The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates
Official Report

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Airconditioning of operation theatres in Guntur Govt. General Hospital

10137Q.-Sri Nissankara Rao Venkataratnam (Guntur-II):—
Will the Minister for Health & Medical be pleased to state:
(a) whether the operation theaters and children high ward fever of Guntur Government General Hospital are airconditioned;
(b) if the operation theaters are not airconditioned, the reasons therefore;
(c) whether it is a fact that the airconditioner of Children High Fever ward was removed and fixed to the Office room of the Superintendent;
(d) whether it is also a fact that one airconditioner was removed from Hospital and fixed in the house of the Superintendent Sri Lakshman Rao; and
(e) if so, the action taken by the Government?

The Minister for Health (Sri K. Rajamallu):— (a) No Sir,
(b) Due to paucity of funds, the work could not be taken up.
(c) No Sir,
(d) No Sir.
(e) Does not arise.

* An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Member.
That is nothing to do with the Government Air-Conditioner.

That is nothing to do with the Government Air-Conditioner.
Mr. Speaker:—How can you say it is wrong information?

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—I want to know whether the communications sent from this Hospital are numbered? If so, what exactly is the secrecy? There is absolutely nothing to suspect anybody or to think of any further investigation. The file is an open thing. When a letter is addressed to a Firm or Company for supply of some articles, it will go with a number. Is this a fact or not?

Sri K. Rajamalu:—I do not want to go into all these things. It is the right of the Member to put a question and if it is possible, I will answer that question.

Sri K. Rajamalu:—It is a separate question.

I am referring to the previous proceedings.

Sri K. Rajamalu:—I have answered this particular question of transfer, shifting, etc. I do not want to add any thing this time.
Sri N. Venkataratnam:—Previously, the Hon'ble Minister said that the Superintendent will be shifted before the enquiry is commenced. Now, he says that the enquiry has commenced. Is not it breach of the assurance given on the floor of the House? Where is the necessity for a separate question. I am referring to the proceedings dated 21-6-77. It is not even a week days past.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—The breach of assurance does not arise out of this subject. On that day, on a different supplementary, I don't remember, Sir, I answered this question.

Mr. Speaker:—He does not remember the assurance given.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—The member's information is not based on facts and figures. I have verified and got the correct information from the Secretary and the D.M. and H.S.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—He came recently Sir.

Misappropriation of Funds by the President & Secretary of Devarakonda Taluk Co-op. Marketing Society

(a) whether it is a fact that the President and the Secretary of Devarakonda Taluq Co-operative Marketing Society, in Nalgonda District, have misappropriated funds during the year 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77:

(b) the amount of the funds misappropriated; and

(c) the action taken against the persons who are responsible for the misappropriation of funds?
The Minister for Co-operative (Sri B. Subba Rao):

(a) Yes Sir
(b) Rs. 28,612/-

[c] Enquiry has been ordered under Section 51 of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act, 1964 and disciplinary action has been initiated against the Secretary.

(d) Yes Sir
(b) Rs. 21,612/-

Enquiry has been ordered under Section 51 of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act, 1964 and disciplinary action has been initiated against the Secretary.
36. ప్రపంచవ్యాప్తంగా ఎలా రాతి స్థిరం చేసేది?

37. మానవ జీవితం మారుతున్నది అని ఎలా మనం చెపుతున్నాం?

38. అక్షత్తు రెండు రెండు వర్షాలు నుంచి కానించాం?

39. మనం కప్పనుండా ఎలా మారుతున్నాం?

40. మన రక్తానికి ఎలా మారుతున్నాము?


Oral Answers to Questions
Posting of Teachers Working In P.R. Schools In Their Native Places.

10094 T.Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru) —Will the Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any policy decision that teachers of Panchayat Raj Schools should not be posted in their native places;

(b) if so, the reasons for this decision;

(c) the date from which the new procedure came into effect; and

(d) whether similar directives have been given in respect of other departments?

(e) if not, the reasons therefor.

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Sri L. Lakshmandas)—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (c) (d) Sri Vengal Rao Committee on Panchayati Raj Administration (1968) and the Study Team (1974) constituted by the Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj had recommended such a restriction. The views and suggestions of the Consultative Committee on Education and Panchayati Raj (1975) were also considered. The restriction was imposed with effect from 16-3-1975, the date of instruction issued in G.O.Ms. No. 162, P.R. dated 16-3-1975, which were also adopted in the rules issued in G.O. Ms. No. 429 P.R. dated 13-8-1975. As per G. O. Ms. No. 468, G. A. (Ser-A) Department dated 27-8-1973 no Gazetted Officer shall be posted to any place in his native district. No such orders have been issued in respect of non-gazetted Officers working under the Government.
In terms of the statement made by me on the floor of this House on 25-7-1977, Government have decided to issue instructions to all Special Officers of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads that request transfers of teachers working in Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads should be considered favourably even though such transfers necessitate posting of persons in the native taluks or native places. Orders will issue in due course.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—He has read a lengthy answer. He has covered all the clauses. I want to know whether the Collectors are honouring and obeying instructions of the Minister for Panchayati Raj?

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I would like to bring to his notice a very concrete instance of West Godavari. 250 Village Development Officers have been transferred on masse. I don't know what exactly is the provocation for that Collector to transfer 250 Village Development Officers. They have been transferred not from one group to the other group, but they have been transferred out of the division. This was represented to the Minister. What action was taken against the Collector concerned for this unwarranted transfers creating so much of discontent in the district.

Sri A, Sriramulu:—On a point of clarification, Sir, Government instructions are very clear that they can be transferred by the B.D.Os. from one group to the other group and not out of the division and Government instructions are already implemented during 1976. Subsequent to that the Collector has transferred 250 persons. I understand if there are complaints against half a dozen persons or 20 persons or 50 persons. To transfer at a time all the 250 persons out of the division is not good. Does not the Government consider it an unnecessary waste and will it not be creating a sort of discontent in the interest of administration. If it is a question of implementing Government orders, I have absolutely no objection. It was done already. Again what was the provocation? The Minister also considered it and issued stay orders, but the stay order was not implemented. That is why I am asking the Minister to tell me whether the instructions of the Governmented by the Collectors.

Q. 1. The Hon. Member for Kandy:—With leave of the House, may I ask the Chief Minister if he will state what steps are being taken to bring about the rehabilitation of the Sinhalese in the eastern part of the country?

Q. 2. The Hon. Member for Kandy:—With leave of the House, may I ask the Chief Minister what steps are being taken to have the Eastern Province declared free of malaria?

Q. 3. The Hon. Member for Kandy:—With leave of the House, may I ask the Chief Minister what steps are being taken to have the Eastern Province declared free of malaria?

Q. 4. The Hon. Member for Kandy:—With leave of the House, may I ask the Chief Minister what steps are being taken to have the Eastern Province declared free of malaria?

Q. 5. The Hon. Member for Kandy:—With leave of the House, may I ask the Chief Minister what steps are being taken to have the Eastern Province declared free of malaria?

Q. 6. The Hon. Member for Kandy:—With leave of the House, may I ask the Chief Minister what steps are being taken to have the Eastern Province declared free of malaria?

Q. 7. The Hon. Member for Kandy:—With leave of the House, may I ask the Chief Minister what steps are being taken to have the Eastern Province declared free of malaria?

Q. 8. The Hon. Member for Kandy:—With leave of the House, may I ask the Chief Minister what steps are being taken to have the Eastern Province declared free of malaria?
9-00 a.m.  
(S) 2. Mr. Narasimha Reddy:—Sir, the Hon. Member of Parliament, furnished copy 4 papers, viz., A, B, C and D. We have no information about it. We have been informed that the Hon. Member of Parliament has furnished four papers, A, B, C and D. We have not received any information about it. We have been informed that the Hon. Member of Parliament has furnished four papers, A, B, C and D. We have not received any information about it.
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[한국어 전문 내용]

1. 3. 오랜저: — 날씨를 올바로 보고 주의를 기울여야만 합니다.

2. 3. 오랜저: — 개별적으로 볼 때마다 나름대로의 사정이 있습니다. 

3. 3. 오랜저: — 그 일이 발생한 배경에 대해서는 좀 더 자세히 설명해 주시겠어요?

4. 3. 오랜저: — 그 일이 발생한 배경에 대해서는 좀 더 자세히 설명해 주시겠어요?

5. 3. 오랜저: — 그 일이 발생한 배경에 대해서는 좀 더 자세히 설명해 주시겠어요?

6. 3. 오랜저: — 그 일이 발생한 배경에 대해서는 좀 더 자세히 설명해 주시겠어요?

7. 3. 오랜저: — 그 일이 발생한 배경에 대해서는 좀 더 자세히 설명해 주시겠어요?

8. 3. 오랜저: — 그 일이 발생한 배경에 대해서는 좀 더 자세히 설명해 주시겠어요?

9. 3. 오랜저: — 그 일이 발생한 배경에 대해서는 좀 더 자세히 설명해 주시겠어요?

10. 3. 오랜저: — 그 일이 발생한 배경에 대해서는 좀 더 자세히 설명해 주시겠어요?

11. 3. 오랜저: — 그 일이 발생한 배경에 대해서는 좀 더 자세히 설명해 주시겠어요?

12. 3. 오랜저: — 그 일이 발생한 배경에 대해서는 좀 더 자세히 설명해 주시겠어요?

13. 3. 오랜저: — 그 일이 발생한 배경에 대해서는 좀 더 자세히 설명해 주시겠어요?

Oral Answers to Questions

(పరీపుడు) — ఎందుకు రెండు జూలై 1927 గా యువతి మాత్రం గానీ పనిచేసింది?

(పరీపుడు) — చాలా ప్రత్యేకితం పనిచేసింది. ఒక సమయంలో మరో ప్రత్యేకితం పనిచేసింది. ఈ పనిచేసింది మరియు ఈ పనిచేసింది మాత్రం పనిచేసింది?

(పరీపుడు) — మేమ ప్రతిదినే పనిచేసింది. మనుసేలు రెండు జూలై 1927 గా పనిచేసింది?

(పరీపుడు) — మనుసేలు ప్రతిదినే పనిచేసింది. మనుసేలు ప్రతిదినే పనిచేసింది. ఈ పనిచేసింది మరియు ఈ పనిచేసింది మాత్రం పనిచేసింది?

(పరీపుడు) — మనుసేలు ప్రతిదినే పనిచేసింది. మనుసేలు ప్రతిదినే పనిచేసింది. ఈ పనిచేసింది మరియు ఈ పనిచేసింది మాత్రం పనిచేసింది?

(పరీపుడు) — మనుసేలు ప్రతిదినే పనిచేసింది. మనుసేలు ప్రతిదినే పనిచేసింది. ఈ పనిచేసింది మరియు ఈ పనిచేసింది మాత్రం పనిచేసింది?

(పరీపుడు) — మనుసేలు ప్రతిదినే పనిచేసింది. మనుసేలు ప్రతిదినే పనిచేసింది. ఈ పనిచేసింది మరియు ఈ పనిచేసింది మాత్రం పనిచేసింది?

(పరీపుడు) — మనుసేలు ప్రతిదినే పనిచేసింది. మనుసేలు ప్రతిదినే పనిచేసింది. ఈ పనిచేసింది మరియు ఈ పనిచేసింది మాత్రం పనిచేసింది?
Sri P. Srirama Murthy:—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loans from Life Insurance Corporation were sanctioned for taking up the protected water supply schemes to Amudalavalasa and Palakonda in Sikakniam District; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter and the stage at which the schemes are at present?

Sri L. Lakshmandas: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The present stages of the schemes are as follows:

Amudalavalasa:—The infiltration well, Collection Well, Ground Level Service Reservoir have been completed, Distribution and pumping main are also completed. \( \text{[The connecting main between the infiltration well and collection well is partly completed. The Panchayati Raj Engineering Department has indicated that it expects to be able to complete it by January, 1978.]} \)
Palakonda:—Tenders have been invited for construction of the Over Head Service Reservoir and well-cum-pumphouse. The tenders for Over Head Service Reservoir have been approved. Tenders for collection are under examination by the Superintending Engineer (Panchayati Raj), Kakinada. The Panchayati Raj Engineering Department may be able to complete the scheme by end of March, 1978 subject to payment of contribution due from Panchayat and availability of balance of Life Insurance Corporation loan.

9-10 a.m.

...
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అంగులి రాయాలు. విలాసమ, అవసరమైన విధానం జరిగింది తరువాత తనంతరం చేసారు.

(ధ) సాధారణాభిప్రాయం: అధికారిక సంస్థలు ప్రవేశించి ప్రశ్నలు ప్రశ్నించడానికి రెండు సంవత్సరాలు విచిత్రం లేపింది. వేతిస్త్రైతిక సంస్థలు కొనసాగిన ప్రశ్నలకు విస్తృతంగా కాశంచిన ఉద్యోగాలు ప్రతిసామయము విచిత్రంగా విచిత్రం చేయబడింది. 1973 లో ఆస్ట్రేలియా తరకనది క్రొములను నుంచి తీసుకోకిన వాతావరణం నిర్ధారించడానికి ఉద్యోగాలు విచిత్రానికి ఉద్యోగాలు విచిత్రం చేయబడింది.

(ధ) కేమనాగాయం: — సమాయాధికి అధికారిక సంస్థలు మాత్రమే విచిత్రం చేయబడి ఉంది.

(ధ) మాధ్యమా: సాధారణాభిప్రాయం: అధికారిక సంస్థలు తరలించి విచిత్రంగా ఉంది.

(ధ) సాధారణాభిప్రాయం: —తేలిపి మాత్రమే విచిత్రం చేయబడి ఉంది.

(ధ) ఎడుగుప్పత్తి (మాధ్యమాధిక్యం): — ఎడుగుప్పత్తి మాత్రమే విచిత్రం చేయబడి ఉంది.

(ధ) సాధారణాభిప్రాయం: — ఈ సమయానికి శీతావస్థ విచిత్రం చేయబడి ఉంది.

(ధ) సాధారణాభిప్రాయం: — ఈ సమయానికి శీతావస్థ విచిత్రం చేయబడి ఉంది.
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF TEACHERS WELFARE

(a) whether a standing Committee Teacher' Welfare was constituted on 3-4-1974 as per G. O.Ms. No. 351;

(b) the recommendations of the said committee:

(c) whether the Committee recommended Liberalised Pension Scheme to all non-Governmental teachers also, with effect from 1-4-1969

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b & c) Meetings of the Committee were held between 29-3-1974 and 7-4-1976. In the meeting held on 22-4-74 it was felt by the Committee, that the Liberalised Pension Scheme to non-Government Teachers may be implemented with effect from 1-4-1969 with monetary benefit from 1-4-1974.
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9-20 a.m.

(a) whether the three Vice-Chancellors conference held in December, 1976 recommended to the Government to revise the curriculum of Intermediate by making the study of Mathematics compulsory for Biological Sciences students and study of Biological Sciences for Mathematics students;

Making of Mathematics Compulsory For Biological Sciences Students

411.—

*9160 Q.—Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana (Penukonda) and M. Nagi Reddi (Gurajala):—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three Vice-Chancellors conference held in December, 1976 recommended to the Government to revise the curriculum of Intermediate by making the study of Mathematics compulsory for Biological Sciences students and study of Biological Sciences for Mathematics students;
(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has accepted the said recommendation;

(d) if so, when it will be implemented?

Sri M.V. Krishna Rao:—(a) & (b) The Vice-Chancellor Conference held on 3-12-1976 made certain recommendations to the Board of Intermediate Education and not to the Government.

(c) & (d) The recommendations are still under the consideration of the Board of Intermediate Education.

Reduction of the working days and hours of Primary and Secondary Schools

412—

Q. Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana and M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

[a] whether the Government now propose to reduce the working days and hours of Primary and Secondary Schools;

[b] if so, the nature of reduction; and

[c] the date from which the same will be implemented.

Sri M.V. Krishna Rao:—[a] Orders have already been issued reducing the working hours and working days.

[b] the working days were reduced from 240 to 220 and the working hours were reduced from 51 hours to 5 hours a day in all schools i.e., both Primary and Secondary Schools.

[c] the orders came into force with effect from 21-4-1977.
Filling up of Officers Posts by direct Recruitment in A.P.S.R.T.C.

413—

9769 Q.-Sri Nissankarao Venkata Ratnam:—Will the Minister for Transport be pleased:

[a] the number of posts of officers filled up by direct recruitment in A.P.S. Road Transport Corporation during 1975-76;

[b] whether there are any candidates who have been selected having obtained less marks than the candidates not selected; and

[c] if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Transport [Sri Ch. Hanumaiah]:—(a) The following officers were filled up by direct recruitment in Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation during 1975-76:

1. Officers Under Training [Traffic] 4
2. Officers Union Training [Mechanical] 1
3. Accounts Officers 2
4. Purchase Officers 2
5. Industrial Engineer 1
6. Asst. Civil Surgeons 8

[b] No, Sir.

[c] Does not arise.


Oral Answers to Questions.

(1) సాంఘారిక కారులు: — ఒక సంచాలకంగా కార్యాలలో సంచాలకం వినియోగం
చేసి ఆనందం కట్టాడు. తరువాత ఎంపిక స్థాయి ప్రతిష్ఠించాడు. 
విభాగం మార్గం బాగుడానుడి నీటి జరిగిన ప్రతిష్ఠాపన జరుగు కలిగి
చేసి, మార్గం ప్రాధిపత్యం యొక్కను మార్గం ప్రతిష్ఠాపన చేసింది. 
చిత్రాలను మార్గం పనిచేసి జరిగిన ప్రతిష్ఠాపన జరుగు రూపొందించి
చేసింది?

(2) ప్రధాని సాకారం: — అప్పుడు సాకారం విభాగంలో వినియోగం
చేసి ఆనందం కట్టాడు. తరువాత ఎంపిక స్థాయి ప్రతిష్ఠించాడు. విభాగం మార్గం
బాగుడానుడి నీటి జరిగిన ప్రతిష్ఠాపన జరుగు కలిగి చేసి, మార్గం
ప్రతిష్ఠాపన చేసింది.

(3) ప్రధాని సాకారం: — ప్రధాని సాకారం జరిగిన ప్రతిష్ఠాపన జరుగు
చిత్రాలను మార్గం పనిచేసి చేసింది.

(4) విభాగం: — కేంద్ర విభాగం విభాగంలో సంచాలం వినియోగం
చేసి ఆనందం కట్టాడు. తరువాత ఎంపిక స్థాయి ప్రతిష్ఠించాడు. 
విభాగం మార్గం బాగుడానుడి నీటి జరిగిన ప్రతిష్ఠాపన జరుగు
కలిగి చేసి, మార్గం ప్రతిష్ఠాపన చేసింది.

9-30 a.m.

(2) 3.సాంఘారిక కారులు: —తండ్రిగా సంచాలకం మార్గ ప్రతిష్ఠాపన చేసిన
సంచాలకం కట్టాడు. తరువాత ఎంపిక స్థాయి ప్రతిష్ఠించాడు. 
(3) ప్రధాని సాకారం: —ప్రధాని సాకారం మార్గం బాగుడానుడి నీటి
జరుగు కలిగి చేసింది. విభాగం ప్రతిష్ఠాపన జరుగు రూపొందించి
చేసింది.

