Film Development Corporation in the State

451—

7506 Q.—Sarvasri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi (Gudur) and A. Sriramulu:— Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Andhra Pradesh Film Development Corporation which has been started recently; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to start a film institute in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister for Finance (Sri P. Ranga Reddy) :— (a) To meet the shortage of cinema houses, construction of multi-purpose auditoriums and to set up film studios, colour labs, shooting floors and financing the industry to develop in a comprehensive way.

(b) No Sir.

An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Member.

[245]

Oral Answers to Questions.

I. Incidence of Tuberculosis: Since 1970, there has been a significant decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis. However, it is still a major health concern. What steps are being taken to further reduce its spread?

II. Education Policy: What is the government's policy on education, particularly in rural areas?

III. Agriculture: What measures are being taken to increase agricultural production?

IV. Healthcare: What is being done to improve the overall healthcare system?

V. Infrastructure: What progress is being made in infrastructure development?

VI. Environment: What steps are being taken to protect the environment and combat climate change?

VII. Employment: What measures are being taken to create employment opportunities?

VIII. Social Welfare: What is being done to provide social welfare to the underprivileged sections of the society?

IX. Sports: What is the government's policy on sports and physical fitness?

X. Foreign Policy: What is the government's foreign policy, particularly in relation to neighboring countries?

XI. Economy: What is being done to stabilize the economy and reduce inflation?

XII. Law and Order: What measures are being taken to maintain law and order in the country?

(1) గురించి ప్రశ్నలు సమాధానాలు : — నిందించిన సమఝు నివృత్తి

(2) మాత్రములానికి దొరికిన ప్రశ్నలు నివృత్తి 

(3) సమాధానాలు సమఝు నివృత్తి: — ఎండూ మాత్రములు

(4) మాత్రములానికి దొరికిన ప్రశ్నలు నివృత్తి 

(5) ప్రశ్నలు సమఝు నివృత్తి: — మాత్రములు సమఝు 

(6) ప్రశ్నలు సమఝు నివృత్తి: — మాత్రములు సమఝు 

(7) ప్రశ్నలు సమఝు నివృత్తి: — మాత్రములు సమఝు 

(8) ప్రశ్నలు సమఝు నివృత్తి: — మాత్రములు సమఝు

Sri A. Srimulu (Eluru):—The objectives of this Corporation are indeed laudable, but the composition reveals that all most all the Directors in this Board of management of this Corporation are I.A.S Officers. I don't know how they are technically qualified because it is a technical thing. Whether those gentlemen will be able to fulfill its objectives Why some technical persons are not put on the Board of management What is the total capital investment on this Corporation and what is the financial limits to which its transactions can go.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—It is true and I am in agreement with the Hon. Member, that this Body alone cannot fulfill the objectives for which the Film Development Corporation has been constituted. The Government felt that still such time we make recruitment of some technical persons and complete other preliminary things, these people would be able to manage. Certainly it is the desire of the Government to include as many non-officials who are competent and experienced in the field. It will take a couple of months.

Sri A. Srimulu:—Much would depend on the money that you place at the disposal of the Corporation What is its borrowing capacity ?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—Nearly it will come to one crore of rupees.
Nationalisation of Sirpur Paper Mills and Sirsilk Company

452—

*7394 Q.—Sri P.V. Ramana (Anakapalli) :— Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to nationalise Sirpur Paper Mills and Sirsilk Company; and

(b) if so, when?

Oral Answers to Questions.

The Minister for Industries (Sri P. Basi Reddy):— (a) No Sir
(b) Does not arise.

"Andhra Tubes and Tyres" Factory at Perecherla, Guntur

453—

*7561 Q.—Sri NissankaraoVenkataratnam (Guntur-II) :—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence was issued by Industries Department for "Andhra Tubes and Tyres" factory at Perecherla near Guntur.
(b) if so, the partners of the company; and
(c) the loans granted to the company by A.P.I.D.C., A.P.S. S.I.D-C. and Finance Corporation etc.?

Sri P. Basi Reddy. (a) Yes Sir near Mangalagiri in Guntur District and not at Perecherla.
(b) 1. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited.
   2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation as a Joint venture.
(c) No loans have been granted to the Company by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation and Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation.
CONSTRUCTION OF NEW WARDS AND BUILDINGS IN GOVERNMENT HEAD-QUARTER'S HOSPITAL, NIZAMABAD.

(a) Two new wards and out-patient block and cubicals have been constructed since 1974. They are provided with all amenities.

(b), (c) and (d) :— A statement is placed on The table of the House.

(b) Name of ward/Building completed since 1974 in Government Head-Quarters Hospital. N izam abad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of ward/Building</th>
<th>Estimated Cost Rupees</th>
<th>Amount Spent Rupees-Paise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paediatric ward.</td>
<td>1,03,000</td>
<td>1,78,339.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special ward.</td>
<td>2,04,000</td>
<td>1,64,311.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-patient and Cubicals</td>
<td>3,34,500</td>
<td>3,89,879.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>Government Grant. Public Donations.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Paediatric ward.</td>
<td>Rupees 1,67,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Special ward.</td>
<td>Rupees 50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Out-patient and Cubicals.</td>
<td>Rupees 2,34,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(b)</th>
<th>Date of Commencement</th>
<th>Date of Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Paediatric ward.</td>
<td>17.6.1972.</td>
<td>25.6.1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Special ward.</td>
<td>17.6.1972.</td>
<td>19.4.1974</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reasons for delay in completion of the buildings are:

(i) The under reamed pile Foundation is quite a new pattern adopted for foundations of above buildings which caused sufficient delay in execution due to lack of experience.

(ii) The contractor is one and same for all the new wards constructed, as a result of which the contractor could not taken up work simultaneously for all the buildings.

(iii) The sudden abnormal enhancement of market rates for sanitary and water supply fixtures, was the main cause for no response to the sub-works from agencies.

(iv) Alterations of floorings as suggested by the hospital authorities, deviating the sanctioned items of Ellis pattern flooring to polished shabad stone flooring and terrazo flooring resulted in sufficient delay for completion and for getting approval of the new items and the rates thereon.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:— From the statement it is clear that Rs. 3 lakhs public contribution has been made for the construction of these buildings and workshops. For making effective use of these wards no ramps are provided in this building for carrying these patients to upstairs or down-stairs, from ward to ward and to operation theatres. Without the provision of these ramps these buildings have practically become useless. Whether it has come to the notice of the Hon. Minister, if so, what action has been taken to provide these necessary ingredients for the double-storied or treble storied ward.

Sri K. Rajamallu:— That was not brought to the notice of the department. If that is really necessary, we will certainly make a provision after examining the importance of that thing.
Water and Light Facilities to the Nurses Quarters in Govt. Head-Quarters Hospital, Nizamabad.

455

*7117 Q.—Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buildings such as Nurses Quarters and Morgue in Government Head Quarters Hospital, Nizamabad without lighting and water-tap facility:

(b) the reasons for not providing these basic requirements:

(c) whether the Government propose to provide these facilities without any further delay?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—(a) There are no buildings without lighting and water facilities also. The Nurses Quarters have both the facilities. The mortuary has no provision for electricity.

(b) There is no necessity to provide electricity to the mortuary.

(c) Does not arise.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—The Class IV employees quarters are not provided with water-supply and electricity. When these facilities would be provided to these quarters?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—The Director of Medical Service has submitted proposals for supplying water and electricity to class IV employees. This is under consideration. As soon as the decision is taken, we will extend the facilities.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—The Minister is telling us that all the amenities have been provided even that basic requirements such as electricity. I do not think the Minister is right. Because most of the hospitals do not have their own generators. Yesterday, I had been to a hospital in Hyderabad City. Suddenly the electricity is failed. The patients were in operation theatre. Will the Medical Department provide generators to all the hospitals?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—We have taken a decision to provide generators to all the important teaching hospitals.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—We have taken a decision to provide generators to all the important teaching hospitals.
CONSTRUCTION OF HINDU TEMPLES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES BY THE TIRUMALA TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAMS

456—

(a) the names of countries in which Trust Board of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams decided to construct Hindu Temples:

(b) the amount of expenditure proposed to be incurred by T.T.D. Trust Board and other institutions: together with their names and individuals respectively;

(c) the names of those temples; and

(d) the time by which the construction of those temples will be completed?

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

(a), (b), (c) and (d): Answer is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) The Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams has not decided to construct temples in any country. However at the request of the Hindu Temples Society of North America, it decided to assist the Society by donating Rs. 11.20 lakhs for the construction of temples at New York and Rs. 4 lakhs for the construction of temples at Pittsburgh. The donation is mostly in the shape of material like Status stone pillars etc.

(b) The following are the particulars of donations made in favour of the Hindu Temple Society, North America, in addition to the donations proposed by the Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams mentioned in clause (a) above:

1. Sri Lakshminarasimhaswamy Devasthanam, Yadagirigutta 3,000
2. Sri Seetharamachandraswamy Devasthanam, Bhadrachalam 1,000
3. Sri Varahalakshminarasimhaswamy Devasthanam, Simhachalam 5,000
4. Sri-Poornaranga-Vijayalakshmi, Vijayawada 5,000
5. Sri Bhavanarayanaswamy temple, Ponnur 1,000
6. Sri Veera Venkateswara Satyanarayana Swamy Devasthanam, Annavaram 5,000
7. Sri Brahmaramba Mallikarjunaswamy Devasthanam, Srisailam. 2,500
8. Sri Venkateswaraswamy Temple, Dwaraka-Tirumala. 2,500
9. Common Good Fund Committee of the Endowments Department. 25,000

(c) The following are the names of temples that are being constructed by the Hindu Temple Society at New York and Pittsburgh.

AT NEW YORK

Main temple: Sri Ganapathi Temple (In stone)
Sub Temples: Sri Venkateswaraswamy Temple (Mahavishnu)
Sri Padmavathi Temple (Lakshmi)
Sri Subrahmanya Swamy Temple; and Sri Siva Temple. (All sub-temples in brick)

AT PITTSBURGH

Main temple: Sri Venkateswaraswamy temple. (All these temples in brick only)
Sub-temples: Sri Thayar (Lakshmi or Andal Temple)
Sri Padmavathi Temple

(d) The construction of the temple at New York is expected to be completed in June 76. The construction of the temple at Pittsburgh is expected to be completed by Oct. 1976.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Representation For Labourers on The Board of Directors of Industries

457—

*7207 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to give representation for labourers on the Board of Directors of Industries under Public Sector and Institutions under quasi-Government sector;

(b) if so, the time from which it will come in to force: and

(c) the names of Industries or Institutions in which such representation has so far been given?

The Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjaiah):—

(a) The Government have agreed in principle to associate representation of workers on the Board of Directors.

(b) No time limit is fixed.

(c) In Hyderabad, Allwyn Metal Works, Hyderabad, a workers representative has been appointed on the Board of Directors. In some Cooperative Sugar Factories the byelaws have been amended providing for workers representation on the Board of Directors. But as these factories are now managed by Special Officers, no representative of workers could be associated yet in the Management.

Sri T. Anjaiah:—This requires separate question.
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Sri T. Anjiah:—We have already issued a G. O.

**LARGE-SCALE PLANTATION IN INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES**

458—

*7209 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:— Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to get an enactment to make large-scale plantations in Industrial complexes compulsory for maintaining ecological balance;
(b) whether any Industrial complexes of public sector or private sector have already accepted this proposal for implementations; and

(c) if so, what are they?

Sri T. Anjiah. (a) The draft amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Factories Rules, 1960 requiring the Occupier of a factory employing 100 or more workers to plant and maintain trees within the premises of the factory has been published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 9-2-1976.

(b) and (c) The draft will be confirmed after the expiry of three months from the date of its publication after considering objections or suggestions, if any.

Mr. Speaker:—Question No. 459 is postponed.

Misappropriation of Funds By The President of Kollapur Panchayat Samithi

460—

*7604 Q.—Sri K. Rangadass (Kollapur):—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) when the letter containing the particulars of the misuse of powers and also misappropriation of nearly 60-70 thousand rupees by the President of Panchayati Samithi of Kollapur which was submitted to the Hon. Chief Minister with a request to take steps to institute an enquiry into it and to remove him, has been received by the Department; and

(b) the reason for not taking any action in the matter even after a lapse of five months?

The Minister for Panchayati Raj Sri L. Lakshmanadas:—

(a) The letter containing the allegations was received by the Department on 21-3-1975.

(b) The allegations have been got enquired by the District Collector Mhabubnagar and the enquiry report is under examination by the Government.
Honouring of Prominent Persons in World Telugu Conference

461—

*6980 Q.—Sri B. Ramasarma Devarkonda :—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prominent persons who were honoured at the World Telugu Conference;

(b) the number of poets, artists and freedom fighters honoured among them; and

(c) when ‘Telugu’ will be introduced as official language of the State?

The Minister for Education (Sri M. V. Krishna Rao):—
Oral Answers to Questions

(a) 239 prominent persons of various walks of life were honoured during the World Telugu Conference.

(b) Poets: 29
Artists: 53 (This Category consist of Dance, Dramas (Stage films and Music)

Freedom fighters: 14

(c) Telugu has already been introduced as official language in all Government offices at Taluk level and below with affect from 23-4-1974 for correspondence of non-statutory nature and for correspondence with general public. It will be introduced in all other Government offices in the State in gradual stages.
Arrangements Made For The World Telugu Conference

462—

*6895 Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai (Yellareddy):—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the dates on which the first World Telugu Conference was held at Kakathiyanagar, Hyderabad and the number of foreign delegates who attended the same;

(b) the state-wise delegates attended the conference from our country and district-wise from Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether arrangements were made for their lodging and Boarding?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—(a) From 12-4-1975 to 18-4-1975 (both days inclusive). 92 Foreign delegates have attended the conference.

(b) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

### NUMBER OF DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS DISTRICT-WISE IN ANDHRA PRADESH WHO ATTENDED THE WORLD TELUGU CONFERENCE AT HYDERABAD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>No. of Delegates</th>
<th>No. of Observers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Adilabad.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mahaboobnagar.</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Nizamabad.</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Karimnagar.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Srikakulam.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Nalgonda</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Prakasam</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Krishna</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. West Godavari</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
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<td>15. Warangal</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Guntur</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. East Godavari</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Anantapur</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Nellore</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Chittoor</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Hyderabad District (including Reception Committee members who have enrolled themselves as delegates.)</td>
<td>2,411</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>4,439</td>
<td>235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Oral Answers to Questions.

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri Bhattam Sriramamurthy):—a) Yes Sir,

b & c) A few posts are made permanent. The question of making some more posts permanent is under consideration.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Whether this Committee has completed its work and if so, when it has completed its work and what are its recommendations with regard to posts in Government hostels?
Sri A. Sriramulu:—This Committee was set up in the year 1973. 2½ years time has gone; and if it is not able to finalise this matter, how can we expect that it can complete its work. Is the Committee a permanent one?

