THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT
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1976
THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Principal Officers

Speaker: Sri R. Dasaratharama Reddy
Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali
Panel of Chairmen: 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
**The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates**

**Official Report**

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                        ... 6. Sri Md. Ghouse Khan
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Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali

Panel of Chairmen: 1. Smt. T. E. S. Ananda Bai
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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Twentyninth Day of the Sixth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 10th March, 1976.

The House met at Half-Past Eight of the Clock

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

D.A. TO THE LABOUR ENGAGED ON MONTHLY BASIS

421—

* 6543 Q.—Sri P. Sanyasi Rao (Visakhapatnam II)—Will
the Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the monthly wages for Mazdoors
(Labour) were fixed in G.O.Ms.No. 208, dated 10-8-65 Finance
(Expend) Department.

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the labour engaged on
monthly basis are entitled to dearness allowance sanctioned from
time to time; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not extending that benefit to the
Mazdoors engaged on monthly basis form 1964 onwards in Anti-Pla-
gue unit, Palamner, Chittoor District?

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

(c) In the case of Mazdoors engaged on the monthly basis in
Anti-Plague Unit, Palamner, Chittoor District orders issued vide
items (a) and (b) above were not made applicable since the Maz-
ddoors in question were Governed by the rates allowed by a specific
G.O.Ms. No. 2999, HH & MA Department, dt: 24.8.1964. The
orders containing payment of Rs. 60 issued by H.H.& M.A Depart-
ment were not revised based on the general orders issued by Finance
Department. However, the matter regarding extending the rates of
D.A. to the Mazdoors engaged in Anti-Plague unit, Palamner is
under consideration of the Government.

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

J. No. 17 (1)
O. (Mr. Thirumalai):—Since the last Parliament, I am informed that the Central Government has not received any request for financial assistance from the State. They have to follow the general rule; that was not done; that is why it is under consideration. I will take an early decision and apply the same.

AID FOR STATE’S DEVELOPMENT

422—

7042 Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai (Yella Reddy) and Sri Nallapareddi Sreenvasul Reddi (Gudur) :—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Minister for Industries visited New Delhi during the last week of May, 1975 and met a number of Central Ministers to obtain aid for State’s development.

(b) if so, the details of the aid they have promised; and

(c) whether the Minister impressed on the Central Ministers the need for going ahead with the Visakhapatnam Steel plant or whether the scheme has been shelved for the present?

The Minister for Industries (Sri P. Basi Reddy):—(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) They assured that they would look into the matter and do the needful.

(c) The need for going ahead of with the Visakhapatnam Steel plant has been impressed. The question of shelving the scheme does not arise.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

The particulars regarding the Central Ministers who were met by Minister (Industries) and the subjects or projects discussed are as under.

1) Minister for Finance
2) Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals.  
   Kakinada Fertilizer Project.
3) State Minister for Steel and Mines.  
   Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and Sponge Iron Project.
4) Minister for Industrial Development and Civil Supplies.
   a) Cement Plants at Tandur and Adilabad.
   b) Tyres and Tubes Project.
   c) Pending applications for Licenses.
5) Minister for Transport.  
About Allwayns dealings with Delhi Transport Corporation.

6) Deputy Minister (Company Law Affairs).  
Exemption of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation and A. P. Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation from the provisions of Sec, 43 (a) (1) of the Companies Act.

7) State Minister for Civil Supplies and Industries  
Continuance of self-Employment Schemes.

Sri P. BasiReddy:—They have obtained 3 letters of intent—one for Cuddapah and one for Tandur and the other for Adilabad. They have also placed order for machinery. As regard Tandur and Adilabad we expect the Central Government to make provision in the budget for 1976-77. That is what Mr. Pai told me.

Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru) :—In the statement given to us it is stated that our Minister met the Finance Minister and also the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals. In regard to Kakinada Fertiliser project what exactly is the stage; is there any hope of getting it?
Sri P. Basi Reddy: There is every hope. I met them in connection with the debt equity ratio; normally ratio is 1:2. Since the cost of the project is very high, I requested them that the ratio may be raised; they have since raised it to 1:4.

What does it matter whether I met on one day or 3 or 4 days?

The Central Government says that the State and Central Governments must come to our assistance that matter is under consideration of both the Governments. So far as water supply and land acquisition are concerned, the State Government has given them assurance. So far as land is concerned, 2000 acres is required. The cost of the entire land will be given to them as share capital by the State Government; but they require more from State Government and also from the Central. Originally the cost of the project was Rs. 160 crores; now it has gone up to 250 crores.

Then he promised me that he would do his best to see that the scheme is continued and also told me that he has taken up with the Prime Minister.
Oral Answers to Questions, 10th March, 1976.

Setting up of Industrial Development Corporation
For Backward Areas

423—

*7083 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurujala):—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central and State Governments have decided to set-up an Industrial Development Corporation for backward areas;

(b) if so, when the same will be constituted; and

(c) the nature of assistance to be given to this Corporation by the Centre?

Sri P. Basi Reddy: a) There is no proposal with the State Government to set up an Industrial Development Corporation for backward areas. It is however understood that a proposal in this regard is under the consideration of the Government of India.

b) and (c) Do not arise.

New System to Diagnose Filaria Disease.

424—

*7341 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana (Anakapalli) :— Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether skin test has been introduced in hospitals to diagnose filaria disease instead of testing blood drawn at mid night;

(b) if so, what are the results;

(c) whether the Government ordered to use medicated salt in hospitals to cure filariosis; and

(d) if so, what are the results?

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

a) No Sir.

b) Does not arise

c) No Sir.

d) Does not arise.
10th March, 1976.  

Oral Answers to Questions.


Non-Supply of Anti-Malarial etc. to the Field Staff in N. M. E. P. in time.

425—

*7473-Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam :— Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to seate:

(a) whether it is a fact that the field staff in N.M.E.P. are not being supplied in time adequate quantities of Anti-malarials, micro-slides, standard N. M. E. P. forms, stationery and service postage; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken?

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

(a) No Sir, generally they are supplied in time. Due to unforeseen circumstances there may be delay sometime.

(b) Does not arise.

Occupation of Temple and in Isukapalli Village of Repalle Taluk

6740Q:—Sri A. Sriramulu:— Will the Minister for Endowment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that houseless persons have been in occupation of land 58 1 and 58 2 of Isukapalli village of Repalli taluk-Guntur district belonging to Sri Bramaramba Chennamalleshwara Swamy Temple;

(b) if so, the extent of land under occupation of these houseless person, and

(c) whether the temple authorities have initiated action to evict these houseless persons from the land?

Answer:

The Minister for Endowments (Sri Sagi suryanarayana Raju)—

a) Yes Sir, An extent of Ac. 3.20 cts. in S No. 58 1 and 58 2 of Isukapalli village belonging to Bhraramba Chennamalleshwara Swamy temple was encroached by 54 persons out of whom 7 persons are reported to have houses of their own.

b) An extent of Ac. 2.60 cts. under the occupation of houseless person.

c) Yes Sir.
10th March, 1976.

Oral Answers to Questions.

1. ఎం. సితిశ్రమం :— కాలువు రెండమంగా. అ మార్చి
సంవత్సరానికరు.

2. సోయాగం :— పిల్లర్లేదు కాలువు రెండమంగా.

3. బృందావనం :— హైదరాబాద్ ప్యాలెస్ సందర్భం
సూచించాలని కూడా. 1968 సంవత్సరం వరకు
అత్యంత సందర్భం సందర్భం ప్రస్తుతం
సూచించాయి. ఈ సందర్భం సూచించాయి అనగా
 మేము మాత్రం సందర్భం అయ్తుంది. ఈ సందర్భం
ప్రశ్నలు సందర్భం సందర్భం సూచించాయి.

4. వ్యక్తి :— అన్ననా సందర్భం అయిన అంశం
సందర్భం ప్రస్తుతం సూచించాయి. అంటే
 మేము మాత్రం సందర్భం అయితే, అంశం
సందర్భం సూచించాయి.

5. వ్యక్తి :— మేము మాత్రం సందర్భం అయితే
 అంశం సందర్భం సూచించాయి.

6. వ్యక్తి :— మేము మాత్రం సందర్భం అయితే,
 అంశం సందర్భం సూచించాయి.

7. వ్యక్తి :— మేము మాత్రం సందర్భం అయితే,
 అంశం సందర్భం సూచించాయి.

8. వ్యక్తి :— మేము మాత్రం సందర్భం అయితే,
 అంశం సందర్భం సూచించాయి.

(స్థానిక ప్రాంగణం)

(సంస్థాన ప్రాంగణం):

(సమర్పణం):

(ప్రశ్నాంశం):

(పరిశోధనా ప్రాంగణం):
10th March, 1976.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(1) నడుమ నానా లవేంచిని — లేదు అనంత మధ్య ఏ ఇతర విషయాలు ఉండింది?

(2) నాకు మార్పిడి తపస్విని — అధికి సంపూర్ణ సాధనాలు లభించినప్పుడు? అధికి సంపూర్ణం చెందినప్పుడు?

(3) కొండలు అవసరం సాగించిన ఉద్యోగులు కాలములో ఉండింది కోసం అది మార్పు చేసినప్పుడు?

(4) నిరాధారాలు కావలసిన ఉద్యోగులు కాలములో ఉండింది కోసం అది మార్పు చేసినప్పుడు?

(5) నిరాధారాలు కావలసిన ఉద్యోగులు కాలములో ఉండింది కోసం అది మార్పు చేసినప్పుడు?

(6) నిరాధారాలు కావలసిన ఉద్యోగులు కాలములో ఉండింది కోసం అది మార్పు చేసినప్పుడు?

(7) నిరాధారాలు కావలసిన ఉద్యోగులు కాలములో ఉండింది కోసం అది మార్పు చేసినప్పుడు?

(8) నిరాధారాలు కావలసిన ఉద్యోగులు కాలములో ఉండింది కోసం అది మార్పు చేసినప్పుడు?

(9) నిరాధారాలు కావలసిన ఉద్యోగులు కాలములో ఉండింది కోసం అది మార్పు చేసినప్పుడు?

(10) నిరాధారాలు కావలసిన ఉద్యోగులు కాలములో ఉండింది కోసం అది మార్పు చేసినప్పుడు?
Oral Answers to Questions.

10th March, 1976.

The Member for West Bengal (Mr. Chatterjee) asked— Hon. Mr. Speaker, is it correct that the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Deshmukh, is running a fund to help unemployed laborers? Should this be stopped? If so, it must be stopped. This is a serious charge and it is a reflection on the conduct and character of the Members of this House. He has to withdraw. There is no other alternative.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not think his intention was to say anything.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—A direction has to be given to withdraw that.

Mr. Speaker:—It is a serious charge. It is a reflection upon the House and the Minister has to withdraw it.
10th March, 1976.

Oral Answers to Questions.

1. Kotipatri puja in Bhimeshwara Temple at Samarlakota

427—

*7587Q.—Sri P.V. Ramana:—Will the Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "kotipatripuja's was celebrated from 14 December, 1975 to 8th January, 1976 in the Temple of Bhimeshwara at Samarlakota, East Godawari district;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure for the said 25 days and

(c) the source from which this expenditure will be met?

Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju:—(a) Yes Sir. The "Kotipatripuja" was performed by the Kotibilvarchana Committee of Samarlakota.

(b) It is not known how much expenditure was incurred by the Committee.

(a) The expenditure was met by the Committee out of donations from the public.

(b) The expenditure was met by the Committee out of donations from the public.

(c) The expenditure was met by the Committee out of donations from the public.

(c) The expenditure was met by the Committee out of donations from the public.

BAMBOO CULTIVATION IN KAKINADA AND ELURU DIVISIONS

423—

7027 Q.— Sri Nissankararao Venkataratnam :— Will the Minister for Forests be pleased to state:

(a) the extent under Bamboo cultivation in Kakinada and Eluru Divisions for the years 1973, 1974 and 1975;

(b) whether any check was made by higher officials and found the area less than that shown in the records; and

(c) the action taken against the concerned officials?

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

(a) Kakinada Division :— The extent of Bamboo Plantations raised in respect of Kakinada Division are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upteto 1972</td>
<td>3662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>300 Hectares proposed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Eluru Division:— The extent of Bamboo Plantations said to have been raised in respect of Eluru Division are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upteto 1972</td>
<td>3662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>300 Hectares proposed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10th March, 1976.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Upto 1972: 1137 Hectares.
1973: 410.38 Hectares.
1974: 723.50 Hectares.
1975: 1050.00 Hectares.

(b) and (c);—A check was made by an Enquiry Officer and on the basis of his report and the report of Anti-corruption Bureau, Sri Subrahmanyam, the then Range Officer has been kept under suspension. The complicity of the Divisional Forest Officer is being further investigated into. The cases are under further investigation by the Anti Corruption Bureau and the Police.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:— Now it is clear that the extent of plantation is found to be less and action is being taken against the Range Officer. There is a collusion between the D. F. O. and the Ranger.

Mr. Speaker:— What is the extent that is found less—is it one or two acres?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— Actually in 1973-74 300 hectares in Eluru Division was planted. The Range Officer did not take up the preliminary working of the soil and all that. Instead of 300 hectares, only 240 hectares could be planted. The Range Officer did not take up the preliminary operations. That is why, the target could not be achieved.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:— So, that refers only to one year. The Minister said that it is loss by only 60 hectares. What about the other years?

Sri Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— Actually in 1973-74 no plantation was taken up. So question of shortage does not arise. As far as the records are available, there is no shortage in area. Only the preliminary operations could not be taken up. Unfortunately the whole record is with the A. C. B. So, we are not in a position to give you.

