regulation was further amended in 1971 providing for mortgage of land in Scheduled Areas to Land Mortgage Banks, and other financial institutions approved by Government subject to the condition that the sale of land in case of default should be only to tribals or to a co-operative society consisting solely of tribals. Government also extended guarantee to Land Mortgage Banks to cover losses that might arise on account of non-realisation of the whole or part of the loan advanced when the land of the defaulting tribals was brought to sale. Upto the end of December, 1975, 19,616 cases of non-tribal occupations of land were detected. Suo moto enquiries were initiated in 16,509 cases out of which 11,071 cases were disposed off. An extent of 35,109 acres of land was actually restored to the tribals.

(ii) The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Money Lenders Regulation, 1960:

As usurious money lenders turn themselves into land grabbers and cause large scale alienation of tribal land, Government made the Andhra Pradesh Money Lenders Regulation in 1960. The Regulation amended in 1970 prohibits money lending in Scheduled Areas without a licence renewable annually and also prohibits interest at a rate not exceeding 12 percent.

Upto the end of December, 1975, 2,222 cases were detected under his Regulation. Charge sheets were filed in 2,217 cases out of which 2,183 cases were disposed off.

(iii) The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Debt Relief Regulation 1960:

In order to relieve the indebted tribals from accumulated indebtedness, the Andhra Pradesh Debt Relief Regulation was made in 1960 and amended in 1970. The debts were scaled down to the level of, the principal extinguishing the element of interest altogether. A moratorium for 2 years was also prescribed by the Regulation. Upto the end of December, 1975, 9,500 tribals were identified as indebted to the tune of Rs. 22,92,218. In 8,263 cases debts were scaled down involving an amount of Rs. 18,60,119.
The excise policy in tribal areas as existed before October, 1975 was the same as in the plains areas of the State. This policy has been revised from 1-10-75 as follows:

1. The concessions available in tribal areas in Andhra Pradesh area in regard to tapping of trees and preparation of liquor for personal consumption were extended to Telangana region.

2. 1/5 of the shops in tribal areas were closed.

3. In regard to the remaining shops, the following procedure is being followed:

   (a) Shops should be leased out to tribal co-operatives.

   (b) Where formation of Tribal Co-operatives is not possible, shops should be put to auction in which tribals should only participate; and

   (c) Where (a) and (b) above are not practicable the shops should be run departmentally.

4. From 1976-77 all shops should be run departmentally.

The Government of India have since suggested that there should be no commercial sale of liquor in predominantly tribal areas through any agency and that the sale of liquor may be made through Government Shops only where the tribal population is less than 50 percent. The Government of India have also suggested that new excise policy may be adopted from 1-4-1976 as contiguous States like Orissa and Madhya Pradesh are switching over to the new policy from that date. The above suggestions are under active consideration of the Government.

(v) Special Committee on Protective Regulation:

Government have also appointed a Special Committee to study the working of the Protective Regulations, to suggest amendments to plug loop holes if any, to suggest measures for quick disposal of cases, to suggest strengthening of staff needed and to suggest provision of legal aid to tribals. The Committee is expected to finalise its report shortly.

II. Programmes for the development of Scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribes:

(i) It is stressed time and again that the general sector should provide the main thrust for accelerating the development of tribal areas. The Sub-Plan is conceived as the instrument for ensuring the flow of general sector funds for implementing major programmes of development. The Sub-Plan mainly aims at intensifying agricultural activities-
through increased provision of improved inputs. Agricultural production in tribal areas is stepped up by adopting the high yielding varieties on the one hand and on the other to increase the area under assured irrigation facilities. The programme of high yielding varieties envisaged covering of an area of 24,000 acres. The minor irrigation schemes identified in tribal areas will benefit 72,000 acres of land. Other items of development such as schemes for animal husbandry, roads, rural electrification, marketing facilities, education etc. are also included in the Sub-Plan. The total outlay of the Sub-Plan would be about Rs. 45.33 crores.

(ii) Preparation of perspective plan for the Integrated Tribal Development of Scheduled areas so as to bring the level of development of these scheduled areas on par with the adjoining non-scheduled areas within a period of 15 years is also under progress. So far, Integrated Tribal Development Plans have been prepared for the tribal areas in Visakhapatnam, Khammam and Adilabad Districts. Similar plans for the tribal areas in the other districts of Warangal, East Godavari and West Godavari will also be prepared shortly. For the areas in Mahaboobnagar, Kurnool, Prakasam, Guntur, Nalgonda and Hyderabad Districts inhabited by Chenchus who have been identified as one of the most primitives among the tribes, a separate plan for their development is under preparation.

(iii) Implementation of the programmes in the Sub-Plan and the Integrated Tribal Development Plan will be reoriented by the Integrated Tribal Development Agency in each of the districts where there are scheduled areas. So far, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies have been started in Visakhapatnam, Adilabad, Khammam and Warangal Districts. Similar agencies have been sanctioned for East Godavari and West Godavari Districts during the current year itself. In Srikakulam, the Girijan Development Agency has been functioning since the year 1971-72. While the Girijan Development Agency, Srikakulam is purely an agriculture oriented project with provision for ancillary items of development such as animal husbandry, minor irrigation etc., the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies cover a more extensive field of development including protective Regulations, education, Public Health etc.