(2) 4. సాంఘారిక కారులు: —తండ్రిగా సంచాలకం మార్గ ప్రతిష్ఠాపన చేసి
సంచాలకం కట్టాడు. తరువాత ఎంపిక స్థాయి ప్రతిష్ఠించాడు. 
(3) ప్రధాని సాకారం: —ప్రధాని సాకారం మార్గం బాగుడానుడి నీటి
జరుగు కలిగి చేసింది. విభాగం ప్రతిష్ఠాపన జరుగు రూపొందించి
చేసింది.
Sri S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalvakurthy):— Marks are given both for written examination and oral interview. The Minister said that candidates were selected on the basis of highest marks. Were these marks given for written examination or for only oral interview? If so what was the weightage given to the written examination, because marks in oral interview can be extremely discretionary and variable. Therefore what is the value given to the marks in written examination.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—The Minister is not able to follow my question. If a person gets 40% marks in written examination and if another person gets 70%, both of them are invited or oral interview. Is the performance in oral examination alone good enough to decide the issue among the people invited, or is any special weightage given to the performance in the written examination?

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—It is a very relevant supplementary, Sir.
Sri A. Sriramulu —Let the Minister go to the Officers' gallery and get the information. It is a very relevant question.

Mr. Speaker:—Whether the Minister is aware about the marks for oral interview and written test is the question?

Mr. Speaker:—Sir, you say that the marks for written test are 100 and for oral interview are 50. That is against the rules. As the rules are in my possession, I can tell you that the marks for written test are 50 and for oral interview are 100. The oral interview is the most important part of the test. The written test is very easy.

Mr. Speaker:—Now I have given his name as Yakub. He is a depot clerk. His qualification is M.A.B.L., B.Ed. He has got good marks in written test. He was dropped in the interview.

* (c) Mr. Venkata Ratnam, Mr. Kasiah and Mr. Vijayasikhamani:—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies Nellore, enquired into the affairs of the Karumur Multipurpose Co-operative Society, Nellore and issued a notice of supersession dated 16-9-1975;

(b) the grounds on which the supersession was ordered;

(c) the amount misappropriated and other offences committed by the President;

(d) Whether the findings of the Deputy Registrar were confirmed in appeal before the Collector and the Government;

(e) The Civil and Criminal action taken against the President;

(f) Whether the President handed over the records to the 5 man Committee appointed by the Government to manage the affairs of the Secretary;

(g) Whether the President issued loans in the name of his daughter who is at Delhi, is wife, his relatives and relatives of the Secretary; and

(h) If so the amounts granted to them?

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri B. Subba Rao) :—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) :—The information is placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The supersession was confirmed in appeal before the Collector (Co-operation); Nellore. The Revision Petition against the Collector is pending with the Government.

(e) A case has been filed before the First Class Magistrate Court, Nellore against the President for not handing over records,

(f) No, Sir.

(g) and (h) The information is placed on the Table of the House.

Answer to clause (b) placed on the Table.

Grounds for supersession:

1. The President and Secretary failed to bring to the cash book a sum of Rs. 235/- withdrawn from the Nellore Co-operative Central Bank on 23-5-1974. This amounts to temporary misappropriation of funds.

2. Two sets of receipt books were maintained by the President. An amount of Rs. 1,206/- collected through the receipt from 29-11-1974 till 6-3-1975 was not accounted for in the cash book till the visit of the Inspecting Officer. This amounts to temporary misappropriations.

3. Declaration forms in respect of 8 members were not filled. This is violation to the bylaws of the society and the directions of Crop loan Manual.

4. Loans were issued to Kith and Kin of the members in the Board and of the President.
funds for personal ends. Loans were issued also to persons residing outside the area of operations of the society.

5. The President was responsible for benami loans in respect of 8 members.

6. The President has prepared a credit limit application for Rs. 2,02,750/- by classifying dry loans as "well irrigated" with a view to obtain higher scale of finance from the financing bank, besides certain wrong declarations were also produced.

7. The President have failed to submit declarations in respect of 30 members along with the original credit limit applications.

8. The President tampered the cheque amounts in respects of two loans.

9. The committee failed to take steps to recover sums due to the society as follows:
   1. Paddy loan amount Rs. 1,498/-
   2. Cash balance due from Ex-Secretary Rs. 265-87.
   3. Clerk's salary -. 530-00
      No approval of appointment nor regular acquittances in the pay bill register.

10. Admission Register was not maintained with up to date posting. Loan ledgers were maintained in a shabby way.

11. The President failed during inspection to produce declarations in respect of 6 loanees.

12. Instead of the Secretary who is authorised under the byelaws to sign receipts for cash collections the President signed the receipts.

13. Loans were disbursed to non-resident members. Thus the committee failed to observe the provisions of the byelaws.

14. The President failed to produce applications for admission into the society, in respect of two members.

15. The Committee failed to refund the share capital by way of transfer to the legal representatives.

16. Failure to refund the share amount held by 8 members who died long back.

Answer to Clause (c)...

Amount misappropriated by Presidn:—
The President committed a temporary misappropriation of Rs. 1,441/- which is the amount received in 6 cases from 10-12-1974 to 8-1-1975 and the amount withdrawn from the Bank on 23-5-1974.

Other offences:

1. Tampering of two cheques for Rs. 400/- and for Rs. 450/- as 1450/- and Rs. 1450/- respectively.

2. Misuse of funds to an extent of Rs. 12,900/- being loans issued to the kith and kin of the President and Secretary.

3. Partial or complete binami loans were issued in cases.

4. Disbursement of loans to 8 persons who are either non-residence in the area of operations of the society or non-members.

Answer to clause (g) and (h):

The following loans were issued for the relatives of the President and the Secretary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Relationship of loanee</th>
<th>Amount of loan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Mother of Secretary</td>
<td>1,250-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>W/o of Secretary</td>
<td>1,250-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>W/o President's Brother</td>
<td>1,250-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>President's wife</td>
<td>1,250-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>President's Aunt</td>
<td>1,250-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>President's sister</td>
<td>750-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>President's Brothers's daughter</td>
<td>750-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>President's daughter</td>
<td>2,000-00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 12,900-00

Questions and Answers.

1. What is the difference between 1250 and 1000?

2. What is the difference between 1250 and 2500?

3. What is the difference between 1250 and 1000?

4. What is the difference between 1250 and 1500?

5. What is the difference between 1250 and 1750?

6. What is the difference between 1250 and 2000?

7. What is the difference between 1250 and 2500?

8. What is the difference between 1250 and 3000?

9. What is the difference between 1250 and 3500?

10. What is the difference between 1250 and 4000?

11. What is the difference between 1250 and 4500?

12. What is the difference between 1250 and 5000?

13. What is the difference between 1250 and 5500?

14. What is the difference between 1250 and 6000?

15. What is the difference between 1250 and 6500?

16. What is the difference between 1250 and 7000?

17. What is the difference between 1250 and 7500?

18. What is the difference between 1250 and 8000?

19. What is the difference between 1250 and 8500?

20. What is the difference between 1250 and 9000?

21. What is the difference between 1250 and 9500?

22. What is the difference between 1250 and 10000?

23. What is the difference between 1250 and 10500?

24. What is the difference between 1250 and 11000?

25. What is the difference between 1250 and 11500?

26. What is the difference between 1250 and 12000?

27. What is the difference between 1250 and 12500?

28. What is the difference between 1250 and 13000?

29. What is the difference between 1250 and 13500?

30. What is the difference between 1250 and 14000?

31. What is the difference between 1250 and 14500?

32. What is the difference between 1250 and 15000?

33. What is the difference between 1250 and 15500?

34. What is the difference between 1250 and 16000?

35. What is the difference between 1250 and 16500?

36. What is the difference between 1250 and 17000?

37. What is the difference between 1250 and 17500?

38. What is the difference between 1250 and 18000?

39. What is the difference between 1250 and 18500?

40. What is the difference between 1250 and 19000?

41. What is the difference between 1250 and 19500?

42. What is the difference between 1250 and 20000?

43. What is the difference between 1250 and 20500?

44. What is the difference between 1250 and 21000?

45. What is the difference between 1250 and 21500?

46. What is the difference between 1250 and 22000?

47. What is the difference between 1250 and 22500?

48. What is the difference between 1250 and 23000?

49. What is the difference between 1250 and 23500?

50. What is the difference between 1250 and 24000?

51. What is the difference between 1250 and 24500?

52. What is the difference between 1250 and 25000?

53. What is the difference between 1250 and 25500?

54. What is the difference between 1250 and 26000?

55. What is the difference between 1250 and 26500?

56. What is the difference between 1250 and 27000?

57. What is the difference between 1250 and 27500?

58. What is the difference between 1250 and 28000?

59. What is the difference between 1250 and 28500?

60. What is the difference between 1250 and 29000?

61. What is the difference between 1250 and 29500?

62. What is the difference between 1250 and 30000?
The President was responsible for benami loans in respect of 8 members.

The President has prepared a credit limit application for Rs. 2,20,730/- by classifying dry loans as well irrigated with a view to obtain higher scale of finance from the financing bank, besides certain wrong declarations were also produced. Some of the loans were as follows: 8 members were declared as members of the family of the President. In respect of these loans, the President was responsible for preparing wrong declarations.

“Misuse of funds to an extent of Rs. 12,900/- being loans issued to the kith and kin of the President and Secretary. Partial or complete benami loans were issued in 7 cases. Disbursement of loans to 8 persons who are either non-residents in the area of the society or non-members.”
Mr. Speaker — Books are not available. So, the first case is you must start prosecution for recovery of books.

Sri A. SriRamulu — It is a cognizable offence. Any Police Officer will take cognisance of this particular offence. The books should be recovered immediately.
Mr. Speaker:— For that they have taken action. A case has been filed before the 1st Class Magistrate, Nellore for not handing over records.

Sri V. Srikrishna:— If he does not hand over the records he can be arrested.

Q. No. 19102—Y. Sarvasari P. Srirama Murty and C. L. Narayana: Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Multipurpose Co-operative Society, Sompet, Srengavarapukota taluk, Visakhapatnam District is in default;
(b) if so, since when and the amount due;
(c) whether Central Bank, Vijayanagaram served notices on the said society under section 63.
(d) if so, whether suits have been filed;
(e) if not, the persons responsible for the failure in filing suits in such cases barred, cases and
(f) the action taken against them?

Sri B. Subbarao:

(a) There is no Co-operative Society by name Multipurpose Co-operative Society, Sompet Srengavarapukota taluk, Visakhapatnam District.

But there is Srengaram Multipurpose Society in Srengavarapa Kota taluk. This society is in default.
(b) An amount of Rs. 4,260/- was due from 28-3-1977 and another amount of Rs. 14.267 from 30-5-1977.

(c) No Sir.

(d) (e) and (f): Does not arise.

Appointmenot of Public Prosecutor, Anantapur Dist.

Q. No. 10103-K. Sarvasri E. Ayyapu Reddy, A. Sriramulu and N. Venkata Ratnam:—Will the Minister for Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for the appointment of Public prosecutor, Ananthapur District were sent to the Government;

(b) whether a panel of three names was sent by the Collector after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Sessions Judges;

(c) the date when the proposals were received by the Government;

(d) whether any appointment has been made so far, if not, the reasons for the delay;

(e) whether any representations were made by the legislators of the District to the Home Secretary drawing his attention to illegal canvassing by the individual advocate contrary to the Bar Council Rules; and

(f) whether any action has been taken on the representation of the Legislators?

Sri Asif Pasha:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 5-5-1977.

(d) No, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The matter is under Examination.

Sri Asif Pasha:—I never said that there has been canvassing in this matter. What I said was that a representation has been received alleging that fact. Secondly appointments are not made in the month of July when the courts are opened. When the turn of the incumbent is over the appointment is made after a term of 3 years. In this particular case the present incumbent has been working as Additional Public Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor. If he is appointed again he will not be completing his full term. He has to retire at the age of 60. So the matter is under consideration whether to appoint him or the next man because the District Judge stated the present incumbent has been Additional Public Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor, he has been there since 1970.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Is it a fact that the Minister for Municipal Administration sent for this file and kept it for one month. Secondly, who is the candidate that has put in a representation requesting that the Government should consider his claim and whether this does not constitute a violation of Bar Council Regulations. 10-00 a.m.

Sri Asif Pasha:—The Municipal Minister or any Minister is competent to call for this file and see. In this particular case I do not have information whether the Municipal Minister called for the file. I see from the records that there are representations from Sri C.Obullesappa and Mr. Kondappa. There have been representations that their applications should be considered.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—The Minister is giving an academic answer. Any Minister can call for any file. In this particular case I wanted to know whether the Minister for Municipal Administration called for file, whether it was with him for nearly one month or more than that because we have reliable information that the Municipal Minister kept the file with him. He carried it to Anantapur and had public discussion and several Congress legislators of Anantapur have put in a
representation to the Government. It is a factual matter, is it a fact or not.

Sri Asif Pasha:—it is not correct.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—what is the reason for and substance of the representation made by the legislators and who are the legislators who made that representations.

Sri Asif Pasha:—Legislators have not alleged that the Municipal Minister has called for this file. A representation has been given by Mr. Somasekhar.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—We are coming to a point of decision. Mr. Somasekhar is one of the signatories.

Sri Asif Pasha:—Sarvasri, Somasekhar, Ravinder Reddy, obayya and P. V. Choudary 4 M. L. As.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Somasekhar is verily present here. My question whether the Municipal Administration Minister has carried this file and kept it with him for one month gets established. I would request Mr. Somasekhar to say how he came to know.

Q. 1. Whether the 12th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference be held immediately? (1 mark)

Q. 2. What is the record of the 11th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference against the Chairman? (1 mark)

Q. 3. What is the difference between the 11th and 12th Annual Sessions of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)

Q. 4. What is the date of the 12th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)

Q. 5. What is the significance of the 12th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)

Q. 6. Who is the Chairman of the 12th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)

Q. 7. What is the role of the Chairman in the 12th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)

Q. 8. What is the purpose of the 12th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)

Q. 9. What is the outcome of the 12th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)

Q. 10. What is the decision of the 12th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)


Q. 12. What is the contribution of the 12th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference to the Indian Labour movement? (1 mark)

 Unless there is very bad record against him. There is nothing against him. He is a very respected leader.

Q. 13. What is the record of the 11th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference against the Secretary? (1 mark)

Q. 14. What is the role of the Secretary in the 11th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)

Q. 15. What is the purpose of the 11th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)

Q. 16. What is the outcome of the 11th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)

Q. 17. What is the decision of the 11th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)

Q. 18. What is the recommendation of the 11th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)


Q. 20. What is the role of the Secretary in the 11th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)

Q. 21. What is the purpose of the 11th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)

Q. 22. What is the significance of the 11th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)

Q. 23. What is the decision of the 11th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)

Q. 24. What is the recommendation of the 11th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference? (1 mark)

Q. 25. What is the contribution of the 11th Annual Session of the Indian Labour Conference to the Indian Labour movement? (1 mark)
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 27th July, 1977

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—There is no mandate on that. Government have discretion to select any one on the panel.

Sri I. Vengala Rao:—There is no mandate on that. Government have discretion to select any one on the panel.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—There is no mandate on that. Government have discretion to select any one on the panel.

Sri I. Vengala Rao:—There is no mandate on that. Government have discretion to select any one on the panel.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—There is no mandate on that. Government have discretion to select any one on the panel.

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Sri J. Vengala Rao:—There is no mandate on that. Government have discretion to select any one on the panel.

Short Notice Questions and Answers

Q. No. 10099—L: Smt J. Eshwari Bai:— Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry has accepted the decision of the A. P. State Council for Education of women and Girls to clear the scheme of allowing Banks to advance education loans at the beginning of every academic year to the Government employees to facilitate them to meet the extra-expenditure of purchase of books, stationery, uniforms and payment of fees etc., and

(b) If so, whether the Government employees can expect the said loan assistance during the present academic year?

The Minister For Finance (Sri P. Ranga Reddy):

(a) Orders have been issued in the matter.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy: — I Will take the suggestion of the Hon’ble Charming lady Member of this House Sir.

Sri A. Sriramulu: — An important question was posted for to-day and we are missing that question—Q.No. 321.

Mr. Speaker: — That is over. I have come to the next item.
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS (STARRED)

INTERVIEWS FOR THE POSTS OF AREA MANAGERS BY A.P.S.R.T.C.

414 —

*10184 Q.—Sri Nissankara Rao Venkata Ratnam:—Will the Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether interviews were conducted in June, 1975 for the posts of "Area Managers";

(b) the number of candidates appeared and selected and the basis of selection;

(c) whether the list of candidates selected was released; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

A.—

(a) No, Sir, (b) (c) & (d) Does not arise.

SANCTION OF THE POSTS OF CHIEF CONTROLLER OF STORES
IN A. P. S. R. T. C.

415—

*10211 Q.—Sarvasri Syed Hasaan (Charminar) and Nissankara Rao Venkatratnam:—Will the Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even though the post of Chief Controller of Stores in A. P. S. R. T. C. was not sanctioned by the Government, an officer is being allowed to draw the pay on pay order if so, what are the special circumstances;

(b) whether it is a fact that to additional posts of controllers of stores were created in the R. T. C. and orders of promotion to the said two posts were also issued, but within three days from the date of issuing the said orders, the selecting committee met and selected new persons, and the orders of the appointment already issued were withheld?

A.—

(a) The post of Chief Controller of stores which was created by the Corporation has been sanctioned by Government in G. O. Ms. No. 791, Home (Tr. IV) Department dated 17-6-1969. One of the officers of the rank of Controller of stores has been placed in-charge by the Corporation to look after the functions of the Chief Controller of store" speeding posting of a regular incumbent. He is being paid an additional remuneration equal to 20% of his grade pay, in view of the additional responsibilities and duties required to be discharged by him.

(b) It is a fact that two additional posts of Controller of stores were created in the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation. These two posts were filled up temporarily in October, 1976 by promoting two of the stores Officers. It is not true that their appointments were withheld later. The selection Committee met subsequently in November, 1976 and selected the names of these two persons for inclusion in the panel.
Committee to Examine the set up of The Music and Dance Colleges

416—

*8336 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Tribal Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee has been constituted to examine the set up of the Music and Dance Colleges;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the said committee;

(c) whether a copy of the recommendations made by the committee will be placed on the Table; and

(d) whether the Government have decided to prescribe uniform syllabus for all the Music and Dance Colleges?

A—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c); Do not arise.

(d) Government have constituted 7 Ad-hoc committees for revising the existing syllabus for Karnatic Music, Mridangam and Dolu, Bharathanasyam, Hindustani Music, Tabla, Kuchipudi Natyam and Kathak Dance.

History of Andhra

417—

*8427 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Tribal Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Archives propose to bring out History of Andhra;

(b) if so, to whom this work has been entrusted; and

(c) when it will be completed?

A—

(a) Yes, Sir. A scheme for publishing the History of Andhra in 20 volumes has been approved.

(b) The work has been entrusted to the International Telugu Institute.

(c) The Director International Telugu Institute has reported that it would take about 10 years to complete the work.
CHARGES AGAINST CHAIRMAN MARKET COMMITTEE, JANGAON

418—
* 10097—W.Q.— Sarvasri P. Janaraghan Reddy and J. Damodar Rao:— Will the Minister for Harijan Welfare and Marketing be pleased to state:
(a) whether there are any charges against Sri K. Madhava Reddy, Chairman, Market Committee, Jangaon, Warangal District;
(b) if so, the charges against him and the action taken;
(c) whether it is a fact that Mr. K. Madhava Reddy is again nominated to the same Committee even though charges are pending?
A—
(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) Yes, Sir, as no charges are now pending against him.

NEW SCHEME FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES FOR S.C.s.