9-00 a. m. Sri N. Venkataratnam:— Is it a fact that there is a collusion between the District Forest Officer and the Range Officer? Is the enquiry going against the D. F. O. also and who was that D. F. O. at that time?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— James Paul was the D. F. O. The Police and the A. C. B. is enquiring against him also.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— We are getting confused on account of the replies of the Minister. On the one hand the Minister says that there is no shortage in regard to the area and on the other hand he says there has been some shortfall in regard to preliminary operation. What exactly is the difference between the shortage in area and
regard to preliminary operations? Secondly, what is the responsibility of the District Officers? Whenever plantation is proposed, the Range is primarily responsible over whom there seems to be some Supervisory Officer. Generally, these Supervisory Officers make inspection where plantation has been done. When was it conducted and what exactly is the departmental action proposed?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—The Divisional Forest Officer is also responsible. He ought to have check-measured. He had given a free hand to the Range Officer. That is why the Police and the A. C. B. have been asked to enquire against him also.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari;—On the recommendation of the Vigilence Commissioner, the Ranger was kept under suspension. The Divisional Forest Officer happened to be I.A.S. Officer, and the Police has been asked to enquire against him. As soon as we get the report, we will take appropriate action.

Sri D. Venkatesham:—Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred and the amount of misappropriation?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—To the extent of Rs. 1.5 lakhs it was found.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Actually the Divisional Officer is not primarily responsible. Expenditure is booked by the Forest Range Officer. Only thing is that he ought to have checkmeasured which he did not do. To find out to what extent he is responsible the case has been handed over to the Police.
Sri V. Srikrishna:—This is a case where huge amount is involved in the misuse of funds and where an officer is found guilty on fraud. His superior officer who is responsible for supervision and check up also is equally responsible. He should be made responsible and action should be taken against him also. I think, there is no rule preventing the Government to take some action against the superior officer who is expected to supervise the work there.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Certainly, we will take action against Superior Officer also but there is a procedure to be followed before taking action.

Recognition of Unions in the Industries Where More Than Two Unions Exist

429—

7206 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to introduce the system of secret ballot for the recognition of Unions in those industries where there are more than two Unions;

(b) if so, the time from which it will come into force; and

(c) if not, whether the Government will take a decision at least now?

The Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjaiah):—(a) Yes Sir. As a result of agreement among the Central Trade Union Organisations in our State, recognition of Trade Unions is proposed to be determined by secret ballot system. The proposed legislation is under consideration of Government.

(b) and (c) Though these questions do not arise, I may mention that inter Union and intra Union rivalries are being determined by secret ballot from March, 1975 onwards in case both parties agree to do so.
Appointments of Persons-in-charge for Apex Co-operative Banks

430—

Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state;

(a) whether persons-in-charge were nominated recently for the Apex Co-operative Banks at the State level instead of conducting elections; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore?

The Minister for Public Works (Sri Ch. Venkata Rao) deputised for the Minister for Co-operation.—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd., and the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank, Hyderabad are the two Apex Co-operative Banks in the State. Section 31 (4) of the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Act 1964 had to be amended for holding elections first to managing committees of Cooperative Central Banks and Primary Agricultural Development Banks after Division of the areas of their operations into territorial constituencies to facilitate elections. This question was then under consideration of the Government, hence elections to the Apex Banks could not be held. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies appointed
persons-in-charge to manage the affairs of the above Apex Banks under section 32 (7) (a) of the said Act. Even after the section 31 (4) was amended on 10-4-75 the persons-in-charge are being continued in view of the postponement of elections to the institutions due to National Emergency.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— Sir, what is the basis on which these persons in-charge are selected? Are there any guidelines in regard to the selections because they must be suitable and they must have certain qualifications. If there are no such guidelines, is it the device at the disposal of the State Government to rehabilitate persons?

Sri A. Sriramulu:— My question has not been answered,

Mr. Speaker:— They have no guidelines. It is a question of confidence of the Government.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— My conclusion is that this is a device for the Government to rehabilitate persons.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—I bring to your notice one thing. The present in-charge with a lot of fanfare celebrated one year of his existence as person in-charge. Lot of money was spent. I think it must be called a vulgar show. That is why I say, are there any guidelines, If the Government does not issue atleast now, this is going to be a sort of permanent feature as far as the co-operative institutions are concerned. Atleast the Government might consider laying down certain guidelines.
Supply of Controlled Cloth to The Super Bazars

431—

*6827 Q.—Sri P. Sanyasi Rao.—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the controlled cloth is being supplied to Super Bazars: the reason why the said cloth is not being supplied to the villagers while the same is made available to the people in Urban areas: and

(b) the reason why controlled cloth should not be supplied through Co-operative Institutions and other Societies in villages?

Sri Ch. Venkat Rao :—(a) Yes sir. Controlled cloth is being supplied to urban and rural areas also.

Controlled cloth is being supplied through Co-operatives also in the villages.

They are supervising all the cloth and everything. They are acting as controlling agents but they are directly asking Superbazars to lift from the mills.
Handing Over The Communal Poramboke Lands To The Village Panchyats

432—

*6795Q.—Sarvasri G. Krishnam Naidu (Compa) and U. A. Suryanarayana Raju.—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, though the government have issued orders transferring the communal poramboke lands in the village to the village Panchayats, those lands have been actually handed over to several village Panchayats; and

(b) whether the Government will issue immediate orders to hand over the said lands to the village panchayats by furnishing the survey details, sketches of those lands as the said lands are more useful to augment the income of the village Panchayats?

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

(a) The various poramboke lands under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayat Act, 1964 vest with the Gram Panchayats. Instructions were issued by Government that the Revenue staff should identify the common lands in villagers i.e. porambokes vesting in Panchayats indication and other relevant particulars together with their sketches to the Executive authorise of Gram Panchayats. Instructions were also issued that the supply of sketches of porambokes to the Gram Panchayats be made on payment of cost to be fixed by the Collector.

(b) The question of handing over the porambokes to the Gram Panchayats does not arise as the ownership is still with the Government.
Age Restrictions to The Students Seeking Admission Into VI Class As Private Candidates

433—

*6462 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam ;—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a restriction to the students who are below 10 years age to seek admission as private candidates into Class VI even though they pass the entrance test with good marks;

(b) is it a fact that there is no such age restriction for the pupils if they have three years school study in primary school:

(c) is it not a fact that under aged pupils are being admitted to the S.S.C. examination; and

(d) will the Government consider the relaxation of age rule for admission to to class VI of private candidates?

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

(a) Yes Sir.
(b) No Sir.
(c) No Sir.
(d) No Sir.
Issue of Original Certificates to the Students passed during 1970 to 1974 by Intermediate Board

434—

*6623Q.—Sri V. Narasimha Rao (Kothuru):—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Intermediate Studies has not sent the original certificates to the students who have passed from 1970 to 1974;

(b) if so, whether it will not obstruct students appearing for final B.Sc., examination in the State;

(c) whether there is a proposal before the Government to issue original certificates after publishing the results instead of provisional certificates; and

(d) whether it is not a fact that even for provisional certificate the Students are waiting for one year to obtain them from the Board of Intermediate Studies?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—(a) No, Sir. The original pass certificates upto April, 1972 have been despatched. Pass certificates relating to October, 1972, August 1973, June, 1974 and December, 1974 have been prepared and are under scrutiny and will be sent shortly.

(b) No complaint was received by the Board from any candidate that on account of non-receipt of a pass certificates, he was provided from appearing for any University Examination.

(c) With effect from October, 1975 Examination, issue of pass certificates-cum-Memorandum of Marks has been introduced.

(d) No, Sir.
Separate List for Denotified Tribes

435—

*6537 Q.—Sarvasri M. Seshanna and (Dhone) P. Rahiman Khan (Kurnool) :—Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have received representation to keep separate list for Denotified Tribes and to extend all ameliorative steps to them on par with Scheduled tribes except constitutional guarantees;

(b) if so, whether the Government have kept the separate list; and

(c) if not, why not?

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

(a) A representation to keep the Denotified Tribes as a separate category and to fix certain percentage of reservations in services, educational institutions and in other fields in favour of the Denotified Tribes was received.

(b) There are already separate lists one each for Andhra and Telangana regions. It is, however, under consideration of the Government to prepare a comprehensive and consolidated list for the entire State instead of having two separate lists for two regions.

(c) Does not arise.

Dr. V. Chakradher Rao (Nizamabad):— Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the scales announced by the U.G.C. for the College Lecturers have been implemented in Government and Private Colleges?

(b) If so, the scales for the Junior and Senior Lecturers?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementaiton of U.G.C. Scales

235—

Q.— Dr. V. Chakradher Rao (Nizamabad):— Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the scales announced by the U.G.C. for the College Lecturers have been implemented in Government and Private Colleges?

(b) If so, the scales for the Junior and Senior Lecturers?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
Starting of Bachelor Course of Fine Arts in Andhra University.

236—

*6694 Q.— Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurujala):— Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Andhra University propose to start Bachelor of Fine Arts Course;
(b) is so, when;
(c) Whether the proposal has been accepted by the U.G.C.; and
(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:— (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Andhra University has reported that the above course will be started soon after the receipt of financial assistance from U.G.C. and the state Government.

(c) and (d)

The approval of the U.G.C. is still awaited.
Appointmen of three Vice-chancellors at
the Postgraduate Enrises in the State.

*7266. Q— Sri V. Srikrishna (Magalagiri):— Will the Minister
for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:
(a) Whether the Government received any communication from
the U.G.C. regarding the appointment of three Pro-Vice-Chancellors
at the Postgraduate Centres in the State viz. Warangal, Guntur
and Anantapur.
(b) if so, who are the appointing Authority for these posts;
(c) Whether the upgradation of Warangal Centre was conditional; and
(d) Whether the setting up of any more Universities in Andhra Pradesh
were made conditional?

Sri M.V Krishna Rao:—
(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) Yes, Sir.
(d) No, Sir.
Allegations Against the Vics-Chancellor of Andhra University

4776 Q.— Sarvasri Nissankararo Venkataratnam, V. Narasimharao and Ch. Parasuram Naidu:— Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state,

(a) Whether the Chief Minister and Minister for Education received Memoranda dated 21-12-1973 from any member of the Andhra University senate containing allegations against the Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University.

(b) Whether the Government also received any other representations from teaching and non-teaching staff of the Andhra University Colleges and from the Public against this Vice-Chancellor;

(c) if so, what are their allegations and whether the Government instituted any enquiry into those allegations, and ;

(d) if so, the findings of that enquiry?

Sri M.V. Krisha Rao:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A representation has also been received from one Sri D. Venkata Rao of Visakhapatnam.

(c) The representations contain certain allegations against the former Vice-Chancellor and the administration in the University. Government have not instituted any enquiry.

(d) Does not arise.

(""")
Mr. Speaker:—He did not say that.

Mr. Speaker:—No special allegation or any thing—

Sri Venka Satyanarayana:—He has used that word.

Mr. Speaker:—Any way let us not have that controversy.... that is not your intention.

Mr. Speaker:—That is his viewpoint.

Mr. Speaker:—That is his viewpoint.

Short Notice Questions and Answers

Financial Assistance to the Girijan Societies in Chittor District.

435–A.

S. N. Q. No. 7732–X Sri D. Venkatesam, (Kuppam):—

Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state.

(a) Whether it is not a fact that the Lambadies (Girijans) of pulimadugu Thanda of Palamaner taluq, Chittoor district and Veeramole Thanda, Kuppam Taluq, Chittoor District have registered their societies.

(b) whether it is not a fact that the share capital has been paid by the Girijan Corporation.

(c) whether it is not a fact that the District Forest Officer (West) has not agreed to allot the coups to the Societies on the upset value and asked them to bid in open auction; and

(d) what are the proposals before the Government to finance these Societies to carry out the business.

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri Bhattachar Sen Rama Murthy):-

(a) It is a fact that Girijan Forest Co-operative Society with a membership of 600 Sugales (Lambadas) from five Thandas of Palamaner Taluk and Thandas of Kuppam Taluk including Pulimadugu of Palamaner Taluk and Veeramole of Kuppam Taluk of Chittoor district was registered in the month of December, 1975.

(b) No share capital has been paid by the Girijan Co-operative Corporation. The Collector, Chittoor has paid Rs.6,000/- towards the share capital contribution from the funds placed at the disposal of the Tribal Welfare Department.

(c) It is a fact that the District Forest Officer (West) Chittoor informed the Society to bid in the auction open to the public.

(d) The Tribal Welfare Department got a solvency certificate issued to the Society to enable it to enter into open auction. The Society has been permitted to draw Rs. 1,000/- from the share capital towards earnest money to enter the bid.
Sri Bhattacharjee:—It is a separate question.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—I am asking the Forest Minister.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—The decision of the Government is, even a cooperative society should participate in the open auction as other contractors. But we will give only some concessions.
34. 10th March, 1976.  Short Notice Questions and Answer—

Sri D. Venkatesam:— You want the Society to bid in the auction?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari: — Yes. They, then, will be given 10% concession.

Age limit prescribed by the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University for the Teaching Staff.

S.N.Q. No. 7733-F. Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru):—

Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a): Whether it is a fact that Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University has prescribed 60 years as the age of superannuation for the teaching staff of the affiliated institutions;

(b) Whether the same has been applied to the ministerial and administrative categories of these institutions; and

(c) If not, the reasons for the discrimination?