(iv) During the year 1974-75, the Government of India allotted an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs for the programmes in the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies of Visakhapatnam, Adilabad, Khammam and Warangal Districts. During the current year, the Government of India have indicated that an amount of Rs. 85.00 lakhs will be available for the six Agencies. But they have so far released only Rs. 83.25 lakhs. Government of India have been reminded to release the balance amount of Rs. 1.75 lakhs. The Government of India have
in addition released a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for Minor Irrigation Works in the scheduled areas of Srikakulam District. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been released by the Government of India for the development of Chenchus in Mahaboobnagar and surrounding Districts. This amount is specially meant for the plan for Primitive Tribes and is over and above the central assistance for the Sub-Plan. For the next year the Central assistance will be of the order of about Rs. 146.00 lakhs.

The Girijan Development Agency in Srikakulam District is implementing the Agricultural oriented schemes with grants from the Government of India of the order of Rs. 2.00 crores for a five year period. This Agency has so far identified 45,353 beneficiaries who are mostly landless and small and marginal farmers under various programmes of development. One significant achievement of the Agency is the coverage for the Rabi Season during this year which is more than three times of the coverage during the last year. The agency is instrumental in introducing improved methods of agriculture such as high yielding varieties, fertilisers and irrigation. So far 5 Lift Irrigation Schemes and 11 Minor Irrigation Schemes have been completed and an area of 1,288 acres was brought under cultivation. Two Lift Irrigation Schemes and 20 Minor Irrigation Schemes are under execution. Investigation of 31 schemes is under progress. So far an expenditure of Rs. 127 lakhs has been incurred by this Agency.

(v) Education:

6 Ashram Schools with a strength of 60 boarders in each have been opened during the current year. A Residential School has been started at Kinnerasani in Khammam District mainly to cater to the tribal areas. 70 tribals have been admitted into this Residential School against the total strength of 80. In addition, the tribal Welfare Department is maintaining 261 Ashram Schools including 17 Ashram Upper Primary Schools with a total strength of 14,280 boarders. Also 18 Secondary Schools, 641 Primary Schools and 379 Aided Schools are maintained. 257 Hostels for Scheduled Tribes with a strength of 12,450 boarders and 42 hostels for Denotified Tribes with a strength of 1,260 boarders are being maintained. 36,000 students have been supplied with free Text Books, Note Books, etc. 7,500 boys and girls have been enrolled and trained as Scouts and Guides and Cubs and Bulbulis. 41 tribal children identified as talented are under intensive training in Music, Painting and Dance. A Pre-Examination Training Centre is being maintained and has coached 68 candidates (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes) for competitive examinations held by
the Public Service Commission and for Typewriting and Shorthand Examinations. Another batch of 20 candidates were also trained for competitive examination for Gazetted Posts held by the Public Service Commission. 9 unemployed Graduates and 4 Post-graduates have been given cash grants for a period of 6 months. 11 candidates have been given financial assistance for undergoing training in Public Sector Undertakings. A training course in Motor Driving is in progress to train 40 candidates. 27 candidates are undergoing training in Dress making and 17 in Carpentry, House wiring etc.

3 Central Hostels are functioning at Bheemaram (Adilabad District) Jammalapalli (Warangal District) and Cuddapah with a strength of 100 boarders each. In these hostels bright Tribal Boys are admitted and given extra coaching outside school hours. Every year 8 Scheduled Tribe and Denotified Tribe Boys are admitted into Public Schools. 180 Scheduled Tribes were admitted into Industrial Training Institutes where 192 seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes. The employment position of Scheduled Tribes in Public Services during the last three years is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1973</th>
<th>1974</th>
<th>1975</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. S.T. Applicants Registered</td>
<td>2,586</td>
<td>3,949</td>
<td>3,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. S.T. Applicants placed in jobs</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>879</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details of placement of 1975:

1. Matriculates........276
2. Graduates...........33
3. Post-Graduates.....3
4. B.Es................7
5. Doctors (Allopathy)...7
6. Engineering Diploma Holders...4
7. Teachers............4
8. All others including un-skilled........549

Total........879
Appendices. 19th March, 1976

(vi) Education Plan

A comprehensive plan for building up a rational hierarchy of educational institutions from the Primary to the Junior College level in the tribal areas is under preparation. The District Officers have been asked to draw-up a plan for the tribal areas in the district in such a manner that every village having a population of 200 or more is provided with a Primary School and every cluster of small village and scattered villages is provided with an Ashram School. Similarly every bit of an area of 25 sq. miles is to be provided with an Upper Primary School and every block head-quarters with an High School and every Taluq head-quarters with a Junior College.

