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THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Twenty Fourth day of the Tenth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Tuesday, the 19th July 1977
The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock
(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Benefits To Weaker Sections Who Under—Went Family
Planning Operations

316 —

*8770 Q.—Sri M Nagi Reddy (Gurajala) —Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to give top-priority to the weaker sections belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, and Backward Communities, who had undergone family planning operations while granting loans, House sites and Banjar lands distribution etc, benefits under 20 Points Economic Programme, and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Anantapur District Co-operative Central Bank gave top-priority to members of the weaker sections who had undergone Family Planning Operations in respect of granting loans and offering economic benefits under 20 Points Economic Programme?

The Minister for Health (Sri K Rajamallu) —

(a) No Sir,
(b) Yes Sir.

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

F.No. 172

(147)
Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru) :- Sir, in this process of giving incentives, if a man undergoes sterilization with 2 children, he will be given Rs 100/-, with three children Rs 30 and with more that, Rs 25/- This incentive is provided by Government to encourage the sterilizations I have a report that with this Family Planning operations, most of the Medical Officers have earned lakhs of rupees For example, if they perform family planning operation on X, they will draw Rs 100/- But as a matter of fact, the X would be having 4 children They pay Rs. 23 to X and pocket the remaining amount Whether such instances have come to the notice of the Minister ? This is total distortion of facts There is also Mis use of funds provided by the Government.

Sri K. Rajamallu— I have no information about this This is a general complaint If there is any specific case, certainly, I will dig out all the facts
Oral Answers to Questions.


(1) (Q. No. 1) — ఆసిస్టెంట్ మాయిర్ సెనా సేనా అనే ప్రాంగణం నలించిన చట్టపత్రం, సెనా సహా సమితి అనే ప్రాంగణం నలించిన చట్టపత్రం నుండి చందించిన బాధాల ప్రాంచాల ఉపయోగం ఉందుంటూ దీనిని సాధారణ పరిశ్రామ సమితి నిర్వహించిన చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(2) (Q. No. 2) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(3) (Q. No. 3) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(4) (Q. No. 4) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(5) (Q. No. 5) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(6) (Q. No. 6) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(7) (Q. No. 7) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(8) (Q. No. 8) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(9) (Q. No. 9) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(10) (Q. No. 10) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(11) (Q. No. 11) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(12) (Q. No. 12) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(13) (Q. No. 13) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(14) (Q. No. 14) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(15) (Q. No. 15) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(16) (Q. No. 16) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(17) (Q. No. 17) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(18) (Q. No. 18) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(19) (Q. No. 19) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది. 

(20) (Q. No. 20) — పైయో వాతావరణ విధానం నిర్వహించిన దాదాపు చిత్రం ఉంటుంది.
150 19th July, 1977. Ural Answers to Question:

ప్రపంచాన్ని — తారా దెబుతుంది. అనేక విధానం పరంగా కూడా అప్పుడు నేటి ప్రపంచాన్ని అనేక విభాగాల కారణం అంటారు. ఇదిపై ఆహారం చేయాలేని సమయము ఉండాలి అనే సమయము ఉంటుంది.

ప్రేమ రాయి: — ఫించేసి సంస్కృతి పరంగా ముందు అప్పటి సంభవన కూడా అంటారు. సంభవనలను అంటే సమయాన్ని మార్చి కూడా సంభవిస్తుంది. సమయాన్ని మారుపడి కూడా సంభవన ఉంటుంది. సంభవనలు ప్రత్యేకమైన పరంగా ఉన్నాయి. ఇదిపై సమయానికి తగ్గించాలేని సమయాన్ని ఉంటుంది. ఇది ప్రపంచాన్ని అందరికి తగ్గించాలేని సమయానికి తగ్గించాలేని సమయాన్ని ఉంటుంది.

ప్రపంచాన్ని — దీని పరిస్థితిలు చాలా వివిధమైన ఉంటాయి. సంస్కృతి మీద చాలా వివిధమైన పరిస్థితులు ఉన్నాయి. సమయాన్ని మార్చి కూడా సంభవిస్తుంది. సమయాన్ని మారుపడి కూడా సంభవన ఉంటుంది. సంభవనలు ప్రత్యేకమైన పరంగా ఉన్నాయి. ఇదిపై సమయానికి తగ్గించాలేని సమయాన్ని ఉంటుంది. ఇది ప్రపంచాన్ని అందరికి తగ్గించాలేని సమయానికి తగ్గించాలేని సమయాన్ని ఉంటుంది.

ప్రపంచాన్ని — మీ కాంతి మాత్రమే. అనేక విధానం పరంగా కూడా అప్పుడు నేటి ప్రపంచాన్ని అప్పటి సంభవన కూడా అంటారు. ఇదిపై ఆహారం చేయాలేని సమయము ఉండాలి అనే సమయము ఉంటుంది.

ప్రేమ రాయి: — ఫించేసి సంస్కృతి పరంగా ముందు అప్పటి సంభవన కూడా అంటారు. సంభవనలను అంటే సమయాన్ని మార్చి కూడా సంభవిస్తుంది. సమయాన్ని మారుపడి కూడా సంభవన ఉంటుంది. సంభవనలు ప్రత్యేకమైన పరంగా ఉన్నాయి. ఇదిపై సమయానికి తగ్గించాలేని సమయాన్ని ఉంటుంది. ఇది ప్రపంచాన్ని అందరికి తగ్గించాలేని సమయానికి తగ్గించాలేని సమయాన్ని ఉంటుంది.
Oral Answers to Questions. 19th July, 1977

Providing of Houses to Workers on Hire Purchase

317—

*9029-A Q—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government issued directions to all Industrialists for the provision of “House to workers” on hire purchase system in a phased manner, for providing a balanced meal at subsidized rate, free supply of Uniforms & Footwear and for providing periodical medical facilities to workers; and

(b) whether the Government has also directed all the Industrialists for providing General Life Insurance coverage to the Industrial workers and for payment of wages by cheques or by crediting to workers account?

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

(a) No Sir, But the State Labour Advisory Board and the Factories Advisory Board have constituted Sub-Committees to consider and recommend to Government for providing

1. a balanced meal at subsidized rate.
2. free supply of uniforms and footwear.
3. periodical medical facilities to workers.
(b) Life Insurance is not compulsory for Industrial Workers. As regards payment of wages by cheques under the Payment of Wages Act, it is obligatory for the employers to pay wages by cheque on the specific demand from the individual workers.

Incorporation of Welfare Measures in the Factories Act

318—

*9030 Q—Sri M Nage Reddy—Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the State Factories and Boilers Advisory Board met in the month of October, 76 and reviewed the measures pertaining to the welfare of workers and amendments to the Factories Act, and

(b) if so, what are the welfare measures proposed to be incorporated in the Factories?

Sri T Anjaiah. —

(a) Yes, sir. The second meeting of the State Factories and Boilers Advisory Board was held on 29-10-76. The Board considered it desirable to provide to the workers the following:

(i) houses in a phased manner by the managements,

(ii) an item of nutritious food viz. boiled eggs, butter milk or curd free of cost along with subsidised;

(iii) supply of a pair of dress including shoes, and

(iv) Janatha insurance scheme.

(b) These recommendations have been referred to the sub-committee constituted by the Andhra Pradesh State Labour Advisory Board. The report of the sub-committee is awaited.

152 19th July, 1977 Oral Answers to Questions
PROPOSAL TO MAKE THE CO-OP. CENTRAL BANKS CO-TERMINUS WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY

319—

*9038 Q.—Sri M Nageddy—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Government have decided to make the area of Co-operative Central Banks co-terminus with the district boundary,

(b) if so, when it will be implemented;

(c) whether the Government propose to direct all the District Co-operative Central Banks to shift to the District Head Quarters which are at present located in other towns in the district for better coordination with the other district heads of departments, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

(Minister for Co-operation, Sri B. Subbarao) —

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) This is under consideration.
Oral Answers to Questions.

2-40 a.m.

(d) Does not arise

**OR**

The Minister of State—

Can the House get a copy of the complete note on the creation of the post of Deputy Speaker?

The Speaker—

The note is being prepared and it will be tabled shortly.

**OR**

The Minister of State—

Can the House get a copy of the note on the creation of special courts?

The Speaker—

The note is being prepared and it will be tabled shortly.

**OR**

The Minister of State—

Can the House get a copy of the note on the creation of the post of Deputy Speaker?

The Speaker—

The note is being prepared and it will be tabled shortly.

**OR**

The Minister of State—

Can the House get a copy of the note on the creation of special courts?

The Speaker—

The note is being prepared and it will be tabled shortly.
Mr. Speaker — Regarding Question No. 320, 321 & 322 the Minister is not well. He has sent a letter saying that he will not be able to attend the House to-day. So these will be postponed to some other day.

Mr Speaker — I will put it next week.

Sri Ch. Kasaiah — You may put any day, but see that they are answered.

Mr. Speaker — I can't do that. I can only put it in the agenda of the list. I cannot say whether it will be answered or not. It is for the Minister. This is only at the request of the Minister it is done. He is not well to-day.

Sri C V.K. Rao — Has the Minister gone to England for treatment?

Mr. Speaker — No. He is here.

Sri C V.K. Rao — It is better to send him to England. He was treated there once upon a time.

Mr. Speaker — He is having blood pressure.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalvakurthy) — They are very important.
questions. Normally postponed questions are getting lapsed. So, I think the Chair should see that these questions don’t lapse. If they are allowed to lapse, the Ministers absent themselves on the right day and the postponed questions will never be taken up. It is for the Chair to see that important questions are some how taken up.

Mr. Speaker: —The decision is by the member.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy: —How can you expect 270 Members to operate in union. It is for the Chair to direct and regulate the proceedings and see that essential business is transacted.

Mr. Speaker: —I will try to do if you cooperate.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy: —We shall have these three questions spread over three days. We will not then run the risk of allowing them to lapse.

Mr. Speaker: —I will try to put one on each day.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy: —That is not my business. If he is prepared to answer it will be referred to him. If he does not come, it is not possible.

Mr. Speaker: —That is normally done but sometimes when the Minister thinks that he cannot delegate it to some other Minister, then it will be postponed.

Sri V. S. Ikrishna: —The same point was raised by Mr. C.V.K.
ENTRANCE TESTS FOR DEGREE COURSES IN OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

323—

8380 Q.—Sri M Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state whether the Osmama University proposes to conduct Entrance Tests for Degree Courses from the coming Academic year?

Minister for Education (Sri M V. Krishna Rao) —(a) The Osmania University conducted Entrance Test for Degree Courses (non-professional) for the Academic year 1976-77. The University is not conducting the Test for 1977-78.
Om! Answers to Questions, 19th July, 1977

(సంప్రదాయము)

అ. అప్పటానికి రాష్ట్రంలో సాక్ష్యాన్ని అమరికల్చే రావస్య ఫౌన్డేషను నావికాలను విద్యార్థులతో సందర్శించాడు. బి. ఇవి దృశ్యత్వాన్ని చూసాడం ఫౌన్డేషను సామాన్యంగా సాంస్కృతిక రావస్య నావికాలకు ఆధారంగా ప్రచారం చేయాలను తయారు చేసాడు. 1, 2 మంది నావికులను పరిశీలించడానికి నిర్ణయపడిన సఫలత విధానాన్ని జాగ్రత్తు సాధించుకోవాలను బిగించాడు. వచ్చిన ప్రశ్నలను ఎంపిక చేయాలను ప్రామాణిక జాగ్రత్తు సాధించాడు. ఆశ్రీయ, చాటప్పటి ఉపయోగంతో ఎంపిక చేసి సంపాదించాడు.

చ. అ. రాయదేశీ : ఎందుకు సామాన్యంగా అమరుస్తుంది బాధ్యతాన్ని మూడు సేవల సాధించడానికి సామాన్యంగా సామాన్యంగా ప్రచారం చేయాలను బిగించాడు. పాల్గొంటే మధ్యప్రాంతం సామాన్యంగా సామాన్యంగా ప్రచారం చేయాలను బిగించాడు. 10 పాలతో మూడు సేవల సాధించడానికి సామాన్యంగా ప్రచారం చేయాలను బిగించాడు. దాని ప్రశ్నలు ఎంపిక చేయాలను ప్రామాణిక జాగ్రత్తు సాధించాడు.

ప. ఏ. ఈనాడు: ఇచ్చిన పరిస్థితి మాత్రం సాధించడానికి ఎత్తుగా ఫౌన్డేషను నావికుల సామాన్యంగా ప్రచారం చేయాలను బిగించాడు. 10 మహుర్తాను సాధించడానికి ప్రచారం చేయాలను బిగించాడు. దాని ప్రశ్నలు ఎంపిక చేయాలను ప్రామాణిక జాగ్రత్తు సాధించాడు.

ధ. ఇ. సాధనా: మ. జంతు పరీతి జాగ్రత్తు, నికింగిడ శాత్రవాతి 9-10 అంగిన నాడు.

స. ఉ. ఇప్పటికి (కానికి): ఇచ్చిన పరిస్థితి మాత్రం సాధించడానికి ఎత్తుగా ఫౌన్డేషను నావికుల సామాన్యంగా ప్రచారం చేయాలను బిగించాడు. ప్రతి 20 మంది ప్రతి ప్రతి 30 సంవత్సరాలకంతో ఫౌన్డేషను నావికుల సామాన్యంగా ప్రచారం చేయాలను బిగించాడు. 40 మహుర్తాను సాధించడానికి ప్రచారం చేయాలను బిగించాడు. దాని ప్రశ్నలు ఎంపిక చేయాలను ప్రామాణిక జాగ్రత్తు సాధించాడు. దాని ప్రశ్నలు ఎంపిక చేయాలను ప్రామాణిక జాగ్రత్తు సాధించాడు.

15. ఈ వారించి రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ ద్వారా ప్రతి సందర్భంగా వినిపించి అనే పదార్థాలు ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతి వంతెనే వివిధ పదార్థాలు లోను వేరు వేరు రూపాలు సేవలం చేసుకునే ఆధారం బిందుస్తుంది.

16. బ. వైపులను వివిధంగా ప్రతి పదార్థాన్ని లేదా పదార్థాలను ఒక పదార్థాన్ని ప్రతి వంతెనే వివిధ పదార్థాలు సేవలం చేసుకుని నిలువు లభయం చేసుకుని అందులో పదార్థాన్ని వివిధ రూపాలు సేవలం చేసుకునే ఆధారం లేదా ఉంటుంది.

17. క. స్ంభు మరియు స్ంభు పదార్థాల వివిధ రూపాలు అవసరాల వివిధ రూపాలు అవసరాల లోను సేవలం చేసుకుని అందులో పదార్థాన్ని వివిధ రూపాలు సేవలం చేసుకుని నిలువు లభయం చేసుకుని అంతే రూపాలు సేవలం చేసుకుని ఉంటుంది.

18. కూడా స్ంభు మరియు స్ంభు పదార్థాల వివిధ రూపాలు అవసరాల వివిధ రూపాలు అవసరాల లోను సేవలం చేసుకుని అందులో పదార్థాన్ని వివిధ రూపాలు సేవలం చేసుకుని నిలువు లభయం చేసుకుని అంతే రూపాలు సేవలం చేసుకుని ఉంటుంది.

19. స్ంభు మరియు స్ంభు పదార్థాల వివిధ రూపాలు అవసరాల వివిధ రూపాలు అవసరాల లోను సేవలం చేసుకుని అందులో పదార్థాన్ని వివిధ రూపాలు సేవలం చేసుకుని నిలువు లభయం చేసుకుని అంతే రూపాలు సేవలం చేసుకుని ఉంటుంది.

20. స్ంభు మరియు స్ంభు పదార్థాల వివిధ రూపాలు అవసరాల వివిధ రూపాలు అవసరాల లోను సేవలం చేసుకుని అందులో పదార్థాన్ని వివిధ రూపాలు సేవలం చేసుకుని నిలువు లభయం చేసుకుని అంతే రూపాలు సేవలం చేసుకుని ఉంటుంది.

21. స్ంభు మరియు స్ంభు పదార్థాల వివిధ రూపాలు అవసరాల వివిధ రూపాలు అవసరాల లోను సేవలం చేసుకుని అందులో పదార్థాన్ని వివిధ రూపాలు సేవలం చేసుకుని నిలువు లభయం చేసుకుని అంతే రూపాలు సేవలం చేసుకుని ఉంటుంది.
oral Answers - Questions.

15th Jul, 977

10. (a) 3 Questions, 1st Jur. 977

1. Q. 10. (b) 3 Questions, 1st Jur. 977

1. Q. 5. (b) 3 Questions, 1st Jur. 977

1. Q. 10. (b) 3 Questions, 1st Jur. 977

1. Q. 5. (b) 3 Questions, 1st Jur. 977
19th July, 1977

Oral Answers to Questions.

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PERMISSION FOR STARTING NEW PRIVATE COLLEGES

Q 8377 S M Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government decided not to accord permission for starting new private Colleges in the state; and

(b) if so, from which year?

S M V Krishna Rao:—(a) and (b) Yes Sir. It was however decided that starting of new Colleges should be considered only in special circumstances like in backward areas or in a backward pocket in a developed area without a degree or Junior college within a reasonable distance or a college for girls where there is justification.

STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURE OF NOTE BOOKS

Q 9722 S Nissankarao Venkataratnam:—Will the Minister for Education & Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:
Oral Answers to Questions 19th July, 1977

(a) the names of members of the State Level Committee for distribution of paper for manufacture of note books and printings of text books,

(b) the distribution policy of the Committee,

(c) the names of the members of the Hyderabad Association and the quota allotted to it, and

(d) the quotas allotted to each district and the persons or Associations to which paper is being supplied?