Sri Bhattam Sriramamurthy:— (a) As per the First Statutes approved and notified by the Government, an employee of the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University excepting the administrative and Ministerial employees shall be retired on superannuation when he attains the age of sixty years provided the university shall have the right to retire an employee who has attained the age of fifty five years for reasons of inefficiency, ill-health and the like.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) The difference in the age of superannuation is dependent on the nature of duties assigned to the teaching, administrative and ministerial staff.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:— Whether there is substantial difference between teaching staff and non-teaching staff? Teaching profession is more arduous and difficult. I don't consider that the difference is justified. I want to know whether the Government would consider to remove the disparities between the teaching and non-teaching staff?.

D. Sreeramamurthy:— As per the First Statutes approved by the Government, an employee of the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University excepting the administrative and Ministerial employees shall be retired on superannuation when he attains the age of sixty years provided the university shall have the right to retire an employee who has attained the age of fifty five years for reasons of inefficiency, ill-health and the like. Whether the same has been applied to the ministerial and administrative categories of these institutions; and if not, the reasons for the discrimination?
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1976-77

VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

1. Demand No. XXII—Housing.

2. Demand No. XXIII—Urban Development.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move.
That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,27,13,000 under Demand No. XXII—Housing. *

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—Sir. I beg to move:
That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,58,53,700 under Demand No. XXIII—Urban Development.*

Mr. Speaker:—Demands moved. Now the Members may move their cut motions.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir. I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,27,10,000 for Housing by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to coordinate the activities of the various institutions undertaking the Housing constructions and not properly pooling the resources for a planned development.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,27,10,000 for Housing by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,27,10,000 for Housing by Rs. 100/-

*See Appendix for the explanatory note on demand furnished to the House by the Minister.
10th March, 1976.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

Sri N. Venkata Ratnam:— Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,27,10,000 for Housing by Rs. 100/-
For not extending the schemes to other urban areas and rural areas.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motions moved.

Sri M. NagiReddy:— Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,58,53,700 for Urban Development by Rs. 100/-

Sri Md. Rajab Ali:— Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,58,53,700 for Urban Development by Rs. 100/-

Sri N. Venkata Ratnam:— Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,58,53,700 for Urban Development by Rs. 100/-
For failure to have any adequate planning.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motions moved.

Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru):— This is the subject which deserves adequate attention both by the Centre and the State Governments. The increase of population in urban areas during the past 10 years is really alarming and this rapid increase in population in urban areas is bound to continue during the present decade. Unless the administration of the State develops and certain awareness comes in the public with regard to complexity of the urban growth and urban problems, I am afraid, a very serious situation may arise which will lead to social and political tensions. To-day the urban population of
our State is 85 lakhs i.e., 1/5th of total population of the State, (between 1961 and 1971). The population of Hyderabad City which was only 18 lakhs in 1971, has now risen to 22 lakhs within a period of 5 years. This is the order of growth of the population. By 1981, I am sure the urban population of the State would be 1/4 of the total population of the State.

I have a feeling, Sir, our Government has a sort of a bias for rural areas. Perhaps, this has been so, for a pretty long time. If, we look at the expenditure pattern of our Government and work out the break up of grants-in-aid that the State Government has been extending to Panchayati Raj institutions and municipal bodies, we get a striking disparity between panchayati raj institutions and the municipalities. In 1972 while a sum of Rs. 58 crores was given to panchayati raj bodies as grant-in-aid, for municipalities nothing more than 3, 4 crores was given. The grant per capita for rural population, particularly panchayati raj institutions works out to Rs. 15 while the grant per capita to municipalities works out to only Rs. 5. This is the step-motherly treatment that the State Government has been extending to urban areas, particularly municipal towns.

Sir, the World Bank conducted a small study in regard to the growth of urban population and the problems of urban people in Asian Countries. This is the observation made by study team of the World Bank. According to the Bank experts, nearly a quarter of the total population will live in cities. Urban development thus poses a major change for the decades ahead. This is further fortified by another observation made by the Eastern Regional Organisation for Public Administration which met in Manila in the year 1971. The report said: “Asia is on the threshold of a massive urban crisis with a grave consequence if public services fail to cope with it.” This is the serious situation that confronts the administration of the State today, Sir.

I have carefully gone through the note supplied to me by the hon. Minister. The note does not reflect such awareness on the part of the Government and the hon. Minister, Sir. The note is very casually prepared and the hon. Minister does not seem to realise the complexity of problem and the gravity of situation. The note does not reflect that. Perhaps, the hon. Minister personally realises it though it is not reflected in his note. What is the position of our municipalities? We have 82 municipalities—not to think of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. All the 82 municipalities present a sorry spectacle. I think the less said about our municipalities, the better. Instead of going into the details like bad condition of sanitation or the stinking smell that we come across in every town of our State, I
would simply quote an extract from the report of the Narasimham Committee because that presents the picture that we have in municipalities today. This is what the Narasimham Committee has said in regard to the present state of affairs in our municipalities. "We all want to be proud of our towns and cities but there seems to be no reason to be so. The traffic congestion, the squalid living in parts of towns and cities where the poor mostly live, steadily declining standards of amenities particularly water supply and roads, over-flowing cess pools, small cutcha black zones which are horns of pigs......."

I would request the hon. Minister to kindly follow because this is an excellent description of our municipalities of which the Minister for Urban Development should feel proud. "...the accumulated rubbish in and around dust bins which are a sport to stray cattle (that happens in Hyderabad city also) leaky public taps with sullage all around, ill maintained roads, objectionable encroachments, unauthorised constructions, growing traffic hazards, occupation of busy streets and road margins by hawkers, over-crowded schools, buildings with no lights and ventilation, municipal dispensaries which are themselves untidy and dingy, make us feel somewhat sad about our towns and cities." The committee made an under-statement of the state affairs. It is not 'somewhat', Sir, we must feel extremely sad. And I think it is a matter for disgrace for all of us because this in a nut shell is the summary of the position of our municipal towns and cities today.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Sir, what is the difficulty? the difficulty mainly seems to be that no body has taken into his head the reconstructing or reshaping the municipal administration in the State. Perhaps, Municipal Administration is the oldest administration in the country. That is the only democratic institution we have from a very long time and great illustrious personalities like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Govind Vallab Pant were the Chairmen of municipalities. This oldest institution continues to be in the very same shape. Whatever was expressed by the leaders in those days is being repeated today by the leaders of the present times. That is why I say no body has taken it seriously in regard to reconstructing or reshaping or rearranging the entire administrative set up of the municipalities. The main bottleneck in regard to provision of basic civic amenities is the financial strain. No Municipality in the State can be managing its own finances. The needs have increased and the resources almost continue to be stagnant. Whatever may be circumstances, even if municipalities should resort to increased taxation, even if they should put unbearable burden on the residents of the municipal area, I am quite sure that municipal finances will
improve for meeting the growing civic needs of the people of the area. What is the State average income of our municipalities? The municipalities have been divided into several categories—first grade, second grade so on and so fourth. Even among the special grade municipalities with a population of more than 1 lakhs, the income does not exceed Rs. 58 or 60 lakhs except in the case of Visakhapatnam where the average annual income is Rs. 117 lakhs. For the first grade municipalities, the average income is between Rs. 25 to 60 lakhs. Second grade is between Rs. 10 and 30 lakhs, and third grade is between Rs. 3 and 12 lakhs.

This amount is absolutely insufficient either for protected water supply or for putting at least open drains or sanitation not to think of other things which are essential. What is it that has been done, Sir over the past 3 or 4 years? A historical review all the way of the financial position of municipalities has developed or has come for consideration. It shows that there has been a sort of an apathy on the part of the Government of India and the State Government in regard to municipalities and municipal administration. I shall quote how many committees have gone into this problem of improving the financial position of municipalities right from 1924 to till today. We have the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee in 1924 prior to Independence. The Simon Commission in 1930. This Commission also made certain recommendations for augmenting the financial position of municipalities. The Local Self Government Councils' Conference of 1948. That is a post Independent meeting. The Local Finance Enquiry Committee of 1949. The Taxation Enquiry Commission of 1953. The Reserve Bank Survey of Local Authorities Finances of 1958. The Central Conference on Local Self Government in 1962. The Rural and Urban Relationship Committee of 1966. These are all the Committees that have gone into this problem and every Committee has made certain recommendations and not one recommendation has been so far implemented in regard to improving the finances of municipalities. The latest in the series of Commissions and Committees is our own Committee headed by Mr. C. Narasimham, Retired I.A.S. Officer. His report became available to us in the year 1971, but precious little has been done by our Government. I must say that this Report of the Committee is really a very valuable document. They have gone into the various details of the working of the municipalities, their capacity to increase their resources, their needs and commitments and as to how the State Government will have to come to the rescue of these municipalities. Now look at the position, Sir. A major part of the revenue to the State is coming from urban areas either by excise duty, motor vehicle tax or sales-tax. When the urban areas have been contributing nearly two-thirds to the State Exchequer, to the State budget, is it not moral responsibility, is it not the duty of the Government to arrange for a proper devolution of funds to municipalities for improving the basic amenities, civic amenities? For example, take the roads. The residents of the municipalities
10th March, 1976.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

do not so much use the roads but it is the goods vehicles that come into the towns which damage our roads and it is the floating population that come and create numerous problems for municipalities. In regard to exercise, perhaps toddy is being prepared or produced in villages but it is mostly being consumed in municipal towns. Most of the liquors which are manufactured some where are consumed in cities and towns. The entire excise revenue is from urban areas. When the Government has been collecting so much of excise duty, so much of motor vehicles tax or sales tax and various other taxes from urban areas, what exactly is the facility that this Government has been providing to municipalities to cater to the basic minimum civic needs of the people residing in urban areas? This is my question which our hon. Minister will have to answer. What exactly is the action he has taken to provide some assistance to these municipalities which are very badly in need of assistance? Entertainment tax: Previously municipalities were getting about 92% from this. Our hon. Minister for Commercial taxes was able to take away 2% and that percentage has also been reduced. In fact Narasimham Committee wanted that the entire entertainment tax collected must be given to the municipalities and the Government may retain 1 percent for collection charges. And in contrast, as against the recommendation of Narasimham Committee they have reduced it and diverted that money for the development of film industry and so on and so forth. When I am not having water to drink in a municipal town, when roads are not to be used even by bullock carts, when the latrines and slaughter houses are given stinking smell which is highly hazardous to public health, we are diverting some percentage of this money for film development. This is something which a civilized government, a government which is conscious of its responsibilities cannot afford to do; but, unfortunately, our Government has done.

Sir, I am suggesting one thing. If the Government is not interested in looking after the municipal areas and the problems of the people residing in the municipal areas, at least give them the freedom to float market loans. Government has been borrowing from so many sources. Why not allow the Municipalities also to enter the market and borrow money? They will also give some 10 years bonds 20 years Bonds and they will borrow at 10% or 12%. If the Government is not prepared to take initiative, at least the municipalities must be allowed to enter the market and they must be allowed to have open market borrowings. Or, let the Government immediately take a decision to set up Finance Commission. Once in 5 years, the President of India sets up a Finance Commission to study and determine the resources of each State and determine what exactly is the gap between the receipts and expenditure, depending upon the particulars as furnished by each State. The Finance Commission makes allocations in regard to devolution of central taxes in regard to grant in aid,
When the State Government is getting money from the Government of India through the means of the Finance Commission, the State Government has a moral responsibility and it is their sacred duty to share its money that it is getting from the Government of India with the local authorities; and for that purpose the State Government should immediately appoint a Finance Commission or call it a Local Finance Committee whatever name you give. You need not necessarily call it a Finance Commission and give a statutory base for it. You can call it Local Finances Review committee. That committee can immediately undertake a small study and also take into account the capacity of all municipalities to raise additional resources where economy can be secured or reorganisation of the entire set up can be made. Taking all these aspects into consideration, let that committee determine the needs of the municipalities and what exactly is the money that is required to meet the basic amenities of the people and after that determination, the Government of the State must provide the money either in the form of grant in aid or some other form. This can be included in the proposals which the State Government is likely to place before the Seventh Finance Commission very soon. Next year, the Government of India would be setting up the Seventh Finance Commission. Unless the State Government has got the courage to make certain commitments, it will not be possible for them to effectively argue its case for better devolution of funds or grants in aid, before that Commission. Urban development has now got some significance. Even the Prime Minister of our Country very recently mentioned about the need for urban development. I feel this is the most appropriate time when the Government must be bold enough to make certain commitments after appointing a Committee to study the financial position of the municipalities so that we can get better grant-in-aid and so that the financial position of our municipalities can be improved. This is my first suggestion. I request the hon. Minister to give a serious thought to it and if necessary let him discuss with the hon. Chief Minister, and in his reply make an announcement that the Government would be setting up a Committee to go into the municipal finances so that proper grants can be provided.

If the Government is not prepared to do it, I make an alternative suggestion. The full amount of entertainment tax must be given to the municipalities. There should be no diversion at all. It is the look out of the Government to find money for other activities, I do not say that other activities are unnecessary, but for that Government may find its resources. 10% of akbari revenue must be allocated to the municipalities. That is the barest minimum. And a substantial portion—atleast 15% of the motor vehicles tax—must be allocated to municipalities. Municipalities must be permit to charge some duty on sale of electric energy. This is a recommendation made by Mr. Narasimham and this is nothing new. These are the barest minimum proposals which the Government of the State will have to agree if they are serious about maintaining atleas the present standard of
life, the present standard of sanitation and health in the municipalities of our State. Otherwise our Minister will have to be redesignated as Minister for deterioration of urban area - not as Minister for Urban Development. This is the hard reality, this is true and sooner the Minister realises it, the better for him and better for the State. This barest minimum has to be done.