Agriculture:

It is proposed to supply improved inputs to cover 11,400 acres. An area of 2,100 acres will be covered by Horticultural Programme and 250 acres by soil conservation measures. Two Agricultural godowns are proposed to be constructed and 600 tribal farmers are proposed to be trained. In addition from the Tribal Welfare Sector 7,343 tribal farmers will be covered by supply of short term inputs like seeds, fertilisers and medium term inputs like agriculture implements, Plough Bullocks and Oil Engines. Two agricultural Farms and one Horticultural farm are also being maintained. 500 acres of land have been taken over by Girijan Co-operative Corporation for Coffee Plantation and plantation work completed in 90 acres at a cost of Rs. 1,24,000 supporting shade trees and horticultural plants were also planted.

Animal Husbandry:

It is proposed to establish first aid centres and sheep and wool extension centres in the tribal areas. In addition from the Tribal Welfare Sector one Live Stock Farm, 3 Veterinary Hospitals, 20 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, 18 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and 8 First Aid Centres are being maintained.

Minor Irrigation:

39 Minor Irrigation works are under execution to bring an additional area of 5,000 acres under irrigation. In addition from the Tribal Welfare Sector an area of 3,537 acres will be brought under irrigation.
Medium Irrigation:

Two Medium Irrigation Schemes are under progress to bring an additional area of 31,700 acres under irrigation.

Irrigation Plan:

It is proposed to draw-up an Irrigation Programme for the tribal areas. The District Officers have been asked to prepare a Master Plan for irrigation in the tribal areas in the District in consultation with the Panchayat Raj, Minor Irrigation and Medium Irrigation Engineers. This Plan will cover all the sources in the tribal area which are likely to benefit the tribals in a substantial measure.

Credit and Marketing:

The Girijan Co-operative Corporation comprising of 28 Primary Societies and having a network of 402 Domestic Requirement Depots is already well established as the Marketing agency in the tribal area. This Corporation purchases Minor Forest Produce and agricultural produce from the tribals and sells domestic requirements of the tribals at fair prices. The turnover of the Corporation is more than 6 crores. The Corporation has also been allowed by the Reserve Bank of India to function as Credit Agency for the tribals in the Districts of Srikakulam, Khammam, Warangal, Mahabubnagar, Karimnagar, Nellore and Chittoor Districts. So far they have advanced short term loans to an extent of Rs. 121.93 lakhs and medium term loans to an extent of Rs. 12.91 lakhs. It is the policy of the Government to continue this Corporation as the Credit-cum-Marketing Agency for the entire tribal areas.

The proposals of the Corporation involving an expenditure of Rs. 93.00 lakhs towards construction of godowns, purchase of vehicles etc., were recommended to the National Cooperative Development Corporation for financial assistance of Rs. 79.75 lakhs. As against a financial assistance of Rs. 79.75 lakhs the National Co-operative Development Corporation have conveyed sanction for a loan/subsidy assistance of Rs. 60.00 lakhs. The Corporation has been appointed an Agent for procurement in the Districts of Visakhapatnam, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad. Government have extended guarantee to the State Bank of India for a cash credit limit of Rs. 88.00 lakhs to the Corporation.

13 Land Mortgage Banks have been started in the tribal areas.
Government constituted an Expert Committee to assess the industrial potential and to examine the scope of Agro-forest-based large and small scale and Cottage Industries and to formulate an Industrial policy. The Committee had submitted its report recently which is under examination by the Government.

The Government had set up a Committee to examine in detail the steps that should be taken to bring in more industries both large scale and medium as well as small scale in the tribal areas. The Committee has submitted the report. But the Committee had suggested that specific form of incentive will have to be given in order to attract industries. The Government in the Industries Department have been examining this question of a new comprehensive form of incentives and the new scheme has been finalised. In the new scheme there is a specific provision relating to industries that would be set up in the notified tribal areas. Industries set up in these areas whose fixed capital costs do not exceed Rs. 1 crore would be entitled to a subsidy of 20% of the fixed capital cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs. In respect of industries whose fixed cost is over Rs. 1 crore, on a selective basis, such industries will also be entitled to this subsidy but the maximum would not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs. The other major concession given to the industries namely providing interest-free sales tax loan for a period of 5 years, would be made applicable to industries started in the tribal areas.

Electricity:

It is proposed to electrify 140 villages in the tribal areas and to complete the electrification work in the villages taken-up in the previous years.

Roads:

19 Spill Over Road works with a length of 54 miles will be continued.

Health:

One Primary Health Centre will be upgraded into 30 beded hospital. Six sub-centres of Primary Health Centres will be started. Buildings for 4 Primary Health Centres will be constructed along with staff quarters. Under the Tribal Welfare Sector 12 Hospitals, 22 Dispensaries and 19 Mobile Medical Units are being maintained.
1,90,670 tribal children below 6 years of age and Nursing and Expect­ant mothers are given supplementary nutrition in 3,069 feeding centres under the special Nutrition Programme. An extent of 51.09 acres of land was acquired for providing House Sites to 1,333 Scheduled Tribe families and an extent of 62.58 acres of land for house sites to 834 Denotified Tribes families. Proposals are under examination of the Government to utilise savings under Land Acquisition for Scheduled Tribes towards a programme for construction of houses to Scheduled Tribes.