Sri M.V. Krishna Rao,—

(a) The following are the members of the State Level Committee—

1) Secretary to Government, Education Department—Chairman

2) Secretary to Government, Industry and Commerce Department or his nominee — Member

3) A representative of each of the Universities in the State including the A.P Agricultural and Technological Universities — Members (5)

4) Director of School Education — Member

5) Sri Narayana Rao Gampa, A.P Exercise Book Manufacturers Association, Hyderabad. — Member

6) Sri K. Ramachandrayya, Hyderabad and Sec'bad Publishers and Book Sellers Association. — Member

7) Sri Amalokchand, A.P Paper Merchants Association Hyderabad — Member

8) Director, A.P Govt Text Book Press, Hyderabad— Member Convener

(b) Government of India Ministry of Education and Social welfare allocates paper. The State Level Committee will, in turn, allot paper to the indentors, keeping in view the indents on hand, the purpose for which it is sought for and the paper available for distribution. It is distributed to several institutions for publishing text books like the A.P. Text Book Press, Telugu Akademi, Universities etc and for the manufacturers of Exercise Note Books, Cooperatives and other indentors

(c) There are three Associations of Exercise Note Books Manufacturers in the twin cities and the Associations are represented on the sub-committee for allotment of papers in the twin cities as follows.—

1) Sri Narayana Rao Gampa, President Andhra Pradesh Exercise Book Manufacturers Association. — Member
(2) Sri K. Krishna Murthy, Representative of Hyderabad and Secunderabad Publishers and Booksellers Association — Member

(3) Sri Rashiklal Shah, Hony Secretary, Hyderabad Exerisce Book Manufacturers Association —Member

Regarding the quota allotted to the above three associations, the following are the particulars —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>A P Exercise Book Manufacturers Association</th>
<th>Hyderabad Exercise Book Manufacturers Association</th>
<th>Hyderabad and Secunderabad Publishers and Booksellers Association</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1846 Tonnes</td>
<td>1077 Tonnes</td>
<td>806 Tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1539 Tonnes</td>
<td>1051 Tonnes</td>
<td>591 Tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(upto June 77)

(d) No quotas are fixed for any area. Paper is being allotted from time to time to several indentors based on the policy mentioned under answer to (b) above.

Sri C. V K Rao — Sir, Point of order, To follow such an elaborate answers it is a very difficult job. The Minister is simply reading the typed document and how can we put supplements? Therefore, you have to order the Minister instead of reading the elaborate answer, he may to put it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker, — It is not very elaborate

**REPLACEMENT OF 31 SEATER SUPER DELUXE BUSES BY 44 SEATER DELUXE BUSES**

326—

*9846 Q — Sarvasri D Sankariah (Kondopi) and M Nagi Reddy:— Will the Minister for Transport be pleased to state

(a) whether the A.P.S R T C. proposed to replace the existing 31 seater Super Deluxe Buses by 44 seater Deluxe Buses,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Transport (Sri Ch. Hanumaih).—

(a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.
JEEPS AND CARS PURCHASED BY
A P S R T C IN FEB-MARCH 1977

(a) 4 Ambassador Cars and 20 Diesel Jeeps were purchased by the A. P. State Road Transport Corporation in March, 1977.

(b) The cars were received and registered on 24-3-1977. The Jeeps were received and registered on 25-3-1977.

(c) Rs 10,35,845-96 Ps. sir

(d) They were received and registered on the same day.

Q-Sn Nissankarao Venkataratnam.—Will the Minister for Transport be pleased to state

(a) the number of Jeeps and Ambassador cars purchased by the A P S R T Corporation in February and March, 77;

(b) the dates on which they were delivered and registered;

(c) the total cost of the Vehicles so purchased, and

(d) where were they used after delivery and before registration?

Ch Hummarah—

(a) 4 Ambassador Cars and 20 Diesel Jeeps were purchased by the A. P State Road Transport Corporation in March, 1977.

(b) The cars were received and registered on 24-3-1977. The Jeeps were received and registered on 25-3-1977.

(c) Rs 10,35,845.96 Ps. sir

(d) They were received and registered on the same day.
Oral Answers to Questions


Mr. Speaker — The Minister may reply to any supplementary.
Sri S. Jaipal Reddy — Where is the need for diverting funds for civil works on capital account to purchase these jeeps. The Minister says they were delivered on 26th March. When was the payment made?

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy — The Minister is trapped; he admitted that all payments were made only in the month of February. The practice is that payment is made at the time of delivery. How is it that payment was made in the month of February and the delivery was made in the last week of March? Does it not substantiate our allegation by implication? Where is the necessity for payment in the month of February?

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy — Even in the case of private customers such advance payment is not demanded. How can a company demand advance payment from a public corporation?

Mr. Speaker — That is different.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy — The Minister is misleading the House; this is a very important matter. The Speaker should consider...
permitting half-an-hour discussion on this and the Minister should
tell us whether he would agree for a probe into the matter by a
House Committee.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mr Speaker:—Short notice question to be answered by the Minister for Finance will be answered by the Chief Minister tomorrow as the Finance Minister is not well.

Sri S Jaipal Reddy.—Sir, whenever important questions are listed the Ministers concerned are asking for postponement on some pretext or other. To-day you allowed postponement of 3 questions. The present question is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker—Mr. Rangareddy is not well. He is advised to take rest. He has requested me he is not able to come to-day. He has requested the Chief Minister to answer. He will answer tomorrow.

Sri S Jaipal Reddy.—My anxiety is this it should not be allowed to lapse.

Mr. Speaker.—It will not lapse. Tomorrow it will be taken up.

Sri S Jaipal Reddy:—If the questions lapse what is to be done?

Mr. Speaker:—That I cannot help. But the postponed questions will come.
9-40 a.m.

SNQ. NO 10099-X : Sarvasi E Ayyapu Reddy, A Sreeramulu and Nissankaraao Venkata Ratnam —Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Nurses Association, Andhra Region, submitted a memorandum on 11th June, 1977 at Vishakhapatnam,

(b) the demands put forward by the Association, and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the memorandum;

Sri K. Rajamalla :— (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requests are:

(1) Ration Allowance,

(2) Uniform allowance,

(3) House Rent Allowance

(4) Dhobi Allowance;

(5) To fill up vacant posts and to make promotions

(c) The issues are under examination.
Sri A. Srinamulu — The Minister has given a small indication of the thinking of the Government in regard to uniform allowance to increase it to Rs. 260/- What is the basis? Has the Minister calculated the cost of one set of uniform and how does the Minister think that Rs 260/- will be sufficient. How many sets of uniform will be necessary for each nurse for a period of 6 months? Secondly the Minister is saying that the representation has been received only in June 1977. Hundreds of representations were being sent to Government for the past one decade. It is not correct to say that it has been received in June, 1977. Another point is what are the duty hours for these nurses. They work round the clock. Even the industrial workers work for 8 hours. But these nurses work for 12 hours. What is the real position regarding the working hours of nurses and is the Government paying over-time if their services are required beyond the usual working hours?

Sri K. Rajamulu — I have already said what are the recommendations made by the D M & H S. and they are under examination. As far as the working hours are concerned they are working for 10 hours with 2 hours interval. I have tried my level best to know what is going on in the other parts of the country; the same system prevails everywhere. Even then the matter is under consideration of the Government to see whether we can make any change with regard to working hours.
CLOSURE OF DEGREE CLASSES IN P.R.R. & V.S.
GOVERNMENT COLLEGE AT VIDAVALOORU:

S. N. Q. No. 10101-C: Sri M. Omkar:—Will the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government have decided to close down the Degree Classes in P.R.R. & V.S. Government College at Vidavalooru in Kurnool Taluk, Nellore District;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,
(c) whether it is also a fact that the people have been protesting strongly against the contemplated action, and
(d) whether the Government will withdraw the said decision of closing down the degree classes in the said college?

Sri M V Krishna Rao —
(a) Yes, Sir
(b) The strength of the College since its inception in the year 1965-66 has been uniformly low and the strength in the degree courses has been decreasing year by year
(c) Two representations have been received now only, requesting to upgrade the college
(d) The matter will be examined

9-50 a.m.

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao: — The matter is under consideration. The representation received will be considered.

11-7-1977, 18-7-1977 జూలై రోజుల పరిస్థితులు కలివేయబడేది. రిపోర్ట్ సమేత సంస్థ ఏమిటేంచే ఉంది.

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao: — The matter will be considered. It is under consideration. The report received will be considered.

9-50 a.m.
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS (Starred)

Starting of Part-time Evening Course in Polytechnic College, Srikakulam

328—

*9830—Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu—Will the Minister for Tribal Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to State

(a) whether there is any proposal to start part-time evening course in the Polytechnic College at Srikakulam for a two-year Diploma in Commercial Practice, and

(b) the additional financial commitment, if any needed for the introduction of this course?

A—

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Establishment of a Regional Library in the State by U. G. C.

329—

*9952—Q.—Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana (Penugonda) M. Nagi Reddy:— Will the Minister for Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C. are going to establish a Regional Library in the State;
Presentation of a Petition


re Cancellation of penalties imposed on N.S.P. right canal ryots.

(b) if so the place where it will be located, and
(c) when it is going to be established?

A—

(a) The matter is under consideration of a Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission.

(b) and (c):— Do not arise.

House Sites to Harijans of Malkapuram Village

*9593—Q—Sri P. Sanyasi Rao,—Will the Minister for Harijan welfare and Marketing be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harijans and backward class people of Malkapuram Village in Visakhapatnam municipality have requested for assignment of house sites under 20 Point Programme, by purchasing land from port trust, and

(b) the time that will be required to acquire land from Visakhapatnam port trust and sanction house sites?

A—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As early as possible.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

re Cancellation of penalties imposed on N.S.P. right Canal ryots.

(Petition Presented)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 329;

re: Hunger strike by Handloom weavers in 30 Centres of the State.

Sir, I. K. [Name],... Here we are informing you that 80 volunteers have started a hunger strike in various centres of the State. The weavers are demanding the following:

- 65% increase over the existing rate
- Rs. 100 over the existing rate
- Rs. 145 more than the existing rate
- Rs. 1975 more than the existing rate
- Rs. 215 more than the existing rate

These demands are as follows:

- Rs. 500 more than the existing rate
- Rs. 400 more than the existing rate
- Rs. 400 more than the existing rate

We request you to take immediate action in this matter.

re Hunger strike by the handloom weavers in 30 centres of the State.

10-00 a.m.


re Hunger strike by the handloom weavers in 30 centres of the State.

 Meetings of the (average) :—

 At 9.00 a.m. the following meeting of the Committee was convened by the Chairman as President of the Committee.

 The following members were present :

 The meeting was opened by the Chairman who read the Programme of the Day and then proceeded to discuss the various items on the Agenda.

 Item 1:— Discussion on the progress of the Strike

 The Chairman urged the members to consider the urgent need for immediate action to ensure the success of the Strike.

 Item 2:— Resolution on the demands of the weavers

 The members unanimously adopted the following resolution:

 "Whereas the handloom weavers have been on strike for several weeks, demand the following:

 1. Full compensation for all lost wages during the strike period.
 2. Immediate closure of all factories where the weavers are employed.
 3. Provision of adequate food and shelter for the duration of the strike.

 Resolved that the Government take immediate steps to implement these demands and that the strike continue until these demands are met."

 Item 3:— Proceedings of the previous meeting

 The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

 Item 4:— Adjournment of the meeting

 The Chairman announced that the meeting was adjourned until further notice.

 The meeting adjourned at 10.00 a.m.

 (Signed) Chairman

 (Chairman's signature)

Matters under Rule 329: re: Hunger strike by the handloom weavers in 30 centres of the State.

...
Matters under Rule 329: 19th July 1977

re: Hunger strike by the handloom weavers
in 30 centres of the State

The handloom weavers in 30 centres of the State are continuing their hunger strike. The government has been informed about the situation and has been requested to take necessary action. The matter is being monitored closely.

3. The hearing is fixed for 10 am on 10-10.
Matters under Rules 329,
re: Hunger strike by the handloom weavers in 30 centres of the State

19th July, 1977

...
Matters under Rule 329: 19th July, 1977

(2) re: Demands of the A.P. [Public Health and Medical Employees’ Association.

Sri S Jaipal Reddy — Sir, Before I proceed to draw the attention of the House, I am compelled to note that there is something wrong with the health of the Health Department. Junior Doctors are on strike. Nurses are to be nursed and Dental Surgeons are still to be employed on a regular scale and grievances of public health employees have to be redressed. The Public Health employees after numerous representations were compelled to go on indefinite strike. One Mr. Tafiq Ahmed, one of the employees, went on indefinite hunger strike about eight days back. The indefinite strike had entered the 8th day and his condition is causing anxiety. He has already lost in weight by 13 pounds.

The demands of these employees are extremely legitimate on reasons. Their demands include revision of pay scales for such categories of the employees as Health Inspectors, Health Supervisors, Basic Health Workers and Family Planning Workers. These pay scales were fixed in G O Ms No 180/75. The pay scales of some other employees fixed under the same G O. Ms No have since been revised. I will read out the categories of employees whose pay scales have undergone change since Enys Physion Therapist, Non-Medical Supervisor, Non Medical Assistants, Statistical Assistants, Machine Operator, Statistician, Senior, U D Computer, L D Computer and Family Planning Welfare Workers. The Department appears to be that when once the pay scales are fixed under the same G O, it is difficult for them to alter. If that is so, I would like to ask the Government as to how the pay scales of those employees can be altered. I have reason to believe that this is not so much through agitation or representation before the Health Minister as through approach to right persons in the Finance Department that these pay scales could be altered.

The other demands of Health employees are Framming of Adhoc Rules for Cholera Workers and Family Welfare Workers. These workers were kept on working without any rules so far, and they have been doing so for years. Secondly, there is need for revision of adhoc rules of State Transport Organisation Workers. They were recruited originally in late sixties under some Adhoc rules. But these rules have since been arbitrarily altered. There is need for restoration of Status-quo ante in the matter of Adhoc Rules for these workers. Pay scales have been granted for the staff of Urban Malaria Scheme. They are working in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada but no pay scales have been granted for the workers who are working under the same scheme at Warangal. They are only being given the consolidated pay. Therefore, their demands which included many others are highly reasonable and expect that the Minister takes these demands very seriously and concede to them.

Matter under rule 329
re Demands of the A.P. Public Health and Medical Employees Association.

Sri K. Rajamallu :- Speaker Sir, My friend Mr. Jaipal Reddy is finding something wrong with the health of the Health Department. At least I wish him very very good health. If there is any thing wrong with the Health Department, I will correct it. I hope he will do so, health.
Matters under rule 329:
19th July, 1977

re Demands of the A.P. Public Health and Medical Employees Association

In support of the demands of Andhra Pradesh Public Health and Medical Employees Association one person has gone on an indefinite hunger strike by Sri Taufeeq Ahmed, Joint Secretary of the Association, L D C District Medical and Health Officer's office, Nizamabad.

The Andhra Pradesh Public Health and Medical Employees Association has recently given a representation making several demands. The particulars of the demands and the present position regarding consideration of those are as follows:

1. Revision of Pay Scales for such categories of the employees as Health Inspectors, Health Supervisors Basic Health Workers and Family Planning Workers.

The representation is regarding revision of pay scales of Health Inspectors and Health Supervisors and certain other categories. The pay scales are fixed by the Pay Commission after consideration of all factors and the Government have accepted the recommendation of the Pay Commission. Hence the question of pay scales at this stage does not arise. In the case of revision of pay scales of Basic Health Workers and Surveillance Workers, the case was already examined. The claim of the Basic Health Workers is to give them the revised scale of pay as applicable to the L D C. The Pre-revised scale of pay of Basic Health Workers and the Surveillance Workers was Rs. 70-130 whereas the pre-revised scale of L D C. was Rs. 100-160-200. Since the scale of pay of Basic Health Workers was less than that of the L D C. before pay Revision, the revised scales fixed by the Pay Commission for these two categories, continues the difference.

2. Framing of Adhoc Rules for Cholera Workers and Family Welfare Workers;

The issue of Adhoc Rules for Cholera Workers and Family Welfare Workers is under consideration of the Government. This is a new category of posts and it has to be considered in the light of the guidelines issued by Government in G O. Ms No 322, G A. (Ser Department dated 7-4-1976. According to the newly created posts should be treated to the maximum extent possible as additions to the existing cadres in the Department or other Departments without necessarily suggesting special qualifications or requirements. In the light of the said guidelines a decision will be taken soon.


There are no proposals under consideration of the Government. However the Director of Medical and Health Services has informed the Government that he is negotiating with the representatives of the Association in connection with the removal of certain alleged anomalies mentioned by them. The concrete proposals, if any, emerging out of the negotiations are awaited.

4. Provision of in service Training to Departmental candidates.

The demand relating to Sanitary Inspectors.

Training by Departmental candidates has been met by providing seats at the rate of 100 seats in 3 more Medical Colleges, viz,
Sri Venkateswara Medical College, Tirupati, Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal and Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada. This is in addition to the 507 seats already available in other 5 Colleges viz., Osmania Medical College, Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad Kurnool Medical College, Guntur Medical College and Andhra Medical College (Visakhapatnam). The 85% of the seats which is reserved for service candidates. The remaining 15% of the seats will go to outside candidates including those working in Railways, Municipalities and other voluntary agencies, as no facility exists elsewhere for the training.