Sri Bhattam Sriramamurthy:—The above Committee was set up on permanent basis to review the matters at the end of the previous financial year and to make recommendations regarding making the temporary posts that are in existence for more than 3 years, permanent; on the principles already laid down.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Atleast the Minister should assure us that the work would be completed in 3 months and the staff in Government hostels will be made permanent, because there is no job security. On account of lack of job security, these people are resorting to malpractices. Will the Minister complete the work within 3 months and make major number of posts permanent?

Grant to the A. P. Sports Council

Grant to the A. P. Sports Council

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

(a) the total amount of grants provided by the Government to the A. P. Sports Council;

(b) the amount spent by the Council for sports activities in the Andhra Region;

(c) the amount spent on sports activities in the State Capital; and

(d) whether there are any sports instructors; and if so, the number?
The Minister for Tourism (Sri Ch. Devananda Rao):—

a) Rs. 10/- lakhs for 1974-75.
b) Rs. 3.35 lakhs for 1974-75.
c) Rs. 2,70,962/- for 1974-75.
d) Yes, Sir. There are 51 of whom 44 are full time and 7 are part-time coaches.

9-10 a.m.

*Sri A. Sriramulu:—Out of the total amount of Rs. 10 lakhs, a sum of 3,33,000 is allotted for the Andhra Region. Is it on population basis or sports activities, or education and cultural growth? Does the Government think the amount of Rs. 3,35,000/- is enough for the activities in the Andhra Region?

**Dr. Ch. Devenda Rao:—There is no definite basis for the allocation. However, the amount is calculated based on the requirements of the Andhra Region. The Government believes that this amount is sufficient for the activities in the Andhra Region.

*Sri A. Sriramulu:—We are told that there are 51 coaches. There is a feeling that the claims of many of those people working in those districts, for promotion, have not been considered while the claims of their counterparts elsewhere are getting priority. How far is it true?

Dr. Ch. Devenda Rao:—In twin cities there are 21 coaches—15 full time and 6 part-time. In Andhra region 24 coaches; 6 coaches in Telangana. Besides that we have 15 N. I. S. coaches sponsored and supported by the Government of India, out of which 9 are in twin cities, 2 in Warangal, 1 in Nizamabad and 1 in Kakinada. As far as promotions are concerned, I shall look into it and see if any injustice was done.
Qyai Answers to Questions.

12th March, 1976. 265

Dr. Ch. Devananda Rao: — There are lady coaches.

Q 5. M. P. — Is there any lady coach in the train?

Dr. Ch. Devananda Rao: — There are lady coaches.
STARTING OF TEXTILE COMPLEX AT HYDERABAD

465—

*7256 Q.— Sri P. V. Ramana:— Will the Minister for Handloom and Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Textile complex at Hyderabad,

(b) if so, the products that will be produced in that complex,

(c) what will be the investment for the Textile complex and

(d) how it will be secured?

The Minister for Handlooms and Textiles (Sri K. V. Keshavulu):—

(a) Yes Sir,

(b) Production units are not proposed to be located in the building to be constructed for Textile complex which is meant for locating the Offices of the institutions connected with textile Industry.

(c) Rs. 25 Lakhs approximately.

(d) It is proposed to be secured from the member institutions of the Andhra Pradesh Textile complex cooperative Society.

Mr. Speaker,—Question relates only to the textile corporation.
Mr. Speaker:—No production.

*6402 Q.—Sri Nallapareddy Sreenivasul Reddy:—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have applied for a loan to the world bank for the protected water supply schemes in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the amount asked; and

(c) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide loan?

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

(a) A project report for accelerating the pace of Rural Water Supply Programme in problem areas was prepared and submitted to the Government of India for obtaining loan assistance from the World Bank.

(b) Rs. 922.00 millions.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India and also of the World Bank.

Oral Answers to Questions.

మాత్రముండి నుండి ఒక కాలం ప్రపంచ శక్తిగా ఉంది. ఈ కాలంలో మేధావులు ప్రాంతాన్ని శక్తిపూర్వక నిర్మించారు. ఆయన పర్యాప్తమైన బహుషాస్త్రాలను మాత్రమే ప్రస్తుతం కలిగి ఉంటాయి. మేధావులు ప్రాంత శక్తి వహిస్తుంటాయి. మేధావులు ప్రాంతాన్ని శక్తిపూర్వక నిర్మించారు. సాధారణంగా మేధావులు ప్రాంత శక్తి వహిస్తుంటాయి. మేధావులు ప్రాంత శక్తి వహిస్తుంటాయి. మేధావులు ప్రాంత శక్తి వహిస్తుంటాయి. 

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మేధావులు ప్రాంత శక్తి వహిస్తుంటాయి.

PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY SCHEME OF KALIVALAPALEM OF INDUKURPET SAMITHI

234—

*(6210—(x) Q.—Sri N. Venkatratnam Naidu (Rapur) :— Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a protected water supply scheme has been sanctioned for Kalivalapalem of Indukurpet Samithi, Nellore District and completed ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Sarpanch of the said village is collecting Rs. 2,000 per tap from the owner of each house;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the amount so collected is not shown in the accounts of the Panchayat ; and

(d) whether the Panchayati Raj Department has received any petitions from the villagers in this regard?

Sri L. Lakshmanadas :—(a) Yes Sir. The Collector, Nellore sanctioned the scheme under Drought Relief Programme on 50% contribution basis.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes Sir.

**Short Notice Questions and Answers**

Salaries to the Staff of the taken over Gosha Hospital, Venkatagiri.

**S&M.Q.No. 7732-U — Sri O. Venkatasubbaiah (Venkatagiri) —**

Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gosha Hospital at Venkatagiri was taken over by the Government on 3-5-76 absorbing the staff;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the salaries of the whole staff including Sweepers, Scavengers and Dhobi were paid on par with the staff of Government Hospitals up to 1968;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Director, Medical and Health Services ordered that the salaries of Sweepers, Scavengers and Dhobi should be paid from contingencies and not as regular employees; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether they will be paid salaries as regular employees as hitherto?
The Minister for Health (Sri K. Rajamallu) :—(a) The Gosha Hospital, Venkatagiri has been taken over by the Government with a condition that the existing staff will be absorbed if they fulfil the rules of recruitment in Government in similar post.

(b) The information is not readily available and it will be furnished in due course.

(c) As per the G.O.Ms.No. 2335, Health dt. 19-10-66 that the Scavengers, Dhobies and Sweepers shall be paid from contingencies.

(d) Does not arise.

The following existing staff of Gosha Hospital be taken subject to the condition that the staff satisfy the rules of recruitment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff nurse</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwife</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compounders</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayahs</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scavengers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhobi</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sri A. Sreeramulu :—This is a very simple issue. Government has undertaken the responsibility of absorbing the staff of this hospital provided they satisfy rules and regulations. Ten long years have gone. What is the action taken by the Government to verify whether these persons satisfy the rules or not ? In each of the cases where they satisfied, why absorption orders were not given?
Sri K. Rajamallu:—The question is very simple, I agree. But all these figures are not available in the Directorate here. We have asked the D.M.H.O., Nellore to furnish all the particulars, as to how many posts are going to be absorbed on permanent basis. I will separately answer.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—What is the object of this short notice question? The object is to elicit some information as to why such abnormal delay of 10 years has occurred. Some body responsible for this will have to be punished because there is no job security for those people. The hon. Minister says that he has no information. We want your protection, Sir. The hon. Minister should have contacted the concerned people on phone and got the information. Perhaps, we are where we were 10 years ago.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—This difficulty we are facing. As far as the short notice question is concerned, we have contacted the local officers to-day and I spoke to the officers and they have searched for the records in the Directorate, they could not trace out any records; they have immediately contacted the District Medical Officer, Nellore. In 3 or 4 days I will get information; after that I will certainly place on the table of the House. This is the difficulty we are experiencing as far as short notice questions are concerned.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—This question may kindly be postponed.

Mr. Speaker:—This is postponed. It will be called 5 days later.

Non-payment of Salaries to the Staff working in Mobile Health Hospital, Dornala.

S.N.Q.No. 7734-K:—Sarvasri M. Nasar Baig and D. Prakasam.—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Govt. are aware of the fact that the Nurses, Compounder, M.N.Os and F.N.Os working in the Mobile Health Hospital at Dornala are not paid their salaries for the last 6 months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—(a) Yes, Sir. Orders sanctioning the continuance of the posts in the Mobile Medical Unit Dornala have been issued in G. O. Ms. No. 158, Health, dated 19-2-1976.

(b) Proposals were received from the Director of Tribal Welfare for further continuance of the staff working in the Mobile Medical Unit, Dornala, for the period from 1-3-1974 to 29-2-1976 during the month of November, 1975; and after examination of the

proposals in consultation with Finance Department, orders were issued.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Proposals for continuance were received in November, 1975 and orders were issued in February, 1976. It means there was a time lag of nearly 4 months. This is a question of survival of the employees. Will the Hon'ble Minister examine the question as to why there was a delay of 4 Months in issuing orders for continuance.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—The Director of Medical Services has also been asked in Government memo dated 5-3-76 to state reasons for non-submission of proposals by him for continuance of staff in the mobile medical unit beyond 28-2-74 because it was his responsibility to submit the proposals. His reply is awaited. After getting the reply, I will certainly take action.

Non-Payment of Salaries to the staff of Viswodaya College, Venkatagiri.

465-C—

S.N. Q. No. 7736-S.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the salaries of the staff of the Viswodaya College at Venkatagiri in Nellore District have not been paid for the last three months.

(b) if so, the reasons for the same.

(c) whether the disbursing authority of salaries is the District Educational Officer, Nellore; and

(d) if so, whether the Govt. immediately direct the District Educational Officer to disburse the salaries to the staff who are starving?

The Minister for Education (Sri M.V. Krishna Rao) :—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The principal failed to remit the tuition fees collected from the pupils during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 into the State Bank of India, Nellore inspite clear instructions from the District Educational Officer, Nellore and Director of Higher Education. To avoid over-payments, the salaries were withheld by the District Educational Officer, Nellore.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Director of Higher Education has now directed the District Educational Officer, Nellore to release the amount due for payment of salaries deducting the amount of tuition fees collected by the College.
12th March 1976.  
Short Notice Questions and Answers

(1) స్ట్రాయర్ ప్రస్తుతంతో: — మాత్రమే, ముద్ర చదుడు గారు
తీసినా ప్రత్యేకం. మిత్రాలు నాణ్యం కూడా నమస్కరించిన ప్రత్యేకం.
స్త్రికపట్టి చదుడు గారు సహాయ నమస్కరించిన ప్రత్యేకం. ఉత్తరాంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ దేశం
అంతర్నాటిక సంస్థలు నమస్కరించిన ప్రత్యేకం. 

(2) ప్రమాణ నంమారి నంది: — హిందు సిద్ధాంతము మాత్రమే
ప్రత్యేకం. అంతర్గత ఆడు ప్రత్యేకం. 

(3) సాధనాలు గానా ప్రారంభించేది: — యాదాద్రి మాత్రమే
ప్రత్యేకం. అంతర్గత ఆడు ప్రత్యేకం. 

(4) ప్రత్యేకానుసరణం: — యాదాద్రి మాత్రమే
ప్రత్యేకం. అంతర్గత ఆడు ప్రత్యేకం. 

(5) సాధనాలు ప్రారంభించకోన: — యాదాద్రి మాత్రమే
ప్రత్యేకం. అంతర్గత ఆడు ప్రత్యేకం. 

(6) సాధనాలు ప్రారంభించకోన: — యాదాద్రి మాత్రమే
ప్రత్యేకం. అంతర్గత ఆడు ప్రత్యేకం.

(7) సాధనాలు ప్రారంభించకోన: — యాదాద్రి మాత్రమే
ప్రత్యేకం. అంతర్గత ఆడు ప్రత్యేకం.
MATTERS UNDER RULE 341

Re: Scarcity conditions in Kalvakurthy Taluq, Mahaboob Nagar District.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalvakurthy) :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Revenue Minister to the appealing conditions of scarcity in Kalvakurthy taluk, Mahaboobnagar district. Scarcity has been a common feature of economic life in Kalvakurthy taluk that it has been recognised by Government itself as hard core drought effected area; but this year it was strange because it has been caused on account of very heavy rains; the loss of dry crops in Kalvakurthy taluk was so extensive and complete that almost all the farmers in Kalvakurthy taluk have individually filed petitions requesting for remission of land revenue and commercial crop assessment. Nearly 20,000 farmers have severally filed petitions but the authorities concerned have not acted upon them. To add insult to injury, I must bring to the notice of the House that the Government have taken special steps such as granting special staff for collection of land revenue arrears, loan arrears, commercial crop assessment arrears and so on and so forth. They have been adopting coercive measures such as attachment of electrical pump sets, cattle, lands and so on. As a result of the scarcity conditions nearly 50% of the agricultural labour migrated literally from Kalvakurthy taluk. I do not know what is the policy of the Government behind this. When I represented the matter to the Collector he says “I agree with you, but not on record; the Revenue Board wants to collect.” Tahsildar says “What all you say is correct, but I am helpless.” I wonder whether the Revenue Minister is also going to say the same thing. In view of all this, I request the Government to see that all collection drive is suspended in Kalvakurthy taluk with immediate effect and also to see that remission is granted in respect of land revenue and commercial crop assessment of this year.