419—
*9376 Q— Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulu Reddy (Gudur):— Will the Minister for Harijan Welfare and Marketing be pleased to state:
(a) whether the State Government have prepared a new scheme to construct house for the scheduled caste in Andhra Pradesh;
(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and
(c) when will it be implemented?
A—
(a) No Sir.
(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Financial Aid For Construction of Houses in The House Sites Given To Harijans

420—
*10135 Q.—Sri B. Rama Sarma (Devarakonda);— Will the Minister for Harijan Welfare and marketing be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank has agreed to give Rs. 4,800/- per head as financial aid for constructing houses in the house sites given to Harijans during 1975-76 and 1976-77;
(b) whether the amount is being given as loan, if so, the rate of interest and whether the Government is giving any subsidy in this amount;
(c) the number of years in which the amount should be repaid; and
(d) whether this scheme will be implemented in the case of ‘Harjans’ also. Please note that the text has been cut off at this point.
A—

(a) The Reserve Bank has a scheme to that effect.

(b) Yes Sir.

The Differential Interest Rate is at 4%. No subsidy is given.

(c) 10 Years.

(d) Yes Sir,

It is for needy people to approach the banks for sanction of these loans.

Organisation of Panchayati Raj Silver Jubilee Celebrations

In 1975

321—

*10084 Q.—Sri Chekuri Kasaiah:—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the State Panchayati Raj Parishad in connection with the Panchayat Raj Silver Jubilee Celebrations organised during 1975;

(b) whether prior permission has been obtained from the Government for the same;

(c) the amount spent for printing the photo of the Chief Minister of our state;

(d) the press in which the said photo was printed;

(e) whether permission has been obtained from the Government for the said purpose;

(f) whether Panchayat Raj Parishad has got the power to instruct panchayats to install the photo of the Chief Minister in all the offices of the institutions of panchayats compulsorily; and

(g) the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

A—

(a) Rs. 13,181-45

(b) No Sir. The Andhra Pradesh State Chamber of Panchayati Raj is competent to administer the funds, sanction the annual budget and review the expenditure as per its bye-laws VI (vi),

(c) Rs. 20,000/-


(e) No, Sir.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Oh a reference made by the State Chamber of Panchayati Raj at a later date Government have permitted it to proceed further in supplying the portraits of the Chief Minister to all the primary and Upper Primary Schools under the control of the Panchayat Samithis for unveiling the same in the said Institutions as proposed by it.
MATTERS UNDER RULE 329

(1) Alternative arrangement for admission in Osmania University for Sri Venkateswara University Students who could not appear in entrance Exam.


297
Matters under rule 329:

re: Alternative arrangement for admission in Osmania University, for Sri Venkateswara University students who could not appear in entrance examination.

Mr. Speaker:— Before they pass their examination, how can that? Was it announced like that?

re: Demands of Visakhapatnam Teachers Federation.

(2) Demands of Visakhapatnam Teachers Federation.

(2) 10-20 a.m.
CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Strike by the workers of the Chemicals and Fertilisers Division, Kovuru.

Sri T. Anjaiah:—There are 358 permanent and 19 casual workers in the Chemicals and Fertilisers division of Andhra Sugars Limited at Kovuru. The Andhra Sugars Chemicals & Fertilizers Division Employees Union, a recognised Union and the Management entered into a memorandum of settlement under Section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act. The settlement deals with wage revision including Dearness Allowance linked with the Cost of Living Index, Annual leave etc. The Memorandum of settlement is effective from 1-1-1976 to 12-12-1979. In July, 1977, the Staff and workers Union of the Andhra Sugars Chemicals and Fertilizers Division was registered and immediately thereafter demanded from the Management the implementation of recommendations of Wage Board for Chemicals and Fertilizers Industry with retrospective effect from 1-1-1976, grant of H.R.A., Supply of Uniforms, reinstatement of a dismissed worker and retransfer of a worker from Tanuku to Kovuru. The workers led by this Union have undertaken relay hunger strike.
Department Officers have already intervened and the next meeting is fixed by the Joint Commissioner of Labour on 8—8—77 at Rajahmundry.

Government, however, consider reference of the dispute over the dismissal of the worker for adjudication.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Sri A. Sriramulu:—There are two privilege motions given notice of by me. We have not heard anything about them. One is about the statement made by the Chief Minister that all student detenus were released to attend the examination. One Doctor who was under detention was not released. The second is about the statement made by the Finance Minister that Government did not interfere in the Management of the Rehnuma-e-Deccan.

Mr. Speaker:—Regarding one privilege motion, I will announce tomorrow. About the other, I will look into it.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—The Chief Minister said that not a single man was kept in jail. We brought to the notice that one doctor who was in detention was not allowed to appear for the examination.

Mr. Speaker:—That, I will look into tomorrow.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

dated 21-3-1977

Sri P. Ranga Reddy: Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Rural Development, I beg to lay on the Table—

Government Bills:


(F.P. III) Department, dated the 21st March 1977 and published in the Rules Supplement to Part II of an Extraordinary issue No. 7 of the A.P. Gazette dated 22-3-1977, as required under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the A.P. Agricultural Indebtedness (Relief) Ordinance 1976."

G.O.Ms.No. 71, Housing, dated 7th June 1977

Sri P. Dharma Reddy—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table.

"A copy of the A.P. Housing Board, Travelling Allowances Rules, 1977 issued with G.O.Ms.No. 71, Housing, dt. 7th June 1977 and published in the Rules Supplement to Part I of the A.P. Gazette dated 30th June 1977 as required under sub-section (3) of Section 70 of the A.P. Housing Board Act, 1956".

G.O, Ms, No. 79, Housing, dated 29-6-1977

Sri P. Dharma Reddy:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

"A copy of the A.P. Housing Board (Allotment of Plots Kurl, 1977) issued with G.O. Ms. No. 79, Housing, dated 29-6-77 and published in the Rules Supplement to Part 5 of the A.P. Gazette, dated 44-7-77 as required under sub-section (3) of section 70 of the A.P. Housing Board Act, 1956".

Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE

re: the report on the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee.

10-30 a.m.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—Sir, I beg to place on the Table a copy of the Report on the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee taken at its meeting held on 26th July, 1977.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper Placed.

Government Bills

re: The Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction Control (Amendment) Bill, 1977:

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

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control (Amendment) Bill, 1977."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control (Amendment) Bill, 1977."

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Motion was adopted and the Bill introduced.


Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—Sir, on behalf of the minister for Rural Development, I beg to move:

“That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Money Lenders Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1977.”

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

“That Leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Money Lenders Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1977.”

The Motion was adopted and the Bill introduced.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants: Governor and Council of Ministers, General Administrative Services, other general Economic Services, Information and Publicity, State Legislature, Elections, Tourism.

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

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,90,000 under Demand No.II—Governor and Council of Ministers”.

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,75,09,200 under Demand No. V—General Administrative Services”.

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,14,96,000 under Demand No. Li—Other General Economic Services”.

Mr. Speaker:—Motions moved.

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

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,44,41,000 under Demand No. XXIV—Information and Publicity”.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,43,800 under Demand No. I—State Legislature”.

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,42,11,000 under Demand No. IV—Elections”.

Mr. Speaker:—Motions moved.

Sri Ch. Devanand Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
Voting of Demands for Grants:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,45,000 under Demand No. XLIX — Tourism".

Mr. Speaker — Motion moved. Now the members may move their cut motions.

Sri E. Ayyapa Reddy:— I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,01,43,800 for State Legislature by Rs. 100/-

To bring home to the Govt. the need to provide a good canteen for Members and suitable accommodation for the Press in the Assembly building.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,01,43,800 for State Legislature by Rs. 100/-

For the refusal of the Govt. to pay one months salary as bonus for the Legislature staff since they are working overtime during the Budget sessions as it was done in the case of the staff in the Finance Dept.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,01,43,800 for State Legislature by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to recommend for the abolition of the Legislative Council as was done in West Bengal.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,01,43,900 for State Legislature by Rs. 100/-

Sri P. Sanyari Rao:— Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,01,43,800 for State Legislature by Re. 1/-
Voting of Demands for Grants.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 51,90,000 for Governor & Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-

The wasteful tours of Ministers especially to their native districts.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 51,90,000 for Governor & Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-

The personal staff of the Chief Minister and other Ministers should be reduced.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 51,90,000 for Governor & Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-

For not recommending to the Centre to abolish the post of the Governor which post is only superfluous and is a burden on our economy.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 51,90,000 for Governor & Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:— Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 51,90,000 for Governor & Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:— Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,11,000 for Governor & Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-
For the failure of the Government to rectify irregularities in the enrolment, preventing illegal methods at the time of Elections and preventing agricultural labour and other weaker section from freely exercising their votes by the harassment of the landlords.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,11,000 for Elections by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,11,000 for Elections by Rs. 100/-

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,11,000 for Elections by Rs. 100/-

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

To reduce the allotment of 5,75,09,200 for General Administrative services by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the unimaginative policy of the Government in appointing a retired Chief Secretary as the Vigilance Commissioner thereby depriving the post of its status as an independent and impartial Institution.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,75,09,200 for General Administrative services by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to modernise methods of work in the Secretariat and cut down red-tape

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,75,09,200 for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to appoint non-official members in the A.P. Public Service Commission.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,75,09,200 for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-
Voting of Demands for Grants.

For the failure of the Govt. to release all Naxalite and other political prisoners in the State and withdrawal of case foisted in some instances and failure to recommend to the Government of India to repeal M.I.S.A. immediately.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,75,09,000 for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Govt. regularise the services of all employees under 10 (a) even for decades specifying a period by which time the employee should be regularized without fail

To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,75,09,200 for General Administrative Services by Rs 100/-

For the failure of the Govt. to eliminate rampant redtapism, favouritism, malpractices and corruption by proper, scientific methods as recommended by various administrative reforms committees and also public organisations.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,75,09,200 for General Administrative Services by Rs 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,44,41,000 for Information and Publicity by Rs. 100/-

For the failure in effectively giving publicity to the nationally accepted policies of anti-imperialism commanding heights of public section curbing monopolies and concentration of wealth, land reforms, about land-lords ruling roost in the villages, against obscurantism in favour of secularism, and exposing those who take positions, against those nationally accepted policies.

Sri B. Rama Sarma :-—Sir, I beg to move :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,44,41,000 for Information and Publicity by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,44,41,000 by Information and Publicity by
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,45,000 for Tourism by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker:—The cut motions were moved.

Mr. Speaker:—On the last day of this Budget Session, we are discussing the most important subjects concerning the entire work that we have transacted for a period of nearly 40 days and the various schemes and plans which are going to be implemented at the hands of our administrative apparatus. But the administrative apparatus we have inherited from alien administration is an instrument for oppression, instrument for coercion and instrument for exploitation. Though the objectives of the Nation have changed, the social objectives of the people have changed, unfortunately, the structure and design of this administrative apparatus, which is inherited from the alien administration, has not undergone any change. The character of this administrative apparatus came into clear focus during the past 10 to 15 months. In the name of Emergency, extraordinary powers were used by the officials in this administrative apparatus. I can only give a few illustrative examples for want of time. Particularly, the Police Department is one which could not stomach the enormous powers that were given to them under the various extraordinary regulations like MISA, DIR, etc. Hundreds and thousands of people who wanted to protest constitutionally against the arbitrary proclamations of Emergency and persons, Satyagrahis who led small batches as a sort of symbolic protest against the Emergency were taken into custody, taken to police station, and ruthlessly beaten without being produced before the Magistrate, for a period of 4 days to 15 days. This type of behaviour on the part of the Police is inexcusable.

Sri C. V. K. Rao (Kakinada):—I raise a point of order, Sir.

When we are discussing the Budget, under each Demand, it is the responsibility of the concerned Minister who moves a particular demand to present a policy statement and the amount that is needed for his department. I could not find that under the Demand of the State Legislature, which is moved by the Honourable Minister for Revenue, which is for nearly Rs. 4 crores and 42 lakhs. There is no policy statement at all. I know on certain demands, 2 pages note is given. But for this Demand, not even a single page material is given. How is it moved without the statement? The Rule says that for each department, under each Demand, a policy statement has to be given. So, I would like to...
request you, Sir, to kindly get the explanation from the Minister and issue necessary orders.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy: — So far as the demand of State Legislature is concerned, it has been a convention that we do not give any policy statement as such because the expenditure on the State Legislature is not pertinent to any particular policy as such. It is only incurred expenditure on the staff and the incidental expenditure that would be incurred by the Assembly and the Honourable Speaker. Every thing is done according to the directions of the Speaker. So, there is nothing on behalf of the Government, which would be a policy as such on this matter. The only thing that we wanted to put before the House is the actual amount that has been earmarked under the Budget.

Then, Sir, regarding library buildings, canteen, etc., there are certain cut motions and I will reply to them later. Even in Lok Sabha, so far as the parliamentary Affairs Budget is concerned, there is no specific annual statement given, as such. It is only the Demand moved.

In view of the convention that has been followed for the last so many years here and in the Lok Sabha, we have thought it fit not to give any policy statement because there would not be any special policy on that.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: — My point of order is about the non-observation of the rule. Under the rules, no exception whatsoever has been given, for this Department. The Demand concerning the Legislature Department is there and no policy statement has been given. Not only that, the particular thing finds a place in the Agenda Paper. It is essential that the Minister needs so much amount and the House has got to pass that Demand. So, he cannot violate the Rule. He cannot say that there is a convention all that. Sir, you are very strictly observing the rules. Even if there is any convention it has to be in the Rules. There cannot be any arbitrary decision. So, this is highly essential. Especially on financial matters, the Government must be scrupulous because if the Government fails to get a vote on any Demand, the Government goes. The Government loses its position. I feel that the Revenue Minister cannot seek excuse for this particular thing since he has to observe the Rules framed by us in the Rules Committee.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy: — Last time also, Mr. C.V.K. Rao raised this issue and there was a decision of the Chair.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: — No, Actually last time, I could not ask. But then, I have verified about it. I could not find it.
let the Minister assure that in future he will observe the rules strictly and let us condone this.

Mr. Speaker:—We will amend the Rule and bring out the Rule in conformity with the convention. I will examine the Rule and the Convention and then let us amend the rule.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—As far as Legislature is concerned, we have set up so many committees. So, functioning of the Committees, amenities to the Members, Library facilities to the Members, Research and Reference Wing and other activities are there in this Department. So many activities are going on under this Department and hence the Minister has to give the details under this Department also. It is not out of the way that the minister has to furnish this.

Mr. Speaker:—It is not the question of out of the way. It is not the practice. There is no such practice prevailing either in this House or in the Parliament. However, we will examine it, in the Rules Committee.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Coming to the point, Sir, I was referring to the way in which the administrative machinery were exercising the extraordinary powers during the Emergency. Especially, I am quoting some examples of Police Department. Hundreds and thousands of innocent persons who wanted to record protest against the authori-(Smt. T. B. S. Ananda Bai in the Chair) tative regime were taken into custody and were indiscriminately beaten. Some of them were Lawyers, Doctors and others. These are the innocent victims who were taken to police stations. there are also some of the sadist officials who committed atrocities. I will quote a few examples.

In Karimnagar district, one S.I. of Police Mr. Prakash Reddy adopted a highly objectionable method. He arrested some 3 or 4 persons at Godavari Khani. These persons were taken to the Police Station. The S.I. lighted a candle and went on burning the victims. They received burn injuries. When they were remanded for judicial custody, the Jail authorities refused to admit these persons unless a Medical certificate is produced.

Secondly on 26—8—1976, an advocate by name Mr. Vidyasagar Rao of Karim Nagar led a batch of Satyagrahis. The entire batch was arrested and the batch was taken to the Police Station. These persons were ruthlessly beaten. A boy aged about 14 years, a student of 10th class Mr. Ajaya Reddy could not bear this and fell unconscious.

Another example is, on 2-12-1976, one Mr. Satyanarayanaachari was pasting the posters on the walls. While doing so, he was taken
to the police custody and his clothes were stripped off. The Police Station No. 3 at Kakinada. Then, he was beaten up mercilessly.

On 7-12-1976, the Police of Anantapur took into custody Mr. Subrahmanyan, Bijuanga Rao and others. The S.I. of Police Mr. Shiva Kumar had mercilessly beaten the arrested persons. Next day some more persons were arrested and those persons were stripped off. I am sorry Madam Chairman, you and the Chief Minister may for give me, if I say that this S.I. seems to be a Homo Sexual. He must be the first rate sadist. This S.I. made the arrested persons stripped off and used to play with genitals of these arrested persons. The affected persons are available and an enquiry may be conducted in this regard. These are the illustrative examples of the officers who exercised the extraordinary powers. That is why I say our administrative apparatus is an instrument coercion, oppression and exploitation. It is not an instrument of service. It is not suitable for welfare State. There must be some radical structural change with regard to design, concept, method of working, etc.

I recall the promise made by the Chief Minister. He made a promise in 1974 to set up a clean administration and also an efficient administration. I appreciate the difficulty of our Chief Minister to introduce the efficient administration by overnight. But I expected that Mr. Venpal Rao would stand to his words to set up clean administration. What has happened? The administration began to become dirtier year after year. Today it is sinking. Despite the good intention of the Chief Minister, the entire administration is sinking with corruption from top to bottom.

Go to any place, money is playing a predominant role in our society. With Rs. 10,000 a job can be purchased. With Rs. 5 lakhs 10,50, a.m. the post of a Minister can be purchased. With Rs. 35,000 a Deputy Collector’s job can be purchased. This is how this money power has been exercising such a vital control in our social activity. That is how corruption has become the order of the day. Corruption, according to an eminent social scientist, is the end product of a process of administration preceded by mal-administration. What is the root cause for corruption? It is the process of mal-administration over months and years. Corruption takes a firm root. Unless this cancer of corruption is effectively tackled, I am sure we will not achieve targeted results. We may vote a budget of Rs. 1,200 crores, we may spend Rs. 400 crores, but the targeted results, the anticipatory results are not being produced. That is how people are getting frustrated. There is a big gap between promise and performance. There is a big gap between Plan and execution. That is why this is crucial sector, a very important sector which warrants immediate attention of
the Government and also this House as well. This course of maladministration started as soon as emergency was declared. Democracy has practically come to a halt, though emergency has been lifted. There is no democratic institution worth the name, except the State Legislature. This is the only democratically elected body which is continuing in office account of the 42nd Constitution Amendment. But for this body democracy has been buried hundred fathoms deep as far as political institution and democratic institutions of the State are concerned. Take for example Co-operatives. Just in the morning we heard the Co-operation Minister helplessly and pathetically pleading. Corruption, misappropriation, tampering with records have become the order of the day. Almost all the co-operative institutions where we have invested nearly Rs. 150 crores have become centres of corruption. They have become inefficient, incompetent.