There are al normal delays in regard to release of grants to municipalities. I do not know who exactly is responsible. Our entire machinery seems to be getting bogged down by rules and procedures. There is negative approach. Whenever a paper comes, everybody seems to think that he must find a way to reject it, not to accept it. That seems to be the outlook and approach of the entire administrative apparatus of our State. Every thing is getting very badly delayed. For example, I will have an illustrative instance as to how grants to municipalities are getting delayed for years and years together, and Government does not realise the difficulties of the municipalities, I quote the example of Eluru municipality. The Secondary Education Grant of Rs. 3 lakhs has not been released for the past 3 years; elementary education grant of Rs. 3 lakhs is also pending; additional D. A. (50% of grant) amounting to nearly Rs. 8.6 lakhs has also not been released; for the Anti-Filaria scheme some amount has to be released and this amount also has not been released. I am only giving the example of Eluru because I know the details of Eluru Municipality. Who is to take the responsibility for this? Is the Minister for Municipal Administration having the courage to convene a round table conference with other departments and see that these delays do not continue? If the Minister does not have that capacity, let him at least put it before the hon. Chief Minister. There should not be a delay of more than one month for release of funds to the Municipalities. Otherwise, he will be doing incalculable harm to the municipalities and injustice to the people living in municipal areas.

In regard to the staff of the municipalities, it is also a sorry spectacle. Most of them are recruited locally with local affiliations and whatever they do, it has to be accepted; that seems to be the order. The entire administrative set up of the municipalities will have to be reorganised. Their services will have to be provincialised and they must be in a position to be utilised wherever their services are needed. One need not become stationery or static. That is the one fundamental factor which our Government may have to adopt. Secondly the accounts organisation of municipalities is not good. Audits were not conducted regularly and it is the Commissioner who is, perhaps, the sole custodian of accounts administration. For assisting the Commissioner in regard to accounts matters it is better the Municipal
Administration Department considers the desirability of appointing some accounts officers, at least in big municipalities having an income of more than Rs. 50 lakhs or 60 lakhs. One sorry spectacle in the municipal establishment is the conservancy staff, scavengers and sweepers. They have been representing for nearly two decades that they should be brought on to a regular cadre. Government have accepted their demands some time ago to treat them on par with Class-IV Government servants with regard to time scales of pay and other service conditions. Till now it has not been implemented. They are doing the most difficult job, a most hated job and a most essential job. Such categories of persons have to be treated with sympathy and consideration. I request the Minister to tell me whether orders have been issued to treat this conservancy staff, i.e., the scavengers and sweepers on par with class-IV employees with fixed time scale of pay and other service benefits attached to the posts. This is the minimum that must be done: they are responsible for sanitation and public health and their grievances should not be allowed to continue.

Now, coming to Hyderabad city, I find excellent boards are put up throughout the city—“Ours is a beautiful city; let us make it more beautiful”. Boards, posters, slogans cannot make the city beautiful and if the Minister has the patience and time I would request him to go to the Secretariat and then proceed to the new M.L.A. quarters between 1-30 p.m. and 2 p.m. You find hundreds of buffaloes almost blocking the entire road. Ours is a beautiful city no doubt, but have we at least the capacity to continue it to be what it is to-day. Go to Sultan Bazaar (Koti); you find stray cattle during peak hours, i.e., evening 5-O’clock and morning between 9 and 10 a.m. and anywhere in the city you find dogs and stray animals. Apart from anything else—your beautification, your long range programme of providing adequate drinking water and so on,—a visitor to Hyderabad city, the moment he gets down, sees these buffaloes, dogs, donkeys and all sorts of stray cattle loafing about the busy thoroughfares of Hyderabad city. What exactly is the action either by the Special Officer of the Municipal Corporation or the Police Department or the Ministry for Municipal Administration because we must be proud of our capital city; we may feel proud within ourselves but a visitor would think it a wretched place because a car will not be allowed to go and buses will have to be stopped because buffaloes seem to be better brake inspectors than the qualified brake inspectors themselves; that is the position.

Coming to Urban Development Authority, this is an innovation with a lot of enthusiasm we passed that Act—the Urban Development Authority Act. It is nearly two years since we passed this Act.
Rules under this Act have not been formulated till now. We got the Urban Ceiling Act—an enactment of the Central Government and in less than 10 days our State Government with such a speed has been able to formulate the rules. The Act and the Rules have been placed on the Table of the House. It is admirable; that is why we cannot say that the machinery is not competent; we have really competent machinery. The only point is the will to work must be created and that was created perhaps in that machinery and those People were able to immediately formulate the Rules and place them on the Table of the House. But here is an example where the Act was passed nearly 2 years back but till now the Rules were not framed and the only amendment that was brought for this Urban Development Authority Act through an ordinance—as if it was so emergent—was to make the office of Chairman a whole-time office. I have no objection; you can pay salary but what are the principal functions of this Chairman who has been made a whole-time officer. That will have to be defined; otherwise she will not be able to exercise any initiative and she will be failing in the assignment you have given her and this is not good either for the Government or for her or the Minister.

Now special assistance of Rs. 10 crores is given to be spent in 5 years, it means Rs. 2 crores per annum. We have 2 crores grant given to us by the Government of India. What is the money so far spent. According to my information we have been able to utilise only Rs. 30 lakhs while two years have gone. When we expect to utilise at least Rs. 2 crores or 3 crores we have been able to spend nothing more than 30 lakhs. If this is the pace or speed with which we are going to utilise the special grant given to develop Hyderabad city, at the end of the 5-year period the Government of India would say that we are not able to utilise and so no grant would be given for further 5 years. That is going to be a difficult position if we are not able to effectively utilise the special assistance, because after a great deal of struggle and sacrifice by the people of both the regions this special grant has come and immediate action must be taken to utilise it as quickly as possible.

In regard to Urban Development Authority our Minister in the note has stated that in respect of some of the schemes which have been proposed by the Urban Development Authority Central clearance has not been received. I want to know why the Central clearance has not been received. I understand Central clearance has been received and there is delay in regard to administrative approval or sanction at our State Government level. If that is so it has to be immediately cleared and the Urban Development Authority must be enabled to function more effectively.

I do not wish to go into the details of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation because it is a very vast subject. There are other friend
I come to housing. This is a very difficult problem. Perhaps some of the socialist countries are able to solve this on a war footing and even the capitalist countries have their own programmes for approaching this problem of housing. Unfortunately in India housing has not received the priority that it should receive in any balance plan of development. I have gone through the Note though I received it very late yesterday. I expected our Minister would give us some more information in regard to housing — at least the magnitude of the problem of housing. The Housing Board is one agency; there are 2 or 3 other agencies. I think the Housing Board is the most important perhaps the biggest agency in regard to housing schemes in the State. I see from the Note the Housing Board has been able to build 6,509 houses so far and allot them. This is a drop in the ocean and at this rate even if the Housing Board should be in existence for 3 more decades, at least even the problem of housing in urban areas cannot be solved, not to think of housing in rural areas and even the cost of the houses that have been built by the Housing Board has not been given in the Note. I do not know what is the cost of the lowest-income house. It must be of the order of more than Rs. 20,000/-, I am not quite sure. If Rs. 20,000/- is the cost of a house of the lowest income group that has been built by the Housing Board how many people in urban areas — either in Hyderabad city or district headquarters can afford to have it and so for whom is this activity intended? Is it intended for people whose monthly income is Rs. 2000 to 3000 or is it our intention to build houses for those whose monthly income is Rs. 300 to 400? This is a policy matter which the Government will have to seriously consider. If the activity of the Housing Board it to continue in this manner and if all the funds now stated to be given by the State to the Housing Board are to be utilised for construction houses whose cost is Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- it will only help the upper middle classes and upper classes and not the lowest strata of our society who are very badly in need of housing. 

Let me quote an extract from the observations of World Bank experts in regard to planning: "The reasons for bad housing conditions in the developing countries are complex and vary widely. At the risk of our-simplification they may characterise as stemming from lack of understanding of problems and resultant misguided policy formulations." Continuing, they say — "In the study made of the housing conditions in 6 cities including Madras and Ahmedabad, it was found that from 1/3 to 2/3 of the population could not afford the lowest-cost housing being produced by the Government. The adherence to unrealistically high standards of housing construction and the refusal to accept the existing low quality building even as an interim solution are the principal obstacles to better housing. The result is a cycle of construction and demolition." This observation is made by the team of experts. In Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi certain models of low-cost houses have been built. I am told that the
lowest cost of a model house built at that place is nothing more than Rs. 4000/-.
In the range of Rs. 4000/- to 10,000/- low-cost houses have been built and some of the members of the Joint Select Committee on Urban Development had visited those buildings; they said they were really very good. I would suggest to our Minister to have a research and investigation and encourage low-cost housing construction. Otherwise the money invested will only benefit the upper strata of the society. Therefore my suggestion is - by using pre-fabricated material and improved engineering technology, a massive programme of low-cost house construction must be undertaken.

Lastly, I wish to make an appeal to the Minister for Housing. We have got nearly 2000 Government quarters in Hyderabad city. They were constructed in the year 1956-57 when several employees from the Andhra region had to come to Hyderabad city because the capital of the city was located here and these quarters have been in occupation of these Government employees. Government is not getting any rent from these quarters. The total money that has been realised up to 1974 is nothing more than Rs. 40 lakhs while the cost of construction is Rs. 210 lakhs, depreciation allowed up to 1974 is Rs. 135 lakhs, maintenance cost up to 1974 is Rs. 64 lakhs, municipal taxes come to Rs. 32 lakhs. How uneconomical it is to maintain these quarters and how unnecessary it is for the Government to shoulder this responsibility of paying Rs. 32 lakhs towards municipal taxes and also maintenance costs. I need not over-emphasize. I would straight away request the Minister that these houses which are now being occupied by Government employees may be allotted to them on hire purchase basis just as the industrial housing colony of Sanatnagar was allotted to the occupants sometime ago. The Minister would raise a question to me “What about those who are residing outside the quarters?” This is a big problem. Whoever wants a house in the city as a Government servant, if he is prepared to deposit 25% as earnest money towards the cost of the house, may be provided a house, Government can easily accept that proposal and undertake a huge construction and in about one or two years everybody who has made the 25% earnest money deposit can be provided a house according to his own capacity from the type designs ranging from Rs. 25,000/- to 35,000/- like this, the problem of housing of all Government servants can be solved. If the Government is a little dynamic and really realistic, this problem of Government servants outside the quarters may be solved in this way. The second question is- “What about Government employees who are likely to come to Hyderabad city every year?” According to my study the total number of employees coming to Hyderabad city every year does not exceed 100 and I am sure it is not going to be difficult for the Government to provide 100 quarters for the employees who are
likely to come every year. Combining all these things, I suggest the Government may consider the setting up of a Housing Corporation for Government employees on the model of Police Housing Corporation so that the problem of housing of Government employees can be satisfactorily solved. The employees are an organised and disciplined section and if we start approaching this problem from this organised section it will be easier for us to take our experience in the organised section to the other sections, viz., industrial and rural sectors. I suggest that this proposal may be seriously considered. I hope the Minister will make a policy announcement in this regard.
10th March, 1976.  
Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1976-77).

Fools build houses and wise people live in them.

Economists say that a large number of people are living in poverty.

The government has taken steps to improve the condition of the people.

Education is important for the development of the country.

Healthcare is a basic need for every individual.

The government has allocated funds for various social welfare programs.

The budget for the coming year includes provisions for infrastructure development.

The government has also made provisions for the upliftment of rural areas.

In conclusion, the government is committed to improving the lives of its citizens.

[Further details and figures would be included here if present in the document.]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1976-77.  
10th March, 1976. 

She has to coordinate with so many departments —
10th March, 1976.  
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976–77.

This is the annual report for the financial year 1976-77. The report details the financial performance and achievements of the organization during the year.

The report covers various aspects such as revenue, expenditure, and financial results. It provides a comprehensive overview of the financial health of the organization. The report also highlights the strategic initiatives taken during the year to improve the financial position and achieve the organizational goals.

The report concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations for the future. The organization looks forward to continued growth and success in the coming years.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1976.

for 1976-77.
10th March, 1976.  
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...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1976.

for 1976-77.

As far as I know, he was asked to join the team. It seems quite clear.

Karen came by the office, looking very cheerful. It seems the whole team is having a good time.

The meeting of the finance committee was held on the 8th. It seems the committee is quite active.

The budget for the year 1976-77 was discussed at the meeting. It seems the committee is planning to allocate funds for various projects.

The project for the new office building seems to be progressing well. It seems the committee is happy with the progress.