*Sri P. Narasa Reddy :—Mr. Speaker, Sir the following is the position with regard to yield of Kharif crop in Kalvakurthy taluk, Mahaboobnagar district as per the crop cutting experiments conducted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Standard Yield</th>
<th>Actual Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jawar</td>
<td>44 kgs.</td>
<td>131 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td>33 kgs.</td>
<td>123 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragi</td>
<td>66 kgs.</td>
<td>246 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>145 kgs.</td>
<td>499 kgs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The only other important kharif crop in this taluk is castor which has also suffered damage according to Collector’s report; actual yield particulars in respect of castor are being gathered. The Collector has confirmed that no coercive measures are being taken against poor people in the taluk. He has issued general instructions to all Tahsildars in the district not to adopt coercive measures against the small marginal farmers and to take up action for remission for commercial crop assessment in deserving cases even without applications from the ryots. The collector has reported that land revenue and loan collections are the lowest in Kalvakurthi as against other areas in the entire district. The Collector has reported that there is no sufficient reason to hold that undue pressure has been brought on the ryots. From his yield particulars so far available the dry crops
are not entitled to remission as the yields are above 4 annas in all cases. However cases of failure of commercial crops could be immediately brought to the notice of the local authorities as required under Sec. 6(1) of the Commercial Crop Special Assessment Act, 1975 read with Rule 6 of the Rules. Instructions have been issued to all the Collectors to take action under the above provisions without insisting on the written applications for grant of remission. About the special staff, this is a normal feature; it is not as if specially for Kalvakurthy taluk it has been given. Normally when kist collection starts, to help the existing Tahsil staff we give in order to see that arrears so far as land revenue or loans are concerned — they are all geared up. So in this case, since the hon. Member has brought this to my notice I will specially have a talk with the Collector. Will call him here and see how best we can give relief to the people.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—The Collector’s report can at best be described as “Komati Sakshyam”. Under the law if the crop is not 1/4 of the average yield, remission has to be granted. Even according to the figures of the Collector which in my view are concerned the crops this year were supposed to be in the border region of remission. When 20,000 people have filed individual petitions requesting for remission of assessment this year they have made no crop-cutting experiments and the Collector has the audacity to say otherwise. When there is no crop I do not know with what they are going to conduct experiments. I can understand special staff being sanctioned as a normal feature but how can that be applicable to a taluk like Kalvakurthy which even according to the Collector suffered tremendous damage of dry crops this year. I therefore request the Hon’ble Minister to take special interest in this problem and I thank him for the assurance he has given on the floor of the House that he would call the Collector here and I hope he would discuss the problem in my presence: otherwise, I think it will be hand-in-glove operation between the Government and the Collector.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—We do not mean to subject the people to suffering. The only point is that the hon. Member must not feel that we are trying to do clandestine operations there. The Collector has reported and I don’t think his report is incorrect as far as the crop cutting experiments are concerned.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—No experiments have been conducted.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Where real justice has to be done we cannot give remission on a general basis to the entire taluk; it will be only to such areas and such people who have suffered.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Even according to the report of the Collector, there has been considerable damage.
re: (2) Weeding out of Muslim Employees in Forest Department under compulsory retirement.


Sir,

We are informed that a decision has been taken by the Government to retire Muslim employees in the Forest Department on a voluntary basis.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

Matters under Rule 341:
re: Activities of Handloom Co-operative Organisations, relating to Misuse of Rebate.

Mr. Speaker:—Is it only between you both?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—It is very difficult for me to explain.

Mr. Speaker:—I must also follow. And then it should not be between you. You must address the Chair.

9:50 a.m. Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—He said that I should consider. I said “Certainly I will consider.” He said that if the officer has not acted properly he must be sent to Mr. Asif Pasha, Minister for Jails, who has a comfortable place to keep such officers. If necessary we will not hesitate to do that.

re: Activities of Handloom Co-operative Organisations, relating to misuse of Rebate.
Matter under Rule 341: Activities of Handloom Co-operative Organisations, relating to misuse of Rebate.

12th March, 1976

...
Matters under Rule 341: 

Activities of Handloom Co-operative 

rebate.
Matter under Rule 341:
re: Activities of Handloom Co-operative Organisations, relating to misuse of rebates.


[Text in Telugu]
Matter under Rule 341 : re: Activities of Handloom Co-operative Organisations, relating to misuse of rebate.


...
Matter under Rule 341: Activities of Handloom Co-operative Organisations relating to misuse of rebate.

12th March, 1976

M. B. A., Handloom Organisations, relating to misuse of rebate.
Mr. Speaker: —This is not a new problem! this has been there for so many years.

Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji (Bhongir) :—With all responsibility I am making the statement am prepared to resign from the Assembly Membership if he ( the Hon’ble Minister ) can prove the allegations which he says are proved. The Hon’ble Chief Minister is seize of the matter allegations are levelled, the Handlooms Minister*** leveled allegations. The Chief Minister is looking into the matter and for the last three days he is trying to get the file and report, but because the Secretary is not present the matter could not be discussed.

(There were interruptions from the Opposition benches through out the time when Sri Laxman Bapuji spoke, the Opposition members asking for “Point of Order” being heard).

Sri K. Laxman Bapuji:—He (the Hon’ble Minister) has already done damage by giving publicity in the press. Therefore I am

***Expunged as ordered by the chair,
requesting that a House Committee should be set up to go into this. otherwise an independent committee should be set up by the Chief Minister.

(There were continuous interruptions of “Point of Order” from the Opposition Benches).

The Chief Minister should not have allowed the Minister to make a statement on the floor of the House, when he is seized of the matter, Therefore a House Committee should be set up. I request the Chief Minister to kindly take care to see that whatever statement is made on the floor of the House is not published in the press unless the Chief Minister himself is satisfied.

(Interruptions from Opposition Benches)

If he is satisfied let the whole matter be published the Press. I welcome it. But I know when counter charges are against the Minister, he should not have allowed him to speak on the floor of the Assembly. I would request, the enquiry report which he referred, let that enquiry report of the Director of Handlooms, Secretary’s observations be placed on the Table of the House so that we may know how far he is giving the correct statement.

Mr. Speaker: — If it is permissible, otherwise he has taken objection will also go into the Press.

Sri V. Shrikirishna: — It must go to the Press
Matter under Rule 341:
re: Activities of Handloom Cooperative Organisations, relating to misuse of rebate

I have already agreed for an impartial House Committee. It will go into all these things.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—Though I am saying, I am prepared to prove. This is wrong and false statement. Let the report be placed on the Table of the House. It is a false statement, I cannot withdraw. When I know that he is making false statement, I cannot withdraw. I am prepared to prove. I am prepared to face the consequence. I am prepared to resign from the House.

Mr. Speaker:—I will look into the matter and see if it is not proper, I will expunge. I will give my ruling later. This way of expressing

XXXX Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
the language is not proper. Even the Members as well as the Ministers must be careful in using their language. When the same is used against the other member he will feel it. Therefore, you must have restraint. That is one of the requisites of any Member who has to function in this House properly and with dignity. You should not lose your temper. It may be true or it may not be true. I am sure both cannot be true. There must be falsehood somewhere. I am very happy that the Chief Minister has agreed to appoint a House Committee, because I was myself thinking that a House Committee should be appointed. It is a matter which has been going on for a long time. It is not as if it is a clean slate. There is something which has to be enquired into. I think it is proper that the House Committee should be appointed and the House should know the whole thing and examine the matter thoroughly.

Mr. Speaker:—I think you must have it. Immediate report must be given with regard to what has happened recently. If you go into the ancient history, it will take more time. Probably in the life of this Committee you will not receive this.
REPORT OF THE RULES COMMITTEE

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Final Report of the Rules Committee as required under rule 294 (2) of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly.

Mr. Speaker:—Report laid on the Table.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) For 1976-77
Voting of Demands For Grants
Demand No. XXV — Labour and Employment.
Demand No. XXXI — Relief and Rehabilitation.

Sri T. Anjaiah:—Sir, I beg to move:
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,57,35,000 under Demand No. XXV — Labour and Employment".*

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,56,000 under Demand No. XXXI — Relief and Rehabilitation".

Mr. Speaker:—Demands moved.

Now the members may move their cut motions.

Sri B. Rama Sarma:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,57,55,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/—

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,57,55,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/—

*See appendix for the Explanatory notes on Demands, furnished to the House by the Minister.
For not taking effective action against the Managements who illegally declare lock-outs Lay-offs and closures and not properly tackling for problem of unemployment.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,57,55,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

Sri B. Yella Reddy.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,57,55,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,57,55,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,57,55,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,57,55,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government by making the Labour and Employment Department serve the interest of the employer class and not the working people.

Sri N. Venkata Ratnam:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,57,55,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

For failure to solve the unemployment problem.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri B. Rama Sarma:—Sir I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,89,56,000 for Relief and Rehabilitation by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.
for 1976-77.

[Text in Telugu language]

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

for 1976-77.

[Text in Telugu language]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 12th March, 1976

for 1976-77.

intelligence department [1975-76 financial year] and the relevant financial year 1976. The figures are rounded. The officials
are pleased to inform that the following financial year 1976-77 figures are
based on the information received from the various departments.

In brief, the figures for the financial year 1976-77 are as follows:

i) Total expenditure: Rs. 10,00,000
ii) Revenue expenditure: Rs. 5,00,000

The figures are subject to change as more information becomes available.

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10-40 a.m.


dమండా లాంటి సంస్థలను అందరా ఉంటాయి. భారతదేశంలో లింగమని నిర్మించాలను కోలారు అంటే బ్యాడేట్సు లింగం అందరా ఉంటాయి. కానీ కాని రాష్ట్రాలను రాష్ట్ర పరిస్థితిలో బ్యాడేట్సు అంటే బ్యాడేట్సు లింగం అందరా ఉంటాయి. కానీ కాని రాష్ట్రాల లింగం అందరా ఉంటాయి. 

1984-85 మహాప్రాంతంలో రాష్ట్ర పరిస్థితి లింగం అందరా ఉంటాయి. కానీ కాని రాష్ట్రాల లింగం అందరా ఉంటాయి. 

మిగిలిగా శుభరాత్రి విశేషాత్మకంగా భారతదేశంలో రాష్ట్రాల లింగం అందరా ఉంటాయి. కానీ కాని రాష్ట్రాల లింగం అందరా ఉంటాయి. 

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Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru) :- Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I have carefully gone through the note given to us by the hon. Ministers. I find, Sir, the sincerity and seriousness of the hon. Minister for Labour to protect the interests of labour. I have to express my sympathy at the plight of the hon. Labour Minister because he has to contend with two very powerful forces. One is highly influential, clever, manipulative management, the other is the bureaucracy very much weighted in favour of the management. These are the two powerful forces with which he has to contend if only he has to make his department purposeful.
As I look at this Labour Department and this portfolio of the Labour Minister I am wondering what exactly is the role of the Labour Minister in the present context. Is he a mediator, is he an arbitrator, is he a philosopher and guide, is he the champion of labour interest, and what exactly is the role of the Labour Minister, what exactly is the purpose of having this portfolio in the Centre and also in the State is a question which has been agitating my mind. I have not been able to get an answer.

Industrial peace can certainly be maintained, Sir. There are two methods of maintaining industrial peace. One is by throttling and strangulating the workers' movement and the workers' urges and aspirations. For this purpose, the Government of the day has enough of powers. As if all the draconian laws that are being used against labour and which have been in force for nearly 2 1/2 decades are not enough, Government have recently acquired enormous and extra-ordinary powers of MISA and Defence of India Rules. I would very much appreciate if this Government has got the capacity to apply the provision of the MISA and D.I.R. against the anti-social elements which have been holding the country to ransom, the nation to ransom who have been earning enormous profits. But unfortunately this new instrument that has been acquired by the Government in the name of MISA and D.I.R. is being utilised against the legitimate union activities, against the union functionaries. Let us take for example, the Synthetic Drug Factory at Hyderabad. The workers wanted to lodge a symbolic protest in regard to denial of bonus. What did the Government do? The entire police force went into action. People who simply and peacefully gathered to mark their protest were beaten black and blue, tear gas shells were utilised and the entire machinery of the Government went in support of the Management. What was the Labour Minister doing? What is his duty? Is he to support the interests of labour. Is he to go their support or is he to simply remain a silent spectator when the entire police machinery is being used against labour and against their legitimate union activity of recording its protest against this denial of bonus. Take for example, the H.M.T. There, all the office bearers have been arrested under MISA and D.I.R. What exactly was the provocation for this Government to resort to such unwarranted, unjustified arrest of union functionaries? Is this maintaining of peace, industrial peace? If so you can certainly maintain industrial peace. There can be no disharmony, there can be no unrest because police raj can certainly maintain industrial peace. But there is another way of maintaining industrial peace and that is by involving the worker, by making him feel that he is also a partner in the process of manufacture, in the process of production, by giving him a sense of
professional pride, a sense of job satisfaction. And that can be done only when the Government has the determination to do.

We are told Sir, that shop floor committees and plant committees have been set up for what purpose? To discuss related problems; not to discuss day to day irritations. After all production depends upon the satisfaction of the workman, upon the facilities the workman is getting at the shop floor level or plant level, at the branch level and if the workman has got several irritation, if the workman has got several inconveniences and discomforts in the discharge of his work at the shop level, what exactly is the purpose of this wonderful committee that is set up at shop floor level to discuss work related problems. It means that is another handle to the management to simply go on coesing, pursuing and pressing the workmen to extract more labour and not ameliorating the suffering or hardship of the workmen which have must been one of the essential features of these committees. This is, I say, distortion, this is a farce and nothing short of hypocrisy.

As far as worker participation in management is concerned, I have been in the trade union field for nearly three decades, Sir, just as our hon. Minister, Mr. Anjaiah has been. I have been hearing this worker participation in the management for the past two and a half decades right from the days of Mr. Nanda. Till today worker participating is a distant cry. It is a slogan, it is a fraud that is being practised on the working people of India. Worker participation has not become a reality. Then, what is the way of maintaining industrial peace? By crushing workers, by utilising all draconian laws—that in a nut shell, is the role of the labour Department. And I am really ashamed that we are continuing these Labour Ministers for two and a half decades in this country without any useful purpose and without doing anything substantial for labour.

Now, coming, Sir, to Bonus Act! the Supreme Court gave a judgement in regard to the concept of bonus. Bonus, according to the Supreme Court is a differed wage because in this wonderful country, despite all protestations and proclamations to establish a socialist society, justice political, social and economic and so and on and so forth—all inspiring words which have absolutely no meaning at all—we have not been able to provide even a need based minimum wage, not to think of fair wage or a living wage. Because, the managements and various establishments have not been able to provide a need based minimum wage, not to think of fair wage, bonus came into picture. Bonus is a sort of deferred payment to fill up the gap that has arise on account of short wages and wages that are due to the workers. Unfortunately the concept of bonus has changed. And more amusing
that urchins who do not know what labour is and what bonus is, are making big proclamations. It is most unfortunate, most devastating as far as labour of this country is concerned. Urchins who just opened eyes day before yesterday, two or three months ago, have been making loud statements that payment of bonus will adversely affect the industrial production, and it will also affect price mechanism. This is mas, unfortunate and an alarming feature. No Labour Minister has the courage to move his little finger against the unwarranted-against the almost unjustified and uncivilised statements and comments that are being made on bonus. I may say, the working people of India are not going to tolerate this change in the concept of bonus. But what is the role of our Labour Minister and the Central Labour Minister? He acquiesced himself, he became almost a sort of an accomplice in changing drastically the concept of bonus. What about our State Labour Minister? I cannot expect him even to think about it because there is no scope for him to think about it. If only all the Labour Ministers are really Ministers labour, if only they are champions of labour, if only they are advocates of labour, they should have lodged an emphatic protest against this anti-labour measure of drastically changing the concept of bonus. That, they have not done because positions are more comfortable. They are more important than principles. That is the order of the day. That is the political set up we have.