**Assignment of Land:**

The extent of land available for assignment is 3,69,617 acres in the entire scheduled area. The extent of land assigned so far is 2,61,068 acres amongst 52,210 families. The extent of land still available for assignment is 1,08,549 acres. Instructions have been issued to the Collectors for expediting the assignment of the remaining area.

**Survey and Settlement:**

Out of 3,312 villages Survey has been completed in 3,255 villages upto the end of December, 1975. For the remaining 47 villages the work is expected to be completed by the end of this year. Out of 3,255 villages Settlement Classifications are completed in respect of 800 villages by the end of January 1976 and the work in respect of the remaining villages is in progress. In respect of 258 villages in Srikakulam District the work has been completed and the settlement rates are proposed to be introduced with effect from 1-7-1976. Proposals are under consideration of the Government to provide funds from the Tribal Welfare Sector to the Survey and Settlement Department to enable them to complete Survey and Settlement Operations early.

The following schemes will be implemented under Six Point Formula assistance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Rapees in lakhs)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Srikakulam District:**

1. Development of Ayacut under Girijan Development Agency
   0.50

**East Godawari District:**

   0.43
### Ananthapur District:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rupees in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Supply of milch animals and Sheep to the Scheduled Tribes (All Taluks)</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Supply of milch animals on 25% or 33 1/3% subsidy basis @ Rs. 1,000 per unit and subsidy of Rs. 333 (all taluks)</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Supply of Sheep on 25% or 33 1/3% subsidy on Rs. 2,600 per unit (20 Ewes 1 Ram) i.e., Rs. 866 (all Taluks)</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Supply of plough bullocks and carts and agricultural implements costing Rs. 1,660 per unit (all Taluks)</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Supply of Oil engines and electric motors on 35-1/3% subsidy (all Taluks)</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Sinking of community irrigation wells for tribal colonies and pockets on 33 1/2 subsidy</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (Cuddapah)</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.87</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chittoor District:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rupees in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. Sinking of Irrigation wells</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Supply of Agricultural implements</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Supply of Plough Bullocks</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Supply of milch animals (Cows &amp; Afferes)</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Supply of She-buffaloes and Afferes</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Supply of Sheep Units</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Supply of poultry units</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total (Chittoor)** **2.19**
Kurnool District:

16. Reclamation of land ........ 1.00
17. Supply of 20 Sheep units ....... 1.00
18. Supply of 40 milch animals ....... 0.40
19. Supply of 20 pairs of plough bullocks ....... 0.20
20. Supply of 20 Standard bulls ....... 0.40

East Godavari District:

Coffee Cultivation ........ 2.42

Bench Mark Survey:

on Bench Mark Survey throws light on the existing Socio-Economic conditions in a specified area. The data collected through the Bench Mark Survey will serve as a base or Bench Mark of the specified area and helps the administration to find out the impact of a Project or Programme after a certain period of time. The Bench Mark data will be used for evaluation work of the Project by conducting repeat surveys at specific intervals. The Bench Mark Survey of Girijan Co-operative Corporation area in Srikakulam District was conducted in the year 1970-71. Another repeat Bench Mark Survey was conducted in 1975-76 in the same area. The first Bench Mark Survey report has been published while the second one is under tabulation. Field work for the Bench Mark Survey of the tribal areas in Visakhapatnam District is under progress. For the other Districts the Bench Mark Survey is yet to be started.

Research, Training and Evaluation:

Continuous research into the problems of the Tribals, Training of the functionaries entrusted with Tribal Welfare work as well as the Tribal Representatives and Evaluation of the Programmes implemented for the Welfare of Tribals are essential in order to see that the developmental programmes yield the desired benefits. The Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute of the Tribal Welfare Department is engaged in the above items of work. During the current year this Institute under took 24 Research Projects and trained 5 Project officers of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies and 5 District Tribal Welfare Officers and 156 Tribal representatives and 283 block level functionaries in the technique of Bench Mark Survey. The Institute has also conducted evaluation study on Special Nutrition Programme Animal Husbandry Programme and educational Programmes.
Appendices.

19th March, 1976

Progress of the Scheduled Tribes in Plains Areas:

An amount of Rs. 144.280 Lakhs is being spent on educational and economic development programmes for the Tribals living in the non-scheduled areas. The details are as follows:

List of Plan Schemes for 1975-76 which are under Implementation for Tribals in Plain Areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Schemes for Tribal Cultivators in Plains:

(1) Short-term inputs .
(2) Medium Term inputs .
   (a) Plough Bullocks .
   (b) Agricultural Implements .
(3) Supply of Electric Motors, Oil Engines .
(4) Supply of Milch Animals .
(5) Share Capital Contribution of Tribals to Co-operative Banks .
(6) Development of Land .

Schemes for Landless in Plains:

(1) Trade Assistance .
(2) Supply of Milch Animals .
(3) Supply of Plough Bullocks, Carts etc.
   Land Acquisition for Scheduled Tribes .
   Land Acquisition - or Denotified Tribes .