When that is so, our Government instead of holding elections, so that clean and honest men can be brought in elected posts, our Government has been continuing to keep them under their own favourities in the name of persons in-charge. I cannot understand as to how a political follower can be chosen for this post of a person-in-charge. Take all the Apex Societies. In this House we have heard during the past one month as to how these persons-in-charge have been leading a luxurious life. An amount of Rs. 78,000 or Rs. 84,000 is spent towards their honorarium, perquisites and towards their sitting charges. This is a clue for all bureaucrats and for all officials. That is how they have polluted the entire apparatus and to cleanse it, I don't know what exactly anybody will have to do, either this Government or the next Government. I don't know what exactly is the operation to clean this major disease, this corruption pestering our social and economic institutions. I am only quoting a few illustrative examples as to how the entire society is corrupt, as to how we have set an example for the people to become corrupt. Let us take about R.T.C. I have no complaints, no personal prejudices against anybody. I am not a man aspiring to become a member of this Corporation and I don't have a candidate to sponsor. Against R.T.C. so many complaints have been made. The Chairman completed one term. According to accepted principle and according to the policy of changing persons in focal points, such an important organisation which has a huge budget, a great potential for making appointments and a great potential for making purchases, where fraud is possible, such an institution has again been left in the hands of this gentlemen who had already completed one term. What exactly is the reason? The public have got their own apprehensions and this is how the public are taking a clue. After all they are looking to the top. From the top they are drawing inspiration. Similarly is the case with T.T.D. That Chairman also completed one term. All the members in the Board of management have
been changed, but this gentlemen has not been changed. There is a big story about this Chairman. When he was the Executive Officer, clear charges were framed against him and he was about to be dismissed from service. If the Chief Minister wants to know he can call for that particular file and this is a permanent record. Somehow he manipulated that time. Somehow he escaped the punishment. This man after retirement was brought as Chairman. Does not matter. For three years he has been the Chairman. Why this Government should put up to the painful necessity, that pathetic position of having to continue him for the second term, particularly when his antecedents were not good and particularly when he had completed three years term? This is also another example for the public to draw inspiration as to how favourism and nepotism have been in operation in this particular State.

The rehabilitation of retired persons has become a big programme as far as our administration is concerned. Most of the people who are about to retire would be going and meeting political personalities, ministers and also the Chief Minister. As illustrative example, I shall quote the Housing Board. He was not having a brilliant record even while in service. Why this gentleman was chosen to be the chairman of the Housing Board, I don't know. The Minister will have to explain as to how happy he is and how efficient he has been as far as the activity of the Housing Board is concerned. Housing is a dynamic activity. Lakhs and lakhs of people are houseless in this State. Is it proper for the Government to choose a man whose record does not qualify him for further extension. Similarly is the case of Vigilance Commissioner. I had an opportunity to tell this House about it. Mr. Bhagavan Das the Chief Secretary. As Chief Secretary his record has not been satisfactory. I don't know whether it has been satisfactory for our Chief Minister.

Sri A. Srimulu:—I will quote some examples. It has been satisfactory for you, but it is not satisfactory for the public. Mr. Ramachandra Reddy, who is now the Inspector-General of Police had sent a letter to the Government. That was in relation to the Anti-Corruption Bureau. It is this Chief Secretary when he was in-charge of this post has practically immobilised this Anti-Corruption Bureau. All powers from the A.C.B. have been withdrawn. If A.C.B. should lay a trap or should think of an investigation, he has to obtain the permission of the Government. That is how the Chief Secretary who was the champion of all the top officers, who was the advocate on behalf of some of the inefficient and incompetent men, he withdrew all the
powers of the A.C.B. Mr. Ramachandra Reddy, when he was the Director of the A.C.B. wrote to the Government stating that this institution can easily be wound up and there is no utility, no purpose in continuing this institution since all the powers have been withdrawn by the Chief Secretary. I request the Chief Minister to place the correspondence that took place between the Director, A.C.B. and Mr. Bhagavan Das. This one example must be sufficient to prove that this man’s record is not satisfactory, is not useful. Perhaps, he was good in the British regime but he was not good during a period when democratic values and social values have radically changed. Regarding Electricity Board I don’t want to elaborate, because I have said more than once. Now I will come to assignment of film land to film artist. This is also a piece of mal-administration or piece of favouritism or nepotism. When houseless persons, weaker sections, slum dwellers in Hyderabad city have been exposed to rain and sun. They are in small slums, sometimes without a shelter. When thousands and lakhs of houseless poor persons have been roaming about and taking shelter on the payments of our roads, we find a film artist getting nearly 20 acres of land in a posh locality, in a luxurious place, known as the Banjara hills, where the cost per acre is more than Rs. 1,25,000. If this is not a particular favouritism I don’t know whether it is a policy of the Government to dole out favours to the privileged few, ignoring the justifiable claims of the millions and millions of the underprivileged sections. During our elections, I must say, our Government machinery was freely utilised. It is an unfortunate development which has taken place during the past elections. These Collectors should be impartial. This party may be in power to-day and day after to-morrow some other party may come into power. Collectors who are strategic pivotal agents of the Government cannot take political sides. They cannot political take philosophy. They cannot take up and go in propagating for a particular political party, I don’t want to name the Collectors, because I am exercising a small restraint. It is not good. I don’t want to demoralise the Collectors, because, they are more important in our administrative set up. Money and clothes were given to one Collector. He practically acted as the agent of a particular political party in distributing money, in creating communal tensions. Such things are going to be very dangerous either for this party or some other party. They may come into power or may not come into power. Collectors and other important officials at the district level must be continued to be impartial. They must be neutral to politics and they must be in a position to abide by the programme and policy of any party that may come into power. That is the concept of administration, that is the significance of the philosophy of political neutrality, as far as top men are concerned. This political neutrality was given ago bye. This is an un-
fortunate development that has taken place in the last general elections. One more thing which is creating misapprehensions or apprehensions in the public mind is about the Vedadri temple. The Vedadri temple is situated at Muktyala. The jewellry worth about Rs. 5 lakhs. The zamindar of those days, had perhaps gifted the jewellry. We don't know that. The Hindu Religious Department to-day is claiming that the jewellry belongs to the deity and is the property of the temple. For recovery of this jewellry from the trustee, they filed a suit in Vijayawada court and I understand that the suit has been withdrawn, because of some political pressure. In such cases suits are being withdrawn. I don't know what exactly is the wisdom that guided the Government or the department concerned to advise the officials at Vijayawada not to press the suit and to withdraw it. Such small acts may be stray, may be sporadic, they may be isolation, but these are very important things which will create apprehensions in the public mind. These are things which are going to get badly magnified, to paint a big picture, a ghost about the corrupt practices or about the acts of favouritism and nepotism of any ministry. That is why small things must be given the greatest care in an administrative setup. Last time, I referred to the corrupt practices. Our Chief Minister very sportively said 'yes', I am going to ask all my ministers to declare all their assets and also I am going ask the Legislators to declare their assets. This is the statement made by our Chief Minister two years ago. Till now the Chief Minister has not declared his assets nor his ministers have declared the assets. We also have not been asked to declare the assets. The first thing that anyone of us will have to do in this House is to set an example to the people and to the bureaucracy, by declaring our assets. They should say 'this is my property. When I become M.L.A. this is my property and to-day this is my property,' otherwise public life will not become clean. Otherwise, corruption is going to become a dangerous Frankenstein which will eat the vitals of our political life and ultimately we are going to become victims. This will boomerang every one of us. I am sorry to point out that the Chief Minister, though very sportively came forward and made an announcement, I don't know how it has missed his attention. He should have done it. To-day I am again sorry to point out onething. I hope the Chief Minister will forgive me. It is about granting of parole. We have kept a schedule of rates. You should for give me for speaking out the truth, because this is the last session I am speaking the truth and I am sure we will not get an opportunity or I will not get an opportunity again to speak. I am interested in the future of the State, in the proper Governance of the State. There is a schedule of rates for releasing the persons on parole. For transfers, promotions there are schedule of rates. If a Junior Engineer becomes an
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Asst. Engineer Rs. 15,000 is given. For an A. E. to become E. E.,
Rs. 35,000 is required. The Chief Minister knows many of these
things. I am not giving him any news, unfortunately he is not in a
position to act. He has got a better knowledge than me. This is how
the whole thing is stinking. For example there is the Forest Depart­
ment Scandal. There is the direct involvement of the Minister for
Forests and the Secretary. The Secretary should have immediately
been kept under suspension. That is the predominance of I. A. S.
class. This privileged section thinks that it is running the
Government and not the elected people. That section cannot be
touched. Even the Chief Minister does not have the power to
suspend an I.A.S. Officer. What is the power, what is the content of
democracy in this particular State and in the country, that is my ques­
tion. If the Chief Minister of a particular State does not have power
to deal with an I.A.S. man, however big he might be, however compe­
tent, however influential he might be, I feel a day will come when
the Chief Minister must be endowed to deal with, not only I.A.S.
officier but even the Chief Secretary or much bigger man than the
Chief Secretary, otherwise it is impossible to restore discipline and it
is impossible to root out corruption. I am stressing this point more
particularly, because, it is the top that should set an example and not
the bottom. Corruption is like a hill stream flowing from the top of
the hill down to the bottom. It does not flow from the bottom to the
top. That is why if we are able to put a bund at the top, the entire
corruption will be stopped. We have to take care of I.A.S. coterie
and I.P.S. coterie. I understand that A.C.B. has been enquiring into
the conduct of nearly 12 I.A.S. officers and according to the report
that has been given to me A.C.B. has finalised its enquiry in respect of
two I.A.S. officers and seven I.P.S. officers. In respect of top officers
A.C.B. must be given a free hand and it should not lose much time
and it should act as quickly as possible. The acts of omission and
commission, impropriety and illegality and various other things
connected with top officers will have to be thoroughly examined and
if our Chief Minister thinks that A.C.B. is not equal to the task, I
request him to employ a separate machinery, so that these things are
investigated very quickly and the whole thing must go to the Press, so
that the public will get reassured that the Government is alive to the
problem, and it is certainly dealing with the top people. To-day there
is a feeling that the Government only deals with the small fry. If
there is corruption in Forest Department, if the Conservator is
corrupt, it is the Forest Watcher that is kept under suspension and at
best the forest ranger is kept under suspension. So, the small fry
who are able to make a living are being made the scapegoats of the
manipulations, manoeuvres and machinations of the top echelons
of our society. So, I would beg of the Chief Minister to immediatcly

direct all Ministers to declare their assets and his assets. All of us also may be asked to declare our assets and set up what is known as Lok Ayukta, that is the ombudsmen on the Swedish pattern. Two years ago in the same House, the Chief Minister made a promise. He said that a Bill would be ready soon. I am not able to introduce it in this session and I will introduce it in the next time. What prevented the Chief Minister from introducing the Bill he would have perhaps set an example for other States. For example, the Maharastra Government has done it. There were some loopholes. We should have been benefitted by the experience of Maharastra and with some slight modifications to suit our needs a Bill could have been introduced. That would have been a shining example in the career, in the regime of Mr. Vengal Rao. I thought he would do it. Today we don't have Lokayukta. We have a machinery to go into the corruption of civil servants and Government officers. We have absolutely no machinery to go into the conduct, the misappropriation the swindling, the amassing of wealth by many of the public personalities. The shining example is the Marketing Federation. That is why I demand it. The session is coming to a close, I don't know whether that Bill can be passed. If it had been passed that is good. I leave it to the Chief Minister.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:— But Maharastra Government had done it and several other State Governments have done it. Lok Pal relates to Government of India and Loka Ayukta relates to us.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— Coming to the Secretariat, I have said in this House that our Secretariat is an admirable combination of Parkinson's Law and Peter's principle. What is Parkinson's Law? Parkinson's Law relates to proliferation of jobs, multiplication of jobs. If you create a Joint Secretary he will create two more Deputy Secretaries. Every Deputy Secretary will create two Under Secretaries. This is how Parkinson's Law operates. So, Parkinson's law is a law relating to proliferation of jobs. What is Peter's principle? Peter's principle relates to proliferation on incompetence. Peter says every man who starts in the administrative hierarchy goes on rising to a position where he becomes absolutely incompetent. So, our Secretariat is an admirable combination of Parkinson and Peter. Proliferation of jobs and proliferation of incompetence. There has been a tremendous increase in the strength of gazetted officers in the Secretariat, that is between 1972-73, to-day we have 376. We need improvement.
But have you increased the efficiency of the Secretariat? Absolutely not. No papers move in the Secretariat. For the paper to go from one section to the other section, it takes one week. A man can go to Delhi in two hours but for a file to move from one department to the other department it is taking 1 1/2 months. This is on account of an obnoxious system of noting. The Assistant will have to note upon a file. He goes on noting, vexatious noting, unnecessary noting and voluminous noting and the top people don’t take any interest. They are simply guided by nothing, that is done at the lower level. This noting will have to be immediately dispensed with if our administration should get modernised, and highly paid people are made to work.

I.A.S. Officers are very eager to have super time scales. It is a sort of scale above the I.A.S. and I.P.S. scale. I cannot understand how we have 50/55 super time scales. Our Chief Minister is very magnanimous, very liberal in granting them super time scales. Whoever goes and asks for super time scale, he is given the super time scale by our Chief Minister. Similarly, I.P.S. Officers. They are also very eager for D.I.G. Posts. We have got 42 D.I.G. posts. Policemen have been brought to the administration; policemen have been sent to Public Sector Undertakings. This is not a good development so far as public administration system is concerned. Policemen have to confine police duties only, not for administrative, and technical functions.

Sir, I quote an example of incompetent and inefficient administration in the Secretariat. The Administration Report of the State has not come so far. What exactly is the reason for this? For the last 3 years, we did not have the State Administration Report. The Chief Minister will have to kindly tell us why it was held up. My friend Mr. C.V.K. Rao has been rising this year after year but this year he did not arise. State Administration Report is an indicator in regard to the activities of the Government and it has not come out.

Grievances: People come to Secretariat. Secretariat is inaccessible. They will have to catch hold of a Legislator or a middleman. Nobody is prepared to listen to their grievances. Even a Legislator, if he telephone to secretariat, the Secretary will not be available. Telephone Exchange, Secretariat is something which will have to be destroyed. All Members of this House had this experience how the Telephone Exchange people are behaving. No body responds: Telephone connections will not be given. After prolonged effort, if get one connection, P.A. to Secretary tell us, “Secretary is in the meeting”. I am requesting the Chief Minister to declare two days in a week as meeting-less days so that these Secretaries and Heads of Department may be available to the public and hear their grievances. There is no point in making allowing these Secretaries simply flying from one office to another.
office one room to another room in the name of meetings. There should be no meetings at least 2 days in a week and these two days should be declared as ‘meeting-less days’. I am requesting the Chief Minister for setting up of a Grievance Department in the Secretariat something like Reception Counter. The Grievance Officer should be of the rank of Deputy Secretary. He will have some staff and anybody coming from nook and corner of the State, must be in a position to represent to the Grievance Officer. He must be a highly paid and responsible officer. The petition received from the public, will be forwarded to the concerned department by the Grievances Officer. The Grievances Officer within 3 days, must find out what happened to that petition and he must be in a position to let the public know by informing, “your grievance has not been accepted; or your grievance has been accepted.” This is the minimum that we should do so that the ordinary man does not approach brokers. An ordinary man will have the access to the Government machinery and get satisfactory reply at the hands of the Government Officers.

Personal Staff of the Secretaries will have to be given training as to how they should receive visitors and attend the telephone calls. They must be polite. Their answer must be to the point. They should not get angry. Because the visitors are the respected guests of any Officer.

Public Service Commission:—I am sorry to say that it is not able to inspire faith in the people. This is what the Law Commission said about the state service commission. They are constrained to say that the Public Service Commission is not able to inspire confidence in the public from the point of view of either efficiency or impartiality. This is the observation made by the High power Commission-Law Commission. 50% of the vacancies in the Service Commission can be filled up by non-officials and for the remaining 50%, you select eminent scientists, eminent jurists, eminent engineers so that there is competition in the public in regard to efficacy, utility and impartiality of the Public Service Commission.

Legislature:—It is a very important organisation. Legislature Secretariat is not adequately staffed and it must be an independent organisation like Public Service Commission and High Court. It should not be under the administrative control of any Executive Department. It must be under direct control and supervision of the Hon’ble Speaker. The staff are governed by Ministerial Rules, Secretariat Service Rules and Hyderabad Civil Service Rules. There are so many grievances of the staff of the Legislature Secretariat. They are very much discontented. That is why, I suggest that a uniform service rules may be formulated for the Legislature Secretariat. It must be separated from the executive control and be kept under the
complete control and guidance of the Speaker so that it can act independently, it can act impartially and it can be an effective service instrument for the Members of this House.

Committees:—There are so many Committees. No recommendation has been implemented. No report is discussed in this House. I say that this is not democratic. When we set up committees of the House, the reports of such committees will have to be discussed in this House; at least the reports of the House Committee. House Committee reports are not discussed and no action was taken by the Government.

Assurances:—The assurances given by the Ministers are not being implemented. Even after 5 years, the promises made by Ministers were not fulfilled. Today there are 478 assurances made by several Ministers. They have not been fulfilled. I quote an example of such assurance. Misappropriation of amount by the Chairman, Balanagar Cooperative Industrial Estate. An assurance was given by the Minister concerned but nothing was done. Similarly A.P. Welfare Raffle Fund. The assurance in this regard was not fulfilled. Another assurance is ‘Supplying of raffle tickets’. No action was taken so far. That is why, I suggest that the assurances must be attended immediately and unless it is done, it is impossible to have clean and efficient administration.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Shri Sultan Mullah Din Awi (Yaqout Bhoor) - Assistant Secretary - Abp. Venkatarama

Suggested budgetary items are as follows:

1. Income from Charity - Rs. 10,000
2. Income from Investments - Rs. 15,000
3. Income from Donations - Rs. 20,000

Total Income: Rs. 45,000

Expenses:

1. Salaries and Wages: Rs. 20,000
2. Rent: Rs. 5,000
3. Utilities: Rs. 3,000
4. Miscellaneous: Rs. 2,000

Total Expenses: Rs. 30,000

Balance: Rs. 15,000

This budget is submitted for approval.

Signature

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At the outset, I refer to the Tourism Department. The proposed plans and programmes appear to be much improvement over the last years but even then budget allotted under non-plan Rs. 15.45 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs under plan, is not at all sufficient and there is need to allocate some more funds.

In regard to Tourism Department, we have the highest potential in the South but unfortunately, the entire potential has not been developed on proper lines. What is really required is the imagination and a Master Plan for spotting the tourist interest places and have a detailed survey and then plan for tourist attraction places and facilities and amenities. When we visited Haryana, we found that there is no tourist interest place but they have developed artificial lakes, tourist facilities in such a way that one has to get into that place even while going to Amritsar and other places. Therefore, we can follow the example of Haryana. They have a dynamic Director who is a specialist in catering and service. He has gone to Europe and other places for specialisation in that subject. When we visited Haryana, our Chief Minister was also there. He was very much interested in that.

We have Miraam Tank, Osman Sagar and Himayatsagar. You put these three lakes together and developed into a very good tourist complex as was done by Haryana Government.

Similarly, we need one 5 Star Hotel managed and established by Government. In Bangalore, we have Asoka Hotel. In Madras also Government of India hotel has come. Here there is every need for such a hotel.

Then, Sir, we must have an Advisory Committee for the Tourism Department. Only people with real interest and imagination can be
drafted into that committee which should advise the Tourism Department to survey and provide facilities. With more attention and a little more imagination, we can make Andhra Pradesh a very attractive tourist centre. I want the hon. Minister to cater to the categories of foreign tourists, our own country people and our State people. They can organise travel for our own people so that they may see the entire State. Tourism should be organised for students and kisans at a concessional rate.

There is not enough literature at present. That can be developed. Information centres in the districts can be utilised for this purpose. With some more funds and some survey we can develop within no time.

Now, I come to General Administration. Here, I want to point out one or two important aspects. At the Secretariat level I want that the Government should concentrate more on the officer oriented disposal i.e. examination of cases and files. If the officers are made responsible, if the files and notes are initiated at the Officers level, there would be less delay and more involvement of officers. In the lower level, we do not need so much staff. We can give dictaphones to Secretaries as introduced in Maharashtra, with great success. Today's files are disposed today evening. Early morning, the stenos take notes and orders are issued by the evening. That system can also be introduced here. We must evolve a system. Already some reports and recommendations were given wherein the delay in the disposal of a particular case must be located or attributed to a particular officer. Unfortunately, there is no system.