Now, Sir there are so many labour laws. Our Labour Minister has given a very detailed note. What is the machinery that is at the disposal of our Labour Minister to enforce these labour laws? For example, there is the Agricultural Minimum Wages Act. Is it possible for the present machinery to enforce the Agricultural Minimum Wages Act? Let us be a little pragmatic; let us be a little realistic. There is no point in simply resorting to slogans and satisfying ourselves because that would amount to deception. What exactly is the machinery that is available at our disposal to enforce this Agricultural Minimum Wages Act? Let the hon. Minister tell me. Sir, because I find the posts of Assistant Inspectors of Labour are extremely few. Even the present staff are not able to effectively supervise. They are very much over-burdened. When that is so, how is it possible to reach nook and corner of the entire State to enforce this particular Agricultural Minimum Wages Act? I find that in addition to in adequacy of staff in this department, there is a lot of discontent in this department. The hon. Minister will have to tell me, because in the Labour Department, more particularly, there was a common seniority list of Assistant Inspectors of Labour prepared in the year 1956. Ignoring that seniority list, temporary promotions were made in 1965, and later, despite appeals from seniors those juniors who were promoted were almost regularised. The whole matter went up to the High Court.
The High Court gave a direction in the year 1972 upholding the claims of the persons who went to High Court. Till now, nothing has been done. The juniors who were promoted to the posts of Deputy Inspectors of Labour are continuing without let or hindrance. I do not know what exactly is happening either at the directorate level or secretariat level. If bureaucracy is holding up review of such promotions, it is the duty of the Labour Minister to pull up bureaucracy and to pull out that file wherever it be and see that justice is done because continuing this discontent among the people who are responsible or who are charged with the responsibility of protecting the interests of labour, is going to be suicidal as far as the Government is concerned. After all when any policy or programme is going to be taken to the people, these persons who constitute the arms and limbs of that machinery if they are not content, there is nothing that we can do.

Similarly, Sir, several posts are kept vacant in the department. I do not know whether it is the pleasure or luxury for this government to keep these posts vacant when there is so much of unemployment in this country, when so many people are getting frustrated after years of service, are rotting in lower posts, when posts in higher reaches fall vacant, what exactly is the difficulty in filling up these posts. For example, Industrial Relations Officers' posts – there are 8 posts which are vacant. Factories' Inspectors posts – 14 posts are vacant for the past 3 or 4 years. And Boilers Inspectors' posts – 3 or 4 posts are vacant and the post of Chief Inspector of Factories who was compulsorily retired recently, has not been filled. Government has not thought it necessary to fill up the post and some body else is kept in charge. What exactly is the practical difficulty in filling up these posts? Unless people are placed in proper positions, it is not possible to extract work and it will be futile on the part of the Labour Minister to expect results – unless people charged with the responsibility are positioned in respective places and they are made to work.

The hon. Minister has made a reference to accidents. And he is taking pleasure that the accidents have been of a minor nature. In the Andhra Cement Company at Vijayawada, there was a big explosion and four workers were burnt. Another accident took place in the Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. where one worker was killed. Why does the Minister's note not make reference to these two major accidents? I am asking the hon. Minister to tell me. An enquiry has been ordered. What has happened to that enquiry? Is the Enquiry Officer conniving with the Management? Has the enquiry officer issued at least a notice to this Andhra Cement Company at Vijayawada? What is he doing? There seems to be a sort of conspiracy between the enquiry officer and the department's bureaucracy to hush up the whole affair and the management has not taken any corrective action till now. When I was discussing this question with a senior engineer he told me that we were very lucky that a major explosion has been
Averted. If only that had taken place 50% of Vijayawada would have been blown off. That was the serious character of the accident at Vijayawada and the enquiry officer is very leisurely, very comfortably conducting the enquiry. I would request the hon. Minister to call for the report of the enquiry officer, obtain his explanation and punish him for his dally-dalying, for his slow process because this is a serious matter. The House is entitled to be told what exactly has happened in regard to the enquiry of these two cases.

Then I shall refer to one or two important Acts. For example, the Contract Labour Act is there. Last year, while speaking on this Demand, I said the P.W.D. is the biggest department where there is biggest contract labour. What action has been taken? Has the P.W.D. registered its name; has licence been given, has certification been made—no information is given in the note. I want the Minister to tell me what steps are being taken to prevent the employment of contract labour in P.W.D. and some of the other government departments, because that is a very important aspect.

Similarly, Sir, workers' participation. Electricity Board is the biggest public sector undertaking of our State, employing thousands of workmen. Has a joint committee been set up in the Electricity Board? No, it has not been set up. It is no good citing a few examples here and there and thinking that very thing is going on well. The labour Minister will have to insist on all these public sector concerns to immediately set up at least a facade of workers participation. You have been shouting from house tops about the 20 point formula. You have to build up at least that facade in the Electricity Board, in the Hyderabad Allwyns, in the Hyderabad Chemicals, in the Indo-Nippons and so many other public sector industries. Sir, I leave the Labour Department because I have several other questions.

Employment:—Every year the number of unemployed goes up by 1,35,000, while the placing is nothing more than 30,000. It means, every year, in 12 months' you allow and you have a backlog of one lakh unemployed. What is the effective action Government is proposing to take? I cannot blame the Labour and Employment Minister. This is collective responsibility of the entire State. I have been stating, Sir, that the educated unemployed persons provide a fertile ground for fascism. You have condemned fascism, by holding an antifascist conference; a big 'mela'. It was a big show. You have spent nearly Rs. 2 lakhs to have that antifascist conference. But you are developing fascism with your own hands, by your own negligence, by your incompetence, by your sluggish behaviour because every year you are adding nearly one lakh of unemployed persons to your live register and they provide a fertile ground for fascism. I am cautioning the Government that if they do not take timely action, they will have to repent. The people of India will have to repent, because we don't want anarchy.
we don't want crisis. We want an orderly growth of our economy and an orderly development of this Nation. This is a very serious question.

We are told in the note that some Job Development officers posts have been created at Visakhapatnam and Kothagudem. I don't know why there should not be a Job Development officer at Kothagudem? Why should it not be at Hyderabad. What are the avenues available at Kothagudem except Singareni collieries and one or two industries. There is practically no scope for either development or encouraging industries to employ more persons. Job Development officers must be in important centres. At Visakhapatnam it is all right. I understand that three cars have been purchased and these cars should have been given to the Job Development officers but those cars are in Hyderabad city being used by the top brass. I want the Minister to tell me what has happened to these cars and whether the Job Development officer at Visakhapatnam has been supplied with this car, because this man is expected to go to big people like the Managing Director of Heavy Vessels and so on and so forth. If this petty officer known as the Job Development officer has to go by bus or rickshaw, what is the regard that he can expect and what is the recognition that he can command at the hands of top administrator of private industries. That is the question which will have to be considered. Even cars that were purchased were meant for use by these people. They have not been supplied. They are being maintained and they being comfortably run in Hyderabad city by these people who are in-charge.

Regarding I.T.Is we were told last year that the courses are going to be remodelled, refashioned and new trades are going to be introduced. Till now as far as I understand, at Eluru nothing new has happened. I don't know anything new has happened anywhere else. Immediately if at all the Government has an idea to start new trades to suit to the requirements of developing industry, immediate action will have to be taken and it cannot brook any more delay. I will make a suggestion to our Minister. I.T.Is are being attracted by a good number of candidates. Our I.T.Is, the present capacity is not sufficient to meet the demand. If the Government is not in a position to start more I.T.Is, I will suggest the Government to close down the polytechnics and start I.T.Is. After all people obtaining diplomas from polytechnics are not getting any job, but persons trained in I.T.Is in any trade are having job opportunities. Even if job opportunities are not available they are in a position to make an independent living because they are learning a craft or trade and so if that is not possible at least let there be some shift system in the I.T.Is, 8 hours one shift and
for another 8 hours one shift, so that nearly a thousand or 1,500 more candidates can be trained in the very same ITIs with only a nominal increase in the cost of establishment and without any corresponding increase in the machinery or the buildings. Now Sir, I have come to rehabilitation. This is a subject which has been very badly handled. For example, Burma repatriates. If you look into the figures, which our Minister has not furnished but the A.G. has very carefully audited the accounts and made certain revelations. Burma repatriation in the form of loans a sum of Rs. 2 crores and 69 lakhs has been spent. How the entire money was utilised and whether the purpose of the loan is fulfilled and whether the persons are available, whether they are in a position to pay back the money? These questions are not answered by the department and most of the people who took loan have spent for some other purposes. Some of them have invested in speculative purposes. So, the very purpose of granting loans for rehabilitating them has been served. There has been a gross mis-management in regard to this particular subject of Burma repatriates grant of loan. Houses for repatriation, a sum of Rs. 41 lakhs has been spent. Textile Co-operative Production and Sales Society, Antargam where thousand quarters have been built. 219 have been occupied by repatriates, 299 by others, 318 quarters are vacant, 164 quarters have been damaged. I am only giving you these illustrative examples as to how this problem of repatriation or rehabilitation is being handled and the officers responsible for this bungling are not severely dealt with. They will have to be dealt with very severely. Warnings are not going to be of any avail as far as our officers are concerned. Very serious and deterrent action will have to be taken. Even the so-called compulsory retirement is becoming a big advantage, a big boon to some of the corrupt officers. They are even requesting the Government 'please retire us so that we can have the pension' and go away with a lot of money. I would like to bring to the notice of the House one interesting feature. An automobile workshop has been started, known as Auto Sugar. This is a workshop started by two officers who have been compulsorily retired. The chief Inspector of Factories is one and curiously enough the Chief Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued an Order asking all most all the departments to get their vehicles repaired in this Auto Sugar workshop. It is an open air workshop without much of equipment. This workshop has not even obtained a license under the Factories Act. It has not been registered with the Municipality but yet the Hon’ble Chief Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, a highly trained gentleman in photography; under his name an Order has come that all the departments must send their vehicles for repair to
this Auto Sugar. I would request the Labour Minister to kindly investigate into this matter, because Factories License has not been obtained and it is your subject. It is only as a specimen I am quoting as to how bureaucracy is capable of defeating the purpose of elected representatives, the Minister, the Government and everybody on the face of earth.

for 1976-77

11-20 a.m
11-30 a.m. Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Mr. C. V. K. Rao, You can continue your speech in the evening. Now we shall take up non official Business.

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS

(a) Non-Official Bill.

The Andhra Pradesh Free Legal Aid to the Poor Bill. 1976.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Free Legal Aid to the Poor Bill, 1976.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

The question is:

"The leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Free Legal Aid to the Poor Bill, 1976."

Motion was adopted and the Bill was introduced.
(b) Non Official Resolution:

(I) Abolition of the private ownership of the means of production. (Discussion Continued)
Non-official Resolutions

Abolition of the Private ownership
the means of production.

Non-Official Resolutions:
Abolition of the Private ownership of the means of production.


\[\text{Text content in English}\]

\[\text{Text content in Telugu}\]

\[\text{Continued in the following pages}\]

Abolition of the Private ownership of the means of production.

Non-Official Resolutions:

Abolition of the Private ownership of the means of production.

...
Non-Official Resolutions.
Abolition of the Private ownership of
the means of production. 12th March, 1976. 313

11-50 a.m.

S. V. R. Reddy:—The members having
agreed unanimously to the motion of
Shri V. R. Reddy, the following resolution
was moved, seconded, and adopted:—

We, the members of the committee,
whereas,
and
therefore,
resolving.

S. R. Reddy:—The members having
agreed unanimously to the motion of
Shri S. R. Reddy, the following resolution
was moved, seconded, and adopted:—

We, the members of the committee,
whereas,
and
therefore,
resolving.

R. V. Reddy:—The members having
agreed unanimously to the motion of
Shri R. V. Reddy, the following resolution
was moved, seconded, and adopted:—

We, the members of the committee,
whereas,
and
therefore,
resolving.
Abolition of the private ownership of the means of production.
Non-official Resolutions:


re: Abolition of the private ownership of the means of production.

लोकप्रिय अन्वेषण विशेष ध्वस्त होने। नोट्स अन्सिधः काशी तीर्थ, जिसे श्रीकर्म...
Non-official Resolutions:

12th March, 1976, 317

re: Abolition of the private ownership of the means of production.

The resolution adopted was as follows:

A resolution was moved at 12:10 p.m. by the Hon. Member...

...and seconded by the Hon. Member...
Non-official Resolutions:

re: Abolition of the private ownership of the means of productions.

12th March, 1976

[Text in Telugu script, which is not transcribed into natural text]
Non-official Resolutions: 12th March, 1976

Legislation for one Union for one Industry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"This House recommends to the Government that private ownership of the means of production should be abolished and exploitation of man by man eliminated providing employment, food and social security for all citizens."

Division: (Ayes:2; Noes:49) The Resolution was negatived.

Re. (2) Bringing about: Legislation for One Union for One Industry

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to the Government to bring about a Legislation for one union for one industry."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

Deputy Speaker:—He has taken permission. According to Rule 82 if a member other than a Minister when called on is absent any other member authorised by him in writing in his behalf may, with the permission of the Speaker move the resolution standing in his name.

Sri O.V. Anjaneya Sarma (Sathenapalli):—I propose to move the following amendment:

"That the word "Central" be inserted before the word "Governments" and the following words may be added at the end of the Resolution after the word "industry": 'as recognised union and as to determine inter-union and intra-union rivalry by secret ballot."
Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:- Amendment moved,

12-20 p.m.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:- Amendment moved,

12-20 p.m.
Non-Official Resolutions:

Legislation for one Union for one Industry.


Sri C.V.K. Rao: —The resolution is “That this House recommends to the Government to bring about one union for one Industry.” Well, there is not much in this thing. I do not know how we could make such a big reform as all that. We know that the trade union movement is not in the hands of the working class; it is in the hands of the agents of the employers and the bureaucracy; that is the position. The present set-up is in fact dictated by the employing class and the bureaucracy is hand in glove with that thing. I am not condemning lock, stock and barrel every one. In this State of ours and even in this House there are well-known fighters for the cause of the working people, for their wages, for their rights, for their bonus, etc. In spite of it the trade union movement is to-day made to dance to tune of the employing class and political power is in the hands of their representatives. Unions are being dictated by them. The workers have got to fight for their elementary right. I have to say that to-day the entire structure of trade union movement is in a most miserable state of affairs. There are so many trade
unions. What is wrong if there is only one union? There is nothing wrong: 1 union, 2 unions, 5 unions - that does not matter. Suppose in the trade union movement the employer organises a union, is it not the right of the workers to organise themselves. Now it is the minority that is dominating; it is the majority that is facing hell. The employer who is a minority dominates the trade union.

12th March, 1976. Non-official Resolution:

re: Legislation for one Union for one Industry.