Special Nutrition Programme .

Total Plan:

---

List of Non-Plan Schemes for 1975-76 in Plain Areas:

Education:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Post Matric Scholarships (S.Ts.) .
(2) Post Matric Scholarships (D.N.Ts.) .
(3) Pre-Matric Scholarships (S.Ts.) .
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(4) Pre-Matric Scholarships (D.N.Ts.) .. .. .. 2,89,820
(5) Government Hostels for S.Ts. .. .. .. 44,83,467
(6) Government Hostels for D.N.Ts. .. .. .. 9,14,248
(7) Government Primary Schools for S.Ts. .. .. 2,41,485
(8) Government Secondary Schools for S.Ts. .. .. Nil.
(9) Government Primary Schools for D.N.Ts. .. .. 6,59,574
(10) Asharm Schols for S.Ts. .. .. .. 7,09,400
(11) Supply of Books, Slates and Clothing (S.Ts.) .. 1,67,300
(12) Supply of Books, Slate and Clothing (D.N.Ts.) .. 59,400
(13) Construction of Hostel Building (Grants-in-aid to Zilla Parisahd) .. .. .. 25,000
(14) Hospitals and Dispensaries .. .. .. 1,41,005
(15) Co-operation .. .. .. 4,035
(16) Cottage Industries .. .. .. 64,450
(17) Women Welfare .. .. .. 20,700
(18) Colonisation (D.N.Ts) .. .. .. 98,000
(19) Scouting .. .. .. 21,648
(20) Maintenance of Community Radio Sets & Parks & reading rooms .. .. .. 3,512
(21) Special Nutrition .. .. .. 86,900

Total .. 82,65,644

GRAND TOTAL PLAN AND NON-PLAN 144.280 lakhs.

Programmes for Denotified Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Semi Nomadic Tribes:

As amount of Rs. 59.26 Lakhs is being spent on Educational and other Programmes for the benefit of Denotified Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Semi-nomadic Tribes. The details are as follows:

Schemes for Denotified, Nomadic & Semi-Nomadic Tribes 1975-76

The following are programmes for Denotified Tribes in Plan and Non-Plan in the current years Budget (R.E. 1975-76).

Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Acquisition of House Sites .. .. 16,43,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Scholarships .. .. 10,20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. District Level Societies .. .. 1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total .. 27,63,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Appendices.

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Non-Plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Schools</td>
<td>11,77,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hostels</td>
<td>17,30,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Post-Matric Scholarships</td>
<td>1,40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Land Colonisation</td>
<td>1,11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Public Health</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 31,63,000

Grand Total: 59,26,000

Inclusion of Banjaras, Yerukulas and Yanadis in the List of Scheduled Tribes.

The Banjaras, Yerukulas and Yanadis in the Telangana Region are not included in the Scheduled Tribes list though their counterparts in the Andhra Region are included. This matter is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

I hope that the measures outlined above would to a very large extent improve the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes in the State.

BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTHY,
Minister for Harijan, Tribal Welfare and Technical Education.

NOTES ON DEMAND XXIX WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Department of Women and Child Welfare has the emancipation and development of Women and Children as its principal objectives. The services provided by this Department cover executive, preventive and rehabilitative aspects of Welfare carried on through institutional and non-institutional services.

While moving the Demand No. XXIX for Rs. 1,73,10,000, I have to state that this demand includes Rs. 40,23,000 under Plan schemes and Rs. 1,32,87,000 under Non-plan schemes.

The salient features of the different schemes undertaken by the Department of Women and Child Welfare are briefly indicated.
(1) *International Women's Year and Declaration of Women's Decade:*

As members are aware the declaration of the year 1975 as the International Women's Year with the objectives of promotion of equality between men and women and full integration of women in development marks a watershed in our efforts to give a fair deal to women in this country. The International Women's Year has brought into sharp relief the problems of women and the need for working out pragmatic programmes, which would benefit them, elevate them in society and brighten their image. To ensure an integrated and constructive approach by all the institutions and individuals endeavouring for women's uplift, the Andhra Pradesh State Level Committee for International Women's Year was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister with eminent women from academic, social and cultural fields as members.

The Committee identified the need for creating an awareness among women of their inherent rights of equality, their potential for development in all spheres of human activity and the significant contribution that they are capable of making or the promotion of national prosperity. Cultural activities have been chosen as the vehicle or fostering healthier attitudes towards women and for rousing the consciousness of the need to promote equality. Discussion, seminars and meetings were arranged in which women from both rural as well as urban areas, participated enthusiastically.

The Government have also on the recommendation of the International Women's Conference decided to declare the period between 1976-85 as the Women's Decade.

2. *Andhra Pradesh Women's Co-operative Finance Corporation:*

The Andhra Pradesh Women's Co-operative Finance Corporation was founded with the main objective of creating an institutional framework for facilitating and encouraging the participation of women in meaningful/economic programmes. Andhra Pradesh is the second State in the country to have created an institution for providing credit facilities exclusively for women with an authorised margin money of Rs. 1 Crore.