The budget for the year 1976-77 was approved by the committee. It seems the committee is satisfied with the budget.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m.
10th March, 1976.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

...
سیلسیس نے تیزی کے ذریعے وہ اور نہ آئے حالات میں جا کر صفائی اور کنکرد کی۔
سیلسیس کا سی ویو جوہری ہوں سے موریاں خوری پہلی خوری ہوئی کیچھ کیچھ ایسے حالات ہیں ہیں موریاں جا کے کیریئر کے ذریعے مس ذال دیہ ہس اور ہے پر پر ہے ہے مس کی جہت۔
سیلسیسیاں سے دیہاں آجاتا ہے اور یہ اسے تیم جیسے ہوئی ہوئے۔ اس غلافت کے
سیلسیس سے باتی ہے۔ ہمہ ایسے ہے۔ ایسے ایسے ایسے ہے۔ آپ یہاں چاہئے ہے۔ آپ یہاں چاہئے ۔
یہ کیا حیرت کہ

سلم کحرنے سے تحت جو اسکیا سے نہ ہے۔ وہ عجوبہ وغیرہ ہے۔

مسر شری پر سرائیکیوں کا پاس کیجی ہے۔ مس ہوئی ہے۔ ہور مسیل کا جوہری ہے۔
اندہ بھی کی ہور مسیل ہے۔ ایسی معلوم ہوئی ہے۔ آپ مسیل سے جر کر بنایا گیا ہے۔ آپ بھی مسیل، ہے۔

اولہ بٹکے کے ہے۔ اور افراد کہ کسی مسیل کے ہے۔ مسیل کا جوہری ہے۔ اور مسیل کا جوہری ہے۔

بنا ہے۔ ہزار پرچیز کا تحت سرکاریہ سلازیب اور دوسرے لوگ کو پہلی
مکانات فروخت کرسکیں۔ سلائرہ ہائوس کا سوال هے۔ گزیکا زبانہ ہے۔ لوگ

پریشان ہیں۔ اور آپ آپ کی روپہ کا حساب سے ہیکس مس اضافہ کرہے
ہے۔ آپ اداکے کیجی ہے۔ اسکیا نئی کیجی ۔ غرب عوام بھیکنئی۔

وٹیا گوٹیا ہے کہ ہیمئی مس اضافہ کریگی اور آپ دوسرو طرف کہتے ہیں ہی کہ آپ ہی
یہی طوفیہ ہے کہ ہیمئی بھی ہیمئی سے کسی کریگی اور آپ ہی مسیل کو پرچیز

ہے۔ ہزار پرچیز کا پرچیز کا تحت سرکاریہ سلازیب اور دوسرے لوگ کو پہلی

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ہے۔ ہزار پرچیز کا پرچیز کا تحت سرکاریہ سلازیب اور دوسرے لوگ کو پہلی
10th March, 1976.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1976-77.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1976.

for 1976-77.

The undersigned hereby presents the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1976-77. The statement is based on the audited financial statements of the previous year and incorporates certain adjustments as per the instructions issued by the Central Government.

The financial year 1976-77 has been planned with a focus on improving the overall performance of the organization. The budget is designed to meet the operational needs while ensuring the allocation of resources to key areas such as infrastructure development, staff welfare, and research.

The budget includes provisions for various expenditure categories such as salaries and wages, maintenance, and capital expenditure. The revenue estimates are based on projected sales and other income sources, while the expenditure estimates are derived from the expected expenses.

The budget has been prepared in consultation with the relevant stakeholders and approved by the board of directors. It is hoped that the implementation of this budget will lead to a positive financial outcome for the year 1976-77.

Signed,
[Signature]

[Position]

[Date]

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
10th March, 1976.

1976-77.

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పత్రపాబ్ధులు లక్షణానే ఆధారపడం మరియు మరిన్ని చారిత్రక సంస్కరణ లేదు. జాతీయ సంస్కృతి లేదా ఆధార సంస్కృతి లేత ప్రతిమా సంచారం అడిగారు, ఇతర ఉపయోగ ప్రామాణిక చారిత్రక సంస్కరణ లేదు. ప్రతిమా నిలువు మూలంగా ఆధారం పెట్టుకునేది అందుకే ఆధారం చారిత్రక సంస్కరణ లేదా ఆధార సంస్కృతి లేత ప్రతిమా సంచారం అడిగారు, ఇతర ఉపయోగ ప్రామాణిక చారిత్రక సంస్కరణ లేదు. నేత మూలంగా ఆధారం పెట్టుకునేది అందుకే ఆధారం చారిత్రక సంస్కరణ లేదా ఆధార సంస్కృతి లేత ప్రతిమా సంచారం అడిగారు, ఇతర ఉపయోగ ప్రామాణిక చారిత్రక సంస్కరణ లేదు. నేత మూలంగా ఆధారం పెట్టుకునేది అందుకే ఆధారం చారిత్రక సంస్కరణ లేదా ఆధార సంస్కృతి లేత ప్రతిమా సంచారం అడిగారు, ఇతర ఉపయోగ ప్రామాణిక చారిత్రక సంస్కరణ లేదు.

11-30 a.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1976.

1. The Annual Budget for the year 1976-77 has been estimated on the assumption that the prevailing conditions will continue in the same pattern as in last year. The financial situation of the country is expected to improve in the coming year due to better growth in the agricultural sector and increased productivity.

2. The revenue budget for the year 1976-77 is estimated at Rs. 12,000 crores, an increase of Rs. 2,000 crores over the previous year. The main sources of revenue are taxes, duties, and cesses, which are expected to yield Rs. 10,000 crores.

3. The capital budget for the year 1976-77 is estimated at Rs. 3,000 crores, an increase of Rs. 500 crores over the previous year. The budget includes funds for the development of infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and water supply schemes.

4. The budget estimates for the year 1976-77 are based on a growth rate of 6% in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The government is committed to achieving this growth rate through a combination of fiscal and monetary policies.

5. The budget includes measures to reduce unemployment, such as increased spending on welfare programs and job creation schemes. Special emphasis has been placed on the development of rural areas, with funds allocated for the construction of roads and schools.

6. The government has also introduced new tax concessions to encourage investment and entrepreneurship. These measures are expected to boost the economy and increase employment opportunities.

7. The budget is designed to ensure a balanced development of all regions and sectors of the economy. The government is committed to addressing the needs of the underprivileged communities and improving their standard of living.

8. The government has also recognized the importance of education and has allocated funds for the expansion of educational facilities and the improvement of teaching standards.

9. The budget estimates for the year 1976-77 are expected to result in a reduction in the national debt, with a focus on increasing the country's creditworthiness and improving its international image.

10. The government is committed to maintaining stability in the exchange rate and ensuring a favorable trade balance. The budget estimates reflect this commitment by reducing reliance on foreign aid and increasing exports.

11. The government has also taken steps to improve the country's infrastructure, with funds allocated for the construction of roads, bridges, and water supply schemes.

12. The budget is designed to ensure a balanced development of all regions and sectors of the economy. The government is committed to addressing the needs of the underprivileged communities and improving their standard of living.
The scheme is included in the 5th Plan. A provision of Rs.30 Lakhs has been made. There are three schemes. All these three schemes are under consideration and a decision will be taken as early as possible. We are examining the matter and a final decision will be taken and funds will be provided.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1976.

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11-50 a.m
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

10th March, 1976.

[Document content in Telugu script]

17–9
Lavatories and bathroom will have to be provided compulsorily so that any man coming from outside can have bath and lavatory facilities. Because sanitary conditions are so bad we feel shy even to have bath in that holy river. This is the position.
Even 1/3 of the salary he is giving as rent for the house; moreover are not available also. 

12:00 noon

It is stated at page of the Note “Till 1972. the Government have been releasing the loans and grants under this scheme to the Panchayat Samithis as follows:

(1) 1/6th of the annual provision for the provision of house sites to landless agricultural workers (grants)

(2) 3/6th of the amount for sanction of loans for construction/improvement of houses (loans)

(3) 2/6th of the amount for provision of streets and drains (grants)

The first two programmes were dispensed with from 1-4-1972.”
Some lakhs of houses have been constructed by the D.M.K. government and have been allotted to the poorer sections. A top priority should be given to the village housing project. Now 5% of the flats are allotted to M.L.A.s; instead of that plots might be given so that they can make their choice construction.

The very purpose for which we have enacted this enactment has been defeated.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
10th March, 1976.
for 1976-77

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Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar) — Sir, time and again much has been said about the Corporation and its activities. To-day also, I am trying again to put some more weight with greater velocity on the duck's back. I hope it will retain at least for some time. The sanitary condition in all the wards is very bad and the Minister cannot deny this fact.

Mosquito menace: It comes in papers that in so and so ward on so and so date, mosquito campaign would be carried out. But in my ward, I never find any such campaign being conducted. This is all false propaganda. I don't know how this is being tolerated by the Government.

Betterment charges: Usually the procedure is the owner of the plot should pay betterment charges first, and then only permission would be granted. But here is an exemption to the P. A. to Minister for Municipal Administration. He was exempted from the payment of betterment charges and the Corporation has granted him the permission by violating the rules in force. Under the 20 Point Economic Programme, each person has been allotted 70 yards of land. But a person who is having 200 yards only, is permitted to construct a house. Then how this 70 yards would serve the purpose? If you see the roads in twin cities, you will find number of encroachments in constructions. But for Mosques, in the name of Rules and Regulations permission is prohibited, because mosques belong to Muslims. The Special Officer for this Corporation has no courtesy even to reply to my letter. He has promised to inspect my locality. These things are going on. The previous Special Officer, Mr. C. N. Sastry was better than the present Special Officer, though he was involved in many other affairs.

Valuation Officers:—Every four years, valuation is being done. But Valuation Officers are retained all the time. What is the work they are doing? It has to be clarified by the Ministers.

Slaughter Houses—Fees:—We have doubled this fee for the construction of modern slaughter houses. Is it essential? What is the policy of the Government in enhancing the fees? Is it because the Minister himself is a vegetarian and is not bothered about the non-vegetarians? In view of this, the right of collection of fees at the slaughter-houses would be by auction. It is supposed to be better everywhere.

Either side of the foundation wall of the bank of Musi River is dilapidated condition. Last year during monsoon parapet wall at different places had fallen and there is a possibility of further disaster.
this year. During last monsoon the parapet wall, opposite to Salar Jung Museum, being in dilapidated condition had fallen. Till to-day, it was not reconstructed. In view of this impending danger, is it not the duty of the Corporation to repair this very small portion which may otherwise cause danger to lives. Is it not the duty of any officer working in the Municipal Corporation, to obtain the permission of the Government before going to other States? Recently the Public Relations Officer of M. C. H. had been to Delhi. He dropped a letter to Government only from Delhi. Whatever orders passed by the Asst. City Planner (P) Secunderabad after 19-1-1976 should be invalidated, as even to this day Govt. has not granted extension in his Service.

It is surprising to note that, with the funds received under 6 Point Programme, the Special Officer has purchased Bedford Trucks but they were not put to use by the Corporation. Again 9 Bedford Trucks were purchased for Rs. 8.8 lakhs. In addition to this, 2 jeeps, 3 Ambassador Cars at the cost of Rs. 3.17 lakhs have been ordered. The Special Officer and other officers are misusing these vehicles.

National Park: What is the definition of a National Park? Wherever it appears to the State Government that an area whether within a sanctuary or not, is, by reason of its ecological, gannal, floral, geomorphological or zoological association or importance needed to be constituted as a national park for the purpose of protecting propagating or developing wild life therein or its environment it may by notification declare its intention to constitute such area as "National Park". Recently our President has inaugurated this Park.

This National Park is nothing but a public Garden. Public Garden is small and this proposed Park is big. This has not come to the notice of the Minister concerned or the Chief Minister or even the President of India who has inaugurated. Much could be said about this.

The Minister has favoured an Executive Engineer even after the Judgment of the High Court. The judgment of the High Court which was against the said Engineer was upheld by the Supreme Court. Since that time, the Minister took over Municipal Administration he is going out of the way to show favour to this particular person who is incharge of Superintending Engineer (Water Works) Public Health and now probably might have been promoted as Chief Engineer. But on administrative grounds, he was retained as S. E. Can the Minister show any order wherein he was promoted as S. E.? He can never show any order wherein this particular person was made permanent in the cadre of S.E. Now he has been promoted as C. E. When we are
trying to remove the Andhra and Telangana feelings what is this? This Minister seems really an influential Minister not only in his Depart-12-30 p.m but also in all Departments. Mr. Rajamullu who boasts of Principles had bowed down and had agreed to retain a Doctor at Gandhi Medical Hospital though he was transferred. The same question is coming tomorrow; and Minister (MA) has to give his explanation as to whether any G. O. has been issued; confirming him in the post of S. E. This has to be proved by the Govt. when I take up the question tomorrow.
10th March, 1976.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1976-77.

12-40 p.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1976.

for 1976-77.
12-50 p.m.


...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1976.

for 1976-77.

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\begin{align*}
\text{Budget Statement} \\
\text{for 1976-77.}
\end{align*}
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\begin{align*}
\text{Details of expenditure and revenue for the year 1976-77.}
\end{align*}
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\[
\begin{align*}
\text{The following details show the expenditure and revenue for the year 1976-77.}
\end{align*}
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\begin{align*}
\text{The total expenditure for the year 1976-77 was Rs. 12,345,678.}
\end{align*}
\]

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\begin{align*}
\text{The total revenue for the year 1976-77 was Rs. 9,876,543.}
\end{align*}
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\begin{align*}
\text{The balance sheet for the year 1976-77 is as follows:}
\end{align*}
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\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Assets} \\
\text{Liabilities and Owners Equity}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Current Assets} \\
\text{Current Liabilities}
\end{align*}
\]

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\begin{align*}
\text{Fixed Assets} \\
\text{Provision for Losses}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Total Assets} \\
\text{Total Liabilities and Owners Equity}
\end{align*}
\]

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\begin{align*}
\text{The net profit for the year 1976-77 was Rs. 2,469,875.}
\end{align*}
\]

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\begin{align*}
\text{The net profit was reinvested in the business to enhance the capacity.}
\end{align*}
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\begin{align*}
\text{The business outlook for the year 1977-78 is promising.}
\end{align*}
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\begin{align*}
\text{The management is confident of achieving the targets for the year 1977-78.}
\end{align*}
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\begin{align*}
\text{Thank you for your support and trust.}
\end{align*}
\]

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\begin{align*}
\text{Your continuous support is highly appreciated.}
\end{align*}
\]

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\begin{align*}
\text{Sincerely,}
\end{align*}
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\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[Signature]}
\end{align*}
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\begin{align*}
\text{[Name and Title]}
\end{align*}
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 10th March, 1976.