1 2-30 p.m.
Non-official Resolutions:

re. Legislation for one Union for one Industry.


323
Non-official Resolutions:

re: Legislation for one Union for one Industry


[Text in Telugu script]
Non-official Resolutions: 12th March, 1976, 325
re: Legislation for one Union for one Industry.

This is the first time. 3a 8^33^3 ^r333a3 for recognition purpose and even the office bearers of the union election. Ann 33 & 33 ^33 b3333 by Sri Anjane Sarma.
unhealthy competition with the working class. Collective bargaining power in the interest of working class against the exploitation of the capitalists class.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Sir, I beg to leave of the House to withdraw my earlier resolution i.e.,

“That this House recommends to bring about a legislation for one union for one industry.”

The resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—I am now moving the resolution as amended.

“That this House recommends to the Central Government to bring about a legislation for one Union for one industry as the recognised Union and to determine Intra Union and Inter Union rivalry by secret ballot.”

Chairman:—Resolution moved.

Sri V. G. Anjaneya Sarma:—Sir, in view of Sri Krishna’s resolution I withdraw my amendments.

Chairman:—The question is

That leave be granted to withdraw the following amendments.

“That the word ‘Central’ be inserted before the word “Government” and the following word may be added at the end of the resolution after the word “industry” as recognised union and as to determine Inter Union and Intra Union rivalry by secret ballot”.

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Chairman:—Now, I put the resolution to vote.

“That this House recommends to the Central Government to bring about a legislation for one Union for one industry as the recognised Union and to determine Intra Union and Inter Union rivalry by secret ballot”.

The Resolution was adopted.
(3) Taking over by the Government all the Hindu Religious Endowments lands and Wakf Board lands.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana :—Sir, I beg to move:

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

Chairman :—Resolution moved.
Non-official Resolutions

re: Taking over by the Govt. all Hindu Religious Endowments Lands and Wakf Board Lands.

328 12th March, 1976.

[Text starts here, but is not transcribed due to language and formatting issues.]
Non-official Resolutions:


re: Taking over by the Govt. all Hindu
Religious Endowments Lands and
Wakf Board Lands;


1-00 p.m.

Non-official Resolutions:

re: Taking over by the Govt. all Hindu Religious Endowments Lands and Wakf Board Lands.

...
Non-official Resolutions:


re: Taking over by the Govt. all Hindu Religious Endowments Lands and Wakf Board Lands.

1-10 p.m.

Mr. A. R. A. (Rajput):—The Hon'ble Member, a few minutes ago, spoke about the taking over of Hindu Religious Endowments Lands and Wakf Board Lands. It is stated there that the Government has taken over all Hindu Religious Endowments Lands and Wakf Board Lands. In fact, in 1950, the Government took over all the Wakf Board Lands in the State of Mysore. This was done after considerable discussion and after the Government had taken into consideration the various points raised by the eminent scholars and jurists. Similar action was taken in other States.

Mr. B. R. M. (Rajput):—It is well known that the Government has taken over all Hindu Religious Endowments Lands and Wakf Board Lands. In fact, in 1950, the Government took over all the Wakf Board Lands in the State of Mysore. This was done after considerable discussion and after the Government had taken into consideration the various points raised by the eminent scholars and jurists. Similar action was taken in other States.

Mr. A. V. A. (Rajput):—I would like to point out that the Government has taken over all Hindu Religious Endowments Lands and Wakf Board Lands. In fact, in 1950, the Government took over all the Wakf Board Lands in the State of Mysore. This was done after considerable discussion and after the Government had taken into consideration the various points raised by the eminent scholars and jurists. Similar action was taken in other States.

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Non Official Resolutions:

Taking over by the Govt. All Hindu Religious Endowments Lands and Wakf Board Lands.


20 p.m.

19-12

Chairman:—Now the House is adjourned till 4–00 p.m. today, (The House then adjourned to meet again at 4–00 p.m.) (The House reassembled at 4–00 p.m.) (Mr. Speaker in the Chair) 

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Budget) FOR 1976—77.

Demands for Grants: Labour and Employment, Relief and Rehabilitation
మంత్రి, శాసనం లక్షీలాంక వ్యవస్థ పరిస్థితి నుండి రాకుండా ఉంది, 10
రాగిబా శాసనం పరిస్థితిలో ముంచే. ఎందుకంటి వలసాదుల మనం తినించాలని,
మరియు వేలు వలసాదుల అనుకుందా. యొక్క ఒక చిత్రానిక, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్
సాంస్కృతిక విభాగం ప్రతి ప్రభుత్వ పరిస్థితి నుండి బయలుతుంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకప్రకారం ఈ లేదా ఈ తరువాతి పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠిస్తుంది. అతి వ్యతిరేకంగా ఈ పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠిస్తుంది.

యావచుం ఈ ప్రత్యేకప్రకారం ప్రతిష్ఠిస్తుంది. అవసరం లేదు విత్తనాన్ని సాధించాలని,
సామాన్యంగా ఈ పదార్థాన్ని పరిమితి చేసే పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠిస్తుంది. ఈ పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠిస్తుంది. 9 విత్తనం లేదా సాధించాలని,
శాసనాన్ని పరిమితి చేసే పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠిస్తుంది. 10 విత్తనం లేదా సాధించాలని,
శాసనాన్ని పరిమితి చేసే పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠిస్తుంది. 8
సాధించాలని, ఈ పదార్థాన్ని పరిమితి చేసే పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠిస్తుంది. 7
సాధించాలని, ఈ పదార్థాన్ని పరిమితి చేసే పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠిస్తుంది. 6
సాధించాలని, ఈ పదార్థాన్ని పరిమితి చేసే పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠిస్తుంది. 5
సాధించాలని, ఈ పదార్థాన్ని పరిమితి చేసే పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠిస్తుంది. 4
సాధించాలని, ఈ పదార్థాన్ని పరిమితి చేసే పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠిస్తుంది. 3
సాధించాలని, ఈ పదార్థాన్ని పరిమితి చేసే పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠిస్తుంది. 2
సాధించాలని, ఈ పదార్థాన్ని పరిమితి చేసే పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠిస్తుంది. 1
సాధించాలని, ఈ పదార్థాన్ని పరిమితి చేసే పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠిస్తుంది. 0
సాధించాలని, ఈ పదార్థాన్ని పరిమితి చేసే పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠిస్తుంది.

4-10 p.m.

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1976-77.

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

4-20 p.m.

Rupees one lakh released to Zilla Parishad for the construction of a hostel for the children of repatriates remain unutilised as the plans and the estimates are yet to be approved by the Government.

4-30 p.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  

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


4.40 P.m.
[[Kannada Text Here]]

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

The Board of Directors,

The Board of Directors and Management are pleased to present the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1976-77.

The financial performance for the year 1976-77 has been satisfactory. The revenue from operations has increased by 10% over the previous year. The profit before tax has also shown a significant increase.

The company has invested heavily in research and development, which has led to the introduction of new products. These new products have gained a good market share and contributed significantly to the overall revenue.

The company has also taken steps to improve its operational efficiency. The cost of production has been reduced by 5%, leading to an increase in profitability.

The board of directors is confident that the company will continue to perform well in the future and is committed to maintaining the high standards of performance.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Chairman, Board of Directors.

for the year 1976-77.

(General): In accordance with Section 11 of the Act, the following Annual Financial Statement for the year ending March 31, 1977, is submitted for your approval.

For the financial year 1976-77, the gross revenue is estimated at Rs 6,000,000, and the gross expenditure at Rs 5,900,000. The estimated surplus is Rs 10,000.

Revenue:

1. Direct Tax: Rs 3,000,000
2. Indirect Tax: Rs 1,500,000
3. Miscellaneous: Rs 500,000

Expenditure:

1. General Administration: Rs 2,000,000
2. Development: Rs 1,500,000
3. Capital: Rs 300,000

The estimated surplus of Rs 10,000 will be utilized for the following purposes:

1. General Contingencies: Rs 2,000
2. Reserve Fund: Rs 5,000
3. Other Contingencies: Rs 3,000

The statement is submitted for your consideration and approval.

5:00 p.m.
Announcement by the Chair: 12th March, 1976.

re: Appointment of a House Committee to go into the activities of Handloom Cooperative Organisations relating to misuse of rebate.

Mr. Speaker:—As desired by the House to appoint a House Committee to go into the activities of Handloom Cooperative Organisations relating to misuse of rebate:

I appoint a House Committee with the following Members:

1. Sri M. Narayana Reddy .... Chairman
2. ,, V. Srikrishna .... Member
3. ,, A. Veerappa ....
4. ,, Rajaratna Rao ....
5. ,, K. Ranga Das ....
6. ,, H. Satyanarayana ....
7. ,, A Sreeramulu ....
8. Smt, S. E. S. Ananda Bai ....
9. Sri J. Narsing Rao ....

Terms of reference to the House Committee:

(1) Misuse of rebate by Handloom Cooperative Institutions and other irregularities made out in the Statement of the Minister (Handlooms & Textiles) on 16th February, 1976.

(2) Functioning of the Primary and Apex Cooperative Institutions during the last Five years.
The Committee will present a Preliminary Report on or before 27th March of 1976 and a final report on the first day of the next meeting.

Annual Financial Statement Budget For 1976-77

(Demands for Grants continued)

for 1976-77.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

...
ఆనన ఇంట్లో విభాగంలో ఉన్న వచనాలు తెలుగు భాషలో ప్రకటించబడింది. వచనాలు ప్రతి వచనం ప్రత్యేకమైన పరిమితి కలిగి ఉంటాయి. వచనాలు మరో వచనాలతో కలిగి ఉండతాయి.

for 1976-77.

మామలు కొనసాగించబడింది. 4. ధిక్కలు పేరు అధిక ప్రత్యేక తోడ్డ ప్రతిష్ఠాపనాన్ని కాయం చేసి ప్రతిష్ఠాపనాన్ని సూక్ష్మ రంగులో యోగ్యంగా రాచారు. సేవ సంస్థ పర్యాటకాన్ని విలువ సమాయం కోసం ప్రతిష్ఠాపనాన్ని సూక్ష్మీకరించారు. తగినంత శాసనపు తీసుకుని వ్యాఖ్యాతారు కారణంగా ఇది ముందు చిత్రం కయాతించారు. ఇది పాటు వేగంగా అప్పడి నమ్మారు. ఇది కలిగి యోగ్యంగా ఘనంగా చేసారు. దీనిని సేవ సంస్థ పర్యాటకాన్ని యోగ్యంగా రాండించారు.

పి. 2. పండిత్ రాజకర్మ (చదువు) : అది చదువు, రాజకర్మ నిషేధాన్ని

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1976-77.

$34

5-40 p. m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  

for 1976-77.

5-40 p. m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 12th March, 1976. 357
for 1976-77.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The above figures are in thousands.

6:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 12th March, 1976. 359

for 1976-77.

...

6-10 p.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

This page contains a detailed financial statement for the year 1976-77, including various income and expenditure details. The statement is structured in a clear format, making it easy to follow and understand. The text is written in a formal tone, typical of financial documents. The statement covers various aspects of financial management, including income sources, expenses, and overall financial health. The details are presented in a way that allows for easy analysis and comparison over the years. This document is essential for understanding the financial status of the organization during the specified period.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

The Management is responsible for not giving proper equipment for the workers.

Machinery is not important but life is more important.

for 1976-77.

This is all economical problem. This is all economical problem. This is all economical problem.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
12th March, 1976

I will be happy. If I. T. is come, it all depends on finances.
Mr. Speaker.— The Question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,57,55,000 for Labour and Employment by

Rs. 100/-

For not taking effective action against Managements who illegally declare Lay-offs and closures and not properly tackling for problem of employment.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,57,55,000 for Labour and Employment by

Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,57,55,000 for Labour and Employment by

Rs. 100/-

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,57,55,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,57,55,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

To criticize the Government for making the Labour and Employment Department serve the interest of the employer class and their agents and not the working people.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,57,55,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

For failure to solve the unemployment problem.

The Cut Motion were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The Question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,89,56,000 for Relief and Rehabilitation by Rs. 100/-

The Cut Motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,57,55,000 under Demand No. XXV - Labour and Employment."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,56,000 under Demand No. XXXI - Relief and Rehabilitation,"

The Motion was adopted. and demands granted.

Mr. Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned till 8:30 a.m. 6:32 p.m. tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned till half past eight of the clock on Saturday, the 13th March 1976.)
368 12th March, 1976.

APPENDIX

Note on the Demand No. XXV for Grants for Labour and Employment for 1976–77

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT FOR 1976-77

I rise to move Demand no. XXV concerning the "Labour and Employment" amounting to—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Plan</td>
<td>3,31,82,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>25,73,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,57,55,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Labour

Since June 1975 a State of Emergency has been proclaimed in our country to effectively deal with the disruptive forms from within the country. Our Country's economy has to be saved by increasing production and productivity, by maintaining industrial peace and by also increasing employment opportunities.

To achieve the above objects, the Labour Department has to play very important role which is more onerous and also delicate. Thanks to the cooperation of Industry and labour in our State, we are able to maintain a tranquil and peaceful Industrial atmosphere.

As a part of the implementation of the 20 point Economic programmed Government constituted a Cabinet sub-committee for Industry and labour with Minister for Industry as Chairman. An Apex Body was also set up with the representatives of Employer's and Employees Organisations to look into the problems of Industries and labour in private sector. In pursuance of the 20 Point Economic Programme the State Government have also made an upward revision in the minimum rates of Agricultural Labour:

Members are aware that Intra-union rivalry and inter-union rivalry is a base to the industrial peace, production and productivity. Government are contemplating to amend the Trade Unions Act providing compulsory elections for office Bearers of the Trade Unions by Secret Ballot system to settle intra-union dispute. Similarly, it is also proposed to determine the majority union under the code of discipline by adopting the Secret Ballot in case both Trade Unions agree to do so.

In order to boost up productivity of Labour, Government issued instructions that in very industrial establishment employing 300 or more workers, Shop Floor and Plant Level Councils be set up. These
Councils are expected to discuss only work related problems for promoting productivity and production. As on 1-3-76 Shop Floor/Plant Level Councils have been set up in 19 Public Sectors, undertakings, 7 Cooperative Sector undertakings and in 22 Private Sector undertakings.

The Seven Deputy Commissioners of Labour have been notified as Conciliation Officers of their respective regions. They take up industrial disputes relating to the establishments employing 300 and more workers. The Industrial Relations Officers stationed at various districts have also been notified as Conciliation Officers and they take up the Industrial disputes of individual nature and the demands of the workman of establishments employing less than 300 workers.