An initial instalment of Rs. 10 lakhs is sanctioned by the Government of Andhra Pradesh as margin money. Keeping in view of the availability of raw material, traditional skills of our rural women sophisticated know-how acquired by our educated women and the market trends, a beginning has been made with 43 schemes for self-employment. We hope to expand the activities of this corporation in the year 76-77 and achieve significant progress.
3. **Women's Technical Training Institute**:

The fast receding horizons of technology and science have created new avenues of employment. Despite these great opportunities for participation in technological and scientific fields, there is a woeful dearth of training facilities to equip women adequately with various skills. To meet this need, a Women's Technical Training Institute is being set up at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. Technical Training Institute will be unique in the sense that it would impart training in modern technology like television technology, printing technology and such like while at the same time not neglecting training in traditional arts like wood carving, inlay work, costume jewellery bead and stone work and other allied arts.

A committee has been set up with experts drawn from different technical fields to design flexible, need based courses to suit both the educated women, who wish to acquire modern technical skills as well as the semi-literate women, who wish to perfect their traditional arts learnt from their near and dear. While proficiency and perfection will be watchwords in designing the syllabi and the training programmes, efforts will be made to keep them relatively free from the tyranny of examinations. Attempts will also be made to provide free boarding and lodging facilities besides free instruction to all women in economic difficulties.

An amount of Rs. 9.76 lakhs has been provided in the State Plan sector for the year 1976-77, which includes Rs. 8 lakhs under '488, Capital outlay on Social Security and Welfare etc.—13—Major work towards the construction of buildings for the Institute.

4. **Diversification and Strengthening of Vocational Training Programme**:

As the greatest asset of any country is its human resources, it, therefore, naturally follows that the greatest investment is in educating and training them in order to enable them to achieve their full potential for development. It is increasingly true of women to day, who constitute nearly 50% of the population. A work force of this size cannot be ignored in any programme for economic advancement. New training cum production units are introduced in the various institutions under the control of this Department as detailed below:

5. **State Homes**:

There are four State Homes with a sanctioned strength of 350 meant for providing shelter and care of women who have become victims of evil forces of society. Women in distress either admit themselves voluntarily in these Homes or are recommended for admission by the
field staff of the Department. They stay in the Home for a period of 3 years. They are given free diet, clothing and bedding. Depending upon their aptitude and ability they are either given intensive instruction in academic subjects leading to Matriculation examination or training in rafts. There are training cum production units like, tailoring, mat weaving, tape weaving, and glass ampules. This year, new trades like bangle making, poultry farming and dairy farming are introduced. At the end of the three years, the inmates are able to, acquire training in some trade, which would enable them to lead economically independent lives. During the financial year 1975 - 76, an amount of Rs. 6.33 lakhs has been provided to introduce new production cum training units as well as to strengthen the existing ones. For the year 1976-77, in Plan sector, an amount of Rs. 4.05 lakhs has been proposed for the further strengthening and diversification of the training cum-product in units which would cater to the needs of women of different backgrounds and different levels of education. This provision includes an amount of Rs. 2,00,000 for the construction of workshops. This will be in addition to amount of Rs. 8.45 lakhs provided in non-plan sector.

6. SERVICE HOMES:

In terms of training, duration of stay and the pattern of physical activities afforded, Service Homes are similar to State Homes. They admit women, who are largely classified as deserted wives, widows, orphans and destitutes. There are 7 Homes in all - 5 managed by the Department and 2 by Voluntary agencies. The total number of inmates is 750 out of which 200 are children. There are training cum production units like book binding, toy making, zari work, cardboard work and leather work. During 1975-76 for the strengthening of these existing units and for organising new units like power loom weaving an amount of Rs. 1.97 lakhs has been allocated...For the Year 1976-77 for the strengthening of these existing units and amount of Rs. 0.35 lakhs is provided in Plan sector. This is in addition to Rs. 9. 67 lakhs provided in Non-plan sector.

7. VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRES:

Vocational Training Centres in the State offer training in Commercial subjects like typewriting, short hand and book keeping. Girls who have acquired minimum academic qualification like S.S.C., H.S.C, or Matriculation and who are unable to prosecute higher studies for want of finances are admitted into these courses. They are presented for the technical examinations conducted by the Technical Education Board. Each centre has a sanctioned strength of 30, out of which
20 are stipendaries. Stipendaries stay in the hostels attached to these centres and are paid an amount of Rs. 30/- towards maintenance charges. There are 7 such centres at Hyderabad, Warangal, Eluru, Srikakulam, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur.

8. REGIONAL TAILORING CENTRES:

Regional Tailoring Centres are meant for training literate young women from poor families in tailoring as a trade. There are two centres—one for Telangana area and another for Andhra area. Once in 3 years, the location of these centres, is changed. The centre in Andhra is shifted from Cuddapah to Anantapur, while the centre in Telangana area is shifted from Hyderabad to Khammam. Each centre has a sanctioned strength of 50 and has a hostel attached to it. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 25/- per month. The students are prepared for technical examinations conducted by the Department of Technical Educations.