5 Grant of pay scales to the staff of Urban Malaria Scheme of Warangal instead of consolidated pay etc.

Orders have been issued in the case of Biologists in G.O. Ms. No. 445, Health, dt 22-4-1977. By virtue of this order the entire staff including Gazetted Officers will continue to draw the pay and allowances which they were drawing before the transfer to the scheme. They are also entitled to increments and revision if any applicable and eligible to them on par with Govt employees subject to sharing of expenditure. The Biologists transferred under the scheme will be entitled to get a deputation allowance of 10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 150/- p.m.

It will be clear from what has been mentioned above, that most of the demands have already been met fully or partially, or are under active consideration by the department. In the circumstances, any action to have gone on hunger strike amounts to precipitateness, since the demands are under consideration, I would take this opportunity of appealing to Sri Taufique Ahmed to call off the hunger strike.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy — It is very difficult to discuss the merits of various demands in detail. The Minister has given a lengthy answer. The hunger strike has already lasted the overnight. It is time for the Minister to call the representations and talk to them and see that their demands are specifically met at least to a reasonable extent.

Dealing with the question of revision of pay scales the Minister referred to the pay scales fixed by the Pay Commission as though they were fixed. These pay scales were revised and they were revised not through agitation or through representation but through an approach to the Finance Department. Therefore, it is time that the Minister has a word of thanks to the staff.
Matters under Rule 329: Retrenchment of Dental Assistant Surgeons.


Secondly, in regard to inservice training to be provided to the employees, true, 85% has been reserved for inservice people. But they are subjected to loss of pay during the period of training. Therefore, the Government can consider the sanction of pay on deputation instead of subjecting them to loss of pay.

Sri K Rajamallu: I met the representatives and discussed with them. I have convinced them. As far as one or 2 items which involve lot of money, they are under examination. Today on tomorrow, at any time, I am prepared to discuss with them.

Sri S Jaipal Reddy: — The Minister says that he has also convinced the employees. In that case, that person should have already terminated his hunger strike by having useful discussions.

Sri A. Sreeramulu: — Sir; on account of non-selection by the A.P.P.S.C., some of the in-service Dental Assistant Surgeons are likely to be retrenched. During 1972, about 70 posts of Dental Asst. Surgeons were created and candidates who were fully qualified were selected and appointed on temporary basis. That is how these people are working from 1972 till today as Dental Asst. Surgeons. Nearly 41 years of service is completed for them. These posts fall within the Public Service Commission. So, for regularisation of services, applications were called for, and recently, I am told an interview was also held by the Public Service Commission. All the 70 Dental Asst. Surgeons applied before the P.S.C. The results have come. My information is that certain Dental Assistant Surgeons were not selected by P.S.C. Some of the candidates who possessed M.D.S. Post Graduate Degree holders, it seems were also not selected. This has created a serious

Matters under Rule 329: 
re: Retrenchment of Dental Assistant Surgeons.

situation Earlier, the Government also promised to absorb these inser' 
vice candidates who are having service Now, in the P.S.C recruit' 
ment, the Dental Asst. Surgeons are put under hardship. Today 
a very serious situatio n has been created The experienced doctors 
with 5 years service are to be terminated. They are likely to be thrown 
out into the streets Though I am not supposed to pass remarks on 
the functioning of the P.S.C, I understand that the methods adopted 
by the P.S.C. are age old and far from the modern requirements. It 
is an out-dated methodical system of recruitment It is not mode-

It is also very distressing to note that the No 1. who was in 
the list is a girl student, who is still doing here House Surgeonship. 
She has been selected and was put top-most in the list I am also 
told that she is the daughter of the Chairman of the Maharashtra 
Public Service Commission This is how the selection has been taken 
place.

Similarly we have 1100 Civil Asst Surgeons taken on tem-
porary basis. Now we have to see the fate of these people. On 
account of several historical, political and other reasons of 6 Point 
Formula, etc., there has been absolutely no examination or no inter-
view conducted by the P. S. C, for recruitment to these posts, There 
fore, it is for the Government to take a policy decision to withdraw 
these posts from the purview of the P.S.C and see that these tempor-
ary appointments are regularised You can have the medium of 
P.S.C for the future recruitment. If this is not done, I am sure, a 
very serious situation would be created We will also be losing the 
experienced doctors In the month of February, 1977, when the 
Association of Civil Asst Surgeons met the Chief Minister, he has 
given a specific assurance and it was also reported in the press It is 
not the statement of any other Minister. It is the statement of the 
Chief Minister itself to the Association of the Civil Asst. Surgeons, 
Mr. Vengal Rao, the Chief Minister asked the Doctors to appear the 
P.U.C. examination, He said that the Government would see that 
there is no hardship caused to them, so, the Government has made 
a policy commitment to the effect that no hardship is caused on account 
of this interview or test by the P.U.C Co, I would request the Hon' 
his Minister to consider this question very objectively and also the 
serious implication in the matter and come out with a statement.

Sri K. Rajamur - Sir, my statement is little lengthy, and 
before I read my statement, I would like to assure my friend Mr. A. 
Swarnulu that the girl student, who has been selected without 
competition or House Surgeonship, is at the rules and I do not

Refrenchment of Dental Assistant Surgeons.

know as to how it has happened, I will take the information and I will certainly take action against the concerned whoever he may be. Please also give the name of the girl

Sri A, Sreeramulu,—Manyam a Rayvi, she is doing House surgeonship,

Sri K, Rajamallu — Without completion of House surgeonship, she is not supposed to be selected, That is a very serious matter I will take necessary action.

Now, I will read out the statement

Under the Andhra Pradesh Medical & Health Service Special Rules, the posts of Civil Assistant Surgeons and Dental Assistant Surgeons are to be filled up by direct recruitment. Direct recruitment to these posts as any other posts in State Service is to be done by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission as per rules. Due to continuance of ban imposed on direct recruitment in 1970 for various reasons, direct recruitment to the posts of Civil Assistant Surgeons and Dental Assistant Surgeons could not be made by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission during the last few years since 1970. As a result, temporary appointments had to be resorted to for filling up vacancies that arose from time to time. Thus temporary employees have been continuing in service since some years in both the above said categories and they have represented to Government for regularisation of services.

After careful consideration, the Government decided to regularise the services of temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons and Dental Assistant Surgeons who have put in 2 years of service as on 1-1-1973 with or without breaks in the respective categories and are continuing as such as on 1-10-1975, provided they pass a special qualifying test taken by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission. This was done on the same basis as in the case of Subordinate Services and some of the State services. For this purpose orders were issued in G O Ms. No 1158 Health, dated 1-11-1975 for holding Special Qualifying Test by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission. The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission conducted the Special Qualifying Test in June, 1976 and Communicated the list of selected candidates in respect of both the categories to Government. The Commission has selected in the Special Qualifying Test 232 candidates for regular appointment as Civil Assistant Surgeons and 6 candidates for regular appointment as Dental Assistant Surgeons.

The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission has also taken up the regular recruitment of Civil Assistant Surgeons and Dental Assistant Surgeons in respect of posts lying vacant or temporarily
Matter under Rule 329

re Retrenchment of Dental Assistant Surgeons

filled up after 1-1-1973. An estimated number of 1200 vacancies of Civil Assistant Surgeons and 69 vacancies of Dental Assistant Surgeons has been notified to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission for making regular recruitment. The Commission was also requested to draw a reserve list to the extent of 20% over and above the estimate of vacancies in respect of both the categories. Most of these vacancies had arisen in the past on an ad-hoc basis in order that the work in the Medical & Health Department was not hampered. Those ad-hoc appointments were not made on the basis of selection on merit and were made as a purely stop-gap arrangement pending regular recruitment to the posts through the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission as required under rules. The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission advertised for the posts inviting applications.

For recruitment to the posts of Dental Assistant Surgeons, the Commission received 168 applications. Out of these 168 applications, 57 applications are from ad-hoc in-service candidates. In regard to the recruitment of Civil Assistant Surgeons, the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission has received 3890 applications. Out of these, 974 applications are from ad-hoc in-service candidates. Since the number of applications was large, the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission in accordance with its rules of procedure decided to hold a preliminary written test with a view to screening the suitable applicants for the purpose of interview. In January, 1977, the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission issued a press release accordingly, and the written screening test was due to be conducted in Feb., 1977.

Thereafter, in January/February 1977, the Andhra Pradesh Civil Assistant Surgeons Association submitted representations requesting the Government that the services of temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons may be regularised and that the written test proposed to be conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission might be waived.

The Association strongly represented that holding of a written test, in deviation from the age-old practice of oral examination, with a very short preparatory time of 20 days would cause great hardship to the doctors in service and who graduated long ago. This was particularly so in view of the fact that many of the candidates in service were working in the districts in the Primary Health Centre.

The Government carefully considered the representation. The Government felt that the request for a special qualifying test to regularize the services of ad-hoc appointees could not be acceded to. Consequently, the Government, in the absence of any practical basis and if necessary, established a permanent cadre. The ad-hoc appointments were made on an ad-hoc basis and if necessary, established a permanent cadre. The ad-hoc appointments were made on an ad-hoc basis and if necessary, established a permanent cadre.
Matters under Rule 329: 

re Retrenchment of Dental Assistant Surgeons.


known to the appointees that regular selections on merit would have to be made by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission later on. The temporary appointments were made purely on the basis of the year of passing the MBBS/BDS examination. The need for officers of merit was most in Medical Service, as the doctors have to attend on the ailing patients. Hece, it was felt that regular selection should be made on the basis of merit in order to ensure availability of good and efficient doctors in Government Service. As regards the main request of the Association, regarding dispensing with screening written test, Government felt that there was considerable force in the representation made. The Government, therefore, wrote to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission on 10th February, 1977 requesting them to dispense with the screening written test already proposed to be held and to make selections on the basis of interview. The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission then reconsidered the matter and dispensed with the written test and proceeded to make selections on the basis of interview. Thus the main grievance of the in-service temporary Medical Officers was met.

The Commission has not yet completed the interview of the candidates for the posts of Civil Assistant Surgeons. As regards Dental Assistant Surgeons, the Commission has finalized the selection of candidates and has communicated a list of 70 selected candidates to the Government. On verification of the list of selected candidates forwarded by the Commission, it is found that out of the 70 selected candidates, 39 are in-service candidates. This means that out of 57 in-service candidates, 39 i.e., about two-thirds have got selected.

The selection of candidates has to be made on merit subject to reservations for S.C., S.T., and Backward classes. It may be mentioned that the particulars of previous service, as gathered from the applications of the candidates and certified by the authorities concerned, were before the Commission. Particulars of distinction attained in sports and other extra-curricular activities such as N.C.C., etc., were also before the Commission at the time of interview. Taking into account all the above factors, selections were made by the Commission on the basis of performance of the candidates at the time of interview giving due weightage to the opinion of the experts from the Medical Department who were present and assisting the Commission in the interview.

There has been no assurance given by (Chief Minister) to the effect that the services of all the temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons and Dental Assistant Surgeons will be regularised.

However, representations have been received from the Civil Assistant Surgeons Association requesting for regularisation of services of all temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons and Dental Assistant Surgeons.
who could not get selection by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission and that pending a decision on the above, the Dental Assistant Surgeons should not be retrenched. These representations of the Association are under examination of the Government.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Point of order, Sir. When the Ministers read such a lengthy statement, they must place a copy of the statement on the table of the House.

Mr. Speaker:—Your motion under 329 is also very lengthy. To suit that, he has also given a lengthy statement.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Sir, now, this difficulty has arisen because the P.S.C had not conducted the interviews for these posts since 1971. The students cannot be penalised for the failure of the P.S.C.

Mr. Speaker:—It is not the failure of the P.S.C.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—This is not the case with only the Dental Asst. Surgeons. It is also the case with the Junior Engineers and others.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—It is a very serious matter. The information given by the Minister is also not correct. The information given by the Secretariat in regard to number of in-service candidates is not correct.

Second point. I want to know what exactly is the method adopted by P.S.C to decide the merit of these candidates? Because, I find from the list, that there are 4 post-graduates who were not selected. Without any technical knowledge, how the P.S.C could come to the conclusion that the post-graduates cannot be preferred to ordinary graduates? What is the method or the technique adopted by the P.S.C.?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—The technique is very simple. There will be experts in Medical Service and other professors in the Committee, who will put their subjects would be put and who-
Matter under Rule 329: 

re: Strike situation of the Junior Doctors.

Sri A. Sriramulu — I would suggest to him to reconsider the matter, because it is not so simple. You are over-simplifying it. It is a very serious and grave issue.

Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar) — Even if the figures given by the Minister are to be deemed as correct out of 57, 18 are to be dropped. What the Government is going to do? Whether they are going to issue any order by which their services would be regularized such of those who have been dropped by the Public Service Commission.

Sri K. Rajamallu — For the present we have issued orders not to disturb anybody at all.

Mr Speaker — 329 given notice of by Sri R. Ayyapu Reddy is postponed.

Sri A. Sriramulu — That may be postponed to to-morrow, because it is also a very important question concerning the efficiency of our educational system in Panchayat Raj.

Mr Speaker — I will post it to-morrow.

Sri K. Rajamallu — Mr Sriramulu said the mservice candidates are 57. He has not agreed with me. I will give the correct information.

(4) re: Strike Situation of the Junior Doctors.

Smt J. Eswaribai — I have given this notice. Will the Minister for Health and Medical make a statement on the floor of the House on the present strike situation of the Junior Doctors in the twin cities and other places also? The picketing that is going on at hospitals and patients are being neglected in Osmania and Gandhi General Hospitals. Whether any patient in serious condition died due to negligence?
19th July, 1977

Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance

re Non-implementation of the Anjaneya Sarma Committee's recommendations on abolition of contract labour system

Sri K. Rajamallu:—Sir, I am going to meet the leaders of the striking Junior Doctors after half-an-hour. I would like to make a statement to-day before we go away from this place or to-morrow after the question. Kindly permit me to make the statement immediately after question hour or to-day at any time before we leave the House.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai.—It is alright.

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance

Mr Speaker:—The first Calling Attention stands postponed.

Sri B. Ayyapu Reddy.—It may be taken up to-morrow.

re. Non-implementation of the Anjaneya Sarma Committee's recommendations on the abolition of contract labour system

Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjuiah) —Sir, The Contract Labour Advisory Board constituted by the Government under Section 4 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. Government have referred for consideration of the Board the issue of abolition of Contract Labour in Paper, Cement and Sugar and also abolition of contract labour in all other industries where contract labour is employed. The Board has submitted its report to Government in respect of Paper Industry in Sept 1976, and in November, 1976, the Board has also submitted its recommendations in respect of Cement and also in respect of seven General categories in All Industries. The recommendations of the Board have been examined by the Government in consultation with the Commissioner of Labour.
One of the recommendations of the Board is absorption of contract labour affected by the abolition by the managements of Industries concerned. A question has arisen whether the Government have the power to issue a direction to an employer to absorb affected contract labour in respect of employment, where the contract labour is proposed to be abolished. Government are issuing orders for abolition of Contract Labour in certain categories in Paper Industry in a day or two. In respect of other two Industries, viz. Cement and the seven General Categories in all Industries, orders will be issued shortly.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE

re—Statement showing the action taken on the enquiry into alleged irregular appointments made in the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank.

Sri B. Subbarao—Sir, I beg to place on the Table a copy of the statement showing the action taken on the enquiry into alleged irregular appointments made in the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank in pursuance of Assurance No. 2507 dated 26-3-1976.

Mr Speaker.—Papers placed on the Table

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

Sri M V Krishna Rao.—Sir, I beg to move: 11-00 a.m.

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.158,92,16,500 under Demand No.XX—Education"

*See Appendix for the Note on demand*
Mr Speaker—Motion moved. Now the Members may move their cut motions.