Work Stoppages:

There were 41 strikes and 4 lockouts in the State. 3,66,837 Mandays have been lost due to these work stoppages and 22,178 workers were involved in them.

Conciliation:

As a result of the intervention of the Conciliation machinery out of the 634 industrial disputes taken up in conciliation, 253 disputes were settled and Memoranda of settlement under section 12 (3) were recorded. In 381 Industrial Disputes conciliations failed any reports were sent to Government.

Reference:

Government referred 201 Industrial Disputes for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Courts in the State.

Adjudication:

There is one Industrial Tribunal at Hyderabad and 2 Labour Courts, one at Hyderabad and another at Guntur. The Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts have adjudicated 205 references. State Government have also constituted one Additional Industrial Tribunal at Hyderabad to go into the references of Tobacco Industry and Cooperative Banks.

Mutual Agreements:

As a result of the advice and guidance of the conciliation machinery, 160 Industrial disputes were settled, in mutual discussions of the parties, under section 18(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Legal and to Workers:

The Government have approved a Legal Aid Scheme which provides for legal assistance to workmen or Union which are unable to pursue or contest their cases for lack of financial means before different courts and authorities appointed under the Payment of Wages
Act, Workmen’s Compensation Act and under section 41 of the Shops and Establishments Act etc. According to the Rules approved by the Govt. Commissioner of Labour has been empowered to provide legal assistance by way of appointment of advocates. He has been authorised to draw the fee for the advocates so appointed by him and disburse it to them. Necessary steps are being taken to implement this scheme in consultation with the Industrial Tribunal and the Labour Course.

TOBACCO COMMISSION:

Government have constituted vide G. O. Ms. No. 532, Employment & Social Welfare Department, dated 26-6-1975, a One Man Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, to enquire and report to Government about the various problems of Labour, Management, and growers in Tobacco Industry in the State.

PAYMENT OF BONUS ACT. 1965:

The work of the Commissioner is in progress.

Consequent on the re-organisation of the Labour Department and creation of the posts of Deputy Commissioner of Labour in different regions of the State with effect from 1-11-1974 the implementation of the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 in respect of establishments employing 20 or more workers has been entrusted to Labour enforcement Officers and of the factories coming under 2(i) & 2m(ii) to the industrial Relations officers in the districts under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioners of Labour at the regional level and by the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Headquarters and Commissioner of Labour at the state level. A good number of establishments employing 10 or more workers and less than 20 workers, are likely to be brought within the purview of the Payment of Bonus Act 1965, when notified as per the payment of Bonus (Amendment) ordinance, 1975, since the coverage of the Act has been extended to the smaller establishments also.

The Statistical data relating to Payment of Bonus is furnished below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Management which have paid Bonus.</th>
<th>No. of Workers Benefited</th>
<th>Total amount paid as Bonus.</th>
<th>No. of prosecutions launched</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,721</td>
<td>1,46,334</td>
<td>2,13,02,474.26</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Cases which resulted in conviction.</td>
<td>No. of Cases which were acquitted.</td>
<td>Amount of fines realised,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,620,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,721</td>
<td>1,46,334</td>
<td>2,13,02,474.26</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,620,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LEBOUR WELFARE CENTRES:

There are twelve Labour Welfare Centres functioning in Andhra Pradesh. They provide recreational and educational facilities to the Industrial workers and their families. They are located at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur, Adoni, Nizamabad, Sirpur-kagaznagar and Waragal and four centres at Azamabad, Musheerabad, Sanathnagar and Seethaphalmandi in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

It is proposed to open one more Labour Welfare Centre at Rajahmundry with the Cooperation of the Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Limited, Rajahmundry during this year.

There is a Labour Welfare Advisory Board at the State Level with members drawn from employees organisations to improve the working of Labour Welfare Centres. In January, 1976 the Board met under the Chairmanship of Minister for Labour and considered among others the draft bill of Andhra Pradesh Labour Welfare Fund.

Contract Labour (Abolition & Regulation) Act. 1970:

The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition Act, 1970 aims at regulating the employment of Contract Labour and provides for its abolition in certain circumstances. The Commissioner of labour has framed conditions of service for the contract Labour.

The Deputy Commissioners of Labour are Registering and Licensing authorities for their regions while all the Industrial Relations Officers and Labour Enforcement Officers are inspectors under the Act. The State Government have constituted the Andhra Pradesh State Contract Labour Advisory Board. The Government have referred to the Board for examination and opinion the issue whether the Contract Labour is advisable in certain categories in Cement, Paper and Sugar Industries.

Government have also referred the issues of prohibition of Contract Labour in the following Units to the Board.

Ferro Aloys Corporation Limited, Sreeramnagar, Srikakulam District:


The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance, 1975:

The State Government promulgated Andhra Pradesh Bonded Labour System (Abolition) ordinance, 1975/Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 10 of 1975;
with effect from 28-8-1975 which abolished all kinds of bonded Labour. All debts and obligations under the system were declared as discharged. The Central Government subsequently promulgated the Bonded Labour system (Abolition) Ordinance 1975 (Central Ordinance No. 17 of 1975) with effect from 25-10-1975. This overrides the State ordinance. The Ordinance also abolished the Bonded Labour. The District Magistrates have been empowered to implement the ordinance and it provides for rehabilitation of the freed Bonded Labourers.

Government have issued orders for the sanction of incentive rewards of Rs. 100/- for each of the informant for bringing to light cases of Bonded Labour. Government are also considering the conferment of the powers of the judicial Magistrate on the Executive Magistrate for the trial of offence under the Act.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT 1923.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 aims for payment of Compensation for the injury or death caused to a workman by accident arising out of and in course of employment.

The particulars of deposits by the employers under Workmen's Compensation Act and Payment made to the injured workman or to the dependents of the deceased workman as the case may be during the period from December, 1974 to August, 1975 are furnished. The cases filed and disposed for the period ending 30-11, 1975 also are furnished.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opening Balance as on 1-12-1974.</th>
<th>Deposits during the period,</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,82,350-15</td>
<td>13,91,983,63</td>
<td>12,74,333-78</td>
<td>10,97,644-53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance as on 1-9-1975, — 8,76,68,925.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases pending as on 1-12-1974</th>
<th>Cases filed</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>No. of Cases Disposed</th>
<th>Balance as on 1-12-1975</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRADE UNION ACT 1926;

The Trade Unions Act, 1926 and the Andhra Pradesh Trade Unions Regulations, 1927 framed there under to regulate the relations between workman and workman or between employees and employers. The main object of the Act is to encourage formation of unions on healthy lines and to create a medium for negotiations and collective...
bargaining and to give a registered Trade Union a legal and corporate status. 257 Trade Unions have been registered during the period of One year and 127 Trade Unions have been cancelled.

**PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936:**

The number of cases filed and disposed of during the period from November, 1974 to November, 1975 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of cases pending as on 1-11-1974</th>
<th>No. of cases filed during the period</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>No. of cases disposed during the period</th>
<th>Balance as on 1-12-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of registered Trade Unions existing as on 1-11-76 is 145.

Amendment to the Act to check the multiplicity of Trade Unions in a Unit/Industry and to provide for election by Secret Ballot to resolve intra or inter-union rivalries has been proposed by the State Government.

**INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT, 1946:**

The Model Standing Orders provided for suspension of a workman against whom disciplinary proceedings as contemplated or is pending. But there is no time limit for keeping the workman under suspension. That being the position, the issue was examined carefully and State Government are considering amendment of the Model Standing Orders providing that the maximum period of suspension shall not exceed 45 days.

The number of Standing Orders filed and certified under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 during the period from 1.12.1974 to 31.12.1975, are furnished below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Draft Standing Orders as on 1-12-1974</th>
<th>Applications received during the year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Certified during the year</th>
<th>Balance as on 30-12-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADMINISTRATION OF THE CODE OF DISCIPLINE:**

During the year under review 36 applications for recognition of unions under the code of Discipline were received. Verification was completed and results were announced in 16 cases and 14 Unions were recognised, in 2 cases recognition is awaited and in remaining 10 cases verification was in progress.
In its meeting held in January/February, 1976 the State Evaluation and Implementation Committee resolved that in case the President/General Secretary of a Union does not hold General Body meeting or conduct elections on receipt of requisition notice by the members of the same Union as per the constitution of the Union, the requisitionists may approach the Registrar of Trade Unions conducting the elections after the stipulated period as per the Constitution. The Registrar of Trade Unions shall thereafter conduct the elections and register the list of office bearers duly elected and intimate to the Management the set of new Office bearers to be recognised for collective bargaining if it is a recognised Union.

Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966:

Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, (State Act 15 of 1966) is presently enforced in 33 Municipalities, 235 Panchayats, 4 specially notified areas and 78 places of Commercial importance in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The number of shops and establishments registered during the year 1974 was 1,63,843. An amount of Rs. 4,18,200.30 was realised as fee by way of Registration/Renewal of shops and establishments during the year. The total number of persons employed in all the establishments is 1,72,391. An amount of Rs. 1,48,622 was realised towards fines.

Government enhanced the Registration/Renewal fee under the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act. An additional income of Rs. 5,79,097 is expected to be realised.

A State Level Advisory Council was constituted for the proper and effective implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act and Minimum Wages Act in the Scheduled establishments of Shops, Motion Picture Industry, Hotels etc., The Council consists of 10 representing employers 9 employees and 4 Legislators. The Council met twice during 1975 in the Chambers of the Hon'ble Minister for Labour. The following important resolutions were passed, among others.—

(i) It is resolved that exemption should be granted for Shops from the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Factories and Establishments (National, Festival and other holidays) Act, 1974 and a Government order should be issued enabling the Shops to be kept closed during the National and Festival Holidays.

(ii) It is agreed that a minimum qualifying service of 5 years be fixed to enable the workmen to get gratuity benefit on resignation.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948:

Under the Minimum Wages Act, Government fix minimum wages for Part II of the employments added in Part I and schedule.
Government have fixed/Revised the Minimum wages in respect of 16 employments. In 4 employments Government are finalising their decision while 7 cases are pending before the Minimum Wages Advisory Board. Government have excepted from the purview of the Act the employment in any local authority and one employment viz. Lac Manufacture is not in existence in this State. Action is being taken for fixation of Minimum rates of wages for the remaining two employments viz., employment in any plantation and employment in any paper Board Manufactory including hand made paper. In the case of Forestry and Timbering operation draft proposals have been stayed by the High Court. The State Government have also sided powerloom industry to Part I of the Schedule.

For wide publicity of Minimum Rates of wages especially for employment in agriculture, necessary instructions have been issued to all the Subordinate officers to give wide publicity through the Public Relations Officers concerned, to organise Radio talks and to attend Panchayat Samithis meetings. Government have conducted agricultural Conferences at Srikakulam on 17.12.1975 and at Mahboobnagar on 24.12.1975.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have also constituted a Tripartite Standing Council for Handloom industry for which the Minister for Labour is the Chairman.

Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment)

Consequent on the decision of Supreme Court of India upholding the provisions of the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, necessary instructions have been issued to implement the Act. There are 2,600 establishments employing 2,17,529 workers. For the effective implementation of the Act and Rules the Government of Andhra Pradesh have constituted a Tripartite State Level Committee for Beedi Industry with the Minister for Labour as the Chairman. This Committee met twice already and advised the Government on various aspects of implementation of the Act.


The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, is a comprehensive and independent Central legislation to provide for the welfare of the Motor Transport workers and to regulate the conditions of their work. In Andhra Pradesh State the provisions of the Act are made applicable to every motor transport undertaking employing less than 5 workers also.

There are 5,834 Motor Transport undertakings in the State employing 31,779 workers and an amount of Rs. 97,347 was realised towards Licence fees.
The Government have constituted a Tripartite Standing Committee at the State Level for effective implementation of the provisions of the Motor transport workers Act, 1961 and the rules made thereunder. 537 prosecutions were taken up for contravention of various sections & Rules and an amount of Rs. 31,648 was realised towards fines.

PROPOSALS REGARDING LEGISLATION IN RESPECT OF HAMALIES:

The Andhra Pradesh Muttah Jattu, Hammals and other casual workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Bill:

In order to protect conditions of service, Wages and other aspects, connected with Muttah, Jattu and Hammals, Labour employed in markets and other places, Government are considering to introduce a comprehensive Legislation shortly.

A proposal is under consideration of the Government for undertaking a legislation on the model of Kerala Agricultural workers Act.

INCREASE IN WAGES OF WORKERS IN SUGAR, JUTE AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:

Textiles:—There are 30 Textile Units in this State, employing about 19,000 workmen. The Textile Committee constituted to consider revision of wages in the Textile Industry adopted certain guidelines in April, 1974. On the basis of the guidelines almost all the textile units increased wages ensuring an increase to the lowest category of worker ranging from Rs. 70.00 to Rs. 100.00 and the said increase was being paid in a phased manner as per the agreements arrived at between the parties. The total benefit the workers as a result, is estimated to be about 2 crores per annum.

Sugar:—There are 20 Sugar Factories in this state employing about 12,000 workmen. As a result of the Tripartite Meeting held in January, 1975 of the employers and employees Union to consider wage revision in this industry an understanding has been reached between the parties which resulted in an increase of about Rs. 80-90 to the lowest category of the workmen. Further existing rate of 8-1/3% of retaining allowance to the unskilled seasonal workers has also been increased from the off-season, 1975 and the rate of neutralisation has been raised from 0.93 paise per point to Rs. 1.00 and where 0.95 paise was existing to Rs. 1.12 paise. This increase in cost to the industry is about Rs. 60 lakhs.

Jute: There are 7 Jute Units in this State employing about 14,000 workmen, of which one is a very small Unit. The Jute Committee constituted by the Government made its recommendations in May, 1975 and the Government accepted the recommendations. As a result of the recommendations the lowest category of the worker has been benefitted by an increase ranging from Rs. 70.00 to
Rs. 90.00 and the rate of neutralisation has been enhanced to Rs. 0.90 paise as against Rs. 0.75 paise existing. The benefit to the workers is estimated to be about 1.4 crores.

ANNEXURE-I

BHEDI AND CIGAR WORKERS ACT, 1966.

Based on Consolidated Reports received from Deputy Commissioners of Labour.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total No. of Establishments.</th>
<th>Registered units.</th>
<th>No. of Workers.</th>
<th>Amount received towards licence fee.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1,466</td>
<td>52,894</td>
<td>Rs. 2,09,907</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prosecution Cases. .. 1
Inspections. .. 368

ANNEXURE-II


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered Units.</th>
<th>No. of workers.</th>
<th>Amount received towards licence fee.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6743</td>
<td>33,950</td>
<td>Rs. 86,155-50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prosecutions filed. .. 559
Prosecutions disposed of .. 500
Amount realised towards fines. .. Rs. 26,685

ANNEXURE - III


I. No. of claim petitions filed, disposed off and amount awarded during 1975.

1. No. filed .. 24
2. No. disposed off. .. 24
3. Amount awarded. .. Rs. 17,227-60

II. No. of prosecutions launched during 1975.

No. launched. No. convicted. Amount of fine realised. 393 375 Rs. 22,606-00

III. No. of inspections made during the year 1975.

Part-I | Part-II | Total
|-------|--------|-------
| 56402 | 344 | 59,635 |
IV. Complaints.