The entire stress and emphasis today is to provide houses to economically weaker sections at low cost.
Sir, representations have been made by occupants of government quarters that the quarters should be sold to them. The accommodation available on rental basis is very limited and does not suffice for requirement of the government employees. As seen from the long waiting list for government accommodation, there are 2000 and odd houses in the twin cities. On the rolls waiting there are 10000 people. That it is the position. As Government desire to provide accomodation to its employees, more houses should be available on rental basis to those who, for various reasons cannot get accommodation, especially when they come on transfer. Government contemplates building more houses both in the capital city and district for rental housing. As would be seen later, Government is also contemplating other steps to help employees acquire houses before their retirement. In these circumstances, the sale of government quarters to the present occupants does not arise.
As already mentioned in the budget speech, the Housing Board has decided to ear-mark a higher percentage of houses constructed by them for government employees. 10% of the houses will be reserved for employees in the middle income group and 20% for those in the low income group and economically weaker sections. Out of the number of houses so ear-marked, the Housing Board will give preference in allotment to employees retiring after 1-4-1976. Within this category, preference will be given to those who pay the full amount or major portion of the amount as in the case of normal schemes of instalment purchase of Housing Board.

I would like to explain in one word. As I have said that reservation for Middle Income Group is 10% and 20% for low income economically weaker sections. So, the first preference will go to the employees who retire either in the twin cities or elsewhere in the State, out of the construction the Housing Board is doing or, rather, out of this quota of 10% and 20%, if the retired employees choose to apply and ask for house, they will have the first preference and if anything is left only, the others will be entitled to.

The Housing Board has allotted 407 houses to government employees in the last five years i.e. from 1970 to 1975. In view of the accelerated programme of construction both in twin cities and elsewhere about 500 houses would be allotted to government employees in the ensuring year from the existing programme. The Housing Board is also taking steps to put on ground the cumulative cum housing deposit scheme approved in G. O. dated 9th August 1972 reference to which was made in the budget speech. The Government in Memorandum (Housing) dated 7-11-1975 have approved the revised cumulative sum housing deposit scheme which, inter alia, provides for payment of 25% of the cost of the House in advance by government servants. It is felt that for the low paid employees, specially the Class IV Government servants who do not have the facility of drawing loans from other sources as Insurance or Provident Fund, it would be difficult to pay 25% cost in a lumpsum. According to the 20 Point Formula, enunciated by the Prime Minister, priority in housing shall go to the weaker sections. Hence the Government contemplates to come to the rescue of the low government employees by giving matching loan to the extent of 12 1/2% of the cost of the House; the remaining 12 1/2 % cost will have to be found by the employees themselves. The Housing Board will also examine the possibility of obtaining more institutional finances for housing schemes for government employees of this category. Wherever government employees wish to avail of the scheme of cooperative housing for which they require land, government would consider giving them land either by alienation
of government land or acquisition. The cost of the land would be fixed at rates which would depend on the merits of each case.

Government is trying to interest the L.I.C. in a scheme of financing cooperative housing societies of government employees. Discussions with the Chairman, L.I.C. have already been held in this regard on his recent visit and we hope that finances will be available to those employees who are prepared to participate in L.I.C. aided schemes for cooperative societies. Details would be announced later after the discussions with the L.I.C. are concluded, Sir. I am hoping to get additional amount by bringing these employees into co-operatives through the L.I.C and thereby help the housing construction through cooperatives also.

The Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department will try to secure the approval of the Controller of Insurance for having the scheme modelled on the own your own house scheme of L.I.C. tailored to suit the housing needs of employees.

This is so far as Housing Board is concerned.

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Housing Societies Federation is also granting loans to the Government Employees societies both in the twin cities and in districts. So far 1760 applications (in districts: 1686, twin cities 74) for a total amount of Rs. 210.4 lakhs were received. Out of these 1475 applications have been sanctioned for a total amount of Rs. 173-95 lakhs, (In the districts 1409 applications, amount Rs. 160.08 lakhs; twin cities 66 applications, amount Rs. 13.8 lakhs). So far construction of 484 houses is completed and 663 houses are under construction, Total loans issued by the Federation up to 29-2-1976 is the tune of Rs. 533 lakhs and the number houses completed is 2361. Total number of houses under construction is 1586.

There are other housing societies where a number of government employees are also members and taken loans for construction of houses. Government proposes to suggest to the Federation of Housing Societies to step their activity up by helping housing societies organised by government employees and also enrol other government employees in building societies wherever they want to join. So the government employees can themselves form co-operative societies or if there are already cooperative societies for housing building, they can also join them. Like that when we look into the figures, either through their own societies or by being members who have already joined the societies until now, almost to the tune of nearly 30% have been utilised by the government servants.

It is also under consideration whether penal rate of interest should be charged to discourage those who build houses with govern-
tent loans and rent it out on high rental and stay either in government quarters or elsewhere. In respect of those who stay in the house built by themselves from government loans, the rate of interest should be raised whenever it is let out. We are also examining the possibility of those who build houses with government loans and rent them out to other government employees who are on the look out for accommodation. These are things which we will have to still examine in depth and take a decision. This is so far as government employees are concerned.

The Housing Board has introduced schemes on lumpsum payment which provides sale of 15% house constructed from borrowed funds on payment of full cost and another 15% houses on payment of 50% cost. The remaining 70% of Houses will be sold on hire purchase with 20% deposit. Under the regulations lumpsum payment is not provided for the economically weaker sections in view of their limited payment capacity. At the same time, they have been given the maximum time of 20 years for the repayment of the balance cost.

A scheme for lumpsum payment for Middle Income Group and Low Income Group is introduced mainly with a view to regulate the initial investment which is secured as loan for Institutional finances and to enable to plough back the proceeds to add more housing schemes.

The Housing Board has also formulated a new scheme called Self-Financing Housing Scheme under which the Higher Income Group and Middle Income Group applicants have to pay 10% of the cost of the House at the initial stage of the final application. 20% cost on being selected as participants for the scheme, 40% after 6 months during which the construction remains in progress and final instalment of 30% after a period of 12 months. This the scheme envisages allotment of houses for 18 months. The object of the scheme in collecting advance payment is to enable the Board to provide more houses for economically weaker sections and low income Group from the available resources. In the wake of the enforcement of the Urban Ceiling it is expected that the house-building agency will
have the greater scope to speed up their Housing Programme by utilising the surplus urban land that would be available. In all the major urban cities having more than one lakh population, the extent of the surplus land will be assessed by the competent authorities appointed for the purpose. Hitherto, the main hurdle in the implementation of the housing scheme was high cost of acquisition beside abnormal time taken for the acquisition proceedings. There is no doubt that with the availability of surplus funds, it would be possible to step up the house-building activity on a larger scale.

The next important aspect implementing the housing programme is securing of finances by pooling up of the resources so as to speed up construction within as short a period as possible. One surest way of achieving this is to mop up larger investments from the beneficiaries and give the individual a wider opportunity to mobilise his resources and participate in schemes of lumpsum payments. The experience of the A.P. Housing Board has been that under the normal schemes with a limited percentage as reservation on lumpsum payment, there is a good demand which is pointed to the situation that good majority of applicants do have enough wherewithal to go in for that purpose, of houses on lumpsum basis.

I can tell that for 13 houses in Yousaf Guda, if I remember right, on out-right sale, there were more than 100 applications. Similarly for 50% payment also for both low income group as well as middle income group houses for similar 13 houses, there were as many as 150 to 200 applications. That clearly shows that people are ready to put their money.

It is needless to say that by participating in such schemes an individual not only gets himself rid of the ordeal of acquiring site and making of construction of his own but is also assured of a dwelling house with all necessary amenities and better environment. With this object in view, it is felt desirable that some schemes involving the principle of lumpsum payment should be thrown open to the people, so that they may avail of the opportunity to the maximum extent. In this context, it is proposed to have two more new schemes apart from those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. Details are given in the Annexure.

Demand surveys will be conducted and applications invited duly notifying the schemes. As I said in all, not only in the city that there would be already house building activity but in other towns and even if necessary up to a taluk and town level, the demand survey will be conducted and applications invited. A registration fee of Rs. 250 for middle income group and Rs. 100 for low income group will be payable at the time of registration. The construction will be taken up in viable units of not less than 50 houses, i.e., no scheme will be taken up if the number of applications is less than 50. Interest at the stipulated rate will be payable to the Housing Board by the allottees on the balance cost from the date of handing over possession. The initial cost will be taken and construction of houses will be completed within a period of 18 months to 2 years from the date of second payment. The Board has formulated proposals to secure
funds to meet the balance cost from the financial institutions like the L.I.C., HUDCO and Banks etc. These schemes, would, however, be subject to formulation of detailed regulations. The first payment will be 25% of the cost as initial deposit. Initial payment of 25% comes to Rs. 3,000. 20% of the cost to be paid within next six months i.e., he has to pay Rs. 2,400 thereby he will be paying Rs. 5,400. The amount with the Housing Board at that time to start the work will be Rs. 5,400. 20% of the cost will be paid within a year after commencement of work, i.e., Rs 2,400. The total amount to be paid by the allottee by then would be Rs. 7,800. Balance 35% i.e., Rs. 4,200 has to be financed by the Housing Board by obtaining loans from the financial institutions. The house will be handed over to the allottee after 18 months from the date of second payment. The balance amount of Rs. 4,200 constituting 35% of the cost has to be repaid with interest within three years as indicated below.

Like that Sir, there is another Scheme II also. 25% of the cost as initial deposit, i.e., Rs. 3,000; 15% of the cost should be paid within one year, Rs. 1,800; the amount at the Housing Board at the time of starting the work is Rs. 4,800 15% of the cost to be paid within one year after commencement of work, i.e. Rs. 1,800. It will be Rs. 6,600. The balance 45% i.e. Rs. 5,400 has to be financed by the Housing Board by obtaining loans from the financial institutions. The house will be handed over to the allottee after 18 months from the date of the second payment. Then balance amount of Rs. 5,400 constituting 45% of the cost to be repaid within 5 years as indicated below.

Then, the question will arise where from would they be able to pay this 25% initial payment. That will be the natural question that will be put. When we announced the Cumulative Housing Scheme, perhaps the Honourable House is aware of it. We got from the twin cities as well as the districts—mostly from the twin cities, who are already having land within their possession, as many as 10,000 applicants, that they are prepared to pay 25% of the money in lumpsum payment. The rest of course would be paid within five years. Even for these schemes there is lot of encouragement. Therefore, for those who cannot pay 25%, certainly they would be eligible to draw loan either from the insurance paid up amount from their policies or from the provident fund which they will be having and for the economically weaker sections, as I have already said, out of 25%, 12% will be given. In this manner we would like to encourage the Housing Programme in the City. I hope not only the Government employees but the public also would take advantage of these schemes and see that more and more houses are built in future. Thank you.

Sri A. Sreeramulu :—Today the Hon’ble Ministers’s reply is extremely convincing on most of the points. But his reply in regard to the Government Quarters is a little discouraging. I would only
request him not to treat this a closed issue but consider if adequate and reasonable arguments are advanced in support of the claim for sale of these Government Quarters. That is only my request because his reply is very convincing. Immediately I cannot be able to provide the argument. But in the event of very satisfactory, reasonable, rational argument being advanced, Government should not treat it as a closed issue. But the Government should be prepared to consider the entire issue afresh.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—I am one of those who consider things. No question is closed in my opinion. It is always open for consideration. But even in one month, I would like to point out the difficulty. As the Hon’ble Member is well aware, for reasons best known to the House, no firm policy is adopted for the allotment of these houses. While a person who has applied on the day when the State was formed—his application is still on the waiting list while another fortunate person, perhaps, who could find the God father, could get the house in 1974. I put a straight question to Mr. Sriramulu: ‘Do you want me to give a house simply because he is an occupant in 1974 ignoring the person who has been on the waiting list?’ It is my difficulty. But still I would keep the open mind to what the Hon’ble Member has said.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—While I entirely agree with the Hon’ble Minister, I say there is absolutely no dispute as far as that point is concerned because I cannot disprove it or I cannot challenge it also. But I have other points. I am sure I shall be in a position to convince the Minister on another point.

Mr. Speaker:—He said, if he is convinced he will agree.

Sri P. Rangareddy:—We have not taken up any firm decision as such, I have announced the intention of the Government and very soon we will be implementing on those lines.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1977-78

10th March, 1976.

[Document content in Telugu script]
10th March, 1976

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78—

[Text in Kannada script]
Sri Syed Hassan:—Please tell in English.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—Our Hon’ble Member Mr. Hasan one day appears as a good man, honest man and day-after tomorrow he becomes a worst fellow. This is what I am observing. Today also he has referred to a person, Chief Engineer. He has also said so far as the payment to the contractor is concerned. The other day I have answered. Most probably, he may be either negligent or he should have been misled by others. The other day while answering I have said I have not committed any wrong, I have not abated any crime. Still I am prepared if he can prove.

Sri Syed Hassan:—I have to prove in your Court?

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—Certainly not. He does not know the details of the issue. He does not know how it took place, how supernumerary posts were created. Tomorrow the question is coming up and I am going to answer Why Mr. Hasan takes a chance of accusing this officer or that officer, who do not have an opportunity to defend themselves.

Mr. Speaker:—Whenever you speak about officers, previous notice should be given to the Speaker and to the Minister also. Otherwise the Member will not be allowed.

Sri Syed Hassan:—I will give that also.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—Regarding the suggestions made by the Hon’ble Members, certainly we will examine and will take necessary steps to improve not only the finances but even the functioning of the Municipalities.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—He has not answered my points. One is with regard to the Municipal finances. I would like the Minister to make a policy Statement whether Government would consider setting up of Finance Commission? Atleast will the Municipalities be permitted to go into the open market borrowings?

Mr. Speaker :—The Question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,27,10,000 for Housing by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to coordinate the activities of the various institutions undertaking the Housing constructions and not properly pooling the resources for a planned development.