Sri V. Sri Krishna.—Sir I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 158,92,16,500 for Education by Rs 100/-

For the failure of the Government to eliminate illiteracy even 30 years after independence, the refusal to grant moderation in examination at various levels, and failure to supply text books in time and also for giving the benefits to non—teaching staff with reasonable retrospective effect

Sri M Nagi Reddy.—Sir I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 158,92,16,500 for Education by Rs 100/-

Mr. Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy.—Sir, Education has rightly a lion’s share of our Budget. It is so, because it gets a pride of place in any scheme of national construction. It can be said that without any exaggeration that a nation is what its education system makes of it. Education is important, because it deals with that section of population which is most impressionable and which is at a formative age. In this connection, I may relevantly quote a Russian proverb. The Russian proverb says we can mould a child of 5 to 6 years into anything we wish. At the age of 8 to 9 we have to bend. At the age of 16 to 17 we must only break and thereafter the proverb is interesting. Only the grave can correct hunchback. Therefore the slogan goes that we must catch them young. That is why political philosophers had given top—most priority to educational schemes in any schemes of national construction. The first western political philosopher is supposed to be Plato. Plato is probably supposed to have delineated the ideal...
of Monogens Republic, which is supposed to be the best and most distinguished, ancient treatise on education. Therefore national building and education are synonyms and one and the same. Therefore, our own educational builder and father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi also gave topmost precedence to educational system. All of us know that he pleaded for basic education while our traditional educational system is concerned with imparting three ‘R’s—writing, reading and arithmetic. Gandhi’s scheme of basic education was concerned with three ‘H’s, if I may say so. In heart and head they were to work in unisons. Since we attained independence we have been saying from house tops about the importance of educational reforms. A number of educational reforms were introduced, but the talk of educational reform continues ad nauseam, because no basic change has come about in the educational system. The failures of free India are to be seen in a number of schemes, but they were no where more spectacular and more symbolic than in the field of education. The failure of Andhra Pradesh in this respect is even more spectacular than the whole country. Our State is known as Annapurna. I am afraid it can be more appropriately reckoned as Auydyapoorna, because in literacy we rank 16th country while All India average literacy is 29 and odd. Our own literacy percentage according to 1971 census is only 24%. The failure in the field of education can be best understood only when we reckon them against the objective that the nation has set before itself in the field of education. The objectives can broadly categorised under four heads. One is universal literacy or universal free elementary education, 2) Stress on vocationalisation at all levels 3) inspiring pupils with right values and 4) preparing skills, both technical and non-technical for meeting the needs of developing countries. Dealing with the first question, I may bring to your notice that our own Constitution directed that all children up to the age of 15 should be given free elementary education within 10 years of adoption of Constitution. They have already crossed the constitutional deadline, in fact they are behind schedule by 17 years. What is the position of our State in this respect? According to the Fifth Plan Draft outline, the enrolment is expected by the end of fourth Plan for the age group of 6 to 11 was 75.7% as against all India average of 88%. In the age group of 11 to 14 it was supposed to be 30% as against all India average of 40%. Therefore our Fifth Plan target was 88% in the age group 6 to 11 years and 40% in the age group of 11 to 14. Secondly, these percentages as shown in the Fifth Plan Draft Outline are extremely unpredicable. These statistics were worked out on the basis of a number of schools we happen to open. As we know, primary education is mainly dealt through single teacher primary schools. As I said
pointed out on the floor of the House, they are only a myth to be exploded. They don’t exist on this planet. Therefore, these percentages are extremely undependable. In the note given by the Education Minister, he pleads the inability to reach the target.

He says’ we have set ourselves a revised target of enrolment of 87.5 percent for boys and 64.6 percent for girls in the age group of 6—11. The enrolment supposed to have been at the end of Fourth Plan was 75.6%, that means our Fifth Plan target is going to be the same as was supposed to have been achieved at the end of the Fourth Plan.

11-10 a.m.

(Smt. T E S. Ananda Bai in the Chair).

These statistics modest as they are, are further undependable because of the large per centage of drop-outs at the level of primary education. Our prominent economist Dr. K.N Raj estimated that dropouts at the level of primary education are not less than 50 percent. Therefore, our own enrolment now, could be said to be around only 50 per cent and not around 75% and even beyond that we are very much behind the national schedule. The All the India Education Survey conducted in the State, located over 7,000 school less centres in the State. Last year, we sanctioned 610 posts. But our treatment of the subject of primary education has been so casual that we did not care to get these 610 posts to fill up. In fact, the stress for primary education, judged in terms of budget allocation, has been declining. Another prominent educationist Mr. J P. Naik said that while the allotment for primary education in 1947 was 40%, it dwindled to 35% in 1960 and it must have come down to 20%. Therefore, as I said earlier, our State is not Annapurna but AJIVAPURNA. Why did we neglect primary education? It was because our education has been basically oriented to serve the needs and enter the interests of the elite. If the education system in pre-independent India was designed to serve the British, I am afraid, the education system that we evolved in practice in Free India, was meant designed to serve the interests of the elite. Mr. J.P. Naik was quoted to comment that, and in my opinion also, last priority was accorded to elementary education; because it is due to the fact that government, which has gone into power at the end of British rule, saw its self from a service group into that of governing group. This is the basic secret behind less stress on primary education which is the reason why Janata Party in its election manifestos and party policies, now the spread of elementary education has been accorded high priority.
Coming to the subject of laying proper stress on vocationalisation at lower secondary education, Madam Chairman, the concept of basic education revolves round the vocationalisation. Kottak Commission recommended that we must introduce stress and vocationalisation from VIIIth Class atleast. But did we do it? We did not. It was because, we were treating the subject of education in a very nasual fashion. The note given by the Minister says that we are introducing in the state the system known as (10+2+3) 10 plus 2 plus 3. I do not agree with it. We did not introduce this system. We only introduced the basic structure. The system of (10+2+3) 10 plus 2 plus 3 involves such vital components as vocationalisation at all levels of education; provision for multi-point entry; and so many other things. The Minister, in all honesty, cannot claim to introduce these things in our State. Therefore, the claim that you have already introduced (10+2+3) 10 plus 2 plus 3 system is unfounded. Wherever the percentage of literacy went up, it was because those authorities concerned led predominant system on primary education. Dr. Raj says that for several decades, more than two decades, Japan was for primary education with less than 1/6th for higher education. In U.S.S.R. also, they laid stress on primary education and during the time when they were developing elementary education, they rigorously followed the policy of selective admission to higher education.

Coming back to vocational schools in our own country, only 1 out of 8 students find himself in the vocational schools while in Germany and Japan 2 out of 3 students find themselves in vocational schools. Ours is a poor country where we cannot afford merely non-technical and general education. Even in China, they succeeded according to Vidyanath Iyyar in abolishing illiteracy in 16 years. We achieved independence 30 years back and at this rate, we will leave the State to take more than a century to abolish illiteracy.

Madam, coming to the question of imparting right aptitudes and values, it has been admitted by one and all that we have not been able to impart in a right direction to abolish illiteracy in India. I had on occasion to say in the past on the floor of this House that our students can be compared, “rudderless boat in a shoreless ocean for purposeless work” and that statement is not mine. It is not only regiment but also rational. I am only sorry to point out that statement. No education system can be said to be proper if it cannot impart right aptitudes and values.

Madam, John Ruskin inspired Gandhiji to formulate Sarvodaya. Ruskin said, “Education does not mean teaching people to know
what they do not know, but it means teaching people to behave as they don't behave". Another great Western Educationist said that education must, therefore, provide him to behave in right thing If he fails to do that he believe in wrong thing and he then become a nexahite for Mr. Vengal Rao to shoot down.

Higher Education: We have been successful in this respect. But in respect of non-technical men in higher education, there has been anarchy and chaos. Kotani Commission which considered this question recommended that rigorous policy-select admissions to higher education-should be followed.

Sri A. Sriramulu —Point of Order. Our Hon'ble Minister for Education seems to be taking complete rest ignoring what has been said I find he is chit-chatting with his college.

Chairman:—I think, he is mentally noting.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—If he is mentally noting, it all right If he is physically sleeping . . .

11-20 a.m. —Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Madam, Kotani Commission noted with great regret that in 1950, there were only a quarter of million of boys in higher education but in 1970, we had nearly 3 million pupils in higher education I do not know why the Government has not been able to make up its mind and more than one occasion, on the Floor of this House, I pleaded with the Government that they should be able to impose an embargo or moratorium on expansion of higher education. Kotani Commission recommended it and others also recommended it. The great educationists starting from Plato down to Russell pleaded for the policy of higher education. But as I go through the note of the Minister, I find that Government is starting 3 more Government Colleges and permanently one more college to be started in the private sector. As I apply the word "private sector" I am tempted to say some thing about it. Out of 253 colleges that we have in our State, only 52 are in the Government sector and all the remaining colleges are in the private sector. I do not know why? We are allowing this private sector to grow in parallel with the Congress policy of allowing the private sector to grow in other sector. I do not know. The expenditure incurred for private colleges on the account of teachers' salaries is being completed from the Government funds. So, why should the Government hesitate to take over all these private institutions? A private institution is justified only on two grounds. Here is a private institution that must be proceeding initiation in respect.
expenditure from its own funds. And when these two grounds are not been satisfied by any of the private college, or aided schools in our State, the Government should not hesitate to takeover private institutions Private institutions, as Dr K N Raj, an eminent educationist noted, had become dens of corruption and they have become organised rockets. Therefore, I suggest that Government should immediately declare a moratorium on expansion of higher education and I am also not very happy about the proliferation of Post Graduate Centre. I do not know who needs the PG Centres. If we are to start Engineering and Medical Colleges, keeping in view the man power in the country, why should not we apply this policy in respect of general education in our country?

I am coming to another very important question-media of instruction. I know I am taking very delicate job. We introduced regional language as medium of instruction in higher education also I am extremely doubtful about this. Quite apart from the fact, the regional language, would not be able to cater the educational standards of higher education and it would also lead to what I may call linguistic balcanisation of the country. A Graduate of Andhata Pradesh would feel either out of place in Madras and also in Delhi. As Mr K N Raj rightly pointed out in the process of introduction of regional languages as the medium of instruction The Three-Language Formula has been reduced to one Language Formula. Madam, ours is a country with linguistic and rational diversification and its use cannot be maintained except through development of lingua franca. Unless the lingua franca of the nation is strengthened by a policy of medium of instruction through regional language higher education cannot be developed. Our country, in course of time, will become, what I may call, linguistic archipelago. This needs a right education and not a patriotic policy I would urge upon the State Government to give serious thought to this and review its basic approach to the medium of instruction in higher education. Madam Chairman, I cannot conclude the discussion on education without referring to the notorious amendment. We brought the University Act during emergency. I know that emergency meant and implied centralisation of power and dispensing with democratic processes but our own Government was so thorough in its observation of spirit of emergency that extend policy to the University Act which no other State Government did in our country. During emergency, an amendment was pushed through as a part of it. Elections to the University Bodies were completely dispensed with. With the result, the autonomy of the University has been completely lost. If autonomy is to restore, this elective process to the University Bodies must be immediately restored and the amendment must be immediately undone.
I would like to refer Telugu Academy. The Government was kind enough to appoint a Sub-Committee and Dr Krishna Rao, Vice-Chancellor was asked to look into the affairs of the Telugu Academy. The sub-Committee came out scathing attack on the manner and method in which appointments were made. It has attacked in the manner of its functions. But the Government has slept over its report and I, therefore demand the Minister should place before the House the recommendation of the Sub-Committee What the Government would like to do with the Telugu Academy and whether it would like to continue the Academy. It is a den of corruption, favouratism and nepotism.

Madam Chairman, our Government has been labouring with comprehensive education Bill since 1969. Our Joint Select Committee produced a report. I do not know why the Government is hesitating to bring forward this comprehensive Education Bill. I demand that the Government should bring it forward right during this Session and they will be creating a revolutionary history in the education legislation of our country.

11-30 a.m

Before I conclude, I may summarise my suggestions in respect of Education. Government, if it is honest about universal primary education, must immediately embark upon a crash programme for eradicating illiteracy by enhancing the enrolment in the age group of 11 to 14 years if not 11 to 16 years, to 100 percent. To do this, we will have to introduce more night schools, we will have to introduce double shift, we will have to strengthen the mid-day meal programme and open more hostels in the rural areas so that poor parents cannot complain about their economic condition in respect of sending their children to schools.

Government should take steps to introduce vocationalisation at all levels, at least from lower secondary level.

Government should announce here and now the embargo on proliferation of higher education.

Government should also make a policy announcement with regard to future of private colleges. These private colleges have become den of corruption and favouratism and therefore, they must be taken over. I do not say that this should apply to minority institutions, for they are guaranteed under the Constitution.

There is need to strengthen the junior colleges because they are direct outcome of the original system and there is need to strengthen the physical facilities such as laboratories, libraries and so on and so forth.

Mr. M. Narayana Reddy (Botan) — Madam, Chairman, while supporting the demands, I would request the Hon. members to view the aspect of education as a non-partisan and non-confrontational issue so that we may achieve very constructive approach in the improvement of education all over the State.
Before I go to the subject of education, as the main subject, I want to make certain passing remarks and observations with regard to Sports and Youth Services. I must congratulate the Government for making the Minister concerned, the Chairman of the Sports Council. It has given some status and prestige to the organisation and scope for quicker decision-making at the Government level. I have been myself pleading for more allocations for Sports which has been partly conceded this year and I congratulate the Government for this. But what has been increased from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 19.99 lakhs is not very substantial increase. There is scope for further increase. We must not have less than Rs. 50 lakhs of allocation for Sports. There is scope, in my view, for allocating Rs. 30 more lakhs during this year so that we may have an all-round development particularly when our achievement is so good in rural sports. At the All India level, in four games—Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Cocko, our boys as well as girls were placed in the first place in the country and in Kabbadi, they secured a second place. Instead of Rs 1000 for each Block for the sports, we must give at least Rs 5000 for each Block so that we can develop rural sports. So also we must give not less than Rs. 50,000 for each Sports Council in the Districts. Then only we can quicken the pace of development and training in sports. In the field of education, sports will further contribute to the broadening of the outlook and to the national integration. Therefore, it should be encouraged at all levels.

We do not have an international standard swimming pool in the State. There is an urgent need for this in this year, so that there may not be any need for us to go to the A. O. C. for conducting our tournaments and competitions.

Instead of making allocations from year to year, and fighting for funds, let us have a Sports and Youth Services Fund and allocate Rs. 5 lakhs per year into this Fund apart from the regular allocation and also take at least 10 per cent of all the collections that are made by the institutions towards sports and games, into this Fund so that we may utilise this Fund for competitions, for training and for such other State level regional programmes, which would contribute for the faster development of these sports. I once again compliment the Sports Council as well as the Minister for taking very good interest this year. I hope that this tempo will be kept up.

About Youth Services, I am a little disappointed. In the place of Rs. 5 lakhs allocation made continuously for several years, only Rs. 2 more lakhs have been added. Several districts have to be covered. Only 15 districts have been covered. There is a programme to cover only one more districts, i.e., Warangal District. We insist on the Central Government to open more National Youth Hostels.
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and they must be spread to all corners. Apart from meagre allocation of funds, there is another shortcoming and that is about the staff deputed. Some officials are drawn from this department and that department and are posted there. It is not a correct thing. Having very closely watched the activities of these Kendras, I may suggest that we may have a permanent cadre drawn from sportsmen, from physical instructors, from social science department of the University and it must be headed by a professor of Social Science so that we may have an integrated approach to Youth Services. They are trying to run this Service, as a Department. It will be self-defeating. I would request the hon. Minister to give his attention to this aspect. Unless you have best men in this Organisation, it would not be possible to have a coordinated activity. Sports and Youth Services Activities must be coordinated at the district level.

Coming to the main subject of Education, I want to congratulate the hon. Minister. For the first time, I have seen an integrated approach and a harmonious functioning of various heads of departments at Secretariat level is witnessed. Our Education Department has not suffered so much for lack of funds but on account of individual fallacies, idiosyncrasies and rigidity of approach of several persons who headed education at different levels. The Education Minister as well as the Secretary and Heads of Departments must be flexible in their outlook. They should not import their ideas into management of Education. I am happy to note that is not now seen. Therefore, there is further scope for development. This tempo should be continued.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Why don’t you add intellectual bankruptcy also along with ‘idiosyncrasies’?

Sri M Narayan Reddy: Coming to Primary Education, against what background should we discuss this part of education? In percentage, either in primary education or secondary education, we are very much below the All-India level. Much more so, when compared to Andhra region. Telangana is further backward in education. The percentage of literacy at All-India level is nearly 30, at the State level it is 25 and it is 15 in Telangana. Similarly, for primary education the All-India percentage is 78, the State percentage is 74 while in Telangana it is hardly 48. When we lag behind so much in literacy and elementary education, there is need for accelerating the tempo of expansion and improvement in this sector, so that we may achieve the targets much sooner than intended. For this sizeable funds have been allocated. But I would suggest that there is a need to allocate more funds for such areas where the facilities are lacking. In this respect you may kindly notice that under Article 45 of the Constitution of India, the State was supposed to have brought about compulsory education up to the age of 14 years. We have taken up 11 years. The erstwhile Hyderabad Government had a legislation, which subsequently amended the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Elementary Education Act 1952. If you see the provisions of the Act, it was intended to declare an area encompassed and declare such
institutions as approved institutions to introduce compulsory education. But most unfortunately, after the enactmen of the Andhra Pradesh Elementary Education Act, 1961, under section 21, this has been kept in abeyance. You cannot achieve larger success in a very short time, unless some of the provisions of the Telanga Area Act which is still in existence are enforced. It says that wherever the Andhra Pradesh Elementary Education Act of 1961 is introduced, to that extent or the extent of that area, the old Act of Hyderabad is repealed. Therefore, the entire Act is now in force. In some areas or parts of Telangana, it is necessary that you have to compulsorily introduce elementary education.

About the number of schools, out of 27,600 villages we have covered 18,000 villages. There is a lee-way of nearly 10,000 villages not covered by primary schools. The Plan says that so many schools should be opened this year. We must see that at least in the next three years there will be no village which is not covered by primary schools so that we may claim that all the villages are covered. Every village is covered by a road or electricity. Human resources development, is the most important development. Therefore we must be able to claim that every village in our State is covered by a primary school. I do not mind if some villages are not covered by other facilities, but education being the most important single factor, it is very much necessary.

You will kindly see the qualitative aspect. We have opened a number of schools. But unfortunately, the department as well as all of us, the legislators and every body in public life, seem to be more amenable to the teacher than to the taught. With teacher oriented policies, sometimes decisions are made, whether they teach or not or irrespective of the results in the schools. 85 high schools in Maha-bubnagar district secured 100% failures. Out of 3500 high schools in the entire State, in 1976, what is our performance? In 435 schools 'nil' passed. Should we punish the teachers or not? At least in other departments, you have confidential reports. What about Education Department, particularly the teachers? We plead for all teachers—teachers who teach and those who do not teach, those who achieve results and those who do not achieve results. Let us have an in-built system which can take care of bad teachers. Let us give incentives to good teachers but not to bad teachers. We must have some sort of a system; otherwise we will be spoiling the children. Regarding the high schools, you will kindly see that unless you have some teachers' training course on a compulsory basis for the purpose, it will not help. Therefore, this training aspect should be considered.
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About Intermediate education, you will see that it is very interesting Madam, as a mother you must be very much concerned about this. There are about 300 Intermediate junior colleges. We have the credit of introducing this 10+2+3 system of education in 1969 even before the Kothari Commission report. I congratulate the Government for that. But in other matters we are going to be the last.