We must have at least some meaningless days. Whenever you go, the heads of departments are not available. They go for meetings. Like in the late Lal Bahadur Sastri's time, one or two days may be fixed for meetings. In other days, the heads of departments should be found in office.
Some heads of departments may be made ex-officio Secretaries like Chief Engineers, to avoid delays. This is one of the important recommendations made by several Commissions. As was done in Maharashtra and Gujarat, I already suggested that the Director of Agriculture's post in a State like ours must be upgraded to a Commissioner's post and that Commissioner must be made ex-officio Secretary like the Civil Supplies Commissioner. So also, the Registrar of Cooperatives. That Department is growing rapidly into a very big department. He should also be a very senior officer. He can be upgraded to a Commissioner's rank and made ex-officio Secretary.

Since we depend so much on district administration i.e. the Collector and S.P., in the system of evaluation of their performance, something is lacking. Unless we have some Personnel Department very much strict and strong in the G.A.D. it would be difficult. Collectors and S.P.s. must be posted based upon their performance, aptitude and other qualities of leadership. To post some body inevitably as a Collector is not a proper approach. Therefore, there must be a selected panel every year to be prepared from whom people can be posted as Collectors and S.P.s.

The Board of Revenue is no more there. What is the system that is going to be introduced for evaluating their work. Is it through the Land Revenue Commissioner? Without placing proper persons, it would not be possible to get the results. I would only suggest that past evaluation and record of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers may be placed in such a manner that we can draw best men. Then only we can get.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1977-78. Voting of Demands for Grants:

[Text in Telugu]

[Translation]

[Detailed financial statement and budget details in Telugu]

[End of text]

for 1977-78 Voting of Demands for Grants:

ఈ విశేషాన్ని అనేక సంఘాలలో కొనసాగడి పెరిగింది. మేము ప్రతి సార్వత్రికంగా సంఘస్థానాలను సాగడి. మేము ప్రతి సార్వత్రికంగా సంఘస్థానాలను సాగడి. మేము ప్రతి సార్వత్రికంగా సంఘస్థానాలను సాగడి. మేము ప్రతి సార్వత్రికంగా సంఘస్థానాలను సాగడి.

Annual Financial statement (Budget) for 1977-78. Voting of Demands for Grants:

சிவால், இவ்வுட்பாடு வருட மண்டலம் பணணிக்காகவும் அனைத்து வேலையின் அடையாளத்தை விளக்குவதுத் தீர்வுகளை அடையவும் வேண்டும். மறைவு விளக்கங்கள் பூச்சையாக வீழ்வதற்கு தவறான விளக்கங்களை திறந்தது. அனைத்து வேலைகள் விளக்கங்களை விளக்க முடியும். 10 விழாக்கள் காட்டும் காலம் தவறான விளக்கங்களை திறந்தது. இந்த விளக்கங்கள் வேலையை விளக்க முடியும். நோக்கமானது வேலையை விளக்க முடியும். நோக்கமானது வேலையை விளக்க முடியும். நோக்கமானது வேலையை விளக்க முடியும். நோக்கமானது வேலையை விளக்க முடியும். நோக்கமானது வேலையை விளக்க முடியும். நோக்கமானது வேலையை விளக்க முடியும். நோக்கமானது வேலையை விளக்க முடியும். நோக்கமானது வேலையை விளக்க முடியும். நோக்கமானது வேலையை விளக்க முடியும். நோக்கமானது வேலையை விளக்க முடியும்.
Annual Financial statement (Budget) for 1977-78 Voting of Demands for Grants:

27th July, 1977

The financial statements for the year 1977-78 are submitted. The details are as follows:

1. **Revenue**: The revenue for the year 1977-78 is estimated to be Rs. 500,000. This includes both tax and non-tax revenue.
2. **Expenditure**: The total expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 800,000, which includes both administrative and developmental expenditure.
3. **Surplus/Deficit**: The surplus for the year is estimated to be Rs. 300,000.
4. **Aid from Central Government**: An aid of Rs. 60,000 has been received from the Central Government.

The financial statements are submitted for the use of the concerned authorities.
Annual Financial statement (Budget) 27th July, 1977

for 1977-78, Voting of Demands for Grants:

The contents of the annual financial statement (Budget) for the year 1977-78, covering the voting of demands for grants, are as follows:

[Text continues with detailed financial information, budget figures, and allocations.]

Mandla, April 30, 1977. The Hon'ble Treasurer of the Mandal, Assam State, kindly submitted the Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1977-78) for consideration by the Mandals.

The statement covers the following items:

1. Revenue Expenditure:
   - General Administration
   - Education
   - Health
   - Housing
   - Irrigation
   - Water Supply

2. Capital Expenditure:
   - Roads
   - Bridges
   - Buildings

3. Grants in Aid:
   - From the State Government
   - From the Central Government

The statement also includes a detailed breakdown of the revenue and capital receipts, and the estimated expenditure for the year. The Hon'ble Treasurer also highlighted the need for increased budgetary allocations towards education and health, and urged the Mandals to support these important areas.

The Mandals discussed the various items in detail and agreed to vote for the Budget for the current fiscal year. The meeting was adjourned.

Sincerely,
[Signature]
Hon'ble Treasurer,
Mandla.
Annual Financial statement (Budget)  27th July, 1977

for 1977-78 Voting of Demands for Grants:

12.00 noon.
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Annual Financial statement (Budget)
for 1977-78, Voting of Demands for Grants:

I feel that we have no right to continue for long. There is already the pending case challenging the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution and the extension of the life of the Assembly by one year. The amendment may be quashed and fresh elections ordered at the earliest. I feel that we have no right to continue for long. There is already the pending case challenging the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution and the extension of the life of the Assembly by one year. The amendment may be quashed and fresh elections ordered at the earliest.
Annual Financial statement (Budget) 27th July, 1977

or 1977-78, Voting of Demands for Grants:

I know in certain cases the Department stopped advertisements. I can mention the names. "The State Adviser" was not given advertisement, because this weekly was fearless. Only now this name and certain other names were meted out advertisements. The Vigilance Officers must exercise proper check over the trading community and consumers' interests must be properly safeguarded. [Some other names have now started appearing. The Vigilance Officers must ensure proper checks and see that the public interest is safeguarded.]

I have a list of names and will forward them to you. The Vigilance Officers must ensure proper checks and see that the public interest is safeguarded.
336 27th July, 1977

Annual Financial statement (Budget)
for 1977-78, Voting of Demands for Grants:

[Text continues in Telugu]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th July, 1977
for 1977-78. Voting of Demands for Grants:

(1) S. O. R. Expenditure:

(2) S. O. R. Expenditure:

(3) S. O. R. Expenditure:

(4) S. O. R. Expenditure:

(5) S. O. R. Expenditure:

178-11
338 27th July, 1977 Annual Financial statement (Budget) for 1977-78. Voting of Demands for Grants:

3rd July 1977. Stated Mr. V. V. B. R. Reddy stated that the Final Accounts for the year 1976-77, which was presented by the Hon. Finance Minister on 27th March, was based on the draft Budget presented on 14th March 1977. The Annual Financial Statement which is now placed before the House is based on the Final Budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister on 27th March, 1977. The annual financial statement is based on the principle of accountability and transparency. The Hon. Finance Minister presented the Budget for the year 1977-78 on 27th March, 1977. The Budget is based on the principle of development and growth. The Budget is presented with the objective of achieving economic stability and social progress.

The Budget for 1977-78 is presented with the following objectives:

1. Development of infrastructure
2. Promotion of industries
3. Increase in agricultural production
4. Improvement in health and education
5. Welfare of the poor

The Budget is presented with the objective of achieving economic stability and social progress. The Budget is presented with the objective of achieving economic stability and social progress.

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The Budget is presented with the objective of achieving economic stability and social progress.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget 27th July, 1977)
for 1977-78. Voting of Demands for Grants:

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Year 1977-78.

Receipts:
- Revenue Receipts
- Grants
- Other Receipts

Payments:
- Revenue Expenditure
- Grants
- Other Expenditure

Balance Sheet:
- Assets
- Liabilities
- Net Worth

Note:
- The figures are subject to audit and verification.
- Any discrepancies will be rectified in the final report.

Appendix:
- Detailed breakdown of receipts and payments
- List of grants and their allocations

Footnote:
- The budget estimates are based on the assumptions and projections for the year 1977-78.
- Actual results may vary due to unforeseen circumstances.

Approval:
- The budget has been approved by the Allied Ministers and the Governor of the State.

Signatures:
- Minister of Finance, State Government
- Governor, State Government


12-30 p.m.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78, Voting of Demands for Grants:

The Revenue Board is dead; but the Board Members are alive
and going strong. The Revenue Department is alive and
well. The board imposed a 10% tax on the people and
the people were not happy. The board members
were happy.

The Revenue Board handled 570 enquiries. During these
enquiries, 30 traps, 33 registered cases, instances of
corruption, etc. were there. During this year mostly the
cases are pertaining to police, Medical & Health, Panchyat Raj, Revenue,
Forest, Transport, Irrigation and Power Departments. The bureau handled 570
enquiries. During these enquiries, 30 traps, 33 registered cases, instances of
corruption, etc. were there. During this year mostly the cases are
pertaining to police, Medical & Health, Panchyat Raj, Revenue,
Forest, Transport, Irrigation and Power Departments.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—You have no moral right to speak about this party.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th July, 1977

for 1977-78, voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji (Bhongir):—Point of order, Sir. When a Member is on his legs, can the Leader of the House interfere like this? If you say it is in order, I will resume, Sir. When a Hon’ble Member is on his legs, if any other Hon’ble Member wants to speak, he must take the permission of the Speaker. The Speaker must permit him to speak. Without the permission of the speaker, when a Hon’ble Member is speaking, any other Member of the House cannot speak. Therefore, the Leader of the opposition cannot interfere when the Leader of the opposition is speaking.

Mr. Speaker:—I entirely agree with you, that it is not proper to interfere when an Hon’ble Member is speaking, without the permission of the Speaker. Similarly, I would also like to point out that I did not give you permission to raise the point order. You must take my permission. You have not taken my permission to raise the point of order.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—The Speaker allowed and then only I spoke.

Mr. Speaker:—I did not allow. You got up. That is the distinction. You got up, you raised a Point of Order. I must allow you to raise.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—Without your permission I would not have spoken. I requested Mr. Ayyapa Reddy to resume his seat. Then I was on my legs.

Mr. Speaker:—You can request him and he can resume.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—Speaker’s silence when there is nobody on his legs is equal to the permission.

12-50 p.m.
Mr. Speaker:— Even for point of order permission must be taken. It is the discipline of the House.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—That is what I have sought. If any member is not on his legs and if only one member is on his legs and if the Speaker does not object, it is presumed that the Speaker has permitted. When Mr. Ayyapu Reddy was not on his legs you permitted me. You did not ask me to sit. Therefore I spoke.

Mr. Speaker:—Let us not go into that question.


[Text in Telugu]

[Translation:]

[Please refer to the actual document for the translated content.]
Government Resolution
re: Action against the Medical Students who demonstrated in the Assembly Hall on 25-1-1977.

P. Narasa Reddy:—Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"whereas the persons calling themselves:

1. Sri Ravindra Reddy, son of Sri Raghupati Reddy, House Surgeon, Gandhi Hospital, Hyderabad,
2. Sri N. Pulla Reddy, son of Sri Janakirama Reddy, Medical student,
3. M. Candra Prakash Reddy, son of Sri Satynarayana Reddy, Medical Student,
4. Sri Garikapati Sai Prasad, son of Sri G. S. R. Murthy Medical Student

Shouted and staged a demonstration at 12-30 p.m. on Monday, the 25th July, 1977 in the Assembly Hall and thereby disturbed the proceedings of this House and committed contempt of this House. Therefore, this House resolves that the said persons be detained in the custody of Dubash till 2 p.m. to-day, the 27th July, 1977."

Mr. Speaker:—Resolution moved.

*P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir, the conventions of this House have been that whoever want only tries to disturb the proceedings and thereby try to cause hindrance to the solemnity and dignity of this House will have to be punished. Sometimes, such acts have been taken very serious not of by the Lok Sabha also, where persons have been detained for 10 to 15 days when pamphlets and other material were hurled into the House. Here, since the persons who had intervened and wanted to disturb the proceedings of the House were youngsters, so it is proposed that a lenient view may be taken. However, righteous one may feel his cause is, he will have to adopt only permissible methods. It would be unbecoming of any person who feels that he is aggrieved to do whatever he likes and much less disturb the dignity and the solemnity of this House. In view of this and...
Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

'whereas the persons calling themselves:

(1) Sri Ravindra Reddy, son of Sri Raghupati Reddy, House Surgeon, Gandhi Hospital,

(2) Sri N. Pulla Reddy, son of Sri Janakirama Reddy Medical Student

(3) Sri M. Chandra Prakash Reddy, son of Sri Satyanaraya Reddy, Medical Student,

(4) Sri Garikapati Sai Prasad, son of Sri G. S. R. Murthy Medical Student,

shouted and staged a demonstration at 12:30 p.m. on Monday, the 25th July, 1977 in the Assembly Hall and thereby disturbed the proceedings of this House and committed contempt of this House. Therefore this House resolves that the said persons be detained in the custody of Dubash till 2 p.m. to-day, the 27th July, 1977'.

The Resolution was adopted unanimously:

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Demands for Grants

[Text continues in the document]
Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Can the Chief Minister while replying to the debate refer to issues and incidents not covered in the debate, more particularly incidents covering members of the House personally? I don’t know about the merits of the incidents nor do I know the facts of the incidents. I want the ruling of the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no point of order.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—You ask D. Narayanaswamy,


Statement

9S2 27th July, 1977


1. கொஸ்தாமன்: — அரச இருபத்து வருடங்களில் குழப்பங்களும், குழப்பங்கள் வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் மற்றும் நடுவே வருகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நடுவே வருகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்து�ின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன. நிலையான வேறுபாடு வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற வருடங்களும் உள்ளன.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th July, 1977. 353

1-10 p. m.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Shri. (Mr.) A.......

Voting of Demands for grants.
27th July, 1977


[Text in Telugu script]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th July, 1977

Governor is the Constitutional Head...

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir, I want some clarification. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has provided more heat than light, but we expected some light. I want him to say on the conduct of the police in dealing with innocent people in police custody. Secondly, I made some suggestions in regard to Secretariat administration. There should be a Grievances Officer, because an ordinary man coming from remote village will not have the access to the portals of the Secretariat. Thirdly, referred to some act of impropriety jewehry of Mutyala Temple. The Endowment Department did not pursue the suit or withdrew it. On these 3 points, I want a reply from the Chief Minister.


Voting on Demands for Grants.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—What is the present market value? The present market value must be taken into account, not the value of the ancient Nizam's days.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—My only point is take the present market value. Rs. 30 per sq. yard is the average market value in Banjara Hills.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th July, 1977. 361

...

Mr. 10 362 27th July, 1977. Aria.ua! Fkancia! Statt&ent (Budg^.

For 1977-78, the financial demands were submitted and discussed. Among them, 10 proposals were selected for further consideration. After discussion, 50 proposals were approved. The rest were rejected. The total budget for the year was 10 crores.

We have made some changes in the budget for the year. The total budget for this year is 10 crores. The budget for the next year will be finalized soon.

Any suggestions or feedback are welcome. Thank you.

S. M. R. Reddy:—Vikeska Mana Kavathakal Kao?

S. M. J. Reddy:—Chinta Rinu Mana Kavathakal, chinta

It will be of great help if you can provide any feedback or suggestions regarding the budget for the next year. Thank you.
Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—I would not have ordinarily yielded but for the charming lady's question.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—What is that; is this delightful expression, Sir? It is a rightful expression from a youthful Finance Minister.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—I thank the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition Party for recognising me as a youth.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— He should be able to substantiate, Sir.

Telugu Reporters were sanctioned to create a separate reporting section for Council and Assistant Secretary to supervise the reporting sections of the Assembly and Council. Eight Telugu Reporters were sanctioned to create a separate reporting section for Council and Assistant Secretary to supervise the reporting sections of the Assembly and Council.

1-50 p.m. 

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— He should be able to substantiate, Sir.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I highly object to this way of things. Is it because he is your community man that you are promoting him?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:— I am not yielding, Sir. The question of community does not arise. The hon. Member is transgressing his limits. It is better that he contains himself.

Sri Kudipudi Prabhakar Rao:— Whether Mr. C. V. K. Rao can impute motives is the question. It is unparliamentary and below the dignity of the House to say 'as though a particular gentleman belongs to his community.' I request the Chair to expunge it from the proceedings.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I raise a point of order, Sir. When there is something wrong in administration, is it wrong for a member to point it out? And if that were so should a responsible member in the treasury benches, attribute motives that I support factions. How can an hon. member belonging to the Ruling Party come to the rescue of the Minister? Is the Minister helpless? This is not the way the Ruling Party should behave.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no point of order.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—I have a small submission to make. While every member of this House has every freedom to comment upon persons or policies, particularly, as far as Legislature Secretariat is concerned, because the hon. Speaker is the presiding authority of the Secretariat, the convention is that we do not get into such personal comments or allegations as far as Legislature Secretariat is concerned.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I have no objection if you expunge both but I am opposed to the attitude of the Deputy Leader. He is at liberty to make his own comments. And, I am also at liberty; but if he make some comment? It is only on the experience of five long


years, from close touch — and of course, I am representing matters to you, you were nice, you were good — you could have stopped him at that stage.

Mr. Speaker:—How can I stop you? Is it possible? I am only happy now.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I am the first sufferer in this House in your hands. I do not know why. But all the same I seek your kindness to permit me to talk.

Mr. Speaker:—Any way I am happy that you said that what you said could be expunged.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—I did not say he is the leader of the faction. I said normally in a department there is rivalry and faction. Hon. members may not act like factional leaders. Therefore he need not be very anxious over it. But I am happy that he has retraced his steps. Because when the session is on, we need some more staff. If we appoint permanent staff it would be unnecessary burden on the exchequer. This is a thing which has been going on for a long time. If the hon. Speaker and Members of the Rules Committee or other Leaders of Opposition do suggest we can have another method. But if we have permanent staff there would be unnecessary expenditure.

There is nothing more to add except some cut motions have been given about library......

Sri A. Sivaramulu:—I made a reference to committees' reports, the recommendations made by the several committees. After all, we have elected the committees and we should give some sanctity and some regard to their recommendations. My objection was that nothing is being done.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—So far as that is concerned, it is for the Business Advisory Committee, the hon. Speaker and him, leaders of opposition. They must sit together and not some time. If they feel that a motion must be moved, that a report should be discussed, I can move the motion as being in charge of the Legislature and that could be discussed.

Sri P. Sivarayalu:—Government should take action on the recommendations made. The respective departments should tell the House that such and such action is taken on the recommendations of the committees.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th July, 1977


Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—That would be done by the departments concerned, not the Legislature Department. Every department concerned will submit their report on a motion being moved.

Regarding the cut-motion, the hon. Speaker along with the hon. Chairmen of the Amenities Committee, Sri Ch. Venkatrao, and Sri V. Srikrishna, was pleased to inspect the site so that we may have a spacious library, a canteen and a council hall. Tentative proposals had been prepared costing Rs. 2.50 crores. This, we thought were on the higher side. It is now under scrutiny. As and when it is possible for the Government to make this expenditure, all these facilities will be tried to be provided.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—I am not there in the Amenities Committee.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—I mean the leaders of the parties and others.