9. TAILORING CENTRES: TWIN CITIES OF HYDERABAD AND SECUNDERABAD.

These centres are started in slum areas of twin cities with the objective of providing training and employment to women of the low income group families. They are 3 in number.

For continuing these centres i.e., Vocational Training Centres, Regional Tailoring Centres and Tailoring Centres in 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in non-plan sector.

10. MANUFACTURE OF UNIFORM CENTRES:

This is an employment oriented scheme started during 1976 with special Telangana Development funds to provide training in tailoring to needy women. They are 8 in number and are located in all the district head quarters of Telangana region except Hyderabad. In these centres, not only training in tailoring is imparted but also work orders are obtained from the various Government Departments for the members of the centres, thereby enabling the women to augment their family income. An amount of Rs. 2.11 lakhs is provided in non-plan sector for continuation of these units in 1976-77.

11. RESCUE HOMES:

Under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act of 1956, the police are raiding houses of ill-repute and are sending cases to court for trial. The committed and remand cases are sent to the Rescue Homes by the Police with necessary warrant. During the detention period, the
inmates are provided with food, shelter, clothing, and medical aid. Training is also given in tailoring and embroidery. Two homes have been opened in the year 1974-75 - one at Hyderabad and another at Vijayawada. The sanctioned strength of each home is 30. This scheme is being continued in Plan sector with a provision of Rs. 0.96 lakhs during 1976-77.

12. WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTELS:

The increased industrialisation has opened new avenues of employment for women. Two Working Women's Hostels were started in the year 1974-75 - one at Hyderabad and another at Visakhapatnam. An amount of Rs. 1.70 lakhs is provided in plan sector during 1976-77 for their continuance.

13. HOME FOR AGED WOMEN:

A Home for Aged has been established at Chittoor for old women who have none to look after them. The inmates are given diet and clothing at Government's cost. An amount of Rs. 0.54 lakhs is provided under non-plan for the continuation of this Home in 1976-77.

14. NON-INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES FOR WOMEN:

While the institutional services cater to the needs of destitute women who require shelter and assistance in economic rehabilitation through Vocational Training the non-institutional services to house wives cover a very wide field ranging from child care to vocational training. These services are mostly provided through Women's Welfare Branches.

15. WOMEN'S WELFARE BRANCHES:

These are the basic institutions at the field level of the Department. The services offered by these branches included adult education in relation to home and environment, mother craft, child care, first aid and leisure time occupations. Regular Balwadi classes are run in the morning hours for children of pre-school age. Medical aid for both women and children is given. The Women's Welfare Branches has a staff of trained Women Welfare Organiser, a Maternity Assistant and an Ayah. There are 95 Women Welfare Branches of which, 51 are under the control of the Panchayat Samithis. An amount of Rs. 12.06 lakhs is provided in non-plan sector for the continuation of these Women Welfare Branches.
16. MAHILA MANDALS:

Voluntary Women's Organisations, popularly known as Mahila Mandals play a significant part in the development and welfare of women and children. In the recent years there is a healthy trend to organise themselves and participate in economic support programmes. Though these Mahila Mandals have no financial resources of their own and their members are generally drawn from middle and low income groups, they have managed to raise contributions for the construction of buildings. During the International Women's Year, through local contributions and from the amounts received from 5% general funds of local bodies for the women and children welfare activities, a total of 23 buildings at an approximate cost of Rs. 2 lakhs have been completed. Plans are also on the anvil for the construction of 49 buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 4-00 lakhs.

These Mahila Mandals are maintaining sewing centres, Balwadias, Kitchen gardens, Creches, adult literacy centres, libraries and so on. There are about 5,500 registered Mahila Mandals and about 13,000 un-registered Mahila Mandals. Recognising the crucial role that these Mahila Mandals will have to play in the awakening of the women in general and rural women in particular, Government of India have instituted a scheme of Incentive awards to outstanding Mahila Mandals at a cost of Rs. 21,000/-.

The administrative control of the Village Development Officers (Women) has since been transferred to the Women and Child Welfare Department and hence there is now more scope for the developmental activities of the Department.

In order to implement the welfare schemes more effectively and expeditiously, the proposal to provide vehicles to all the District Women and Child Welfare Officers in this State is under consideration. An Inter Departmental Co-ordination Committee has been constituted to consider the various welfare measures for the improvement of activities of the Department.

Further, according to the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959, 5% of their revenues are to be earmarked for the welfare schemes of women and children. It has been represented to Government that these amounts are quite inadequate. The matter has been examined by the Government in all its aspects keeping in view the other committed schemes and orders were issued that wherever funds permit, the Panchayat Raj bodies may spend in excess of the 5% without prejudice to other committed items of
expenditure for the welfare of women and children. Orders have also been issued that funds earmarked for the welfare schemes of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes may also be spent on women and child welfare activities belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes to the extent of 5% under each category.