What is the position of Intermediate education with regard to equipment, laboratory books, physical facilities, furniture, etc. We are the least equipped. Rs 25(9 per junior school are given whereas the real need is Rs. 12 to 1 thousand per college. What is the present result? Last year it was 12%. This year it is 32%. When questions were raised here about giving grace marks, you have given grace marks. Every year you go on giving the grace marks. What is to be done? I give two very practical suggestions for the consideration of the Government. We have seen a good achievement in Degree Courses every year because of University examinations. In Intermediate also there is an urgent need to introduce annual Board Examination with internal assessment round the year, as is being done in degree colleges. What is the percentage in Degree College? Today, in the final year more than 90% are passing S3, there is no wastage. Therefore, let us introduce this year itself, the internal assessment and academic inspection. In Nizamabad, senior lecturers of other degree colleges are forming into academic teams and inspecting the physical facilities and academic standards. Similarly senior lecturers of other colleges can inspect the junior colleges and suggest improvements and then and there they can send their report to Government. You don’t seem to utilise the services of persons who are immediately available in the same district. Everything, the department cannot do. There should be academic audits and inspection by teams of academicians drawn from degree colleges in the same district. Every quarter, they should inspect. Otherwise, there is no fear among the teachers. Without better teaching from junior colleges, there cannot be any qualitative improvement at the degree level.

Then, about training teachers must be trained. The Intermediate Board, I am happy to note, has a surplus corpus fund of Rs. 90 lakhs on which Rs. 8 to 9 lakhs interest is accruing every year. Apart from that, they will get Rs. 9 to 10 lakhs of fees from different sources. This should be properly utilised. I would suggest what should be done for its proper utilisation. This can be spent for training programmes of teachers. From the interest alone more teachers can be trained through the SCERT. They have no funds. It is
wonderful institution. It is getting Rs. 1.5 lakhs, for training. It was started in 1973. At least Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs can be provided to them and they are in a position to train these teachers. I draw the attention of the hon. Education Minister particularly to one fact. Out of 32% passes in intermediate, the percentage of passes in English was 42 whereas 72% passed in science subjects. We do not have good English teachers. There is urgent need to have good teachers in English. That should be taken care of. Special programme for training should be started in English and Mathematics.

Now, I come to Degree Colleges. There are 285 Degree colleges, out of which I will concentrate on 52 colleges of Government. Is there any need to have a Government college? They are treated as a department. What is important in a Government college is the academic environment and atmosphere. We have gazetted lecturers. The old nomenclature is continuing in respect of U.G.C. scales. The entire classification must change. Uniform scales should result in uniform cadre. I would suggest very earnestly to the hon. Minister that we do not have any college under the Government directly. Let these 52 colleges be transferred to respective universities in the area. We have 7 universities now. If you want to have a separate university for the government colleges it is a different thing. But there is no need for it. The Director of Higher Education and the Joint Director can really pay their attention to the qualitative improvement instead of being bogged down to simple matters of transfers and appointments.

About the teachers based upon qualifications (first class first, 75% or 80% marks) we are appointing. We are not concerned very much whether the person selected for a lecturer's post is capable of teaching, what I would suggest is if you want to really have qualitative improvement in education, let us appoint lecturers much in advance but six months before posting is given, let them be trained. Again, you have an assessment. Then post them. Those who are not capable of teaching, send them out because highest scale is paid to the minimum work done. A mere M.Sc. is not a guarantee that he will be a good teacher. I want to warn the Education Department that a lot of pressure is being exercised about postings in colleges and institutions. Any one can be posted. But keep the principle of training in mind. Make a provisional appointment. Give them training for 3 or 4 months. Then assess their capability and then post them. Otherwise you ask them to go to any other Department. Educational institutions should not become employment oriented. You are appointing some body to give employment. But there you should employ them to give good education.
About Universities—we have 7 Universities we must shed our complex of having more universities Number of universities do not add to the prestige of the State. That is all a slavish mentality. You must have qualitative institutions. There are no funds. We have more Vice Chancellors and Registrars but not qualitative education. Let us start to improve the existing universities and professors We have amended the Universities Acts last time There is a need for review on that because academic council has become big market place with 150 to 200 members. That is not conducive for decisions of academic standards Let us amend the Universities Acts to the extent possible Let us introduce lesser number of members and more democratic procedure.

Residential Schools.—I must not only compliment I salute to the management of the residential schools. 100% passes; 99.5% first classes. There cannot be better results Any one can imagine. Unfortunately those residential schools have not received sufficient public attention. Every one who is associated with residential schools, needs to be complimented We have only 4 schools, we are going to have two more—one at Nagarjunasagar and another in Krishna district. Let us plan that in three years, each district will have a residential school. And during this year, let us have a residential school for women somewhere in Hyderabad. There cannot be a better source of development of human resources in the State than the residential schools

Lastly, let us follow Kerala example in Education, not Tamil Nadu. We seem to be tied down to the Tamil Nadu system and pattern right from 1956. wherever education is concerned, let us follow Kerala. They are the best in the Country and one of the entire Asia. Let us encourage private enterprise in Education and try to do every thing on behalf of Government Education is really the best in private enterprise and only we must provide safeguards against exploitation by private enterprise. Even today, best boys and girls come out from private institutions like St Anns, St Francis. Little Flower School and Nandiniya School. Therefore, we must give up all our prejudices and old notions against them. Let us be bold and educate our pupils on scientific, modern and best lines so that we may prepare future generation to take up responsibility in a better manner, so that we may have more All-India level people in I.A.S. I.P.S. or Technical Civil. Education must be treated as a secular one. Caste and parli.

sent attitude must go. We must encourage private people to come forward. Even private residential schools should be allowed, if some body can come forward. 23% of the budget, i.e. Rs. 160 crores nearly are provided. Only Rs. 9 crores are provided in the Plan, Rs. 5 to 6 crores
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more can be provided, we can reduce a few crores here and there from major irrigation and electricity whose achievement cannot be easily assessed.

All these things can be taken into consideration by the hon Minister
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Often interruption of the Chief Minister in these matters, especially during the Budget session, is a matter of concern.

   - Often interruption of the Chief Minister in these matters.
   - Sometimes the Chief Minister is not available for voting due to other commitments.
   - When the Chief Minister is not present, other ministers or officers take over, which may lead to confusion.
   - Sometimes the process is delayed due to unforeseen circumstances.

2. Grants are important for the development of the state and its people.
   - Grants provide financial assistance for various projects and initiatives.
   - They help in the implementation of policies and programs.
   - Proper allocation and utilization of grants are crucial for the effective functioning of the government.

3. The Chief Minister plays a crucial role in the smooth functioning of the government.
   - The Chief Minister is responsible for the overall functioning of the government.
   - The Chief Minister's absence can lead to delays and complications in the voting process.
   - It is important to have a backup plan in place to ensure continuity and efficiency.

4. The Chief Minister's availability during the Budget session is crucial.
   - The Budget session is a critical period for decision-making and resource allocation.
   - The Chief Minister's presence is essential for addressing concerns and making informed decisions.
   - Absence during this period can affect the overall effectiveness of the government.

5. Suggestions for improvement.
   - Ensure that the Chief Minister is available during the Budget session.
   - Have contingency plans in place for situations where the Chief Minister cannot be present.
   - Strengthen communication and coordination among ministers and officers.

6. In conclusion, the Chief Minister's availability during the Budget session is crucial for the smooth functioning of the government.
   - Proper allocation and utilization of grants are essential for the development of the state.
   - It is important to have a backup plan in place to ensure continuity and efficiency.

7. Additional suggestions.
   - Encourage open communication and collaboration among ministers and officers.
   - Regular updates on the Chief Minister's schedule to avoid last-minute surprises.
   - Prioritize the Chief Minister's availability during critical periods such as the Budget session.

8. In summary, the Chief Minister's role is integral to the effective functioning of the government.
   - Proper allocation and utilization of grants are crucial for development.
   - Absence during critical periods can lead to delays and complications.
   - It is essential to have a backup plan and prioritize the Chief Minister's availability.
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Voting on Demands for Grants.

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for 1977-78.
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

12.50 p.m.

The meeting was opened with a prayer. The Chair then informed that the Business for the Day was:

1. To pass the Annual Financial Statement and Budget for the year 1977-78.
2. To adopt the Minutes of the last meeting.
3. To transact any other business.

The Chair then proposed the resolution to pass the Annual Financial Statement and Budget for the year 1977-78. The resolution was seconded by Mr. X and passed by a majority vote.
Dr Patumuna Begum (Pedda Kurapad):—Mr Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demand on Education, I would like to make some observations with regard to the problems of the linguistic minorities in the present system of education and also point out some lacunae in the existing system. Under the Constitution and under the Fundamental Rights, Education has to be given to every child between age of 6 and 11 in his mother tongue. As regards the linguistic minorities, there is a handicap. As the regional language of the State has been declared as Telugu, no provision is made for the linguistic minority to learn Telugu at the elementary school age. No doubt, the authorities have asked the teachers to teach Telugu from fourth standard, but it is not being followed, because most of the teachers working in Urdu Elementary School don't know Urdu. In rural areas, after passing fifth standard i.e. elementary school he has to discontinue the studies or he has to join in Telugu in the third standard and continue his studies. As the medium of instruction in all the high schools is Telugu, therefore in order to encourage the Urdu-knowing people to continue his studies without hindrance, a Telugu pandit has to be appointed in every Urdu elementary school to teach Telugu from third standard and not from fourth standard.

Coming to the Urdu Upper Primary School, there are so many Urdu Upper Primary Schools, but in these schools though there is a provision to appoint the Telugu pandit, this is not being done. In the common examination which is held for seventh class, there is no paper in Telugu to test the knowledge in Telugu, so much so, after passing seventh class the Urdu knowing student is stranded there.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)
no scope for him to go further as he is ignorant Telugu and the medium of instruction in all the high schools is in Telugu. Therefore in every Urdu Upper Primary Schools a Telugu pandit teacher has got to be appointed in order to teach Telugu from third standard and from fourth standard.

Coming to the high schools, in every high school wherever there are 10 pupils who can take Urdu as the first language subject a Urdu Munshi may be appointed to teach Urdu.

Coming to the Junior Colleges, in all the Junior Colleges a junior Urdu lecturer had to be appointed irrespective of the pupils in the section to teach Urdu as the first language subject. Urdu Training School, though sanction was given for three Urdu parallel sections in 1975 (one for Rayalaseema, one for the Circar and the third for Telangana area) but these schools were opened only in January 1976. The rules for admission into these training schools are so stringent that most of the schools are not functioning properly. The school at Eluru is almost closed down, because sufficient number of students as required under rules are not there. The school at Rayachoti is functioning with 17 pupils, eventhough there is a provision for 75. The school at Hyderabad sanctioned in Telangana area is functioning without qualified teachers. Therefore, I request the Government to relax the rules for admission which are very stringent. They are as follows:

The rules are a pass in Intermediate in the first attempt and 45% in aggregate and the last thing is, the student should have passed in Intermediate in Urdu medium. How can you get Urdu medium. How can you get Urdu medium Intermediate candidates to get admission into these training schools. There is only one Junior College with Urdu medium at Cuddapah town and another at Kadiri in Anantapur district from where we can't get sufficient number of candidates to get admission into these training schools. I request the Government immediately relax rules for admission into these schools and also to sanction a separate training school exclusively for Urdu training which is feasible with a separate Principal and the rules of admission be relaxed.

Coming to the Government B Ed. training school which is functioning at Kurnool, the admissions are made directly on merit, so much so, one or two Urdu graduates are being admitted into B Ed. training and the rest are forced to go to Karnataka training. Hence all rules of admission may be relaxed in case of linguistic minority and a definite quota fixed for the linguistic minority as well as the merit case. Caste
Coming to the books, non-language books which are available for the elementary school and also for the Urdu High Schools are there. The subject matter of books is very meagre and inadequate.

Coming to the textbooks, the non-language textbooks which are available for the High School, except the biology textbook, Science, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and also Social Sciences, the subject matter is very inadequate and they are not available in time. Sometimes, the figures are wrong. Therefore, students fail in large numbers from Urdu medium.

Coming to the Schools, the educational authorities are always on the look out to degrade the school as they have done in Guntur or close down schools or sometimes abolish the Urdu medium classes in bi-lingual schools. The reasons advanced by the authorities are non-availability of buildings or the dilapidated condition of the buildings or the lack of economic sense. This economic sense, I tell you is very unfortunate. It is mainly due to lack of sympathy and there is negligence on the part of authorities. Whenever there are vacancies, there is lack of supervision in Urdu schools, so much so, teachers grossly neglect their duties and the students fail in large numbers. Whenever the vacancies occur as a result of transfers, or other reasons, the Telugu medium candidates are posted in Urdu medium as teachers and higher classes are not opened for the pupils who pass out of lower classes. So much so, the Urdu-knowing pupils have to stop their education at an inconvenient and incomplete stage. Therefore, the result is the students, parents and graduates are so much dis-heartened. They rather than ruining their children’s future by sending to Urdu media, they transfer them to other media so much so, the minority is losing confidence and further there is a tendency to run away from their own language. So, I request the Hon. Chief Minister and the Council of Minister to seriously consider and declare Urdu as the second official language of the State. Therefore, when this is done, there will be job reservation for the Urdu-knowing candidates and the unemployment problem also may be solved to some extent. Sometimes, highly placed officials declare that Telugu Medium graduates will be prefaced in Government services. Because there is a scarcity of Urdu medium teachers, I request the Government to employ untrained graduates of Intermediate of Urdu medium temporarily so as to enable them to get themselves qualified as teachers. I would also request the Minister for Education to place before the House the 18th Report of the Commissioner for Minorities in India, which has recently been published. It is a report with useful and desirable suggestions. This report may be placed on the Table to enable us to express our views. I would request that in order to supervise these Urdu medium schools, a whole time officer of a rank of Deputy Director may be appointed under the Director of School Education to tour the inferior areas and to acquaint himself with the problems of these Urdu medium schools and implement necessary improvements. Half-hearted measures
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will not succeed in bringing about any improvement. The Minister for Education has to seriously think about this and appoint a Dy Director under Director of School Education to look into the difficulties faced by the Urdu Schools.

Coming to the Urdu Academy, this Urdu Academy is supposed to give all encouragement and aid to the Urdu and for the progress of Urdu. It seems, as if this is watching the decline and deterioration of the Urdu language. The activities of the academy seems to be confined in Telangana area but in Andhra area, it is not able to supply Urdu textbooks or a dictionary to the Urdu Elementary Schools and Upper Elementary Schools and Upper Primary Schools which are functioning. Therefore, I request that the research scholars in the Venkateswara University of Urdu, Arabic, Persian, they are not getting any benefit from this Urdu Academy. So, I request that all the necessary reforms may be brought about in the interest of the linguistic minority.
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1-10 p.m.

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[Text in Telugu script]
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) 1977-78
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS


Voting of Demands for Grants.

Messages from the Legislative Council

Mr Speaker — These are the messages received from the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council

"(1) In accordance with rule 147 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I transmit a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 1977 (L.A. Bill No. 19 of 1977) as passed and agreed to by the Legislative Council on 18th July, 1977 without any amendment and signed by me.

Yours faithfully,
N. VENKATASUBBAIAH,
CHAIRMAN
A. P. Legislative Council.

(2) In accordance with Rule 145 (5) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I return herewith the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Repeal Bill, 1977 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1977) which was passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly at its sitting held on 6th July, 1977 and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendation duly signed by me and state that this House has no recommendation to make to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in regard to the said Bill.

Yours faithfully,
N. VENKATASUBBAIAH
CHAIRMAN
A. P. Legislative Council.

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Mr. Speaker—Mr. C. V. K. Rao, you may continue tomorrow.

The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 8-30 tomorrow Wednesday, the 20th July 1977.

(The House then adjourned to meet again at 8-30 A. M. on Monday the 20th July 1977)
NOTE ON DEMAND FOR GRANT XX—EDUCATION

MR SPEAKER SIR,

This Demand is a composite demand covering the requirements for General Education, Technical Education, Art and Culture etc. We have under this Demand provided in the Budget for the current year an amount of Rs 158.93 crores out of which an amount of Rs 9.10 crores is under Plan, Rs 149.83 crores being the expenditure under non-Plan. We have provided out of this sum, an amount of Rs 58.08 lakhs towards capital expenditure and an amount of Rs 47.00 lakhs towards loans. The provision made for General Education, Art and Culture, Scientific Services and Research etc., are furnished hereunder.

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<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>278-Art and Culture</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>279-Scientific Services and Research</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>477-Capital Outlay on Education, Art and Culture</td>
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<td>56,58,000</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>677-Loans for Education Art and Culture</td>
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Total Demand XX—Education, voted 149,83,09,000 9,09,86,000 158,92,95,000

I now proceed to place before the Honourable Members, a brief account on some of the activities of the Department in the past and the provision made for programmes and expenditure in the current year.