The Minister for Tourism (Sri Ch. Devananda Rao):—Sir, the primary objective of tourism is to promote international understanding and national integration. Keeping this in view, Sir, by priority we have taken up developmental schemes in some resorts, pilgrimage-centres, places where historical monuments exist and scenic places. Tourist traffic in our State is increasing year by year. In 1973) at Nagarjunasagar the rents collected were Rs. 73,000 while it had now gone up to Rs. 1 lakhs 74 thousand and odd. The Visitors to Konda had also increased. While in 1973, 69,000 visitors were there, during 1976 it has gone over one lakh. With the limited funds available, the department of Tourism is endeavouring to work hard with vision and will and with devotion and determination.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy Gura had given certain suggestions concerning getting Miralam, Osmannagar, and Bidargunta together as one complex; and that is being considered. GWIA Including Five star Hotel, a private Five Star Hotel is coming up at Deccan Hills. The Indian Tourism Development Corporation has taken a
decision not to construct beyond 3 star hotels. Government of Andhra Pradesh are corresponding with them. Concerning the Advisory Committee suggested by Sri M. Narayana Reddy Garu, we have an Advisory Committee with on. Chief Minister as Chairman. This had met in the later part of 1975. Again, they are meeting quite soon. Concerning conducted tours, the newly formed Travel and Tourism Corporation is going to take that up as also production of literature.

At Nagarjunasagar, we agree with hon. member Sri Kudipudi Prabhakar Rao that on the lines of Brindavan Gardens, we could have a garden there. A survey had been made. It would cost Rs. 7.3 crores. We are just wondering whether we would be able to do it or not. However, we have started laying a garden near Pylon pillar costing Rs. 4 lakhs and also a deer park is coming up. Two launches provided by the Government of India are being commissioned quite soon. For the Ethipothala falls, the origin is Chandravanka vagu which is 70 ft. high. We are also trying to develop that.

At Ramappa temple we have a guest house. It was with the Irrigation Department till recently. We have taken it over and developed it.

To take the tourists to Pakhal sanctuary and other places, with the assistance of the Government of India we are constructing a tourist guest house costing around Rs. 12 lakhs. It is almost completed and quite soon it will be commissioned.

We have 27 tourist guest houses in different places and we are developing these guest houses.

With these few words I request the hon. members to pass the Demands.

I have forgotten about Ravula Banda. This does not come under this Demand. However, I will look into it.
Mr. Speaker:— Now, I put the cut motions to vote.

The question is:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,01,43,800 for State Legislature by Rs. 100/-

To bring home to the Govt. the need to provide a good canteen for Members and suitable accommodation for the Press in the Assembly building.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,01,43,800 for State Legislature by Rs. 100/-

For the refusal of the Govt. to pay one month salary as bonus for the Legislature staff since they are working overtime during the Budget sessions as it was done in the case of the staff in the Finance Dept.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,01,43,800 for State Legislature by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to recommend for the abolition of the Legislative Council as was done in West Bengal.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,01,43,800 for State Legislature by Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,01,43,800 for the Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-
The wasteful tours of the Ministers especially to their native districts.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 51,90,000 for Governor & Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-.  

The personal staff of the Chief Minister and other Ministers should be reduced.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 51,90,000 for Governor & Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-.  

For not recommending to the Centre to abolish the post of the Governor which post is only superfluous and is a burden on our economy.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 51,90,000 for Governor & Council of Ministers by Rs. 100/-.  

The cut-motions were negatived.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,11,000 for Elections by Rs. 100/-.  

For the failure of the Government to rectify irregularities, in the enrolment, preventing illegal methods at the time of Elections and preventing agricultural labour and other weaker section from freely exercising their votes by the harassment of the land-lords.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,11,000 for Elections by Rs. 100/-.  

The cut-motions were negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,11,000 for Elections by Rs. 100/-

18. The House adjourned at 5:30 p.m. on the same day.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,11,000 for Elections by

Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,75,09,200 for General Administrative services by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the unimaginative policy of the Government in appointing a retired Chief Secretary as the Vigilance Commissioner thereby depriving the post of its status as an independent and impartial Institution.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,75,09,200 for General Administrative services by

Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to modernise methods of work in the Secretariat and cut down red-tape.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,75,09,200 for General Administrative Services by

Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to appoint non-official members in the A. P. Public Service Commission.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,75,09,200 for General Administrative Services by

For the failure of the Govt. to release all Naxalite and other political prisoners in the State and withdrawal of cases foisted in "false charges" and failure to recommend to the Government of India to repeal M.I.A.A. immediately.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,75,09,200 for General Administrative Services by

Rs. 100/-
For the failure of the Government to regularise the services of all employees under 10 (a) even for decades specifying a period by which time the employee should be regularized without fail.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,75,09,200 for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/—

For the failure of the Govt. to eliminate rampant redtapism, favouritism, malpractices and corruption by proper, scientific methods as recommended by various administrative reforms committees and also public organisations.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,75,09,200 for General Administrative Services by Rs. 100/—

The Cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker;—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,44,41,000 for Information and Publicity by Rs. 100/—

For the failure in effectively giving publicity to the nationally accepted policies of anti-imperialism commanding heights of public section curbing monopolies and concentration of wealth, land reforms, about land-lords ruling roost in the villages, against obscurantism in favour of secularism, and exposing those who take positions, against those nationally accepted policies.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,44,41,000 for Information and Publicity by Rs. 100/—

The Cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker;—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,44,10,000 for Information and Publicity by Rs. 100/—

The Cut motions were negatived.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,45,000 for Tourism by Rs. 100/-

The Cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is.

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,90,000 under Demand No. II—Governor and Council of Ministers”.

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,75,09,200 under Demand No. V—General Administrative services”.

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,14,96,000 under Demand No. LI—Other General Economic Services”.

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,44,41,000 under Demand No. XXIV—Information and Publicity”.

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,43,890 under Demand No. I—State Legislature”.

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,42,11,003 under Demand No. IV—Elections”.

and

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,45,000 under Demand No. XLIX—Tourism”.

The Motions were adopted and the Demands were granted.

Mr. Speaker. The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 9-30 a.m. tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned at half-past three and a quarter O, Clock on Thursday the 28th July, 1977.)
APPENDIX

Notes on Demands No. II and V Governor and Council
of ministers and

General Administrative Services

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir.

I rise to move Demands No. II and V for consideration by the Hon'ble Members of the Assembly.

The contents of Demands No. II and V are embodied in the detailed budget estimates that have been presented to the Assembly. These demands concern expenditure relating to the Governor and his establishment, Ministers of the Government, Secretariat Departments and some Heads of Departments and attached offices.

The Ministers concerned, as you are aware, have been explaining at the appropriate time, the policies of the individual departments under their control.

Demand—II—Governor And Council of Ministers

(Rs. 51,90,000)

As the Members are aware, the Governor of the State holds his office under provisions of the Constitution of India and the expenditure on the Institution of the Governor is regulated under law made by Parliament. The expenditure provided in the Budget-Estimates for 1977-78 are based upon the expenditure fixed by the President of India under the Governor's Allowance and Privileges Order 1957 for the State of Andhra Pradesh issued under Section 73 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 and the provisions proposed in the demands before the House, in respect of Andhra Pradesh Raj Bhavan, are within the limits fixed by the said order of the President.

Similarly provision has been made under the relevant Heads of account to cover the expenditure on Pay and Allowances of the Council of Ministers. As the Hon'ble Members are aware the Pay and Allowances of Ministers are governed by the Act of Legislature and provision in the budget now proposed is in accordance with the Salaries and Allowances fixed under the law for the Ministers.

Demand—V—General Administrative Services

(Rs. 5,75,09,200)

251. Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission

The provision under this head relates to the charges of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission.
The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission is established by virtue of the provisions in the Constitution of India. It consists of a Chairman and Members not exceeding three in number and the supporting staff.

The main functions of this body are:

i) to conduct examinations for appointment to the services of the State:

ii) to advice on all matters relating to the method of recruitment to Civil Services, the principles to be followed in making promotions and transfers from one service to another and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfer and to advise on all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving the Government including memorials or petitions relating to such matters etc., except to the extent excluded from its purview by regulations made under the Constitution.

The Commission also helps the Union Public Service Commission and the National Defence Academy in the conduct of their examinations at the Hyderabad Centre and conducts departmental tests for employees in various Departments. It acts with the rectitude and impartiality necessary for maintaining the quality and the morals of the Public Services.

Recruitment to the posts for both non-technical services as well as some of the technical services like Engineering service, Forest Service and Judicial service is done on the basis of written competitive examination. The competitive examinations were not conducted for about a period of 6 years due to a long standing ban on direct recruitment due to various reasons. The ban on the direct recruitment was lifted in November, 1975 and ever since the Commission geared itself to take up recruitment to various posts on a massive scale. The Commission conducted Group IV services examination in November, 1976 for recruitment to the posts of Clerks and Typists in the Heads of Departments and typists in Secretariat. For this recruitment the Commission received 81,000 applications. Group II Services Examination was conducted in May, 1977 for recruitment to the posts of Junior Assistants and other non-gazetted posts. For this recruitment the Commission received 25,000 applications. For recruitment to the posts of Junior Inspectors of Coop. Societies Commission conducted competitive examination of Group-III Services of P.U.C. Standard in June, 1977. For this, Commission received 10,000 applications. For non-technical Gazetted posts falling under Group-I Services, Commission conducted Group-I Services Examination for posts like Deputy Collectors, Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Social Welfare Officers etc. in March, 1976. Besides these the Commission conducted
Special Qualifying tests in respect of temporary employees and a limited qualifying test for Scs & S.Ts. Candidates.

In addition to conducting competitive examinations, the Commission as usual conducted various Departmental tests numbering 158.

Due to a long gap in recruitment, an enormously large number of applications have been received by the Public Services Commission for the various posts advertised, putting a great strain on its functioning. The Government has therefore taken necessary steps to strengthen its machinery and suggested various steps for streamlining of procedure by adopting modern methods of work like mechanical tabulation, computerisation, spot valuation, etc., so as to enable the quick announcement of results.

252. Secretariat - General Services:

The provision under this head includes the pay and allowances of officers, establishment, contingencies, telephone charges and other contingent expenditure relating to the Secretariat Departments of General Administration Department, Finance Wing and Planning Wing of Finance and Planning Department, Home Department, Revenue Department, Law Department and the offices of Commissioner of Land Revenue, Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Commissioner of Survey, Settlements and Land Records, Commissioner of Excise and Civil Supplies, Commissioner of Land Reforms and Urban Land Ceilings, Anti-Corruption Bureau, Tribunal for Disciplinary Army proceedings, Directors of Translation, Office of the Special Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh at New Delhi, Estate Officer, the Andhra Pradesh Administration Tribunal, and the Commissioner of Enquiries.

265. Other Administrative Services:

The provision under this head includes the pay and allowances of officers, establishment, contingencies, telephone charges and other contingent expenditure relating to Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission, Civil defence and Emergency Training Institute, Civil Defence Organisation, Home Guards, State Editor, District Gazetteers, Vital Statistics, Comptroller of Guest Houses, Andhra Pradesh Guest House, New Delhi, other State Guest Houses in the State and other expenditure.

276. Secretariat-Social and Community Services:

The provision under this head covers the pay and allowances of officers, establishment, contingencies, telephone charges and other contingent expenditure relating to the Secretariat Departments Housing Municipal Administration and Urban Development, Education Social...
The provision under this head covers the pay and allowance of the Officers, establishment, contingencies, Telephone charges and other contingent expenditure relating to the Secretariat Department of Food and Agriculture, Panchayathi Raj, Forest and Rural Development, Industries and Commerce, Command Area Development, Irrigation and Power and Transport, Road and Buildings.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:

The declared policy of the Government is to introduce Telugu as the Official Language in the State in a phased manner. In order to achieve this, Telugu has been introduced as the language of administration at Taluk level for all non-statutory purposes and for correspondence with the general public from Telugu Ugadi i.e., on 24-3-’74 and constituted an Official Language Commission to review the progress in this regard. Based on the recommendations of the official Language Commission made in its Interim Report in September, 1975, the Government have ordered to extend the Official Language to all offices at District level with effect from 31-3-1976 for all non-statutory purposes and for correspondence with the general public. Orders have also been issued to introduce Telugu in Official Language Wing of General Administration Department at Secretariat level also for correspondence with offices at District level and below and for giving replies to the communications received in Telugu from the general public.

Telugu Typewriters:

To secure more speed in Telugu Typing, the Government have agreed to certain minor alterations to the key board, and approved now designs of type-faces on the suggestion of the Research Cell of the Government Printing Press and the same have been made available to the manufacturing concerns for supplying typewriters.

Training of Typists:

The scheme of imparting training to English Typists in Telugu typing is being continued. So far 4,539 English typists have been trained in fifteen sessions.

Translation of Codes and Manuals:

The Translation Cell working under the supervision of the Official Language Commission in the office of the Director of Translations is attending to the translation of Codes, Manuals, important Government orders etc. The Telugu version of the Direct Office Manual has been printed and instructions have been issued for its distribution. The Telugu translation of A.P. Pension Code Vol. I & II is under print. The translation of A.P. Police Manual is under finalisation.
The Cell has also taken up other Codes and Manuals. It is also doing translation of important G.Os., Notifications etc. for publication simultaneously with the English version.

Glossaries:

The Official Language Commission has taken up the preparation of Administrative glossary of about 10,000 words. So far terms have been finalised for 11 letters and the remaining work is under progress.

Separate glossaries for each Department are also being finalised by the Official Language Commission. So far ten glossaries have been finalised by the Official Language Commission and 5 glossaries have been published by the Government.

Lino Composing Machine:

The Government have approved the key board for Telugu Lino Composing Machine. The work of designing characters for the Lino Composing Machine has been completed and the designs have been furnished to the manufacturing firm.

Anti-Corruption Bureau:

During the year 1976, the Anti-Corruption Bureau received 291 petitions containing allegations of corruption and misconduct regarding Government Servants. The complaints were diverse in nature and include demand and acceptance of illegal gratification, causing pecuniary advantage to contractors and loss to Government, misappropriation and misuse of Government funds—stores etc. Instances of corruption etc. were noticed during the year mostly in the Police, Medical and Health, Panchayati Raj, Revenue, Forest, Transport and Irrigation and Power Departments. The Bureau handled 570 enquiries during the year including 33 traps and 33 registered cases. The Bureau sent final reports in 355 regular enquiries and there were 215 regular enquiries pending with the Bureau at the end of the year. In 223 regular enquiries the allegations were held substantiated against 117 gazetted officers and 106 non-gazetted officers. The Bureau recommended enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in 55 cases (35 against gazetted officers and 20 against non-gazetted officers); criminal prosecution in 55 cases (20 against gazetted officers and 35 against non-gazetted officers); departmental enquiry against 104 officers (55 against gazetted officers and 49 against non-gazetted officers); departmental action against 2 IAS/IPS Officers; and recommended for investigation by the Crime Branch C.I.D, in 7 cases. In the remaining 132 cases the Bureau recommended to drop further action as the allegations were not held substantiated.
The Bureau also handed 286 preliminary enquiries during the year, and sent up reports in 221 cases, and 65 preliminary enquiries were pending with the Bureau at the end of the year. Out of the 221 preliminary enquiries completed by the Bureau, it requested for orders to conduct regular enquiries in 86 cases; it requested the concerned departments to pursue information in 14 cases; suggested investigation by the Crime Branch C.I.D. in 2 cases; held allegations not substantiated in 112 cases and clubbed 7 cases with regular enquiries.

Traps: 33 traps were successfully laid by the Bureau (5 against gazetted officers and 24 against non-gazetted officers) during the year.

Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings:

As the Hon'ble Member are aware, Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings has been constituted under the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Act, 1960 to enquire into allegations of misconduct on the part of Government servants as defined in section 5 (1) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 including any attempt to commit an offence referred to in clause (c) or clause (d) of that Section and wilful contravention of the rules made under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India, to regulate the conduct of persons appointed to Public Services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State.

As on 1st January, 1976, there were 57 cases pending enquiry before the Tribunal. During 1976, 72 new cases were referred to the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings for enquiry and report. The Tribunal completed enquiry in 73 cases and sent its reports to Government for necessary further action. There are 36 cases pending with the Tribunal as on 30-4-1977.

Office of the Special Commissioner Government of Andhra Pradesh

New Delhi.

The functions and responsibilities of the Special Commissioner at New Delhi are:

1. to keep in close touch with the Central Govt. and to pass on useful information about prospective developments of importance, particularly in regard to Plan Schemes to this Govt;

2. to take follow up action initiated by this Government;

3. to represent officers of this Government at meetings, conferences and committee work at New Delhi;

4. to keep this Government informed of the visits of foreign technical teams, representatives of International Organisations and foreigners of importance with whom direct contract may possibly
help the industrial and economic development or other interests of this State;

5. to look after the interests generally of this Government in so far as they are affected by activities of the Union Government and All India Organisations with economic, social and similar non-political objectives; and

6. to act as Agent to this Government in all miscellaneous matters, where so specifically instructed by any Department of this Government.

The office is being fully utilised by the departments of Government and other Government and Public Sector organisations.

Estate Officer

The office of the Estate Officer consists of two units namely (1) Eviction unit and (2) Rent Collection Unit.

On the eviction side the Estate Officer has to act promptly under the provisions of the A.P. Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1968 for eviction of unauthorised occupants from Government buildings not only under the control of General Administration Department but also those under various other Government Departments. Besides, the Estates Officer has to take action for eviction of unauthorised occupants from private buildings which are requisitioned and allotted to Government Offices or Government employees under the provisions of A.P. Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) control Act 1954. The number of cases referred to the Estate Officer for eviction during the year 1976 were 223 out of which eviction was actually effected in 168 cases.

On the Rent Collection side the Estate Officer has to maintain rental accounts of Government quarters numbering about 3,500. He has also to watch whether the recoveries are being effected regularly and correctly in accordance with the rules in force. This work involves posting of rent registers from the schedules of House rent deductions received from various drawing Officers through the Pay and Accounts Office. The registers have to be reviewed frequently to single out defaulters and action taken to realise arrears by correspondence with the concerned disbursing officers till the arrears are realised.

Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clauses (3) and (4) of Article 371-D of the Constitution of India, and in terms of the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal Order, 1975 an Administrative
Tribunal was constituted for the State from 6th July, 1976 and the Tribunal started functioning from 9th August, 1976.

In terms of paragraph 6 of the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal Order, the Tribunal exercises all the jurisdiction, powers and authority which hitherto were exercisable by all the Courts (other than the Supreme Court) with respect to all conditions of service of persons appointed to public posts viz. all classes of posts in the civil services of the State and all classes of civil posts under the State and all classes of posts under the control of local authorities within the State subject to the control of the State Government. The Tribunal will, however, not have jurisdiction over certain categories of persons like those appointed on contract for specific reasons or purpose, members of All India Service, persons on deputation with State Government or local authority, those employed on part time basis and village officers.

The Tribunal will ordinarily entertain representations only after the employee has exhausted the normal remedy of redressal of grievances, subject, however, to intervention in cases of abnormal delay exceeding six months in disposal of petitions by the competent authority. Likewise the Tribunal will not ordinarily intervene in cases where a period of more than six months has elapsed after a representation has been rejected formally by the Govt. or other competent authority. However, the Tribunal may, in its discretion admit any representation, where it considers it just and proper to do so. The Tribunal will not grant any interim injunction in respect of any matter pending before it except after giving notice to the State Government or the concerned authority and the parties concerned and after giving an opportunity of being heard to all or any of them.