17. PROGRAMMES FOR CHILD WELFARE:

Welfare of women is closely identified with the welfare of the children. Any improvement in the nutritional health and economic status of women is immediately reflected in the all round improvement of women. The welfare of women and children are like the two sides of the same coin.

An amount of Rs. 54,56,600/- has been provided in the budget for 1976-77, as detailed below for various programmes on Child Welfare.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Plan</td>
<td>Rs. 44,98,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-Plan</td>
<td>Rs. 2,18,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrally sponsored scheme.</td>
<td>Rs. 7,39,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. CRECHES:

A large number of women from lower income groups are engaged in various forms of work. It is estimated that they constituted 74% of the population of working women. As these women are at work from dawn to dusk, their children are deprived of the care and attention of their mothers. With the objective of providing institutional care for these children, Creches were started.

Each Creche caters to 30 children in the age group of 0 to 5 years. They are bathed, clothed, fed and taken care of from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. while their mothers are at work. The staff consists of one Teacher and two Ayahs. Mid-day meals and dresses are supplied to their children. There are 46 Creches under the control of this Department. During 1975-76, 23 Creches run by the Department of Tribal Welfare have been transferred to the control of the Department of Women and Child Welfare. An amount of Rs. 13.72 lakhs is provided in Non-Plan sector for the continuation of the 69 Creches. In addition, an amount of Rs. 0.38 lakhs is provided under plan for 1976-77 for the starting of two creches.

19. BALAVIHARS:

Balavihars are recreation centres for children up to the age of 18 years.
Balavihars are run regularly every morning for pre-school age children. Besides this, recreational facilities for both school going and non-school going children are being provided. As the schools run by Municipalities and Panchayats are generally lacking in recreational facilities for children, these facilities are sought to be provided in Balavihars. There are 28 Balavihars. An amount of Rs. 2.46 lakhs has been provided for the year 1976-77 under Non-Plan.

20. Children’s Homes:

The Homes admit orphans and destitute children in the age group of 6 to 10 years. Under exceptional circumstances girls upto 16 years are also admitted. Girls stay on in the Homes until they attain the age of 18. But boys are discharged as they complete their 10th year and are admitted in Social Welfare Hostels exclusively meant for boys. Each Home has a sanctioned intake of 60 children. They are provided with free boarding and lodging besides free medical aid. They are admitted into local schools and their schoolastic requirements like books, school uniforms and such like are also provided free of cost. There are 42 Children’s Homes in the State of which 4 are for healthy children of persons stricken with leprosy. An amount of Rs. 27.44 lakhs under non-plan and Rs. 1.81 lakhs under plan is provided. This includes Rs. 0.75 lakhs for the construction of Children’s Home at Ongole.

21. Home for Collegiate Girls:

The inmates of the Children’s Homes, who show an aptitude for higher education are selected and admitted in the 2 Collegiate Homes one at Hyderabad and another at Tirupathi. The strength of each Home is 30, and the inmates can stay for a period of 5 years or attaining the age of 22 years, whichever is earlier subject to adjustment up to the end of the academic year. A sum of Rs. 2.84 lakhs has been proposed for the continuance of these Homes for the year 1976-77 which includes an amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs for construction of a building for the Home for Collegiate Girls at Tirupathi during 1976-77.

22. State Children’s Board:

Children’s programmes have been accorded the highest priority in the Social Welfare Section in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Government of India adopted a resolution on National Policy for Children on August, 22nd 1974 and set up a National Children’s Board with the Prime Minister as the President. The National Policy spelt out a 10-point programme covering all aspects of Child Welfare ranging from nutrition, health to pre-school education.
National Policy for Children was held on 6th and 7th September, 1975, which was inaugurated by the President of India. In pursuance of the resolution on National Policy for Children, State Children's Board has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister for evolving a co-ordinated approach for the Welfare of the Children.

To upgrade the professional competence of the various officials involved in the institutional care of children, in-service training programme are organised in 1975-76 in collaboration with the College of Home Science, Hyderabad.


Recognising the importance of organisation of early childhood services for the future development of the child, the Government of India formulated a scheme of Integrated Child Development Services. The main objectives of the Integrated Child Development Services is to improve the nutritional and health status of the children in the age group of 0-6, thereby reduce the incidence of Mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop out and also enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education. To achieve these objectives, a package of services covering nutrition, health and pre-school education are being provided. This scheme is in Central sector and is fully financed by the Centre. This is sanctioned in two Blocks of this State - Kambadur Block of Anantapur District and Utnoor Block of Adilabad District. An amount of Rs. 5.05 lakhs is provided in 1975-76. This excludes the cost of training of Anganwadi workers. At present, one batch of 50 Anganwadi workers is being trained in each one of the Village Development Officers' Training Centres at Rajendranagar and Samalkot. An amount of Rs. 7.39 lakhs is being provided in 1975-77 for the continuation of this programme.

For imparting need based training in home management and Child care and to bring about attitudial changes among women, a scheme of Functional literacy for Homes is sanctioned as a part of the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme. An amount of Rs. 4.12 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 1976-77 under Plan.

M. LAKSHMI DEVI,
Minister (Women and Child Welfare)