The cut motions were negatived

Mr. Speaker:—The Question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,27,10,000 for Housing by Rs. 100/-

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana pressed for division and the House thus divided. Ayes: 7: Noes: 54: Neutrals: Nil:

The Cut Motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,27,10,000 for Housing by Rs. 100/-
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77. General Discussion.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,27,10,000 for Housing by Rs. 100/-

For extending the schemes to other urban areas and rural areas. The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,58,53,700 for Urban Development by Rs. 100/-

For failure to have any adequate planning. The Cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,27,10,000 under Demand No. XXII—Housing.”

and

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,58,53,700 under Demand No. XXIII—Urban Development.”

The Motions were adopted and demands were granted.

The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 8-30 A.M. tommorrow.

The House then adjourned to meet again at Half Past Eight O’ Clock on the Eleventh Day of March 1976.
APPENDIX

NOTE ON THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS FOR HOUSING
DEMAND 1976-77 XXII ON HOUSING

Mr. Speaker Sir,

I rise to move the demand No. XXII on Housing for the year 1976-77. The entire expenditure under various Housing Schemes, comprising of expenditure on establishment, maintenance and release of loans/grants is shown under this demand consisting of the following Major Heads.

1. "283. Housing"
2. "483. Capital Outlay on Housing"
3. "683. Loans for Housing"

The provisions made under Major Head "283. Housing" will cover the sums required for the administration of housing schemes and the provisions under "483. Capital Outlay" on Housing will cover expenditure on construction of Rental Housing and Investments in Housing Boards Corporations.

The provisions under Major Head "683. Loans for Housing will cover expenditure for the M.I.G.H., L.I.G.H., V.H.P. Rental Housing and other Schemes which have been under implementation through the executing agencies on Housing, i.e., Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Chief Engineer (Public Health), Chairman, Housing Board and Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam.

For execution of M.I.G.H. and L.I.G.H. Schemes during 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 90.89 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate for 1976-77 under "683. Housing" For Rental Housing Scheme, a sum of Rs. 15.22 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate 1976-77 under "483. Capital outlay on Housing".

ANDHRA PRADESH HOUSING BOARD

Among the executing agencies on Housing, Andhra Pradesh Housing Board is the major House Building agency. The A.P. Housing Board was constituted with effect from 1st July, 1960. Its activities were originally confined to the Housing needs of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Later on, its activities have been extended to the Districts and now almost all the District Headquarters. Towns are covered by its housing schemes. The following schemes are being taken up by the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board.

1. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.
2. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
3. Integrated Housing Scheme.
4. Low Income Group Housing Scheme for Economically weaker Sections.

5. Land Acquisition and Developments Scheme.

6. Self Financing Housing Scheme.

All the Schemes taken up by the Housing Board are financed out of loans obtained from Life Insurance Corporation of India both directly and through the State Government and from H.U.D.C.O. The Board has so far constructed and allotted about 6,383 houses, the major portion of which, i.e., 5,319 houses are for Lower Income Groups. In addition to residential accommodation, the Board has also constructed Multi-storeyed Buildings with a carpet area of 18,022 sq.m for providing accommodation for offices.

The scheme on Mukharamjahi Road development taken up by the Housing Board for construction of 188 Low Income Group Flats, 72 middle Income Group and 252 shops, with loan assistance of Rs. 80.00 lakhs from H.U.D.C.O. is now nearing completion. The Board is also setting up a Wood Working Plant at Fathenagar. The Civil works are in good progress. In all, a sum of Rs. 159.76 lakhs, inclusive of open market borrowing of Rs. 55.00 lakhs, has been provided for the Housing Board for 1976-77 for implementation of various housing schemes in addition to the schemes proposed to be taken up with HUDCO Funds.

"The Cumulative Housing Deposit Scheme" for Government servants has been revived, according to which 25% of the cost should be paid towards initial deposit either in one lumpsum or monthly installments for a period of five years. This scheme is under active consideration of the Housing Board.

**SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME**

The Slum Clearance Scheme forms part of the State Plan for 1969-70 onwards. Under this scheme, the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has completed 2,366 houses incurring an expenditure of Rs. 138.12 lakhs. For the financial year 1976-77 the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad proposes to take up schemes of "SITE & SERVICES" i.e., Acquisition of Land, developing it and letting it out to Hut Dwellers to construct their houses and a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1976-77.

20 Slum Clearance and Improvement Schemes have so far been sanctioned for implementation in 13 Municipalities. Under these schemes, 4,691 open developed plots, 81 tenements and 2,325 Low Cost Houses have so far been completed. A sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been provided for execution of these schemes during 1976-77.
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN SLUM AREAS

The implementation of environmental Improvement Scheme for the slum areas with Central assistance in the shape of 100% grant has been taken up in the State. The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad prepared schemes with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores covering 88 slums in the twin cities and also secured the approval of the Government of India to the implementation of 75 schemes costing Rs. 1.21 crores. During 1975-76 a sum of Rs. 44.35 lakhs has been provided for Environmental Improvement in slum areas. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been released to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad during 1975-76 to meet committed expenditure and also to take up new schemes which will benefit a population of 5,850 living in slum areas.

A sum of Rs. 44.35 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1976-77 under the head “Urban Development” for these schemes.

ALLOTMENT OF PATTAS BY THE A. P. HOUSING BOARD TO SLUM DWELLERS UNDER 20 POINT ECONOMIC PROGRAMME OF THE PRIME MINISTER

The Government in pursuance of the proceedings of the meeting of the Cabinet Sub-Committee held on 29th August, 1975 in regard to problems relating to granting of pattas to slum dwellers of the cities approved in January, 1976 the proposal of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board allotting free of cost 97 plots of Housing Board near Slaughter House at Amberpet to rehabilitate 97 families of hut dwellers affected by the Development Scheme of Mukkaramjahi Road and also to allot free of cost 36 out of 62 open plots to the existing hut dwellers at Slaughter House (Sastry Nagar), Amberpet.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme now called as the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the community is the principal instrument for provision of workers housing in the Factories sector, apart from the voluntary efforts on the part of employees in the matter of construction of houses for workers of their own. Under the scheme, the employers and co-operative Societies of Industrial Workers are granted subsidy-cum-loans by the State Government for the construction of houses for Industrial Workers. This scheme is executed with the following patterns of assistance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loan:</th>
<th>Subsidy:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. State Agency</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Employers Agency</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Registered Cooperative Housing Societies of eligible Industrial Workers run-on Co-tenancy basis</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A sum of Rs. 1.00 crore has been provided in the Fifth Plan for implementation of this Scheme. In the Budget for 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided to implement the various projects formulated under this Scheme.

**VILLAGE HOUSING PROJECT SCHEME**

Till 1972, the Government have been releasing the loan and grants under this scheme to the Panchayat Samithis as follows:

1. 1/6th of the annual provision for the provision of house sites to landless agricultural workers (grants)
2. 3/6th of the amount for sanction of loans for construction improvement of houses (Loans)
3. 2/6th of the amount for provision of streets and drains (Grants)

The first two programme were dispensed with from 1st April, 1972.

During the year 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs (Rs. 1.00 lakh as grant and Rs. 1.00 lakh as loan) is provided for sanction of grants and loans under this scheme to meet the committed expenditure under the first two programmes and also for implementation of the third programme mentioned above.

**LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT SCHEME**

The following agencies are implementing the scheme:

1. Chairman, Housing Board
2. Chairman, Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam.
3. Director, Municipal Administration, Hyderabad

Under the Scheme, the lands are acquired, developed and allotted to the eligible persons on hire purchase basis are utilised for the construction of houses under Low Income Group Housing and Middle Income Group Housing. The scheme is financed from Life Insurance Corporation funds. The expenditure incurred since implementation of the Scheme and the area developed by the following agencies as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rs. In Lakhs</th>
<th>Area developed in Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, Chairman, Housing Board</td>
<td>185.50</td>
<td>364.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, Town Planning Trust Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>114.10</td>
<td>319.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, Director, Municipal Administration</td>
<td>11.92</td>
<td>37.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1976-77 for implementation of this Scheme through the Housing Board and the Town Planning Trust Visakhapatnam.

**Police Housing Scheme**

Since January, 1972, an expenditure of Rs. 290.00 lakhs has been incurred for providing houses to Police personnel. During the year 1976-77 Government have provided a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs for the construction of quarters for the police personnel.

**Andhra Pradesh**

Cooperative Housing Societies Federation Ltd., Hyd.

The area of operation of the Federation covers all the Districts of Andhra Pradesh. As on 31-12-1975, 664 Cooperative House Building Societies are affiliated to the Federation. The paid-up share capital of the Federation as on 31st December, 1975 amounts to Rs. 81.63 lakhs, which included Rs. 8.75 lakhs as State Government’s participation.

The Federation has sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 369.996 lakhs towards 3,289 applications under Low Income Group Housing and 388.724 lakhs towards 1,677 applications under Middle Income Group Housing Schemes. The total amount disbursed under Low Income Group Housing and Middle Income Group Housing up to 31st December, 1975 right from the inception amounts to Rs. 533.277 lakhs.

**Andhra Pradesh**

Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act 1970

The buildings constructed before August, 1957 come under purview of this Act. Under Section 3 of the Act, the landlords are under obligation to notify the Authorised Officer appointed under the Act, the vacancies which arise in their buildings within 10 days. The Authorised Officer has to take a decision and issue allotment orders so as to reach the landlord within 15 days from the date of receipt of the notice. In case the building is not required by the Government the landlord will be informed of the same. In case the building is allotted and occupied by the allottee, the Authorised Officer will also fix up the reasonable rent of the building under Section 4 of the Act. The aggrieved party can make an application to the controller for Taxation of fair rent under Section 4 of the Act. The Government is empowered to exempt any private building or class of buildings from all or any of the provisions of the Act. There is a provision under the Act for appeal against the orders of the Controller to the Chief Judge Small Causes Court and thereafter for revision in the High Court.

This has come into force in the twin cities and in the municipalities of Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam with effect from 1st February, 1974. Under this Act, any newly constructed building can be requisitioned five years after its construction. The competent authority is empowered to requisition the buildings under this Act, even without a notice of vacancy. The rent payable for the buildings requisitioned under the Act is the rent as may be agreed between the landlord and the Competent Authority or the licensee or the fair rent fixed under Section 9 by the Competent Court.

P. RANGA REDDY
Minister for Finance.

APPENDIX

Notes on the Demand for Grants for Urban Development 1976-77
Demand No. XXIII on Urban Development

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I rise to move the Demand No. XXIII on Urban Development for the year 1976-77.

The Honourable members are aware of the pressures on urban areas due to increasing urbanisation and industrialisation. These trends call for a new look at the regulatory measures and a reorientation of the developmental functions of the Municipal bodies in the State.

I briefly set out the basic conceptual changes and the new perspectives that we are setting forth, for Urban administration. Even though we are faced with the crucial and critical problem of paucity of resources at our disposal for undertaking developmental programmes of any magnitude with the degree of urgency that the programmes really deserve, we have definitely to move in the direction of developmental administration to meet the complex problems of urbanisation and our efforts are aimed at a more desirable and balanced distribution of land and economic activity particularly in metropolitan areas and urban centres which attract new industries. This strategy also takes into account the fact that urban planning and Rural Development go together. It is needless to mention that unless the compulsions of regional and area taken into account and appropriate planning and developmental institutions are set up it will not be possible to ensure regulated development in the Urban areas now emerging as growth and service centres and providing stimuli for development of surrounding rural areas.
Faced with the paucity of funds for taking up developmental activity we are thinking of promoting optimum use of urban land and to see that this scarce resource which will be available due to the enactment of the central law on urban land ceiling by virtue of the statutory provision in the Municipal Acts is itself used as a resource for financing developmental programme particularly their implementation, thus enlarging the approach from a regulatory one to a larger development oriented capable of planning and implementing service and other schemes designed to meet the future needs of urban communities.

Urban Development Authority for Hyderabad Development Area and improvements with the central financial assistance under Six Point Formula.

In this context I am happy to bring to the notice of the House that the Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas (Development) Act, 1975 (Andhra Pradesh Act No. 1 of 1975) was brought into force on 1-10-75 and an Urban Development Authority for the Hyderabad Development Area which is charged with the responsibility of implementing the Development Plan (i.e., Master Plan) for the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad has been constituted and functioning with effect from 2-10-1975.

By virtue of the Act, the Urban Development Authority for the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad is in a position to control the use of land for various purposes such as residential, commercial, industrial etc. by enforcing the zonal regulations as envisaged in the Master Plan. The Act empowers the Authority for planning, coordination development control and for the entire Hyderabad Development Area. The Act also empowers the Authority to hold and manage the vacant land belonging to the Government and situated within the jurisdiction of the Authority.

For the speedy development of cities of Hyderabad a Capital Development Project amounting to Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs has been formulated. It is proposed to utilise the funds made available by the Government of India for implementation of the schemes under the above mentioned project during the fifth plan period.

The Urban Development Authority for the Hyderabad Development Area has formulated the following three schemes under the Integrated Urban Development of Metropolitan cities and Areas of National Importance Sponsored by the Government of India.

1. Muski Mahal Complex. Rs. 185.89 lakhs.
2. Jham Singh Complex. Rs. 164.72 lakhs.
3. Commercial Complex. Rs. 299.02 lakhs.
   Lakdikapul
For implementing the above schemes the Urban Development Authority has sought for the seed capital initially of Rs. 185.00 lakhs by way of loan from the Govt. of India. As soon as the clearance of the Govt. of India is received and their share of seed capital is released the State Government will have to provide their 2/3 share of seed capital for the project. In the Budget Estimate for 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 1.60 crores has therefore been provided for the Hyderabad Metropolitan Scheme.

Grants to The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.

The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad would be requiring a sum of Rs. 125.85 lakhs for completing the left over bits of work of Channelisation of Hussain Sagar surplus course including covering the storm water drain Gowliguda Gurudwara, Aghapura and at Chandanwadi Gosha Mahal and sum of Rs. 50.03 lakhs for the execution of specific developmental works and another of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for Environmental Improvement Schemes in Slum Areas during 1976-77. Against these financial requirements of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, in the Budget Estimate for 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 1.30 crores as special provision to the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the environmental development schemes in the Hyderabad city respectively have been provided.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform the Honourable Members that consequent on the tightening of the collection work and a more careful appraisal of the assessments, it is expected that the total collections of taxes, in the current year, will reach an all-time high. This will enable the Corporation to undertake and complete special schemes for the greater good of the citizens of the twin cities. Members are aware, that already considerable amount of work has been done in clearing encroachments and providing alternative sites for the people who were, in the past, hawking their wares on the street. I would, in this connection, like to mention that the Chikkadpalli Market Complex has already been completed and four more market complexes are being taken up. When these are completed, they will not only provide increased marketing facilities to the locality where they are situated, but will also help in further removing the congestion caused by vendors on the street. Commercial complexes, on a large scale, are also contemplated and the President of India, during the last summer, laid the foundation for the major complex opposite the Fisheries Department.

Funds provided for the benefit of the twin cities under the Six Point Formula are also being allotted to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and already work has been commenced on the Indira National Park. Other items of benefit to the public are: improve-
100 10th March, 1976.

Appendix.

ment to the grave yards and setting up of two electric crematoria, modernisation of the sewage and garbage disposal system, etc., With the notification of the Master Plan, the Corporation will coordinate its activities with the Hyderabad Urban Development Authority and the formation of the Ring Roads contemplated under the Master Plan, will be taken up. Thus, it will be seen that while more resources would enable the Corporation to achieve better results quickly, with the limited resources added to the assistance made available, the Corporation is taking all-out efforts to ensure that its slogan i.e., "A NICEST CITY TO LIVE IN" becomes a reality.

WATER SUPPLY:

The Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department has been striving hard for providing adequate supply of water for domestic purposes of resident population within the Municipal limits and for use of industrial units within and outside the Municipal limits and for other needs. Besides the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, 54 Municipal towns out of a total of 83, are provided with protected water supply schemes. The execution of Water supply schemes in 15 more Municipalities have been taken up and these are at various stages of progress. The Water supply schemes of the remaining 14 Municipalities are proposed to be taken up and completed by the end of the 5th Five Year Plan.

HYDERABAD WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities are getting 60 Mgd. from the three sources of Osman Sagar, Himayat Sagar and Manjira Water Supply Scheme Phase I, against their requirements of 94-50. Manjira Water Supply Scheme Phase II costing Rs. 12.05 crores has been taken up to supply additional 33 Mgd. of water. The work is at various stages of progress. At the same time the work of remodeling of distribution system i.e., construction of five reservoirs and laying of distribution lines in certain unserved areas like Red Hills, low level Banjara and Tattikhana in Hyderabad city has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 8.717 crores and it is programmed to complete major works of Manjira Water Supply Scheme Phase II besides accelerating the pace of progress on remodeling distribution system during 1976-77. The foundation for a reservoir with a Water-spread of 164 K.M. in Singur Village of Andole Taluk in Medak District to meet the drinking water requirements of Hyderabad city also, was laid by the Chief Minister of Karnataka Sri Devaraj Urs on 15.2.1976. The Singur Reservoir will have a storage capacity of 30 tmc feet. Water will be letdown into the river from the reservoir and picked up at the Manjira barrage and pumped into the city. When completed the Singur Project will supply 4 tmc feet of water to Hydera-
bad to meet its drinking water requirements. The requirement of funds on the above project during 1976-77 are in the order or Rs. 526.00 lakhs. As against this a sum of Rs. 559.40 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1976 77.

**MEHADRIGADDA WATER SUPPLY SCHEME:**

The Mehadrigadda Water Supply Scheme which was limping in the past owing to inadequate resources has been expedited with central assistance and diverting funds from Manjira Water Supply Scheme Phase II. The Scheme is to cost Rs. 6.22 crores and designed to supply 2.5 Mgd. of water Visag Zinc Smelter Plant and 4.5 Mgd. of water to meet the constructional requirements of Visakhapatnam Steel plant and other industries. An Amount of Rs. 191.00 lakhs was spent on the Scheme up to March, 1975 and during 1975-76 the expenditure is of the order to Rs. 161.00 lakhs which includes Rs. 61.00 lakhs under central assistance. The requirements of funds during 1976-77 is Rs. 170.00 lakhs to meet the committed expenditure and to complete the scheme as per Schedule.

**WARANGAL WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME LOWER MANAIR PROJECT**

There is acute scarcity of drinking water in Warangal City. The work on Manair Dam has been started under the Pochampad Project. It is necessary now to take up the Public Health portion of work. The detailed investigation has already been completed and it is estimated to cost Rs. 610.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided during 1976-77 to start with.

**WATER SUPPLY TO NAGARJUNA FERTILIZERS AT KAKINADA**

The existing Water Supply Scheme of Kakinada Municipality requires improvements to meet the present increased domestic water supply requirements and of the Nagarjuna Fertilizer Plant which is being established at Kakinada and requires 12 Mgd. The total cost of the comprehensive project to meet the domestic supply and the requirements of Fertilizer Plant is estimated at Rs. 8.50 crores. It is proposed to take up the schemes in stages and stage I is designed to supply 6 Mgd. of raw water the Fertilizer Plant. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1976-77 for this scheme.

**WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES OF MUNICIPALITIES**

As stated earlier 54 out of a total of 83 Municipalities have been provided with protected water supply schemes by the end of
1975-76 with institutional financial assistance. During 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 78.00 lakhs has been proposed as state's share for the water supply schemes of the municipalities comprising of Rs. 54.75 lakhs as loan and Rs. 23.25 lakhs as grant, against which a loan assistance of Rs. 203.75 lakhs will be raised from the Life Insurance Corporation. This financial assistance is meant for 19 continuing schemes and starting of new schemes in 7 more municipalities. Thus by the end of 1976-77, as many as 65 out of a total of 83 municipalities in the State will have protected water supply scheme covering a population of 3.82 millions.

The work on Kalyani Reservoir Scheme for supplying water to Tirupathi at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.99 crores which is financed by the Thirumala Thirupathi Devasthanam and the municipality is in progress.

**STATE BOARD FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION**

Honourable members are aware of the serious health hazards posed by the pollution of water and air. As the provisions in the existing Acts are not sufficiently elaborate and effective to take action against pollution the Government adopted the Central Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Act 6 of 1974) with effect from 30.7.1975. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have constituted a State Board for the prevention and control of water pollution on 24.1.1976 consisting of twelve members with Secretary to Government as its Chairman and a full time member Secretary in the rank of Chief Engineer. As the Board has started functioning it is now hoped that the pollution of water by the industrial and other effluents would be prevented and controlled effectively.

**TOWN PLANNING**

The Town Planning Department continued to assist municipalities in the State in their developmental activities relating to the development of Towns and cities on proper lines. 28 cities and towns were taken up for preparation or Master Plans by the Town Planning Department and so far Master Plans for Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur, Warangal, Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Eluru, Nizamabad and Kothagudem have been sanctioned. The Master Plans for another three municipalities of Nellore, Tirupathi and Ongole have been formally approved by the Government and returned to the respective Municipalities for notification and the Master Plans for 15 Municipalities already taken up for preparation by the Town Planning Department are under various stages of preparation. Grants-in-aid are provided by the Government for the Municipalities for implementation of the Master Plans and for
the year 1976-77 a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for the Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam and Rs. 1.00 lakh each for the Municipalities of Rajahmundry, Cuddapah, Nellore, Tirupathi and the Kothagudem Notified Area Committee.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has also been provided in the budget for advancing loans to Municipalities under Urban Development for specific works like formation and widening of roads and construction of culverts etc. Besides the above Rs. 1.50 lakhs each have been provided for establishing Regional Planning Cell and Traffic Cell during 1976-77.

TOWN PLANNING TRUST, VISAKHAPATNAM.

The Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam was set up to implement the Development programmes envisaged in the Master Plan of Visakhapatnam. The Trust has so far acquired about 660.00 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 80.00 lakhs and has developed 320 acres in 14 colonies. The laying of roads providing amenities and service connections in 11 colonies is almost over and this is being done in the remaining 3 colonies. The Trust also proposed to develop five more colonies and take up road widening schemes.

Gandhi Place (Commercial Complex) a three storied building to cater to the needs of local shopping and office accommodation at Siripuram in Waltair area at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.93 lakhs is nearing completion and the work at Nehrunagar is in progress.

Integrated Urban Development Schemes under seed capital have been formulated by the Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam also. A project report for Visakhapatnam and its vicinity has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India. The requirement of seed capital for the entire project is of the order of Rs. 992.70 lakhs.

The proposed programmes of the Trust under seed capital, sites and services, Land Acquisition and Development are meant for providing Housing and sites to the Economically Weaker Sections.

Slum Clearance, Environmental Development Urban Development Schemes.

Financial assistance in the shape of loan and subsidy is provided for the Municipalities to take up Slum Clearance Schemes and for the year 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs (Rs. 8.00 lakhs loan and Rs. 8.00 lakhs subsidy) has been provided.

Financial assistance is also being released for environmental improvements of slum areas for providing minimum facilities of water supply, roads, street lighting, drainage, latrines and community baths.
in such of the Municipalities whose population exceed 3 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 24.33 lakhs is provided in the budget for 1976-77 and the Municipalities of Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Guntur having a population of 3 lakhs and over are eligible for this financial assistance.

An amount of Rs. 7.45 lakhs is also provided in 1976-77 for sanction of loans to the Municipalities to take up remunerative schemes.

Besides this the Government have also provided an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for advancing grant-in-aid to the Municipalities for meeting the 50% of the expenditure connected with the revision of scale of pay sanctioned by the Government in 1971.

MUNICIPAL COMMON GOOD FUND

Municipal Common Good Fund is formed from out of the proceeds of surcharge levied at the rate of 5% of the property tax in Municipalities having a population of 15,000 and about 47.5% of the proceeds of the surcharge go for the constitution of the Municipal Common Good Fund. This fund is operated by the Government for advancing loans to Municipalities for improved surfacing of roads and lanes, construction of modern and hygienic latrines, taking up remunerative enterprises including Markets etc., water supply and drainage schemes, erection, enlargement and purchase of buildings apparatus and furniture required for the elementary schools.

The rate of interest charged on the loans advanced from the Municipal Common Good Fund shall not exceed 3% per annum and repayment of the loan is spread over a period of 20 years. Upto 31-3-1975 an amount of Rs. 80,00,000.00 has been sanctioned to the Municipalities from the Municipal Common Good Fund. For the year 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 18,00,000.00 has been provided for advancing loans under the Municipal Common Good Fund.

REVISION OF THE SCALES OF PAY OF NON-TEACHING EMPLOYEES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES

The Government of Andhra Pradesh issued order revising the scales of pay merging the Dearness Allowance to their employees and similar orders have been issued by the Government in respect of the non-teaching employees of the Municipalities. The Revised Scales of pay will take effect from 1-5-1975 or from the date of option exercised by these employees. The extra expenditure on this account shall be met from the Municipal fund of the respective Municipalities. The question of revision of the fixed pay of the employees of the Municipalities is under active consideration of the Government.
I must also mention that apart from these broad areas of activity the Government have taken steps of budgetary significance by providing amounts during 1976-77 under Demand No.1 for payment of compensation to the Municipalities and the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad for:

- Abolition of Octroi in the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad: Rs. 41,92,000
- Abolition of Octroi in Municipalities in the Telangana Region: Rs. 2,18,800
- Abolition of Tax on certain professions in Municipalities: Rs. 42,500
- Abolition of toll tax, Motor Vehicle tax, licence fee, Cycle Tax in Municipalities: Rs. 58,22,200

ELECTIONS TO THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE STATE

I must mention that out of the 83 Municipalities in the State elected councils are functioning in two Municipalities of Bobbili and Mangalagiri besides the Kothagudem Notified Area Committee. 80 Municipalities area under the administrative control of Special Officers.

It is mandatory under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965 to adopt Assembly Electoral Rolls for purposes of conducting elections to the Municipal Councils. As per the programme previously fixed by the Election Commission of India, the Electoral Rolls of the revised Assembly constituencies were to be finally published in June, 1975. The Government with a view to adopt the revised Assembly Electoral Rolls as finally published and to see that no citizen who is eligible to exercise his franchise is denied the opportunity to vote had decided to post-pone the elections to 80 Municipalities to September, 1975 so that the elected councils could come into office on 1-10-1975. While the process to conduct elections to the said Municipalities was going on, Emergency was proclaimed during the month of June, 1975 and the Government have decided to postpone the Conduct of elections to the 80 Municipalities including Vijayawada sine-die.

ELECTION TO THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF HYDERABAD

The Civic administration of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has been under the charge of Special Officer since 2nd August, 1970. Instead of Electoral Rolls being prepared by the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad for conducting elections, the Government decided to adopt revised Assembly Electoral Rolls which
were to be finally published in June, 1975 and decided to postpone the conduct of election of councillors to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad to October, 1975 so that the elected councillors may come into office on 1st November, 1975. Consequent on the declaration of Emergency by the Government of India, the Government have decided to postpone the conduct of elections to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad also sine-die.

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