(a) Agriculture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>No. of complaints received</th>
<th>Settled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Lesser payments)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Other scheduled employments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>No. of complaints received</th>
<th>Settled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 59 53

ANNEXURE-IV

Andhra Pradesh Shops & Establishment Act, 1966

Particulars for the year 1975;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Shops &amp; Establishments.</td>
<td>1,53,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount realised towards Regn/Renewal.</td>
<td>Rs. 4,18,200-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of prosecutions taken up.</td>
<td>6,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of prosecutions pending.</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount realised towards fines.</td>
<td>Rs. 1,48,672-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of appeals.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeals pending.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of inspections.</td>
<td>2,87,519</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. FACTORIES AND BOILERS

The Factories Unit of the Factories and Boilers Department is entrusted with the enforcement of Laws relating to health, welfare, safety, working hours and payment of wages to workers employed in factories and maternity benefits to women workers covered by the Factories Act.

(a) Factories:

The Acts which are being implemented by the Factories Unit are the Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act in respect of Factories and Maternity Benefit Act. The Factories Unit has been strengthened and re-organised towards decentralisation of administration.

Government revised licences fees under the Factories Act. The anticipated increase in the licence fees on account of this revision would be to the extent of Rs. 12 lakhs per year.

Factories Act, 1948.

Under Factories Act, fees are realised by way of issue and renewal of licences yearly and preparation of plans for factories. The fees realised during 1974-75 are Rs. 20.53 lakhs against the estimated target of Rs. 15.66 lakhs. 586 Factories were delated from the registers during the year 1974-75 due to their closure or due to the fact that they were not employing the minimum number of workers specified in the Act and 1010 new factories were registered, bringing the total number of factories as on 31-12-74 to 10481. The number of accident during 1974 was 5352 as against 5798 during the
year 1973. The frequency rate of accidents for 1,000 persons employed was 14.78 during 1974 when compared to 17.39 during 1973. Most of these are of very minor nature which occurred in textile and jute industries requiring only first aid. This is a significant reduction in the accident rate and is due to the sustained efforts of the department in promoting safety through legal and voluntary efforts. The departmental officers were concentrating on these factories where the accident rate was more and suitable safety measure were being suggested to bring down the accident rate.

During the year 1975, the Medical Inspector of Factories as certifying surgeon, conducted medical examination of workers engaged in dangerous operations in certain factories. He had been associated in industrial health surveys conducted by the Directorate of Medical Health Services.

The Institute of Industrial Safety and productivity Centre is well equipped with a good library of books, safety films and audiovisual aids, by the use of which training classes on industrial safety and health have been held. For promotion of safety consciousness among workers and managements, the following safety programmes have been organised by the Institute during the year 1975:

1. Training courses on "Industrial Ergonomics", "Prevention of electrical hazards in industry" and a course on "industrial safety and Health" for workers in Telugu in collaboration with national safety council.

2. Audio Visual Training Classes in various factories and industrial estates in the State.

3. Presentation of State Safety Awards to managements in recognition of their safety performance and safety rewards to workers for suggestion in safety.

4. Mobile Safety Exhibition in collaboration with Central Labour Institute, Bombay in various factories and industrial estates in twin cities.

5. Inplant safety survey in Indo-nippon precision Bearings Limited, Hyderabad and suggestion of suitable remedial measures to control the accident rate in the factory.

6. Highlighting the importance of Prime Minister's 20 point Economic Programme by organising safety day safety week celebration in various factories in the State.

686 prosecutions were launched against the factories during the year 1976 (up to November, 1975) and an amount of Rs. 66.989/-was realised as fines in the convicted cases up to November 1975.
Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

Hitherto workers drawing Rs. 440/- or less per month were covered by the Act. By the payment or wages (Amendment) Ordinance 1975. No. 21 of 1975 the benefits of the Act have been made available to all the workers drawing monthly wages up to Rs. 1,000/- provision has also been made to make payment of wages by Cheque on express willingness of the workmen.


The Maternity Benefit Act is enforced in respect of women employed in factories.

The information pertaining to the claims under the Maternity Benefit Act and the amount paid towards maternity benefit during the year 1974 is given below:

1. No. of Women who claimed maternity benefit under Maternity Benefit Act; during the year 1974. 128

2. No. of claims accepted and paid either fully or partly during the year 1974. 70

3. No. of cases in which special bonus was paid during the year 1974.

4. Total amount of maternity benefit including the bonus paid during the year 1974. Rs. 19,996/-

5. No. of cases in which women enjoyed full maternity leave prior to confinement. 38

Targets are fixed for the inspectors only under the Factories Act. Each Inspector has to make 240 working inspections of factories in an year, while each Regional Inspector of Factories has to make 200 working inspections besides five percent check inspections of factories allotted to Inspector of Factories in their region.

Employment Position in Factories in the State

Compared to the employment in factories during 1973 there was an increase of about 21,000 workers during 1974. There was however no significant increase in the average figure of employment by factories which was 34 in 1973 and 35 in 1974. The industries which account for a major proportion of employment in the State are those engaged in (i) manufacture of food products; (ii) manufacture of beverages; (iii) manufacturer of textiles (including jute); (iv) manufacture of paper and paper products; (V) manufacture of chemical and chemical products; (vi) manufacture of non-metallic mineral products (vii) manufacture of machinery and machine tools including transport equipment) and (viii) repair services.

(b) Boilers:

The Chief Inspector of Boilers as the Chief Inspector under Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and Regulations made thereunder
Supervise the work of all the Deputy Chief Inspectors of Boilers and the five Inspectors of Boilers in the entire State of Andhra Pradesh. He is the Technical Head for the purpose of implementing the provisions of Indian Boilers Act and Regulations.

The Indian Boilers Act and Regulations were formulated because of the extremely dangerous nature of the steam boilers which is liable to deteriorate and explode with disastrous consequences due to faulty design and construction, effect of bad feed water, wear and tear and bad maintenance conditions.

The main object of the Act is to protect the life and property situated in industries and their neighbourhood from the dangerous explosion of boilers. The work of boilers inspection demand a specialised knowledge in engineering and a practical experience in the construction and maintenance of boilers.

The main functions of the boilers unit is the registration of steam boilers newly installed in the annual inspections of all the boilers in the State for ascertaining their fitness for safe working in accordance with the Indian Boilers Act, Indian Boilers Regulating and the State Rules framed thereunder. This is implemented by arranging inspections of boilers and issuing certificates to boilers by the Boilers Inspectorate. When a boiler needs repairs this department sanctions such repairs as are necessary and arranged for the completion of repairs by the approved boilers repairs maintainers in the Andhra Pradesh State and after which the boilers is inspected again for certification for safe working.

For a long time the Indian Boilers Act applied only to boilers. The economisers which are appurtenance to boilers were excluded. Government of India have brought the Economisers also into the fold of the Indian Boilers Act of 1923, in the year 1947 thus making the Act applicable to boilers as well as Economisers. There are about 1,500 boilers and 100 Economisers of various sizes and types being maintained in the various industries in the Andhra Pradesh State. The Chief Inspector of Boilers fixed the maximum pressure of each boilers alters the pressure and decide complex questions regarding boilers that are substandard construction and features. He is also vested with certain appellate powers under section 19 of the Indian Boilers Act.

The Government have formulated the Andhra Pradesh Boilers Rules and Andhra Pradesh Economisers Rules while fixing functions and duties of officers, regulations of work of the department, procedure to be adopted in the case of appeals, and accidents, instruction of registration and inspection of boilers, etc., in respect of boilers and economisers.
Andhra Pradesh Boilers Attendants Rules, 1956 have also been enacted by the State Government under these rules. Competent persons are to be kept in-charge to run the boilers. Two types of examinations viz; first and second class shall be conducted twice in a year by the Board constituted by the Government representing four members and the Chief Inspector of Boilers as the Chairman of the Board and the Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers. Telangana Region, Hyderabad as Secretary of the Board for conduct of examinations and awarding competence certificates.

In this state about 1450 boilers and 50 economisers are functioning which are yielding a revenue of Rs. 2-14 lakhs to the State. The Administrative expenditure for implementing the Indian Boilers Act 1923 in the State is estimated at Rs. 5.71 lakhs. The Government recently have revised the rate of fees for inspection of boilers and its accessories etc. during the year which increased the receipts for the year 1975-76 to a tune of Rs. 3 lakhs.

III EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is the most pressing problem of the day and the Government is quite conscious of the need to tackle it as speedily as possible. According the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, all employers in Public sector and all employers in private sector employing 25 and above are required to notify all vacancies to the local Employment Exchanges. Even though Establishments Employing less than 25 persons in private sector are under no obligation as per the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1951 to notify the vacancies for their requirements, Government have issued an appeal requesting all the private sector establishments not only to appoint local candidates but also make the recruitment through the local Employment Exchanges, so that the employment opportunities that have arisen may accrue to the local candidate. Government have also issued instructions to all the Establishments in the Public Sector, including Public Sector Undertakings and Local Bodies to strictly adhere provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1953 and recruit through the Employment Exchanges only. There are in all 6453 (as on 30-9-75) employers both in public and Private Sectors.

With the setting up of Enforcement Cell in the State Directorate in November, 1974 the work connected with the Enforcement of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1259 has been activated considerably. As a result, as many as 2392 showcause notices have been issued to the establishments which violated the provisions of the Act. in respect of 33 establishments (30 Public sector and 3 Private Sector) prosecution
Appendix.  12th March, 1976  383

Action has been initiated. 3 Public sector Establishments and 10 Private Sector Establishments have been convicted for violating the Employment Exchanges (CNV) Act.

At the end of December, 1975, there were 6,11,246 applicants on the rolls of Employment Exchanges in the State as against 5,75,557 at the end of December, 1974 waiting for job opportunities. The Employment Exchanges could place 34,485 persons in jobs during the year, 1975 as against 25,670 persons during the year 1974. During the year 1975, 3,31,478 candidates were registered as against 3,28,772 during the year 1974. A State Employment Exchange for Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe applicants has been set up in April, 1975 at the State Headquarters to ensure full utilisation of reserved vacancies by pooling the particulars of eligible and available Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribe applicants. There are 7,646 Scheduled Castes and 3585 Scheduled Tribes applicants on the Live Register of the Exchange and it dealt with 539 reserved vacancies at the end of December, 1975. The Exchange advertised 186 reserved vacancies and received 149 applications.

During the year 1975 Government have introduced photo system with a view to prevent impersonation, according to which every applicant will produce three photographs at the time of registration. Sponsoring of candidates the employers has also been very much streamlined. Orders have been issued to discontinue the present practice of sponsoring candidates, with regard to certain vacancies, on the basis of availability of candidates on the spot. Discretion of the Employment Officers in sponsoring of candidates has been eliminated with the introduction of new method of sponsoring candidates in 1:4 ratio according to strict seniority. With a view to reduce the sense of frustration among the poor unemployed registrants, it has been made compulsory that whenever employers reject candidates and ask for fresh batch, they should give reasons for rejection. Employment Officers have also been instructed to discuss and suggest steps to improve their changes, in the case of candidates, who have been rejected many a times.

Inspite of instructions by the Government there have been some appointments without the media of Employment Exchanges. In order to eliminate such direct recruitments and to mitigate hardship that with be caused to the employees who have been recruited directly, instructions were issued to initiate disciplinary action against employers who have made direct recruitment while the employees are allowed to continue. Further, the Treasury Officers have been asked to pass the monthly pay bill of newly recruited employees only if there is a certificate to the effect that the candidate has been drawn from the Employment Exchange.

Several steps have also been taken during 1975, to make the public, aware of the fair procedures followed in the Employment
changes in sponsoring of candidates to the employers. All the requisitions received from the employers list of candidates sponsored and the basis on which they are being sponsored, are exhibited on the notice board of every Employment Exchange, even the service certificates, on the basis of which, certain priorities are given to the candidates are now being very carefully scrutinised. Action is being taken on candidates producing bogus certificates. Employment Advisory Committees have been constituted in all the Districts with the District Collector as the Chairman and the Chairman, Zilla Parishad as the Vice-Chairman. All the M.L.A.s., and M.L.C.s. of the respective Districts are also members of these Committees the above committee not only review the working of the Exchanges periodically but also give suggestions for the effective functioning of the Employment Exchanges. From among the members of the above Committees, small sub-Committees have been constituted to check the fairness of submissions made by the Employment Exchanges.

The above Committees are regularly meeting periodically.

With a view to mitigate the hardship caused to the dependents of Government employees who die in hardship, instructions were issued for the appointment of one of the dependents, directly without the media of the Employment Exchanges with the prior approval of the Director of Employment and Training in twin cities and the District Collectors in the case of Districts. In consideration of an agreement between the A.P.S.R.T.C. authorities and employees union, Government have permitted for filling up of 30% of unskilled vacancies arising in A.P.S.R.T.C. with the children of Ex-Employees without the media of Employment Exchanges. Extension of such facility in respect of certain other establishments is also under consideration of the Government. In order to give more employment opportunities for women, Government are considering to identify jobs which can best be performed by women vis-a-vis men and to reserve those jobs for women. Efforts are also being made to route the recruitment of candidates through the Employment Exchanges, with regard to some of the biggest public sector Establishments like Railways, P. & T. etc.

The Budget provision under non-plan in relation to Employment service is Rs. 19.34 lakhs for the year 1975-76 and the plan provision is only Rs. 2.50 lakhs for 1975-76, which includes an additional amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh provided from the Craftsmen Training Schemes, for which the certain posts have been sanctioned by Government during 1975-76.

The two job Development Schools introduced at Visakhapatnam and Kothagudem are being continued during 1975-76 with view to create more employment opportunities and also to study the changing needs of employer continuously.
Appendix

As a result of the decision of the working group to set up sub-
Employment Exchanges at important towns in the State for providing
registrations and sponsoring facilities locally to certain categories of
applicants, five sub-Employment Exchanges have been set up at
Masulipatnam, Rajahmundry, Kothagudem, Bellampally and Vikar-
abad. The two sub-Employment Exchanges at Bellampally and Ram-
gudem have been set up with the financial assistance provided by Mr.
The Singarani Collieries Company Limited for the first one year and
thereafter the expenditure will entirely be met by Government as
agreed to. The Sub-Exchange at Ramagudem will start functioning
shortly.