When the Tribunal passes an order finally disposing of any case the proceedings thereof will be forwarded to the State Government in view of the fact, that an order of the Tribunal finally disposing of any case will become effective upon its confirmation by the State Government or on the expiry of three months from the date on which the order is made whichever is earlier under Clause (5) of Article 371-D. The State Govt. may by special order made in writing and for reasons to be specified therein, modify or annul any order of the Administrative Tribunal before it becomes effective and in such a case, the order of the Administrative Tribunal shall have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be. Every special order made by the State Government under the proviso to clause (3) of Art. 371-D shall be laid, as soon as may be, after it is made, before both Houses of the State Legislature.
Government have, however as a convention, been either confirming the order or taking the matter in appeal to Supreme Court, but are not resorting to the exercise of power of annulment or modification.

Sri Justice C.V. Rane, a serving Judge of the High Court of Gujarat was appointed, by the President, as Chairman and Sri Govind Narain, I.C.S. (Retd.) formerly Defence Secretary and Sri Kartar Singh, I.A.S. (Retd.) formerly Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Health, Government of India, as Members of the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal.

The Tribunal has been located in the High Court premises for the time being. The Andhra Pradesh High Court has transferred 2,237 Writ Petitions to the Tribunal. About 170 suits have also been transferred to the Tribunal from the Civil Courts, and 676 Representation-Petitions have been filed before the Tribunal so far. The Tribunal has up to the end of April, 1977 disposed of 979 cases including 809 transferred writ Petitions.

Commissioner of Enquiries.

In G. O. Rt. 4845, General Administration (Spl. A) Department, dated 6—12—1976, a temporary post of Commissioner of Enquiries has been sanctioned to deal with the enquiries against all All India Services Officers and non-All India Services Officers who are of the rank of Heads of Departments. The Commissioner has assumed charge with effect from 6-13-1976. A gazetted officer and supporting staff have been appointed from 1-4-1977.

Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption and broadly based on the pattern of the Central Vigilance Commission, the State Government set up a One-Man Vigilance Commission in 1964. The Vigilance Commission has jurisdiction throughout the State to make or cause an inquiry to be made either through the departments or the Anti-Corruption Bureau, into any complaint of corruption, lack of integrity, misconduct or other kinds of malpractices or misdemeanour on the part of public servants (including members of the All India Services). It receives the reports of enquiries conducted by the departments and the Anti-Corruption Bureau and advises the Government as to the further action to be taken viz. launching of criminal prosecution, enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, departmental action or dropping of action. It also considers the reports of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and advises the Government regarding the further action to be taken both before the Government arrive at a provisional conclusion as to the penalty to be imposed and also after the
receipt of final representation of the charged officer but before actual imposition of the penalty. It also tenders its advice in regard to procedures and other connected matters.

As contemplated under the Scheme of the Vigilance Commission, Chief Vigilance Officers were appointed in all the Departments of Secretariat; the Collectors have been designated as Chief Vigilance Officers for their jurisdiction and Vigilance Officers have been appointed in the officers of the Heads of Departments also.

In conformity with sub clause (xiii) of clause 6 of the Scheme of the Vigilance Commission, the annual reports of the Commission are being placed on the Table of both the Houses of the State Legislature.

Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Training Institute (Hyderabad)

The Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Training Institute, Hyderabad, was established in 1963, in the wake of the Chinese aggression, with the object of imparting Instructors' Course training in Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Officers and staff of the State and Central Government departments, Public and Private Undertakings and other social welfare organisations. The training is imparted for a period of 30 days for about 30 officers in each batch. The trained Instructors, in their turn, are required to train volunteers to man Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Services in times of need at the required places in the State. So far training has been imparted to 3162 officers in 126 batches.

The Civil Defence Training Centre established in 1957 for imparting civil defence training to the public, specially the Home Guards, in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad is also functioning. The estimated expenditure on the Institute etc. is Rs. 3,74,700/-and the expenditure on authorised items is shareable between the State Government and the Central Government on 50:50 basis.

Civil Defence Organisation (Visakhapatnam)

The Government of India have declared Visakhapatnam as Category II Civil Defence town in this State. It is qualified for implementation of partial Civil Defence measure comprising six services viz., Headquarters, Warden, Casualty, Communications, Fire-fighting and Training Services. The Collector, Visakhapatnam who is the controller of Civil Defence for Visakhapatnam District, has been taking all steps to train the required number of volunteers to man the said services and also for other services wherever found necessary.
As in the case of the twin cities, there is a Civil Defence Training centre at Visakhapatnam also for imparting Civil Defence training to the public of the town. The estimated expenditure on the Civil Defence Organisation etc., at Visakhapatnam is Rs. 1,96,900. The expenditure on the civil Defence Organisation is sharable between the State Government and Central Government on 50:50 basis.

Comptroller, Guest Houses

The Government are running three Guest Houses in the City viz. (1) Lake View Guest House (2) Dilkusha Guest House and (3) Greenlands Guest House. These three Guest Houses are managed and supervised by the Government House Department under the direct control of General Administration Department. The expenditure incurred in connection with the visits of V.I.P.s and other Guests for their stay, as well as conveyance, is debited to the above head of account. The entire expenditure on furnishing the residences of Ministers and for holding State functioning is also debited to the above head of account. The expenditure on running the Jubilee Hall where Government functions are held, is also debited to the above head of account.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have a Guest House at New Delhi. The Ministers, Members of Legislature of Andhra Pradesh and Officers of Andhra Pradesh Government who visit New Delhi are accommodated in this Guest House. The expenditure on running the Guest House is debited to the above head of account.

The Government are having another building at New Delhi known as Hyderabad House. This building is at present on lease to the Government of India. Government of India have expressed their desire to purchase the Hyderabad House at New Delhi and it is under consideration. Pending settlement of the terms of the agreement and also the sale of Hyderabad House with the Government of India, establishment and maintenance charges of Hyderabad House are also debited to this Head of account.

STATE EDITOR, DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

The Government of India in 1955 formulated an All India Scheme for the revision and writing of District Gazetteers and requested the State Government to implement it, the Central assistance being 40% of the expenditure incurred on revision of a District Gazetteer and 40% of the expenditure incurred towards printing charges. The scheme was accepted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and District Gazetteers Department was constituted in May, 1958 to revise and compile District Gazetteers in Andhra Pradesh State.

Later on, the Government of India approved this scheme as being 100% grant-in-aid by them to the State Government from the
year 1968-69 onwards, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 60,000/- (Rs. 44,000/- for compilation and Rs. 16,000/- for printing per volume. The compilation grant for the present is restricted to Rs. 42,000/- per volume and the balance of Rs. 2,000/- will be released soon after the completion of the scheme in the State and after ensuring that the Central Grant has not exceeded the prescribed limit of Rs. 44,000/- per volume. The expenditure is borne first by this Government and is got reimbursed from Government of India after each item of the work is over, on the scale indicated above.

The Grant-in-Aid for compilation has accordingly been got reimbursed in respect of 20 Districts. Compilation work in respect of Prakasam District is still in progress. The District Gazetteers of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Warangal have been printed. The Grant-in-aid towards printing of these District Gazetteers except Warangal District Gazetteer has been received from Government of India.

Abolition of Board of Revenue:

The Government after examining the report of the One Man Committee appointed for the Abolition of Board of Revenue in Andhra Pradesh have abolished the Board of Revenue in the State with effect from 1-2-1977 and in its place the following functional Commissioners with Statewide jurisdiction have been appointed:—

1. Commissioner of Land Revenue.
2. Commissioner of Commercial Taxes.
4. Commissioner of Excise and Civil Supplies.

An Act to this effect i.e. Replacing the Board of Revenue by Commissioners has been passed vide Act 8 of 1977.

Secretariat Economic Services (a) Planning Board-(i) State Planning Board and Planning and Development Committees for the three Regions.

The provision under this head includes the Pay and allowances of Officers, Establishment and Contingencies under the scheme of strengthening of the Planning Machinery as well as towards the payment of Travel Expenses to the Members of the three Regional Planning and Development Committees and the State Planning Board.
The Six Point Formula, among other things, lays emphasis on the accelerated development of the backward areas in the State and Planned development of the State Capital, with specific resources earmarked for this purpose and envisages the constitution of a State Planning Board and the Regional Committees for different backward areas of the State as the appropriate instrument to achieve this objective. The State Govt. constituted on 1-1-1974, State Planning Board and Regional Planning and Development Committees for Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana areas, associating the representatives of the backward areas in the State Legislature and certain experts from each of the three regions. In the first instance, the identification of backward areas with taluk as a unit was taken up by these committees and in all 162 out of the 196 taluks in the State were declared as backward for the purpose of utilisation of funds under the Six Point Formula.

The Government of India have allocated a sum of Rs. 90 crores for the purpose during the Fifth Plan period and indicated that an amount of Rs. 18 crores will be available every year. This is in addition to the assistance for development of State Capital. The Government of India have also indicated that the special allocations made for the development of backward areas should be distributed in the regions of Telangana, Rayalaseema, and Coastal Andhra in the ratio of 5:3:2. They have also stipulated that these amounts should be spent on productive schemes like agriculture, and allied programmes including forestry, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, minor irrigation, rural electrification and industries, including small scale industries and take up such of the schemes, which will be completed during the Fifth Plan period.

The state Government have decided to earmark 25% of the amount thus made available, in each of the three regions for development of large and medium scale industries and provision of higher education facilities. The balance 75% of the outlay in each of the regions is allocated among the districts on the basis of the total population inhabited in the identified backward taluks.

The strengthening of the Planning Machinery would primarily involve the building up of the Technical Expertise in providing the respective Plans, Project Formulation, Project Evaluation, estimating Man-Power and Employment, Monitoring the Plan progress and the preparation of regional Plans.
It is proposed to have in this state Planning Board, two wings, a Board Wing and a secretariat Wing. The Planning Board will have 5 divisions, viz., (1) Perspective Planning and Economic Analysis Divisions (2) Project Evaluation Division; (3) Project Formulation and Monitoring Division (4) Manpower and Employment Division; and (5) Regional and District Planning Division.

**Research Schemes:**

With a view to place research efforts in the Universities on behalf of the Government on a continuing basis and to create focal points through which expertise available in the Universities could be drawn, the Govt. have been considering since some time past the establishment of Technical Cells in Andhra, Sri Venkateswara and Osmania Universities. The Government consider that creation of such infrastructure for research is essential and that the provisions allotted for research schemes in the state Budget could be utilised through the medium of the Universities. Accordingly, a beginning was made in 1976-77, with the establishment of a Technical cell in each of the three Universities in the state and the Cells are proposed to be continued during 1977-78. Provisions has also been made in the Budget for 1977-78 towards purchase of essential equipment, computer time and books and Journals connected with the subject of Economic Development as part of the scheme strengthening of Planning Machinery in the state.

J. VENGAL RAO
Chief Minister

**Note on Demand No. II**

**Other General Economic Services**

It is my privilege to move the Budget Demand of Rs.13,14,96,000/- for the year 1977-1978 under Other General Economic Services comprising of the following:—

1 Major Head-304 Other General Economic Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>05 Land Ceilings.</th>
<th>20 Regulation of Other Business Undertakings.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 Economic Advice and Statistics.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Regulation of Weights and Measures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 Major Head-304 Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services

| 10 Compensation to Land Holder on Abolition of Zamindar System. |
In keeping with the intent and spirit of the Constitution and for giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing equitable distribution of agrarian wealth, the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1973 was passed and has been brought into force with effect from 1st January, 1975. For implementation of the Act, a special machinery consisting of 86 Tribunals with sufficient ministerial staff has been set up. 4.42 lakhs declarations have been received under the Act. The verification of all these declarations has been completed by the end of June, 1976. Upto end of June, 1977 the Tribunals have disposed of 4.26 lakhs cases of which about 53 thousands are cases of surplus land. An extent of 13.53 lakhs acres of land has been declared as surplus. An extent of 2.28 lakhs acres of land has actually been taken over after observing the required formalities, out of which an extent of 1.29 lakh acres has been distributed to weaker sections of the people.

To hear and dispose of the appeals against the orders of the Land Reforms Tribunals, 11 Appellate Tribunals have been constituted previously with a Judicial officer of the rank of a District Judge as Chairman and a Revenue Officer of the rank of special Grade Deputy Collector as Member. Upto 30-6-1977, 30,260 appeals have been filed—1,839 by Government and 28,421 by parties—covering an area of 8.33 lakh acres. Of these, 3,903 appeals have been disposed of. In view of the heavy pendency of appeals in some of the Appellate Tribunals and with a view to expedite the disposal of appeals, 10 more Appellate Tribunals (i.e. one Appellate Tribunal for each district) have been constituted with effect from 15-7-1977.

In the implementation of the Principal Act, it is found that it resulted in certain hardship to Muslims and Christians, since those communities do not have the system of joint families and even major sons in those communities do not have a share in the ancestral property during the life time of the father unlike in the case of Joint Hindu families. To remove this hardship and equalise the incidence of the Ceiling Law on all communities irrespective of their personal laws, the Act has been got amended recently. The Act as amended, is now under implementation.

Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976

The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (Central Act 33 of 1976) came into force on 17-2-1976 imposing ceiling on holding of urban vacant land in the following five urban agglomerations in the State as follows:
1. Hyderabad .. 1000 Sq. Metres
2. Visakahapatnam : 1500 Sq. Metres
3. Vijayawada : 1500 Sq. Metres
5. Warangal : 2000 Sq. Metres

Every person who held vacant land in excess of the Ceiling limit on or after 17-2-76 and before the commencement of the Act and every person holding vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit on such commencement is required to file a statement in the prescribed form before the concerned competent authority. The period allowed for this purpose has expired on 16-9-1976. Government have appointed Special Officers who have been notified as Competent Authorities for all the five urban agglomerations. Necessary staff has also been sanctioned for the five agglomerations and the staff is now continuing. The Commissioner, Land Reforms and Urban Land Ceilings has been authorised to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the Competent Authorities. The Government have constituted the Urban Land Tribunal consisting of the Commissioner, Urban Land Ceilings under section 12 of the Act. The Commissioner, Urban Land Ceilings has been appointed as the Appellate Authority under section 33 of the Act in respect of Hyderabad, Visakahapatnam and Vijayawada Urban Agglomerations and the Collectors of Guntur and Warangal Districts have been appointed as Appellate Authorities in respect of Guntur and Warangal Urban Agglomerations. Appointing the Commissioner, Urban Land Ceilings as the Appellate Authority in respect of Guntur and Warangal Urban Agglomerations also has been taken up with Government of India.

Printed copies of all the forms prescribed under the rules have been supplied to all the competent Authorities for convenience of the public.

Number of statements under section 6(1) of the Act received and verified as on 15-6-1977 is as follows :–

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban Agglomeration</th>
<th>No. received</th>
<th>No. Verified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Hyderabad</td>
<td>14302</td>
<td>4184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Visakahapatnam</td>
<td>6578</td>
<td>792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Vijayawada</td>
<td>2453</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Guntur</td>
<td>1777</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Warangal</td>
<td>4356</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A judgment of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh delivered on 3-12-1976 in W.P. No. 1634/76 etc., declared that the Central Act, 33/76 will not be applicable to this State. The Government of India have however, obtained interim orders from the Supreme Court staying the operation of the Andhra Pradesh High Court's Judgement on the 16th December, 1976 in C.M.P.No. 11390 of 1976. The hearing of the case in Supreme Court is likely to be taken up shortly.

Verification of the statements filed by the surplus land holders under section 6(1) of the Act is in progress.

20 Regulation of Other Business Undertakings
Andhra Pradesh Non-Trading Companies Act

The Andhra Pradesh Non-Trading Companies Act 2 of 1962 provides for the incorporation, regulation and winding up the Non-Trading Companies, the objects of which are confined to the State of Andhra Pradesh. An association is formed as a limited company:–

(a) for promoting, Commerce, Art, religion, charity or any other useful object: and

(b) which intends to apply its profit if any, or other income for promoting its objects and prohibit the payment of any dividend to its members can be incorporated under the Act. All the provisions of the Companies Act 1956 will mutatis mutandis apply to the companies incorporated under the Act.

The Inspector General of Registration and Stamps has been appointed as the Registrar of Non-Trading Companies, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. The Assistant Inspector General, Registration and Stamps (II) assists the Registrar of Non-Trading Companies in the discharge of his duties under the Andhra Pradesh Non-Trading Companies Act 1962.

The main functions of Registrar of Non-Trading Companies are to forward and to recommend to Government all the applications received from the Associations under section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 for the grant of licences. After the receipt of the Licences, the Association will apply for their registration. Subsequent to the registration of Companies they have to file several returns by special resolutions, allotment of shares and periodical returns such as Annual returns and balance sheets with particulars of Directors etc. The Registrar of Non-Trading Companies has to watch filing of the returns.
The expenditure under this head for the year 1976-77 was Rs. 54,277/- which is only towards salaries of establishment. The income derived up to the end of March, 1977 is Rs. 15,000/- approximately.

**Partnership Act**

The Indian partnership Act (Act 9 of 1932) is a Central Act and it extends to whole of India, except Jammu and Kashmir. The Act provides for the registration of firms and for filling the notices intimating the changes in the Constitution of the firms. The Inspector General of Registration is the ex-officio Registrar of Firms and he continues to exercise the power of Registrar of Firms in accordance with the powers delegated in G.O. Ms. No. 551 Industries and Commerce Department, Dt. 14-4-1969. The Registrar of Firms receives applications filled by the registering public and register the firms as per the provision of section 58 of the Act, 1912. He also receives notices filed under section 60, 61, 62, 63 (1) (2) of the Act and takes them on record, if they are found in order. The Assistant Inspector General of Stamps will assist the Registrar of Firms. The proposals for enhancing the fees levied under the Act under various items is under consideration of Government. The total revenue derived for the year 1976-77 is Rs. 32,984/- approximately and the expenditure for the administration of the Act during 1976-77 is Rs. 68,350/-.

**Andhra Pradesh Chit Funds Act 1971**

The Andhra Pradesh Chit Funds Act, 1971 (Act 9 of 1971) and the Andhra Pradesh Chit Funds Rules 1971 came into force with effect from 1—7—1971. The Andhra Pradesh Chit Funds Act, 1971 was enacted in order to have proper control by the Government over the transactions of the Chit Funds, to regulate the business thereof, to ensure observance on the part of the promoters of the Chit Funds, the terms and conditions subject to which the Chit Fund subscriptions are collected by them and to provide adequate safeguards in respect of the amounts invested.

Government have appointed the Sub-Registrars, the District Registrars in the Registration and Stamps Department and the Inspector General (Registration and Stamps) and Ex-Officio Registrars of Chits, Inspecting Officers of Chits and Director of Chits respectively.

The collections during the year 1976-77 were Rs. 1,66,211-00 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,59,743-52. During the period under report 5,906 byelaws were registered, 28,903 Chit agreements were filed and 93,000 other statutory documents and returns were accepted from the testators of chits in the State. In 6 cases winding up pro-
392  27th July, 1977  Appendix.

In order to meet the requirements of Planning, several steps have been taken both by the Government of India as well as the States to strengthen the statistical machinery at various levels and to diversify their activities to provide basic statistics required for planning and policy purposes.