School Education:

Under School Education, the Budget carries a provision of Rs. 136.11 crores out of which an amount of Rs. 5.49 crores represents the expenditure on non-plan programmes including Centrally sponsored schemes and Nutrition programmes. The bulk of the expenditure under School Education is on Primary Education.
Appendix.

Primary Education:

In the current year I have provided an amount of Rs 67 71 crores for expenditure on Primary Education. The State Government have always been attaching the greatest importance to Primary Education in view of the Constitutional responsibility of the Government to provide universal free and compulsory primary education. As members are aware, in the past Government have been taking a number of steps to increase the enrolment in primary stages since the enrolment particularly among the vulnerable sections of the population has not been very encouraging. Last year we have been able to enrol 0.90 lakh additional children in the Classes I to V bringing the percentage enrolment in the age group of 6-11 to 84.4 in the case of boys and 60.9 in the case of girls. We intend increasing enrolment by 1.25 lakh children in this age group during the current year and I hope the percentage enrolment would rise to 85.8 in the case of boys and 62.6 in the case of girls. In classes VI and VII additional enrolment last year has been 0.59 lakh accounting for 42.8 per cent of enrolment in the case of boys and 22.6 per cent in the case of girls of the age group 11-13. I hope we will be able to enrol an additional 0.75 lakh children in the current year and the percentage enrolment would go up to 45.4 in the case of boys and 25.7 in the case of girls.

While in the past, due to a number of measures taken by the Government, the enrolment in the age group of 6-11 has been increasing, I am afraid it will not be possible for us to reach the original target of 91 per cent enrolment, 100 per cent in the case of boys and 80 per cent in the case of girls by the end of the fifth five year plan period. We have therefore, been thinking of revising our target of enrolment during the fifth plan period and we have set ourselves a revised target of enrolment of 87.5 per cent for boys and 64.6 per cent for girls in the age group of 6-11. I am very much regret to inform the House that this is one of the areas where we have not been able to reach our goal mainly because of the economic conditions of the people who are not able to keep their children in the schools even though the Government have provided a number of incentives. While these incentives did partially help to secure the attendance of children, it has not been completely successful in securing the attendance of all the children in the age group of 6-11 since parents still continue, inspite of the incentives, to keep their children away from the schools for various social and economic reasons. The Government will, however, endeavour its best to ensure that the enrolment percentage increases steadily from year to year. I wanted the House to appreciate the fact that this task bristles with innumerable difficulties and the attainment of the ultimate objective will take, in the present circumstances, a little more time than originally anticipated. We have also not been able to provide the necessary resources for increasing the quantum of incentives to secure the attendance of the children. This is also one of the
severe constraints in securing cent per cent enrolment of the boys in the age group of 6-11. Therefore we will have to satisfy ourselves with a reduced target in the current plan period in the hope that we will be able to achieve it at least in the next plan period. I am sure that the members will agree that our efforts however concerted they may be cannot succeed unless there is adequate social awareness and the cooperation of the parents. And in this direction, I would make an earnest appeal to the Honourable Members and others to extend their support in bringing about this awareness. In the meanwhile extension education is being carried on vigorously through our intensified enrolment drives and I hope the enrolment will increase in the years to come.

As in the past we have made provision for incentive schemes in the current year also. The members will find an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs provided towards expenditure on incentives like sanction of book grants, attendance, scholarships, provision of uniforms etc., particularly to the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also other economically weaker sections of the community.

_Midday Meals Scheme_

One of the principal measures to secure the attendance of children particularly in the age group 6-11 is through the Midday Meals Scheme which the Government has been implementing since the year 1962-63. The main objectives of the Midday meals scheme are not only to achieve increased enrolment in the Primary Schools but also to improve the attendance, minimise drop outs and provide nutritious supplemental food to one of the vulnerable groups namely children in the age group of 6-11. In the past the Midday Meals Programmes were implemented with free gift of food through CARE organisation. The CARE organisation has decided to withdraw its assistance towards school feeding programme in a phased manner but they want to concentrate their assistance on the pre-school feeding programme. Even so, the Government would continue the Midday Meals Programme though the scale of operation will necessarily have to be reduced. During 1976-77, the State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 47.63 lakhs towards the Midday Meals Programme and we covered under this programme 6.45 lakh children. Though the food was obtained as gift from the CARE organisation, the State Government had to incur incidental expenditure on the maintenance of staff, godown rent, handling charges, transportation charges and other incidental charges towards the cost of fuel, conditers etc. In the current year I have provided an amount of Rs. 35.40 lakhs in the Budget towards Midday Meals Programme in the State. Out of this a sum of Rs. 34.00 lakhs will be placed at the disposal of the Ready-to-Eat Food Factory for the manufacture of Ready-to-Eat Food for supply to children covered under Midday Meals Programme.
the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Medak and Nalgonda districts 1 45 lakh children will be covered with the food supplied by the Ready-to-Eat Food Factory. In the remaining districts we expect to cover 4 71 lakhs children at a cost of Rs 51 41 lakhs. It is, however, proposed to earmark an amount of Rs 5 00 lakhs for the exclusive feeding of 70,000 children belonging to Scheduled Castes. In the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad we have also been supplying a quarter litre of milk per child per day for 30,000 children along with the food supplied under the Midday Meals Programme. We propose to continue this programme in the current year also.

School-less Centres:

One of the reasons for not reaching the target of 10% enrolment in respect of boys of the age group 6-11 is that, in our State we have still a number of areas where there are no facilities of primary schools. The All India Educational Survey had located over 7,000 places with a population of 200 and more which do not have primary school facilities. But on the basis of a survey made by our District Educational Officers, we located 2,440 places for immediate opening of primary schools to provide facilities for primary education. The Government have taken a decision last year to open schools in these school-less centres by re-deployment of the existing teaching personnel so that these areas might have facilities for primary education. We have also, in addition to the re-deployment of the existing personnel, sanctioned 610 posts to man these schools but during 1976-77 we were able to open only 987 schools in the school-less centres by re-deployment of existing personnel and the additional posts sanctioned were not utilised. In the current year 1977-78, we propose to open primary schools in the remaining school less centres by utilising the 610 posts sanctioned by the Government during 1976-77, by suitable re-deployment of surplus personnel to the extent available and by sanction of 443 additional posts of teachers in the current year. In any case, it is the Government's expectation that by the end of 1977-78, all the 2,440 school-less centres including tribal areas will have primary education facilities. But still there would be some areas where there may not be facilities for Primary education but these areas will be covered later on.

Ashram Schools:

With a view to encouraging enrolment of children belonging to the weaker sections of the population, I had, while presenting the Budget for the year 1976-77, indicated the Govt's intention to start Ashram schools for the benefit of the fishermen children in the Districts of Srikakulam, Vasakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna and Nellore. I am glad to inform the members that during the year 1976-77 the Government has
opened Ashram Schools in three places Bandavanipet in Srikakulam district, Vedachepurpalli in Visakhapatnam and Mypaud in Nellore District. Two schools in Edurmondi in Krishna District and Antarvedipallipalem in East Godavari District will be opened in 1977-78. We have provided an amount of Rs 600 lakhs in the Budget for the maintenance of Ashram Schools in the Tribal areas besides maintenance of the schools established last year and we hope to add a few more Ashram schools in the current year also.

While increasing the facilities for primary education in the State, the Government have also been keeping an eye on the qualitative improvement in primary education. We wanted to give special attention to the education imparted to the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. With this end in view, we propose to organise special coaching classes to the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appearing for the VII Class Common examination. This scheme will, of course, be implemented with the assistance of the Social Welfare Department.

Whatever might be the steps taken to induce the children of the school going age to go to schools, some children would still persist in keeping away from the schools on account of the many intangible social and economic compulsions. The Government are therefore, obliged to find ways of giving them the benefit of primary education. It is with this view that we proposed to organise night primary schools to enable children, who for various reasons, were not able to come to school during the day, to avail of the educational facilities during night time. On an experimental basis, therefore, we have started in one Panchayat Samithi in each district, one or more night schools depending upon the requirements. We have already started 106 night primary schools and I am glad to inform the members that around 5,000 students are being educated in these primary schools which I am sure the members will appreciate as an additional facility to carry home the benefits of primary education to the weaker sections of the community in the rural areas. I am also encouraged by the response received in these night schools and we are therefore, proceeding to start more night schools in one more Samithi in each district during the current year. This additional facility, the members will be glad to learn is being created with not much of extra commitment to the State Exchequer since we utilise the services of the existing teachers available in the area for teaching in the night schools.
them of the educational facilities during that period. With a view to
avoiding this handicap the Government have been thinking of staggering
the vacations of the schools so that the children need not go to schools
during the busiest periods of agricultural operations. The Government
have permitted the District Educational Officers to prescribe the periods
of vacations for the primary schools depending upon seasonal agricultural
operations in the respective areas. This programme has been tried on
an experimental basis last year and we hope to extend this scheme to
the entire State in the coming year.

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

The existence of a large number of children including youth up to
the age of 25 who have had no formal schooling facilities and the large
number of drop outs from the schools are prompting the Government
to devise special measures for providing some education to these group
of people. The Government have, therefore, introduced a scheme for
non-formal education in two districts of Krishna and Khammam during
1975-76. Under this scheme, children between the age group of 6 to 14
and youth in the age of 15 to 25 are educated in an informal way by the
existing teachers in the area who are given some special incentives and
training for undertaking this task. This scheme was extended to two
more districts viz., Cuddapah and Adilabad during 1976-77. But we
could cover only Cuddapah district during 1976-77 and we propose to
cover Adilabad during 1977-78. In addition to this it is proposed to
extend this scheme to two or more districts in the current year.

ASSISTANCE TO UN-AIDED INSTITUTIONS

Honourable Members are aware of the strong feelings expressed by
the Legislators in regard to the service conditions of teachers in many
of the aided institutions in this State. While strictly adhering to the
Government is not committed to extending complete financial assistance to
these institutions, taking a larger view of the need for providing adequate
teaching facilities and ensuring appropriate service conditions to the
teachers, the Government have agreed to admit all institutions to aid
which have completed a period of 5 years in the case of institutions for
boys and 3 years in the case of girls in a phased programme of 3 years
commencing from 1977-78 subject to some conditions prescribed by the
State Government. For meeting this liability in the current year we
have provided an amount of Rs. 1.66 crores. This covers not only
institutions relating to the primary education but also colleges and,
erstwhile oriental education in the State.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

In the current year's budget we have provided Rs. 43.67 crores
for Secondary Education. There are about 3,500 High Schools in the
State managed by the Government, Panchayat Raj Institutions, Municipalities and Private agencies. Most of the provision made in the budget relates to the maintenance of Government Schools and payment of financial assistance to the Panchayat Raj bodies, Municipalities and Private agencies by way of aid for the maintenance of these schools. Honorable Members are aware that we have established 12 Teachers Training Institutes during the year 1973-76 to provide training facilities for teachers. During the year 1976-77, three Urdu parallel sections in the existing Teacher Training Institutes at Neredmet in Hyderabad District, Rayachoti in Cuddapah District, and Elur in West Godavari District, were opened. All the 12 institutions will be maintained in the current year also for which adequate provision has been made in the budget.

While we do not expect to add significantly to the existing number of Secondary Schools both under the management of Government as well as Local Bodies, greater emphasis will be laid to improve the quality of Secondary Schools functioning in the State. Even last year, as a result of the deliberations of the District Educational Officer's Conference a number of steps have been taken with the view to improving the quality of education. Specific tasks were assigned both to the teaching staff as well as educational administrators in the District viz., the District Educational Officers and the Inspectors of Schools. They were made squarely responsible for the performance of the students, for it was considered that the performance of the students is directly proportional to the efforts put in the teaching community and the supervision exercised by the Educational officer. There is to-day a greater supervision and a much greater awareness on the part of the teaching community, that they are responsible for the performance of the students. This is a continuing process and in the coming year the Government will take adequate measures to ensure that the task assigned both to the teaching community as well as the educational administrators are performed properly so that the academic standards in the various Secondary Schools might be considerably improved.

We tried, in the last year, to introduce some measures for remedial teaching for the slow learners and the children belonging to the weaker sections of the community by increasing the working days and instructional hours. But due to the strong feelings expressed both by the teaching community and its representative the Government had to modify the increase in working hours and accommodated these increases within the reduced working hours.

Final year secondary schools:

Honorable Members here are aware of the excellent record of the final year secondary schools managed by the Government which has helped the
popular view that educational institutions in the private sector at one ensure adequate quality and produce good results. We have demonstrated convincingly that the Government, given the necessary resources, the will and determination could ensure better performance. The performance of the three Residential Schools in the State in the S.S.C examination in the past few years have proved beyond doubt that these schools are the best Secondary Schools in the State, since they secured the largest number of first class and also successfully bagged most of the top places in the S.S.C examination. I am glad to inform the members that during 1976-77 all the pupils of Andhra Pradesh Residential Schools, Tadikonda, Kodeganahalli and Sarvail have secured I Class except one candidate who has secured a Second Class. The pupils of Andhra Pradesh Residential School, Tadikonda have begged the first 8 seats of the 10 ranks in the State. One student of Andhra Pradesh Residential School, Kodeganahalli has bagged the 10th rank. This has encouraged us to extend the facilities in the State for such residential schools. I have also felt that a Residential school for the benefit of Scheduled Castes children would enable them to get better facilities and would help them to compete successfully with other. I have, therefore, proposed to start a residential school for Scheduled Castes children in the State. I am sure that boys belonging to the Scheduled Castes will avail this opportunity to get better and more qualitative education.

In any school there are always some students who are behind others because they are slow learners and larger percentage of these slow learners belong to the weaker sections of the community, in view of their environment, background, circumstances and other social and economic conditions. I have therefore, made some provision in the budget to provide them with additional coaching facilities.

We have in the past provided certain amenities for the students like provision of essential commodities at controlled prices, establishment of book Banks, supply of text books and note books at concessional rates and reasonable prices and the Government will continue to provide these facilities to the student community in the interests of their education. We have also persuaded the Electricity Board to supply power to the hostels at reduced rates.

HINDI EDUCATION

With a view to promoting Hindi, the Government is sanctioning financial assistance to the recognised Hindi Vidyalayas. The Government of India is extending financial assistance for the appointment of Hindi Pandits and so far we have appointed 800 Hindi Pandits. During the current year we propose to create additional posts for the promotion of Hindi.
STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The State Council of Educational Research and Training is the academic wing of the Department of Education to provide extension education to Teachers, Supervisors, Teacher Educators and Educational Administrators on different problems of educational innovations and allied areas in order to effect qualitative improvement in teaching, supervision and administration. The Department of Curriculum and Textbooks has taken up the UNICEF Project of Primary Curriculum Renewal and Community Development activities. It has also produced the needed literature for the State-wide Academic Programme, Non-formal Education, Work Experience, Curriculum Development etc. A detailed programme for the year 1977-78 has also been drawn up by this Council. During the current year, State Council of Educational Research and Training proposes to organise an in-research Training Programme for primary school teachers, Science Talent Search Scheme and publish Teachers Handbook of activities. It also proposes to adopt National Council of Educational Research and Training curriculum for the seven-year primary course and three-year secondary course. The Departments of Psychological Studies will organise orientation course on experimental research projects for selected secondary school teachers and proposes to undertake a study of problem children in High Schools. We also propose to resume T.V Programme during the year 1977-78 with the help of Ground Transmitter for school children. The State Council of Educational Research and Training has a programme for User-Teacher Training for utilising T.V Programme. Script writers Training for Educational T.V. and Radio lessons and service Teacher Training Programme, for primary School Teachers in District other than SITE Districts. The in-service Teachers Training programmes Educational Television Programmes and Educational Radio Broadcasts will be evaluated as a part of its research activities.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Intermediate Education:

In our State, we have introduced the 10+2+3 scheme in the year 1969 and there is a separate Board of Intermediate Education also constituted under the Andhra Pradesh Intermediate Education Act of 1971. At present, there are 305 Junior Colleges imparting intermediate education, of which 106 are under private management. We have provided an amount of Rs. 22 crores for maintenance of these Colleges during the year 1977-78 as also for sanction of financial assistance to private Junior Colleges. We have started diversified courses at the Intermediate level in 5 Government Junior Colleges during the year.
1976-77 and these courses will be continued in the current year. In the current year to augment facilities for Intermediate education, we propose to start 10 Junior Colleges, 6 by the Government and 4 under the private management. During the year 1977-78, we propose to introduce a system of academic inspection of Junior Colleges by a team of subject experts consisting of senior lecturers from the degree colleges in the district with the academic guidance officer as the head of the team. We also propose to constitute a Syllabus Committee for 29 subject prescribed for study at Intermediate level. The Government is planning to conduct an inservice training course for the Principals and senior Lecturers working in the Junior Colleges.

Collegiate Education:

There are 237 Degree Colleges in the State of which 52 are Government Colleges. In addition, there are 52 Oriental Colleges. During the year 1977-78, we propose to start 3 more Government Degree Colleges, besides permitting a Degree College under private management. An amount of Rs 7.69 crores has been provided in the budget for maintaining these Degree Colleges and to extend financial assistance to colleges under the private management as also Oriental Colleges. The Budget provides for an amount of Rs 37.00 lakhs for the completion of the construction of the permanent buildings including hostel buildings, for the Silver Jubilee Government College at Kurnool.