Government have already issued orders to intensify the inspec-
tion of the Employment Exchanges and to implement more vigorously
the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (CEN) Act, 1959. For
this purpose the Regional Employment Officers have been divested
with the routine work of the Employment Exchanges. This will have
salutory effect on the functioning of the Employment Exchanges in
due course.

In view of the rapid increase in the number of unemployed per-
sons waiting on the Registers of Employment Exchanges, the Depart-
ment, during the Fifth Plan period, proposed to strenghten the Em-
ployment Service at the State Directorate as well as at the level of Ex-
changes, with additional staff:

Specific proposals for creation of a Research cell at the Direc-
torate, provision of Junior Employment Officers at each Employment
Exchanges and opening of some more sub-Employment Exchanges at
various places are under active consideration of Government.

IV CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME

Craftsmen Training Schemes are meant for ensuring steady flow
of qualified workers for the Industry and to increase the quantity and
quality of Industrial Production with systematically trained skilled
workers. It also opens new avenues of employment to the less educa-
ted.

There are 26 Industrial Training Institutes in this State with a
seating capacity of 6,992 for training of Craftsmen in various Engi-
nering and Non-Engineering trades.

These courses offer are usually of two years duration and for
some trades it is one year. Qualification for admission to these courses
are usually below Matric except for some special categories which offer
technical certificates in matriculation.
Diversification of Training Programmes:

In order to meet the demands of the developing Industries, certain new trades such as Mechanic (Instrument), Tool and Die Maker, Mechanic (Refrigeration and Airconditioning) Electronics, Millwright & c. have been introduced in a phased programme since the year 1970. This is being done by replacement of the outmoded and unpopular trades existing in Industrial Training Institutes to meet the changing needs of the Industries.

Industrial Training Institute, Ongole:

One Industrial Training Institute in the very backward and newly formed Prakasam District was established at Ongole, from 1-8-1975 with an initial seating capacity of 92 seats in the trades of Fitter, Turner, Mechanic (Radio & Television) and Electrician and it is proposed to add 188 seats more from the next session commencing from August, 1976, thus bringing the total seating capacity to 280. The estimated expenditure for the establishment of this Industrial Institute at Ongole during the Fifth Plan period will be Rs. 28-00 lakhs and for the year 1975-76 the expenditure will be Rs. 4-50 lakhs.

The Government of India evolved a novel concept of establishing Captive Industrial Training Institutes in the country to impart modular type of training suitable to the local industries, with an ideal to give new direction to the training programmes. Such Industrial Training Institutes have to be located in the industrially concentrated areas.

This type of training is being imparted at Industrial Training Institutes, Kothagudem for which Sri B. N. Raman, the Managing Director of Singareni Collieries Company has agreed to provide facilities for training in their workshops. This will be the first captive Industrial Training Institute of its kind in the country. During the period of training, they will be paid, a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month by the Singareni Collieries Company.

The trainees will undergo training alternatively in the workshops of the Singareni Collieries Company and the Industrial Training Institute. An amount of Rs. 1-44 lakhs will be spent by the Singareni Collieries Company towards payment of stipend to the trainees at Rs. 100/- per month for 120 trainees. The Company agreed to provide transport facilities and Hostel accommodation to the trainees free of cost. The Managing Director of the Company has also assured that all the 120 trainees trained under this scheme will be provided with jobs in the Company. He has also agreed to increase the seating capacity further from next year onwards. All the candidates required for this training have been selected from the Industrial Training Institutes of Kothagudem, Mancherial and Peddapalli in the
trades of Fitter and Electrician and the training courses have been started during December, 1975. Thus, this will benefit boys of very backward areas in securing suitable jobs.

Modernisation of ITI at Visakhapatnam:

The Government of India have selected ITI, Visakhapatnam as one among the 15 Industrial Training Institutes in the country for modernisation programme with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme/ILO in view of the heavy expansion and setting up of large scale industries in the areas. The United Nations Development Programme will provide equipment and necessary expertise worth 80,000 dollars for this project. Under this programme the State Government have agreed to provide a sum of Rs. 6-00 lakhs towards the purchase of equipment as recommended by the UNDP/ILO. The scheme will benefit the backward areas in the State and is likely to be started during 1976-77 with the modernisation of the existing Industrial Training Institute at Visakhapatnam for which an amount of Rs. 3-00 lakhs has been provide in the budget.

Apprenticeship Training Programme

(Apprentices Act 1961)

Apprentice Act 1961, which was enforced in the year 1963 provided for compulsory intake of Industrial Training Institute boys and freshers as apprentices in every specified industry establishment whenever training facilities are available to develop productive skills in designated trades. This ultimately is aimed at enhancing the absorbing capacity of Industrial Training Institute trained personnel in various fields such as Mechanical, Electrical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Cutting & Tailoring, Leather crafts, Electronics Photogroundy and Iron and Steel Industry.

195 types of industries have so far been specified under the Apprentices Act, 1961 and 103 trades have been designated. The period of training is usually of 3 to 4 years and the ratio of Apprentices skilled workers for each trade ranges from 1:50 to 1:1 depending upon the trades as prescribed in the rules. Stipends are also paid to the Apprentices by the establishments as laid down in the Act, which ranges from Rs. 90/- to Rs. 144/- per month during the different period of training. The system of conducting R. I. classes to the apprentices in the entire Telangana Region has been centralised and one R. I. class Centre was established at Hyderabad during the year 1975-76 to impart relates instructions to the Apprentices undergoing training in the various establishments in the trades designated under the Act and the Centre started functioning from October, 1975,
In order to implement the Apprenticeship Training Programme effectively, which is one of the 20-Point Economic Programme enunciated by the Prime Minister, additional posts have been created at the Headquarters as well as at the Industrial Training Institute to assist the Principals in undertaking quick survey of the establishments and to improve the placement of apprentices. The State has achieved 103 per cent in the placement of Apprentices to various Industrial Establishments and 4257 apprentices are now undergoing training as against 4143 training places located. The number of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes candidates undergoing training is 208 and 39 respectively and the candidates belonging to economically weaker sections and physically handicapped are 1058 and 9 respectively.

Under the Apprenticeship Training Programme, it is proposed to construct a Hostel for Apprentices at Hyderabad to enable the apprentices to reside in the Hostel and to make it convenient for them to visit the industries so as to learn new modern techniques.

District Level Training Centres

Similarly there are 10 District Level Training Centres in this State under the control of this Department. These centres are meant for training candidates from rural areas preferably coming from the families of village artisans whose educational standards is low. In these training centres, some of the traditional trades are being replaced gradually and candidates are taught Agricultural Mechanic Courses, Mechanic (Radio and Television) (Ladies only), Electricians, Turner, Fitter Typewriting & shorthand (English-Higher Grade) and Cutting and Tailoring etc.

The centres are also being utilised for training of candidates sponsored by the small farmers development agencies.

It is also proposed to introduce more popular trades by replacing unpopular trades in Industrial Training Institutes and District Level Training Centres, to meet the need of industrialists and agriculturalists. Strengthening of staff in various Industrial Training Institutes to improve the quality of instructions as per the recommendations of the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades is also contemplated.

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEMES
ANNUAL PLAN 1976-77

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Total (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Spill-over Schemes of IV Plan</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Strengthening of Directorate including Curriculam Development</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendices: 12th March, 1976

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>Diversification of training programme</strong></td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Revised staffing pattern as per the</td>
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<tr>
<td>recommendations of National Council</td>
<td>0.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>for Training in Vocational Trades.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Establishment of an ITI at Ongole</td>
<td>7.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Re-organisation of District Level Training</td>
<td>0.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Centers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Modernisation of ITI Visakhapatnam with UNDP/</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO assistance.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING PROGRAMME.**

8. Provision of additional staff in Industrial Training Institutes. 1.00
9. Establishment of Related Instruction Class Centre at Hyderabad. 1.85

Total 21.00

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**CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME**
**NON-PLAN 1976-77**

(Rs. in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Industrial Training Institutes</td>
<td>135.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ii) Apprenticeship Training Scheme</td>
<td>4.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iii) District Level Training Centres</td>
<td>13.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Employment Schemes</td>
<td>23.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Head Quarters staff</td>
<td>10.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 186.36

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T. ANJAI$\text{\textasciitilde}$
MINISTER FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Statement on Demand No. XXXI

Relief And Rehabilitation

The Government of India and State Governments have embraced and accepted the problem of the refugees who came from the erstwhile East Pakistan and the repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka and Uganda as a “National” problem. All-round efforts are being made by the Central and as well as by the State Governments to evolve schemes of rehabilitation in order to give them opportunities to eke out their livelihood.

19—19
Migrants From East Pakistan

The State Government had taken the responsibility of settling 2,000 East Pakistan migrants on lands as they are basically agriculturists. About 8,000 acres of land at Isagaon in Adilabad District were reclaimed during 1965-66 and allotted to 1,000 families. New areas are being reclaimed for settlement of 1,000 more East Pakistan migrants during 1976. At present there are 976 families in the villages of the Isagaon Rehabilitation Project and 495 in transit camp.

The State Government got financial aid from the Centre for converting these dry lands and a good portion of these lands is likely to come under assured irrigation in round about 2 to 3 years. The Central Government have also given funds for sinking of 20 bore wells and for construction of two dams in these forest areas where land has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes. The 2 dams likely to be completed by the end of 1976. At moment, about 8 bore wells have been commissioned and defects in two bore wells are being rectified and the work of the remaining 10 bore wells has been entrusted to the Central Ground water Organisation for executing this programme as early as possible. Apart from irrigation facilities that are being provided in this project, care has been taken to provide the livestock or farming, pesticides, chemical fertilizers, agricultural implements etc., to each family. Each family was given 5 acres of agricultural land and also 5 cents of land to grow vegetables etc. in the backyards of their residential houses. For purposes of short-term loan facilities, Cooperative Farming Societies have also been formed.

School for the primary education of the children of the migrants have been established with free tuition fee, books etc. There is a dispensary in the project area to cater the medical needs of the migrant families.

REPATRIATES FROM BURMA

The repatriates from Burma started arriving in this State from August, 1964. So far 11,735 families consisting of 39,074 persons have arrived in this State. Out of these, more than 7,000 families are in Visakhapatnam District and the remaining are scattered in other districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The repatriates who have come from Burma are mostly from urban areas and the main form of rehabilitation for them has been the grant of loans for small trade and business, housing and to a limited extent, employment. A small proportion of the repatriates are agriculturists and they have been resettled in agriculture.

Loans for small trade and business upto a ceiling of Rs. 5,000 family are given through district authorities. They are also
given housing loans with a ceiling of Rs. 6,000/- in urban areas and Rs. 3,000/- including grant of Rs. 700/- per family in rural areas and loans for business permits up to Rs. 1000/- in urban areas and Rs. 200/- in rural areas. Besides, repatriates can become members as the Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank at Madras which provides credit facilities to the repatriate members settled in the Southern States.

Employment is also provided to the eligible repatriates from Burma in the Co-operative Spinning and Textile Mills Anther-gaon in Karimnagar District. Rajahmundry and Nellore. The old and disabled migrants are admitted and maintained in a permanent Liability Home at Kamcharapalem in Visakhapatnam District.

REPATRIATES FROM SRILANKA

Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964, about 5,25,000 persons of Indian origin were proposed to be repatriated to India over a period of 15 years. The repatriation started from August 1968 and 392 families have been settled in Andhra Pradesh till now.

Coffee Plantation Project at Chintapalli and Paderu Agency Areas in Visakhapatnam District.

After clearance from Government of India, a scheme to rehabilitate 600 Srilanka repatriates in Coffee Plantation Project in an area of 2,025 acres in Chintapalli and Paderu agencies in Visakhapatnam District costing Rs. 106.577 lakhs by way of straight loan from Government of India has been taken up for implementation. So far, 881 acres have been planted and 91 families have been employed up to April, 1975. A sum of Rs. 33.93 lakhs was spent on the project. At this stage the Government of India wanted this Government to formulate a Cooperation to manage Coffee Plantation but this Government decided to freeze the schemes as Government of India changed their policy from straight loan to that of a Corporation and sent a revised scheme to Government of India to limit the Srilanka Repatriates to 220 families and to permit the State Forest Department to construct 95 quarters at the project in addition to the existing 125 quarters and to sanction a grant of Rs. 6.00 lakhs towards construction of additional quarters and Rs. 95.9 lakhs representing the deficit for the maintenance of 881 acres up to 1984-85. On this, Government of India suggested some alternatives. Government of India have been informed from Forests and Rural Development Department on 15-11-1975 that the plantations raised under the scheme over an extent of 881 acres will be maintained, by State Government along with the existing plantations over an extent of 1,204 acres and any remaining employment potential after absorbing the 125 families of
Srilanka Repatriates will be utilised by this Government for the employment of tribals. Government of India clearance has since been received and there is no possibility of accommodating more than 125 families.

Sericulture Schemes

A scheme to rehabilitate 50 Srilanka Repatriate families in Sericulture Farms at Addateegala in East Godavari District and Paderu in Visakhapatnam District at a cost of 9.65 lakhs was sent by Industries and Commerce Department on 12-9-73 to Government of India and their sanction is awaited.

A scheme to resettle 150 Srilanka Industry at Singasamudram village of Kuppam Taluk in Chittoor District is under consideration of this Government.

Pine-Apple Scheme

A Pine-apple Scheme to rehabilitate 250 Srilanka Repatriate families in Simbachalam in Visakhapatnam District at a cost of Rs. 34.40 lakhs has been sent to Government of India in March, 1975 by State Food and Agriculture Department. Government of India desires to revise the schemes on the lines of the suggestions made in the Conference of Rehabilitation Commissioners/Secretaries of Southern States held in Trivandrum on 4th and 5th September, 1975. This is under consideration by Government in Food & Agriculture Department.

Dairy Farming Scheme

A Dairy Farming Scheme to rehabilitate 250 Srilanka Repatriate families in Nellore District at a cost of Rs. 6.25 lakhs is under consideration of this Government.

Land Colonisation Scheme

A land colonisation scheme to rehabilitate 250 Srilanka Repatriate families in an area of 2,600 acres in Allur Swamp area in Nellore District at a cost of Rs. 46.13 lakhs is under consideration in consultation with the District Collector.

An Irrigation - cum - resettlement scheme called “Gandipalem Dam” in Nellore District at a cost of Rs. 2 crores has been accepted by the State Irrigation Department in principle provided the Government of India bear the cost of waste lands there under. The Government of India have been addressed accordingly and their clearance is awaited. Before finalising the scheme, the Government of India have preferred a joint inspection of the site.

The entire expenditure on the relief and rehabilitation of the migrants from East Pakistan and the repatriates from Burma and Srilanka is borne by the Government of India by way of grants and loans.