In our State, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, which is a Centralised Statistical Organisation of the State Government is engaged in the collection, compilation and analysis of basic data relating to different sectors of the economy like agriculture, industries, labour prices etc. To fall in line with the strengthening of the statistical machinery all over the Country, the Bureau in our State had also been strengthened under the Plans. A well-knit organisation has been built up in the State with the Progress Assistant at the Block level, Taluk Statistical Assistant at the taluk level, District Statistical Agency at the District level for collection and ensuring timely flow of reliable data from the field to the headquarters. The District Officer of the Bureau in the rank of Assistant Director Functions as Personal Assistant to the Collector and as such is in a position to utilise the revenue agency engaged in the collection of basic data relating to agriculture etc.

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics collects data on land use, area production and productivity of principal crops, irrigated area by sources, daily and monthly rainfall data, Socio Economic conditions of rural and urban households, retail prices of a large number of Agricultural and non-agricultural commodities from the principal markets and district head-quarters towns and constructs consumer price index numbers. It conducts in each season objective crop estimation surveys for providing estimates of yields per hectare of principal crops. It collects monthly production data from all large and medium industrial units, and conducts a Distributive Trade Survey once a year. It is also processes and publishes a variety of other statistics collected from various administrative departments. It compiles estimates of State Income annually with a view to provide an indicator of the over all performance of the economy.

Some of the important surveys conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics are set forth here under:

1. Socio Economic Survey: The Survey is intended to collect data on socio-economic conditions of the rural and urban households in collaboration with the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Government of India. This is mainly designed to collect information on different aspects of the State National Economy and tiiu up the
Appendix.

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gaps in data for estimation of the State/National Income. At present the 31st round of National Sample Survey is in progress and the Bureau will be participating in the 32nd round of the National Sample Survey during 1977-78.

(2) Crop Estimation Surveys: The production estimates in respect of important food and non-food crops such as Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Redgram, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugarcane, Tobacco etc., are prepared on the basis of crop cutting experiments conducted on scientific lines. During the year 1977-78 it is proposed to conduct a total of about 10,000 experiments on food crops and about 5,000 experiments on non-food crops during Kharif and Rabi seasons.

(3) Timely Reporting of Agricultural Statistics: Under this centrally sponsored scheme, 20 percent of the villages in the State are selected every year and a special drive is launched to update the basic village records of the selected villages and data on area of important crops, irrigation and area under High Yielding Varieties are collected and estimates released with reduced time lag.

(4) Census of State Public Sector Employees: The Census of State Public Sector Employees has been conducted with 1st June, 1976 as the reference date and information relating to educational, qualifications, native district, whether the employee belongs to Schedule Caste Schedule Tribes, Backward Classes, Physically Handicapped, Ex-Service men, the post held by the employee, basic pay and total emoluments etc., in respect of each employee in the State Public Sector was collected. This information is necessary both for manpower planning as well as for taking policy decisions. It is proposed to conduct this census once in five years. The data already collected is now being processed.

(5) Sample Agricultural Census: Information on the size of holdings, tenure, irrigation, land utilisation, cropping pattern etc., has been collected on a census basis under the World Agricultural Census with 1970-71 as the reference period and the data thrown up by this census was already released. The Government of India decided to conduct a sample agricultural census once in five years in order to obtain the latest information on the land holdings. For this purpose, 20 percent of the villages are selected for the collection of information relating to operational holdings by retabulating the information from the basic village records. In addition to the data on holdings, it is also proposed to collect information on inputs, livestock agricultural implements etc., in respect of holdings of different size groups. The year 1976-77 has been chosen as the reference period for the sample agricultural census.

(6) Livestock Census: The 12th Quinquennial Livestock Census with 15-4-77 as the reference period has been taking up by the Bureau and information relating to the livestock, agricultural implements, fishing equipments etc., would be collected in respect of all the rural and urban areas of the State.
(7) Economic Census and Surveys: Under this Central Sector Scheme, a census of all non-agricultural establishments in the un-organised sector of the economy covering Industries, Trade, Transport, Construction Services etc., Would be undertaken and information on the nature of industry, type of products, employment would be collected. This census would be followed by survey of selected sectors covering one or two sectors at a time for the collection of detailed information relating to capital structure, input, output, employment, value added etc. After the completion of pilot enquiry now in progress in Warangal District, the Census and surveys would be taken up in all the districts of the State during 1977-78.

35 Regulation of Weights and Measures

The Weights and Measures Department mostly deals with the enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act and Rules framed thereunder. The title of the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act and Rules, 1958 itself denotes that the activities of the Department are mostly regulatory in nature. The main objective is to ensure that the consumers are not duped and their interests are protected.

Because of the vigilance of the departmental officials, the trading community has become careful and the consumer's interests are properly safeguarded. Increase in the realisation of the stamping fees and the compounding fees, bears testimony to this fact. Apart from booking cases for use of unstamped weights and measures, fraudulent use of scales etc., a regular campaign has been launched against petrol pump dealers, Khandasari Sugar Factories, Milk vendors, hawkers, Kirana merchants, rice mills, cloth merchants and Superbazar with a view to put an end to the prevalent malpractices like underweightment and use of illegal measures etc.

Under the provisions of para 8 of the packaged Commodities (Regulation) order 1975, officers of the rank of the Assistant Controller of Weight and Measures and above in the State have been authorised to enforce the provisions of the order. The officers have been authorised to carry out checks of packages and also vested with power to enter the premises of the manufacturer or packer, as the case may be.

During the year 1976-76 a vigorous drive was launched by the Weights and Measures Department to enforce the Andhra Pradesh weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act and a large number of cases were booked which had considerable impact on the trading community. The followres speak for the performance of the Department.
In order to strengthen the Department and for the effective implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1958 and the Packaged Commodities (Regulation) order 1975, an additional staff under the first phase comprising of 5 posts of Assistant Controllers, 22 posts of Inspectors with the respective ancillary staff was sanctioned during the financial year 1976-77. Greater Vigilance is being exercised by the Department to detect the fraudulent methods of Weights and Measurements. Frequent raids are being arranged on the shops located in Harijan Wadas, and in areas where there is concentration of weaker section of the society so that the poorer sections of the society derive full protection from exploitation by the traders. A comprehensive legislation to replace the present Act with a Bill on the lines suggested by a Committee appointed by Government of India is under active consideration of the State Government. The object of the Bill is not only to plug the loopholes in the present Act but also to cover wider range of activities in the field of Weights and Measures.

II MAJOR HEAD-504 CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

M. H. 10 COMPENSATION TO LAND HOLDERS ON ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI SYSTEM

Out of 11,150 Estates 33 Estates have yet to be notified and taken over under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwadi) Act. Some of these Estates could not be taken over due to the stay orders of the Courts, in other cases tenure of these villages is under examination at various levels.

Final compensation has yet to be determined in respect of 54 Estates. The proposals are under examination and as and when the proposals are finalised ten Financial Compensation has to be deposited in respect of these Estates.

Compensation in respect of some Muttas Abolished under the Andhra Pradesh Muttabadi (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwadi) Regulation 1965 is yet to be determined.

J. Vengala Rao,
Chief-Minister.
Note on the Department of Information and Public Relations
Demand for the year 1977-78

The Budget demand of the Department of Information and Public Relations forms part of Demand XXIV. The details of the Budget Demand have already been circulated to the Honourable Members along with my Budget speech. This note embodies a review of the activities of the Department of Information and Public Relations during 1976-77.

A Parliamentary democracy like ours becomes meaningful and fruitful only when public opinion is assertive as well as articulate through legitimate channels of expression. To mould gradually such an assertive and articulate body of public opinion, the mass communication media like the press, the Radio, the film, TV play undoubtedly an important role, following certain well recognised norms. It is against this wider background that the Department of Information and Public Relations utilising these media acts as the public relations agency of the Government and endeavours to maintain almos, a continuous liaison with the people. The approach of the Department to this task can be said to be two dimensional. On the one hand, the Department endeavours to disseminate through the mass media the policies and programmes of the Government to win for them better understanding and wider appreciation. On the other, the Department conveys to the Government the reactions of the people to its policies as reflected, for example, in the press only to make the administration increasingly responsive to public opinion.

Liaison with the Press:

The Press continues to be one of the most effective media of mass communication. As such, the Department endeavours to exploit this medium with a view to securing wider publicity to the nation-building activities of the State Government as well as its policies and programmes. To achieve this, the Department issues press releases, press notes, etc., daily, in addition to topical feature articles on special occasions like the Independence Day, Republic Day and Andhra Pradesh Formation Day. During 1976-77, the Department issued as many as 4,563 press releases, 93 feature articles and 33 District newsletters. The field officers of the Department namely, the District Public Relations Officers and the Taluk Public Relations Officers enjoy the facility for press bearing authority which enables them to send news despatches to head quarters promptly, thus ensuring better coverage for district news.
The Department during the period under review continued to subscribe to the Samachar, ANS, INFA, the Deccan news Service, the Foreign News and Features and the Bharat News Service. The Department and Vijayawada—one of the leading newspaper publishing centres in the State—were continued to be linked by the teletypewriter service, not to mention the Telex Service at the disposal of the Department at Hyderabad.

With a view to making the administration aware of and more responsive to public opinion, clippings from newspapers and periodicals were continued to be supplied to the Ministers and the Secretaries to the Government. In addition a Weekly Summary of Press Reactions containing a gist of more important editorials, etc., that may be of interest to the State Government was compiled for official use.

The Department as part of its normal activities sponsors, in a phased manner, conducted tours for pressmen to offer them an opportunity for an on-the-spot study of developmental activities from the point of view of adequate coverage. During the year under review, inter district tours were arranged and accordingly the journalists from East Godavari district were taken to Visakhapatnam district, West Godavari district journalists to Khammam, Guntur district journalists to Nellore district, Prakasam district journalists to Chittoor district, Cuddapah district journalists to Srisailam, Nizamabad district journalists to Visakhapatnam district, Mahaboobnagar district journalists to Kurnool district, Nalgonda district journalists to Krishna district and Srikakulam district journalists to East Godavari district. As a result of this, developmental activities in the districts received wide publicity in the press. In March 1977, a party of press correspondents in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad was taken to Palem and nearby villages in Mahaboobnagar district to study developmental activities in the area.

The Department during 1976-77 supplied 14,039 photographs to newspapers and periodicals, VIPs and Government departments. The numbers of functions covered stood at 1,651 and the blocks supplied at 632. About 27 photo albums were presented to the visiting VIPs.

Publications

Like the Spoken Word, the Print Word is an equally influential medium of communication in Public Relations, exercising considerable impact on the educated segment of our Society. With a view to exploiting this medium, the Department publishes the monthly journal "Andhra Pradesha" in four languages namely Telugu, English, Hindi and Urdu. The journal highlights the State's
developmental activities and to enhance its readership appeal popular features like poems, short stories, novels, humour skits etc., are also published in the journal. When the State celebrated the 20th anniversary of its formation in No. 1976, the Department brought out a bumper number of the 'Andhra Pradesh' Journal, in addition to special brochures on the activities of various departments. During the period under review, as many as 66 publications were brought by the Department. A supplement on Andhra Pradesh was sponsored in the March, 1977 issue of the popular magazine Reader's Digest.

Film Industry:

The medium of Film is easily the most popular medium of mass communication in India. In a country like ours where the percentage of literacy is not high, this medium provides a ready alternative to other media in reaching a wider circle of audience thus ensuring fuller participation of the masses in the affairs of the nation. Here, we should not also lose sight of the fact that the medium of Film is primarily a medium of entertainment forming part and parcel of our community life today.

It is against this wider background Andhra Pradesh attaches considerable importance to the rapid development of film industry in the State. The following activities designed to give a fillip to its growth were continued during the period under review,

(a) State Awards

Under the scheme of State Awards for best Telugu films, the selection of best films produced in the year 1975 was done by a committee constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. Jaganmohan Reddy. The following were the award Winning films.

1975 Award Winning Films

Best Film : 'Jeevan Jyothi'
Second Best Film : 'Muthyala Muggu'
Third Best Film : 'Swargam Narakam'
Best Story of the Film : 'Jeevan Jyothi'
Second Best story of the film : 'Mavoori Ganga'

The awards, it may be added, were presented at a function held at Vijayawada on January 9, 1977, dresided over by the then Governor, Sri R.D Bhandare.
During the period under review, subsidies to the tune of Rs. 17.75 lakhs were paid to as many as 19 feature films. With a view to taking quick decisions that in turn help easily payment of subsidies, the state Government have reconstituted the special committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B. Gopala Reddy in July, 1976.

(c) Scholarships:

During the year, scholarships have been awarded to three students of Andhra Pradesh studying at the Film and Television Institute of India, Poona at the rate of Rs. 1500 per year. In addition, scholarships have also been awarded to six students studying at the Institute of Film Acting sponsored by the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, Madras at the rate of Rs. 85 per month for 1976-77 and to one student of the Institute of Film Technology, Madras for the same period. It may be added that scholarships were renewed in the case of six students studying in the second year course in the Institute of Film Acting, Madras during the academic year 1976-77.

(d) Shooting Permits;

Shooting permits were issued to forty-one film producers during the period under review in respect of shooting films on outdoor locations in the State.

(e) State Film Development Corporation:

The Andhra Pradesh State Film Development Corporation which came into being in 1975 has been straining every nerve to give a fillip to the development of our film industry by embarking on many worthwhile schemes. The scheme relating to the construction of cinema halls in rural and semi-urban areas had made commendable progress. So far loans were sanctioned in respect of 67 applications against a total number of 118 applications received. The total loan amount sanctioned so far stood at Rs. 1,51,31,000. Eleven theatres have commenced show business.

in respect of loans for the construction of studios the Corporation has so far sanctioned loans to the following studios:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Studio</th>
<th>Amount sanctioned</th>
<th>Amount disbursed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M/s. Abhagene Enterprises</td>
<td>24,70,000</td>
<td>24,70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/s. Ramakrishna Cine Studios</td>
<td>25,00,000</td>
<td>8,04,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(1) M/s. Bhagyanagar Studios 21,02,000 10,15,037
M/s. Southern Movietone Ltd. 13,20,000 1,54,163
M/s. Sri Sarathi Studios 3,85,000 3,85,000

Total: 87,77,000 55,28,950

The Corporation has been giving good attention to the production and distribution of documentaries also. A documentary entitled 'Ide Manakatha' was produced and released in Nov. 1976. Production of another documentary entitled 'Kothavelugu' is completed. Preliminary steps have been initiated in respect of production of 12 more documentaries on places of tourist interest, handloom industry, temples, fairs and festivals. Salarjung Museum etc. As many as 15 documentaries at a cost of Rs. 3,05,570 have been purchased and supplied to the Department of Information and Public Relations for state wide exhibition through 16 mm. field units.

The State Government, it will be recalled have approved a scheme for the construction of auditoriums in district headquarters and other important towns in the State. Proposals have since been received for the construction of auditoriums at Chittoor, Cuddapah, Proddutur, Nellore, Rajahmundry, Vijayanagaram and Nizamabad. Work has been commenced in case of Chittoor and an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has already been released towards the Corporation's share.

The Corporation has decided to finance the production of four children's films during 1977. The Corporation has also decided to constitute an advisory committee under the Chairmanship of Sri B. N. Reddy for this purpose. The Corporation will meet the entire expenditure on the production of Children's films including the co-producers' remuneration. An amount of Rs. 50,000, it may be added, was sanctioned by the Corporation for the supply of Children's films to the Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Hyderabad. Orders have already been placed for the supply of 15 children's films in this connection.

Community Listening.

There are 19,478 Community Radio Sets working in the State as on April 1, 1977. Of these, eight are D.B. valve type sets which are under conversion, 8976 are transistor sets and 10,494 are operated on
mains supply. Out of 15,979 Panchayats in Andhra Pradesh, 14,695 Panchayats are provided with at least one community radio set. 4,003 sets are working in the hamlets, Harijanawadrs etc. in the above Panchayats. 780 sets are working in other places like ails, schools, labour welfare centres etc. Out of 1,500 new transistor sets procured for installation, 1,063 sets were already installed and the rest under installation. 1,800 D.B. value type sets were already converted to mains operation or transistorisation, due to stoppage of manufacture of special type D.B. packs suitable for the community Radio sets. During 1976-77, 592 sets were converted either to transistor operation or main operation out of 600 D.B. value type sets. The balance of 8 D.B. (V) type sets are under conversion. Thus, after the completion of this conversion work, there will not be any D.B. value type C.R. sets under maintenance. The Department also arranges public address installation for the State functions, conferences of the State Government and other important functions.

TELEVISION

Consequent on the conclusion of the one year Satellite instructional Television Experiment (SITE) programme by August 1, 1976, the 400 T.V. sets installed under this scheme were withdrawn by the SITE authorities from the villages. Therefore, the Government of India has been requested to hand over the T.V. sets to this Department after suitable modifications so that they could be installed in the villages which come under the service area of T.V. Mother Station. In a recent communication from the Directorate General, Doordarshan, New Delhi, it was stated that the Government of India have agreed to install 430 T.V. sets within the service area of T.V. Mother Station at Hyderabad. They have also asked the Department to survey and identify suitable villages within the service area. Action has been initiated to identify suitable villages for the location of T.V. sets. In order to take up the maintenance work of T.V., two batches of technical personnel of this Department underwent training.

FIELD PUBLICITY

With a view to popularising the programmes and policies of the administration among the unlettered in the remote and far-flung areas of Andhra Pradesh a scheme to utilise fully and effectively the traditional media of communication peculiar to the genius of the Telugu was launched by the Department during 1976-77. An amount of Rs. 4 lakhs was provided for the implementation of the scheme and the folk arts like Harikatha, Burrakatha, Tholubommalata etc. were pressed into service. The response, it may be added, was quite encouraging as also the impact.
To instillify field publicity activities of the Department, an amount of Rs. 6,00,000 was spent during the year under review for providing our field officers with additional audio-visual equipments mostly consisting of projectors, P.A. equipments, tape recorders, loud speakers etc.

**ADVERTISEMENT:**

The issuance of classified advertisements of various departments of the State Government was continued to be centralised in the Department. During 1976-77, 1,919 classified advertisements were issued, the number of insertions being 4,664. Display advertisements were issued to periodicals during the period under review. The latter, it may be added, centre on our nation-building activities in the more important sectors like Agriculture, Industry, Education, Power, Irrigation, and Social Services.

**INFORMATION CENTRES**

During the year under review, the Information Centres at New Delhi, Vijayawada and Hyderabad continued their regular activities. the New Delhi Information Centre circulated among the Members of Parliament, 55 Departmental notes relating to various proposals of the State Government pending with the Union Government. the Centre continued its normal activities like the issue of Press releases, convening of Press conferences and organization of social and cultural programmes on special occasions. Fifteen literary and cultural meetings were organised during 1976-77.

The Information Centre at Vijayawada a key newspaper publishing centre in Andhra Pradesh continued to play an effective role in Press liaison work. On an average, nearly 300 persons visited the Centre daily during the year under review. The number of press releases issued by the Centre increased to 2,700 in 1976-77, as against 2,000 during the preceding year.

In addition to its normal activities, the State Information Centre at Hyderabad observed in a befitting manner the birth days of Rabindranath Tagore, Tanguturi Prakasam, Gururādha Apparao, the Human Rights Day UN Day. On an average, 300 persons visited the Centre daily. In addition to subscribing to nearly 250 newspapers and periodicals in Telugu, English, Urdu and Hindi languages, the Centre brought out regularly informative folders for free distribution. Film shows were also arranged at the Centre twice a week.

P. RANGA RÊDDY,
Minister for Finance and Information
and Public Relations.