University Education:

When I presented the demand for higher education last year, I mentioned that necessary steps were being taken for the starting of two new Universities at Warangal and Guntur. Honourable Members are aware that these two Universities have started functioning from the academic year 1976-77. Besides these, the Post Graduate Centre at Anantapur was accorded autonomous status. We have also programme to start Post Graduate Courses at Srikakulam and Nuzvid in the Andhra University area, Cuddapah and Kurnool in Sri Venkateswara University area during the year 1977-78. Clearance from the University Grants Commission is still awaited and as soon as it is received, these courses will be started. We have provided an amount of Rs 2.80 crores in the Budget towards block grants to the Osmania University, Rs 1.37 crores to Andhra University, Rs 79.00 lakhs to Sri Venkateswara University, Rs. 30 lakhs each to the Nagarjuna and Kakatiya Universities, and Rs. 25 lakhs to Post Graduate Center at Anantapur. Besides these block grants, additional amounts have also been provided under the programmes for accelerated development of the backward regions under the Six Point Formula. During the year 1977-78, the
Osmania University has been allotted an amount of Rs 10 lakhs, the Kakatiya University Rs 35 lakhs, the Nagarjuna University Rs 20 lakhs, Andhra University Rs 5 lakhs for starting Post-Graduate Centres at Nuzvid and Srikakulam, the Post Graduate Centre Anantapur Rs 15 lakhs and Sri Venkateswara University Rs 6 lakhs for starting Post Graduate Course at Cuddapah and Kurnool.

National Service Scheme

In the year 1976-77, we have provided an amount of Rs 6 30 lakhs for the National Service Scheme, and in the current year's Budget also a similar provision has been made. The student participation under this scheme is steadily increasing and we are not able to finance completely the special and the regular campaign programmes. In the last year, the students of the Osmania University participated in closing the breach of an irrigation source which had brought under irrigation an extent of 100 acres. The students in Medak district have constructed 32 huts for Harijans and sunk a community well. The students of Government College, Khammam constructed 25 houses for Harijans. In Andhra University area, the students have started a number of adult education centers in the adopted villages and have encouraged improved methods of cultivation in collaboration with the A P Agricultural University. The Medical College students have immunised 80,000 individuals and conducted health checkups. 17 N S S Units in the flood-affected areas of the coastal region collected an amount of Rs 15,000/- besides clothes, footwear and medicines. In Sri Venkateswara University area, construction of 8 rooms for Government Girls' High School, Hindupuram was taken up which enable its upgradation into a Junior College. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University adopted the village Kandukur near Anantapur and the National Service Scheme Unit provided water supply to the Harijanwada. Similar Social Service work was undertaken all over the State by the students. The Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University and A P Agricultural University have integrated N S S Programmes into their regular curricula. It is hoped that the activities under this Scheme would be intensified in the coming year, to enable the students to develop a sense of social responsibility.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The various training programmes of National Cadet Corps have been conducted as usual during the year 1976-77. During 1976-77, 19,282 Senior Division Cadets and 36,927 Junior Division Cadets have been imparted training. A contingent of National Cadet Corps Office Cadets were deputed to represent our State in Republic Day parade in Delhi on 26-1-1977. The Officers and Cadets of National Cadet Corps have participated in blood donation programmes and 3,6,000 cc of bloods...
was donated As a part of social service programme, the National Cadet Corps cadets took part in the excavation of a drain in Watangudda to protect the slum area from inundation, filling up of a breach near Ravadurg, constructing approach roads and cleaning of villages and drains and highlighting the importance of Family planning and laying out a Children's Park at Kakinada etc

Consequent on the decision of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Mahajan Committee 2 Group Headquarters and 18 National Cadet Corps units in the State have been disbanded with effect from 3-5-1977 and efforts are being made to provide alternate employment to the civilian staff in other departments under the administrative control of Education Department

An amount of Rs 1,24,70,000 has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1977-78 for National Cadet Corps

STATE AKADEMIES AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

We have provided an amount of Rs 29 50 lakhs in the budget towards financial assistance to the State Akademies and Cultural Affairs For the 7 State Akademies in the State namely, Andhra Pradesh Sthitya Akademi, Andhra Pradesh Sangeetha Nataka Akademi, Andhra Pradesh Lalita Kala Akademi, Andhra Pradesh Akademi of Sciences, Andhra Pradesh Akademi of Photograph, Andhra Pradesh Balala Akademi and Andhra Pradesh Urdu Akademi, we have provided an amount of Rs 13 25 lakhs towards financial assistance An amount of Rs 3 00 lakhs was provided towards the expenditure on the Ravindra Bharathi and an amount of Rs 10 05 lakhs towards assistance to other private Cultural Institutions in this State We have also provided an amount of Rs 3 00 lakhs to the International Telugu Institute. This Institute proposes to conduct an intensive survey of Telugus in Tamil Nadu, publish course books and reference books for second language learners of Telugu, organise a training course for Telugu teachers in other State of India and abroad publish books on Telugu land, life and culture and undertake publication on a comprehensive socio-cultural history of the Telugu people The provision of Rs 10.03 lakhs made in the Budget towards assistance to private cultural institutions will be utilised for extending financial assistance for the publication of manuscripts and also bulk purchase of some suitable books by the Government To provide succour and extend financial assistance to aged artists and men also bulk purchase of some suitable books by the Government To provide succour and extend financial assistance to aged artists and men of letters in indigent circumstances, we have provided an amount of Rs 3 20 lakhs in the Budget Under the Scheme of the Government of India, we are extending financial assistance to Sanskrit Pandits in
indigent circumstances. This is completely financed by the Government of India and we have provided an amount of Rs 0.80 lakhs for the year 1977-78 for this purpose.

**Schools of Music and Dance**

The Schools of Music and Dance have been under the administrative control of the Director of Technical Education since 1957. As these institutions did not have much in common with Technical Education, which covers Engineering Technology, Typewriting and Shorthand, the Government have transferred the Schools of Music and Dance in the State to the control of the Director of School Education during April, 1977.

An amount of Rs 16.42 lakhs has been provided under the Non-Plan Budget for 1977-78 for the ten Government Schools of Music and Dance in the State including the Music Schools at Rajahmundry and Kota taken-over by Government during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively. In addition, a sum of Rs 1.04 lakhs has been provided in the Plan Budget for starting new Schools of Music and Dance during 1977-78.

**TELUGU AKADEMI**

Honourable Members are aware that we have, in this State, established a Telugu Akademi in the year 1968. Besides its other research activities, the Akademi is engaged in the preparation of text-books for Intermediate and Collegiate education. In the past, the Government have been extending financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. We have now proposed to increase this assistance to Rs 8.00 lakhs. Along with the provision of Rs 1.00 lakh made in the Plan, the Telugu Akademi will be provided a total amount of Rs 9.00 lakhs during the year 1977-78. Among the other activities of the Akademi, the Akademi is publishing a standardised glossary of administrative and judicial terms as an aid to both administrative and general public in view of Telugu becoming the administrative language of the State. The Akademi has already prepared subject dictionaries relating to Sociology and Social Work, History and Political Science, Anthropology and Philosophy and subject dictionaries in respect of other subjects are under preparation. SriVenkateswara University had undertaken in 1964 the work of compiling English-Telugu Dictionary modelled after the Concise Oxford Dictionary. The University requested the Akademi to scrutinise and publish the same. The dictionary is being printed. The Akademi has conducted 9 introductory courses and 4 advanced courses for teaching of Telugu as second language. The Government of India have promised financial assistance of Rs 1.00 lakh crore for this Akademi and so far the Akademi has received...
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TEXT-BOOK PRESS

The Text Books for Elementary and Secondary Schools in Andhra Pradesh have been nationalised. An amount of Rs 1.63 crores has been provided in the Budget for the Text Book Press. In 1977-78 it is proposed to print 116.8 lakhs of books which represents an increase of 23% over last year’s programme. The English, Telugu, Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit Text-Books for X class which were hitherto being printed at the University Press is being taken up at the Andhra Pradesh Government Text Book Press from 1977-78 onwards. During 1976-77 the press has undertaken the printing of some of the Intermediate books also.

At present there are eleven Regional sales depots for distribution of books to the Agents appointed by the Director of School Education. Two more depots were sanctioned at Srikakulam and Nizamabad. It is the policy of Government to open at least one text-book depot in each district. Consistent with this policy arrangements have been completed for the opening of text-book depots this year in Nalgonda and Tadepalle-gudem in West Godavari District.

TEACHER’S WELFARE

Honourable Members are aware that the Chief Minister made a statement in the Legislative Council on 2nd April, 1975 announcing the decisions of the Government on the various issues relating to the service conditions of the teachers. As a result of this announcement, further discussions were held with the teacher representatives and agreeable solutions were arrived at for most of the problems then facing the teaching community. However, quite a few problems remained unsolved and again on 7-4-1977 further discussions were held in the chambers of the C M on 22 outstanding problems of the teachers. As a result of these deliberations Government have been taking up follow-up action on the agreed solutions. On 7 issues relating to H R A., sanction of minimum pension, promotion of in-service trained graduates working in S.G.B.T. posts, arrangements for the payment of regular salaries to the teachers irrespective of recovery of excess payments, admitting to grant-in-aid the un-aided private educational institutions on a phased programme of 3 years commencing from 1977-78 and giving retrospective effect to the orders issued by the Finance Department relating to the leave eligibility of the teachers, final orders have been issued. On 6 issues, it is considered that no specific orders of the Government are required. On the issues relating to the up-gradation of SGBT teachers in Arts subjects and the implementation of the High Powered Committee recommendations relating to the Telangana pay scales, further discussions are being held with the teacher representative and it is hoped that agreed solutions for these issues also would be arrived at soon. With regard to the issue of regularisation of services of Junior College Lectures, conversion of Grade-II Physical Education
Teachers into Grade-I, and sanction of special staff for expediting pension cases further action is being taken. On minor issues relating to advance increments and extension of certain orders issued by the Finance Department action is being taken. Honourable Members will, therefore, take note that as a result of the discussions initiated by the Chief Minister quite a few decisions involving substantial financial outlay of several lakhs have been implemented with a view to ensure that the teaching community should not suffer for want of security in service and other financial benefits and to enable them to devote wholeheartedly their primary endeavour that is improvement of the teaching in our schools. It is hoped that the teaching community would reciprocate this good gesture of the Government and put in dedicated service expected of the teaching profession.

Service Conditions of Non-teaching staff in educational institutions

Honourable Members will be pleased to known that this year Government have issued orders extending pay and other benefits including retirement benefits to the non-teaching staff working in non-Government educational institutions. In the Education Bill also a provision has been made for the protection of the service conditions of non-teaching staff in line with the protection given to teaching staff.

COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION BILL

Honourable Members are aware that the Government have been taking vigorous steps for the introduction of a Comprehensive Education Bill covering all aspects of Educational Administration. The Educational Administration till recently was being governed by a set of Codes and Rules and Regulations without necessary statutory support to provide them with the required legal underpinning. A constellation of factors such as the physical expansion in the numbers and the size of the educational system and the consequent explosion and proliferation of administrative tasks, the need for greater control over all kinds of educational institutions for the effective planning and administration of the system as well, the increasing importance which educational standards assume in the context of quantitative growth of schools as well as the deepening sophistication of the processes of the teaching-learning, supervision and evaluation have introduced a qualitative change in the educational atmosphere requiring necessary legal support for the proposed administration of the educational system.

Back as in 1969 the Government considered the situation and drafted an Education Bill to deal with the problems facing education. However, the Bill could not be brought before the Legislature for external reasons. Again a further effort was made in 1972 for presentation of the Bill and its introduction in the Legislative but due
to the then prevailing political situation in the state the effort did not succeed. It was only in the year 1975 some legal expression could be given for the regulation of service conditions of the teachers and as a result Act No. 11 was passed replacing the Ordinances issued earlier.

Subsequently, an Expert Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sri M.V. Rajagopal, M.A. (Cantab) I.A.S., the then Secretary of the Panchayat Raj Department. The Committee after prolonged deliberations submitted its report in June, 1974. The recommendations of the Committee were further considered by the Consultative Committee for the teachers and by the Government and a Bill introduced in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly on 27-3-1976. The Bill was referred to a Joint Select Committee and the Joint Select Committee after holding as many as 37 meetings in various parts of the State and after consulting leading educational experts, teaching community, parents and educational administrators, submitted its Report along with the modified Bill on 22-3-1977.

When the Bill becomes an Act, it would be one of the greatest achievements in the educational administration in the State. This is the first time in the educational administration that statutory support to the various measures for regulation of education in the private sector as well as for regulating the standards of education is being attempted. I am sure that Honourable members of this House would feel justifiably proud about putting this on the statute book of Andhra Pradesh for it is going to be the foundation for the educational progress in the State in the years to come. If education is considered as the foundation for the progress of society, this Act, I am sure, is going to support that foundation. All these days the educational policies floundered on the rock of lack of legal support and this lacuna is being filled by the proposed legislative measure. I would like to share the pride of this House since it is during my tenure as Education Minister that this significant effort at legal codification has materialised. I hope my successors would not feel as helpless as I was in the past in handling the recalcitrant management and intractable problems of educational administration.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Plan outlay of Technical Education for the year 1977-78 has been fixed at Rs 40 lakh. Out of this, a sum of Rs 6.28 lakh is earmarked for construction of the following buildings:

(a) (I) CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS (PLAN SCHEMES)

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The construction of permanent buildings for the Government Polytechnic for Women, Kakinada which was taken up as a Plan Scheme during the previous years has been completed at a cost of Rs 18.15 lakhs. The Institution will move into the new buildings at the beginning of the academic year 1977-78.

(a) (ii) CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES OUTSIDE THE STATE PLAN:

Under the Centrally sponsored schemes outside the State Plan, the construction of the hostel of M.B.T.S Government Polytechnic, was taken up and completed at a cost of Rs 5.83 lakhs. The building was inaugurated on 30th December, 1976. The construction of the hostel building of Government Polytechnic, Nandyal which was also taken up at a cost of Rs. 5.85 lakhs under the Centrally sponsored Schemes outside the State Plan is almost completed. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the year 1977-78 has been made for the spill over works of 4 Hostels of Government Polytechnic, Srikakulam, Nellore, Guntur and Nandyal taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes outside the State Plan.

(b) (i) GRANTS TO JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD:

An amount of Rs. 8.18 lakhs has been provided as grant to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad under the Plan Head of Account for the year 1977-78 for meeting the expenditure on the Electrical Communication Engineering Branch at Nagarjunasagar Engineering College, Hyderabad and for part-time degree courses for diploma holders in Engineering at the Colleges of Engineering, Kakinada, Anantapur and Nagarjunasagar Engineering College, Hyderabad.

(c) (ii) GRANTS TO OTHER UNIVERSITIES:

An amount of Rs. 4.10 lakhs has been provided in the Plan Budget towards the grant to Osmania University, Hyderabad for the additional intake of 61 seats in the Osmania University Engineering College created.
under the Five Point Formula. A provision of Rs. 0 30 lakhs is made towards grant to Sri Venkateswara University for part-time degree course in Engineering offered at Sri Venkateswara University College of Engineering Tirupati.

(c) **Grant to Private Polytechnics**

An amount of Rs. 3 65 lakhs is provided in the Plan Budget towards the Government’s share of expenditure on Sri Padmavati Women’s Polytechnic, Tirupati which was started by Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams during the year 1975-76. This provision covers the expenditure on the two existing Courses namely, Diploma Course in Commercial Practice and Catering and Food Technology started at the said Polytechnic during the year 1975-76. The Plan provision made for the current year covers not only these two courses but also Diploma Course in Pharmacy and Electrical Communication Engineering which the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams has proposed to start during the current academic year 1977-78. The approval of the Southern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education for starting these courses during the year 1977-78 has been obtained and these two courses will be introduced with effect from the academic year 1977-78. An amount of Rs. 3 00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan Budget for 1977-78 to meet the committed expenditure on the following schemes started during the first two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan:

1. Diploma in Commercial Practice at Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam.


3. Part-time Diploma Course in Civil Engineering at Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada.

4. L E C E. and Civil Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad.

5. Additional staff sanctioned at Government Polytechnic, Gudur for Mining Engineering Course.


(d) **Scholarships:**

An amount of Rs. 3.46 lakhs is provided in the Plan Budget towards the scheme. Out of this an amount of Rs. 1.64 lakhs is earmarked for the...
sanction of Scholarships to students of the Sandwich Diploma Courses in Electrical Engineering and Electronics Engineering at the Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad Chemical Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam, L E C E Course at S V Government Polytechnic, Tirupati, Diploma Course in Commercial Practice at Government Polytechnics, Srikakulam and Nellore and Mining Engineering Courses at Government Polytechnic, Gudur. The balance of the Budget provision is earmarked for utilisation under the normal schemes of Scholarships.

(e) DIVERSIFICATION OF DIPLOMA COURSES IN POLYTECHNICS

To increase the employment opportunities for Diploma holders in Engineering, it is proposed to introduce the following diversified courses during the current academic year 1977-78.

1. PRINTING TECHNOLOGY

In view of the good employment potential for diploma holders trained in Printing Technology it is proposed to establish an Institute of Printing Technology at Secunderabad with effect from the academic year 1977-78. The clearance of the Government of India for the establishment of the above Institute has been obtained. The Government have since issued orders sanctioning the establishment of the above Institute which will start from the academic year 1977-78. An amount of Rs. 1 34 lakhs has been provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1977-78.

2. SUGAR TECHNOLOGY

In view of the large number of Sugar Factories coming up in the State there is good employment potential for diploma holders in Sugar Technology. It is, therefore, proposed to start Diploma Course in Sugar Technology at the Government Polytechnics, Visakhapatnam and Nizamabad respectively with effect from the academic year 1977-78. The approval of the Southern Regional Committee for the introduction of the above course has been obtained. The starting of this course with effect from the academic year 1977-78 is under the active consideration of the Government. An amount of Rs. 0.80 lakhs has been provided for the purpose in the Plan Budget for the year 1977-78.

3. CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY

At present Chemical Engineering and Metallurgy courses are available only in the Andhra area of the State. In order to remove the regional imbalance with regard to facilities for admission to these two Special Courses, it is proposed to establish two courses at Jawaharlal Nehru
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Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad The approval of the Southern Regional Committee has been obtained for the introduction of the above two courses. The Government have since issued orders sanctioning the introduction of these courses at Jawaharlal Nehru Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad with effect from the academic year 1977-78 A provision of Rs 1 27 lakhs in the Plan Budget is made for this propose for the year 1977-78

4. Diploma Course in Pharmacy:

The Diploma Course in Pharmacy has an excellent job potential and practically no diploma holder in Pharmacy is unemployed. The Pharmacy Council of India has stated that there is shortage of trained Pharmacists and that the Pharmaceutical Trade and Industry as well as State undertakings need about 50,000 persons trained in Pharmacy whereas the present output is only 2,500 a year. In view of these facts it is proposed to start the Diploma Course in Pharmacy at Government Polytechnic for Women, Guntur. The approval of the Southern Regional Committee for starting this course with effect from the year 1977-78 has been obtained. Government have since issued orders sanctioning introduction of this Course at Government Polytechnic for Women Guntur with effect from the academic year 1977-78 An amount Rs 0 53 lakhs has been provided in the plan Budget to meet the expenditure on this Course for the year 1977-78.

5. Civil Engineering (Part-time):

In view of the phenomenal growth of Industries in and around Visakhapatnam, there has been a persistent demand for starting part-time Diploma Course in Civil Engineering and for increasing the number of seats in Mechanical Engineering from 20. The above proposal has been cleared by the Southern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education and it has been implemented with effect from the year 1977-78. A provision of Rs. 0 15 lakhs is made for the purpose in the Plan Budget for the year 1977-78.

(f) Strengthening of the Directorate of Technical Education:

An amount of Rs. 2.65 lakhs has been provided for strengthening of the Directorate of Technical Education for planning, education and evaluation of various plan schemes and also to provide additional staff or the examination branch and for inspection of institutions recognized by the Department. The Government have issued orders sanctioning the creation of the following posts for this purpose.
In order to assist the Principals of Polytechnics for having effective control and supervision over the hostels attached to Polytechnics, the proposals to create the posts of Hostel Managers for eight major Polytechnics in the State and also the proposals to create the posts of PAs to Principals in respect of eight Polytechnics in the State where the work load in regard to academic and administrative work is very heavy are under active consideration of the Government.

In order to provide qualified Librarians for the Libraries in several Polytechnics in the State the proposal to create the posts of Librarians in 9 Polytechnics during the year 1977-78 is also under active consideration of Government. An amount of Rs. 0.90 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Plan Budget for the year 1977-78.

Revision of Syllabi:

In view of the fact that the syllabi followed for the various Engineering Courses in the Polytechnics are out-dated, working groups have been constituted for different branches of Engineering to prepare the revised syllabi for implementation with effect from the academic year 1977-78. The Revised syllabi prepared by the working Groups have been approved by the State Board of Technical Education and Training. Government have since issued orders approving the introduction of the revised syllabi in all the Polytechnics in the State with effect from the year 1977-78.

Research and Training:

An amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is provided in the Plan Budget towards the payment of salaries to the teachers of Technical Education Department deputed for training at the Technical Teachers Training Institute Madras.

In the context of introduction of Revised syllabi in the Polytechnics with effect from the year 1977-78 it is necessary that the Management of Revised Courses should be conducted for the Principals of the Polytechnics. Keeping this in view the Government have, therefore, ordered the establishment of an Extension Centre of Technical Teachers Training Institute at Jawaharlal Nehru Government Polytechnics, Madras with effect from 1-5-1977.
The Government of India have selected Jawaharlal Nehru Government Polytechnic Hyderabad for starting the Audio-Visual Training cell and Reporgraphic centre for improving the instructional facilities in the Polytechnics in the State with effect from the academic year 1977-78. Similarly the Government of India have also selected the Government Polytechnics Visakhapatnam for starting the Simulation-cum-Training Yard for improving the instructional facilities in the Polytechnics in the State. They have sanctioned an amount of Rs 4.5 lakhs for the Audio-Visual Cell at J N Government Polytechnic Hyderabad and Rs 1.50 lakhs for the Simulation-cum-Training Yard at Government Polytechnic Visakhapatnam towards the Government of India's share of 75% of the expenditure on the Scheme. The State Government will contribute Rs 1.5 lakhs towards 25% of the total cost of the above scheme. These schemes will be implemented with effect from the academic year 1977-78 commencing from 1-7-1977.

The Non-Plan Budget of the Technical Education Department for 1977-78 is Rs 415.29 lakhs. It covers the maintenance expenditure of the existing Polytechnics Technical High Schools, Domestic Science Training College, Secunderabad and Girls Vocational Institutes, Hyderabad and Warangal. Out of the above Non-Plan Budget, a Provision of Rs. 110 lakhs is made towards grant-in-aid to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad and Rs 29.95 lakhs as grant to Regional Engineering College, Warangal for the year 1977-78.

The Government Mining Institute, Kothagudem was transferred to the administrative control of Osmania University, Hyderabad on 16-12-1976.

STATE ARCHIVES

The State Archives is a repository of the administrative and historical records of the State. Its activities include the publication of rare manuscripts of historical value. It helps researchers in salvaging the heritage of the past from the old records. It offers full-time and part-time Research fellowships every year for research. On preservation side, it has a mending and binding section, Cartonbox manufacturing section, and Photographic wing. Apart from providing facilities and furnishing source material to Research Scholars, the department also publishes catalogues and research work based on original materials.

During 1976-77, 1st volume of "The Mughal Archives" a descriptive catalogue of the documents pertaining to the reign of Shajahan 1628-1685 has been printed by the department. The printing of the II volume is in progress. The Department has also participated in the International Cultural Exhibition and 45th session of Indian Historical Records Conference.
A project named Meckenzie Kaifiyaths of Guntur District has been taken up and 1231 pages of Meckenzie sources were verified and transcribed. This material was entrusted to Dr Venkatavadham who submitted the critical introduction on the language aspect of the material.

An amount of Rs 16,43,600 has been provided for State Archives in the Budget Estimate for 1977-78, Rs 14,43,600 under non-plan and Rs. 2.00 lakhs under plan.

Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute:

Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute was constituted into an independent Directorate with effect from 1-1-1975. The Institute has been collecting and preserving rare and valuable manuscripts in the State and making them available for research scholars. The Department also has proposal to microfilm important manuscripts available in the State. 697 books of the manuscripts of the Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore have been microfilmed. With a view to purchase manuscripts from such of the individuals not willing to donate and to preserve them on scientific lines and to print the unpublished manuscripts, a Committee under the chairmanship of Minister for Technical Education, Tribal Welfare and Youth Services was constituted.

As there are very few persons living who know the art of reading Vedas with proper swaras and as such persons are almost non-existent in the country, two tape records have been purchased to get them tape recorded for permanent preservation. The Institute has published 9 manuscripts with critical introductions, and it is proposed to publish 44 manuscripts in various languages in a phased programme. The Andhra University has recognised the institute as a research centre for Ph. D. students in Telugu and Sanskrit languages.

The Budget Estimate for Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute for the year 1977-78 is Rs 7,29,500 Rs 5,29,500 under non-plan and Rs. 2 lakhs under plan.

Archeology and Museums:

The Department of Archeology and Museums deals with conservation of monuments, excavations, explorations, epigraphy and publication. In Visakhapatnam District, a potential Buddhist site situated at Mangamaripeta on the beach road from Visakhapatnam to Bhimilipatnam, has been protected by the Department since 1976. Large scale excavation work is proposed to be undertaken at this site during 1977-78. The Excavation works at Chandavaram in Guntur District and at Dubkatte in Kurnool District are in progress. The Kodapatli Forest in Krishna District is proposed to
developed into a tourist resort during the year 1977-78. The first floor of the existing gallery of the State Museum in Public Gardens is being constructed for display of the Ajanta and Ellora paintings which are now kept in the stores of the State Museum. 12 publications were brought out by the department during 1975-76 and 10 more publications are programmed for release during the year. Antiquities of Archaeological and historical importance and contemporary paintings to the extent of Rs. 37,500 have been purchased during 1976-77 for display in the State and District Museums.

Two District Museums have been set up during 1976-77 one at Guntur and another at Mahaboobnagar. It is proposed to set up two more Museums at Cuddapah and Anantapur during 1977-78 at a cost of Rs. 3 crores.

The Budget Estimate for the Department of Archaeology and Museums for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 49,88,200.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

A provision of Rs. 1,03,56,900 under non-plan and Rs. 2 crores under plan have been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1977-78 for the Department of Public Libraries. The provision for sanctioning grant-in-aid to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas has been enhanced from Rs. 61 crores to Rs. 84,60,400 to meet the increased expenditure on payment of salaries to staff of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas due to revision of pay scales, etc.

Government constituted a Committee with Sri Gopala Rao Kothari, Retired Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court as Chairman to review the working of the Andhra Pradesh Libraries Act, 1960 and to suggest amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act. The Committee after visiting several libraries within as well as outside the State and after hearing several eminent persons in the Library field has submitted its report and it is under examination.

The Government have been sanctioning a contribution of Rs. 2 crores every year from 1972-73 onwards to the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, an autonomous body constituted by the Government of India on 21-5-1972 for the development of library facilities in the country. A total contribution of Rs. 8 crores has been sanctioned to the Foundation from the year 1972 to 1976 and the Foundation has sanctioned an equal matching contribution of Rs. 8 crores.

During the year 1976-77 also Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2 crores towards Government contribution to the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation for the supply of books to the libraries in the State. The Foundation will sanction matching grant of Rs. 2 crores during this year.
Under this scheme not only books are being supplied to the libraries in the State, Mobile Rickshaws are also being supplied to certain Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas with a view to spread Mobile Library service in rural areas. The extension of various programmes of the Foundation will go a long way in the development of library service in the State.

Construction of Buildings for District Central Libraries.

The District Central Library buildings at Visakhapatnam, Kakmada and Kurnool are nearing completion. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsth, Guntur purchased a building for the District Central Library at a cost of Rs. 1.70 lakhs. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas Prakasam, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Karimnagar have acquired sites but as they do not have adequate funds for the construction of the buildings, they have requested the Government to sanction building grants. The matter is under consideration of Government.

Plan Schemes:

The following schemes are proposed to be implemented under plan during 1977-78.

(Rupees in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme Description</th>
<th>Cost (Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Reorganization and strengthening of the Office of the Director of Public Libraries</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Creation of one post of Asst. Director of Public Libraries (Technical) and one Section)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Establishment of the Institute of Library Science and Research and Training</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Strengthening and improvement of the State Central Library, Hyderabad</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Strengthening of Regional Library and Mobile Library</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Opening of village libraries in backward and tribal areas</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JAWAHAR BAL BHAVAN

The JAWAHAR Bal Bhavan is an Education-cum-Recreational centre for the development of the inherent talents of children in order to enable them to build up an all-round personality. The Budget Estimate for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 4,29,300.
YOUTH SERVICES

Government of India have established Nehru Yuva Kendras at the following Districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

1. Srikakulam
2. Kakinada
3. Vijayawada
4. Guntur
5. Visakhapatnam
6. Cuddapah
7. Chittoor
8. Kurnool
9. Anantapur
10. Nizamabad
11. Karimnagar
12. Siddipet
13. Mahboobnagar
14. Khammam
15. Hyderabad

One more Kendra has been proposed for Warangal.

The following are some of the activities of the Nehru Yuva Kendras:

1. Development of Play Fields.
2. Raja Rammohan Roy Library Scheme for strengthening/Establishment of District Libraries.
3. Promotion of Work Centre Programmes.
4. Various Schemes for sports and games.
5. Training of Youth Leaders.
6. Adult Literacy Centres.

Aurobindo Bala Kendra.

The Government of India have sanctioned one Aurobindo Bala Kendra under Centrally Sponsored Schemes in this State. It is located at Indranagar Harjan Colony, Bakaram, Hyderabad with full equipment to provide recreational and educational facilities to the children living in the slum area. A Balwadi Trained Teacher has also been appointed to educate the children living in slum areas. Play equipment has also been installed in the premises of the Kendra.

SPORTS

Government of Andhra Pradesh constituted Andhra Pradesh Sports Council in 1958 with the avowed object of developing sports and games in the State.

From 1975-76 the Government of Andhra Pradesh enhanced the amount to Rs. 19.99 lakhs. Out of Rs. 19.99 lakhs an amount of Rs. 8.49 lakhs will be given to the 21 District Sports Councils.
State Sports and Games Association

37 State Level Associations are recognised by Andhra Pradesh Sports Council

Coaching Centres:

54 Coaches employed by the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council and 12 Coaches employed by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports are working in the State Coaching Centres including twin cities.

Rural Sports:

The Andhra Pradesh Sports Council has been conducting the Rural Sports Tournaments since 1973 in the State. Competitions at Block and District level are entrusted to the District Sports Councils and the State level competitions are organised by the State Sports Council. The talented boys and girls selected during the State level competitions are given a month's intensive coaching by the State Sports Council at Hyderabad. During the coaching camp, boys and girls are provided free lodging, boarding and medical aid as and when required. During the coaching camp, the State Teams are selected for the All India Rural Sports Tournaments to be organised by the National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

Achievements of the State Rural Team in the All India Sports Tournaments During 1976-77.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sport</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Winners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kho-Kho</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabaddi</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our sportsmen participated in the competitions held in Athletics, Gymnastics and Swimming and in High Jump and Rings obtained first places.

During 1976-77, the State Women's teams secured second places in Kabaddi and Volleyball.

Talent Scholarships:

The Government of India offers scholarships to the talented youth studying in Secondary Schools. During 1976-77, 45 state level and 25
National level Scholarships were awarded to the talented youth of Andhra Pradesh. Out of the above Scholarships 13 State level and 14 National level scholarships were awarded to the members of the State Rural teams

Honourable Members are, I am sure, aware of the financial constraints under which the education system in the State has been working. More than 90% of the budget provision on education is consumed by the maintenance expenditure like payment of salaries and other allowances to teachers. The expenditure on this item has been mounting up from year to year due to increase in pay scales and allowances of the teachers. As mentioned by me earlier in this Note, we have taken over this year an additional financial commitment of nearly Rs 3 crores by way of teacher welfare measures like admitting un-aided educational institutions to grant-in-aid, creation of new posts of B.Ed. Assistants etc. Government have always viewed augmentation of teacher welfare measures as an essential prerequisite for securing dedicated work from the teaching community. It is in this spirit that we have been providing amenities for teachers from time to time. However, this continuous rise in expenditure on teachers salaries and welfare measures has cast a heavy responsibility on the Government to find out resources for the physical development and academic improvement of our educational institutions. Time and again, Honourable Members have voiced their concern over the poor physical facilities in our educational institutions like accommodation, equipment, library, laboratory facilities, play-grounds etc. The magnitude of the problem of providing these amenities to all our educational institutions is, no doubt, stupendous. Government propose to take up this programme in a phased manner with the active involvement and munificent support of the local community. I am sure the co-operation and support of the Honourable Members in this gigantic task shall be readily available to the Government.

Honourable Members are aware of the representations for the amelioration of the service conditions of non-teaching staff in private educational institutions in this State. As mentioned by me earlier, we have recently taken several steps in this direction. We have also been taking measures to provide the required security of service to the teaching community to enable them to put forth their best for the improvement of education without any fear of insecurity in service.

The Comprehensive Education Bill which is already before the House is an attempt to provide the required legal infrastructure for the operation of the educational system in this State. This Bill has a
number of progressive measures in educational reform and I am sure with the passage of this Bill by the House, the educational system in the State will not only be strengthened administratively but will imbibe a dynamic and progressive educational content.

I would like to inform the Honourable Members that Government have been endeavouring to improve the academic quality of education in the State. Last year, we have introduced certain important steps in this regard like motivating the teachers and pupils for better academic performance, providing necessary extra inputs for academic improvement like in-service training of class-room teachers, remedial instruction for slow learners in schools and providing extra coaching to students from the deprived sections of the society. I am glad to say that these measures have yielded some results, although they were not to the expected level. The increase in the percentage of passes in the last 7th, 10th and Intermediate examination is, to a large extent, due to these additional academic inputs we introduced in this system last year. As there is still scope for improvement in this regard, we intend to pursue these academic measures with greater vigour during this year also.

Government are deeply aware of the limitations of the present educational system. It has been stated that this system is too academic and does not meet the felt needs of the community for gainful employment. Government propose to rectify this imbalance in the system by introducing the programme of work-experience in schools and job-oriented diversified courses at the Intermediate level. The ultimate object of education is to promote Humanism (Manavatha) among the children. To achieve this objective, we should provide in our educational system adequate opportunities for the development of the personality of the child and inculcate moral and spiritual values. I am sure these innovations will be kept in view while revising the curriculum of our school education.

Educational progress requires dedicated and sincere effort not only on the part of the schools and colleges but also the community. This onerous task, I am sure, the co-operation and fruitful involvement of the teachers, students and administrators as well as the Honourable Members will be available to the Government in abundant

I now request the Honourable Members to support this Demand

V. KRISHNA RAO,
Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs.